

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	SBR.U
Historic Name:	Saint Mark's School Complex
Common Name:	
Address:	
City/Town:	Southborough
Village/Neighborhood:	Southborough
Local No:	
Year Constructed:	
Architect(s):	Ann Beha Associates; Bigelow and Wadsworth; Bigelow, Henry Forbes; Millman, Jeffery; Pierce and Pierce; Sasaki, Dawson and Demay; Willing, Sims and Talbutt; Winslow and Bigelow; Winslow and Wetherell
Architectural Style(s):	
Use(s):	Other Institutional; Other Religious; Parochial School
Significance:	Architecture; Community Planning; Education; Religion
Area(s):	
Designation(s):	
Building Materials(s):	



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

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FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



sheet if space is not sufficient here. Indicate north.

See Attached Map

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

53, 65

Marlboro

U

427-452, 954-956

963-965

Belmont + Laurence fields

Town SOUTHBOROUGH

Place (neighborhood or village) Southborough Center

Name of Area St. Mark's School

Present Use educational/ residential

Construction Dates of Period 1890-1999

Overall Condition good

Major Intrusions and Alterations Some vinyl siding on wood residential buildings.

Acreage approximately 50 acres

Recorded by Schuler/Forbes

Organization Southborough Historical Commission

Date (month/year) 5/00

RECEIVED

JUL 03 2000

MASS. HIST. COMM

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SOUTHBOROUGH

Property Address
ST. MARK'S SCHOOL

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
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AREA FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☒ *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community

The main school campus is a large nearly forty acre parcel that is bordered on the south by Main Street, on the west by Marlborough Road, the east by School Street and extends northerly almost to the convergence of School and Street and Marlborough Road. Other parts of the campus lie west of Marlborough Road and the east side of School Street. For the purposes of this description only the few house lots along Marlborough and School Street are included. The Choate House property at 43 Main Street, which is owned by St. Mark's is described in a separate Building Form. The large triangular main campus is marked by a rolling greensward that slopes down to Main Street and that is used for athletic fields but retains its pastoral view due to the low stone walls lining the property and the clusters of healthy mature trees defining a curvilinear eastern edge and the line of mid century oaks that border the Marlborough Road property edge, yet, providing vistas up to the main entrance of the school. The circulation roads are somewhat similar to those laid out in the early 1900s. The main entrance is retained on Marlborough Road near the top of the rolling greensward and approaches the school buildings proceeding in an east-northeasterly direction. The road loops in front of the main building with cloistered entrance gate and around the newly constructed Thieriot Building to parking areas on the east side and proceeds northerly to the Power Plant and then out to School Street in front of the Buildings and Grounds Department housed in the old Stables. Several dwelling houses on School Street, most built on land acquired from the Emory and Abbie Taylor heirs and other houses on the west side of Marlborough Street also belong to the school. There are significant tracts of land west of Marlborough Road and a series of low brick dorms nestled in the woods accessed by a school road from Marlborough Street. Athletic fields are placed north and south of the main buildings, on the west side of Marlborough Road and down next to the ca. 1960s brick dorms. The main buildings of the campus form a series of quadrangles and are mostly interconnected or closely spaced. The two main quadrangles are formed by the main 1890s building with the cloistered entrance forming the south side, and the one north of the main building formed by the north wing of the main building, two wings that extend from each end of the main segment and the 1935 Elkins Field House that is flanked by the Armour Cage and the "New Gym" now known as Benson Auditorium all north of the 1890 main building. Other smaller quadrangles are formed by early twentieth century additions to the 1890 building and by new buildings such as the 1970s Library, the 1987 Science Wing and the 1968 Taft Hall of Fine Arts, and by the brand new 1999 Thieriot House on the east side of the main building. Descriptions of the significant pre-1950s resources follow.

Main Building built in 1890, designed by Henry F. Bigelow, Architect with Winslow & Wetherill as consulting architect, consists of three "wings" and the cloister surrounding a green space - the main quadrangle - and the Chapel extending south from the southwest corner of the cloister. From this original structure extend additional wings that were added in 1901, 1909 and 1922. The three original wings are labeled on the architectural plans as the North Wing, East Wing, and West Wing. The original building was 250 feet wide and 270 feet long and the Chapel was about one-half the present size. The architecture is reminiscent of English educational institutions

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and harks back to the Jacobethan period with brick first- and second-story walls and stucco and half timbering low third story all tied together by a steeply pitched slate roof that is dotted with small dormers with rounded hoods and copper finials, several brick chimneys and a central pediment wall dormer on the north side. Romanesque features are seen in the rounded arched openings and corner tower on the south west end of the cloister. The present building is an H-shaped building beginning with three sides and the cloisters surrounding a courtyard or quadrangle and having wings to the north extending from the ends of the top of the quadrangle to form the top of the H. These north wings extend from the east and west ends of the original North Wing have been altered somewhat with fire escapes on the Dining Hall or east side and modern additions on the School Room side (west side). The Dining Hall wing, extended in 1909, has a large ten-section multi-light window next to three large roundheaded windows all with old glass. There are two early twentieth century additions extending westerly from the West Wing and a 1905 Headmaster's Room addition extending easterly from the original East Wing. Each of these early twentieth century additions retains the same architectural tradition as the original building. The main entrance from the Quadrangle to the original building is centered on the North Wing and is marked by three roundheaded arches that spring from brick corner piers and round brownstone columns with composite capitals. This tripled arched opening cut into the brick face of the building approaches recessed heavy wood doors that enter the oak paneled entrance vestibule of the building. Over the entrance is a two and half story pediment half-timbered wall dormer topped with the same rounded projecting hood that is found on the small roof dormers. This stucco and timber dormer only slightly projects from the main wall and has paired sash in three bays at the second and third story level. Other windows on all wings are paired and have segmental arched brick lintels at the first story level and butt up against the slightly projecting cornice or eave overhang at the second and third story. Most windows have been replaced with single light window except the third-story windows which have fifteen-over-fifteen paired sash.

The Cloister connects the east and west wings of the Main Building and was part of the original design and construction. It is the south edge of the main quadrangle and has the entrance gate squarely placed in the middle of the cloister hall. The low single-story structure is an outdoor covered walkway with a low brick side wall with brownstone coping and built-in interior bench on the south wall of the cloister and a low steeply pitched slate roof carried by heavy square brick columns that rest on the low brick wall or on the terracotta tile floor all forming an arcade. The rafters and tie beams are exposed on the interior of the cloistered corridor. The exterior entrance to the cloister is centered and marked by an elaborated pediment with brownstone coping and Celtic cross finial. A carved stone plaque in the pediment shows a winged lion with the school motto "Age Quod Agis" carved below. What you do, do it well. The opening into the cloisters is a large wide roundheaded arch with brick and terra cotta banding. The west end of the cloister is a round headed open arch that looks out onto the bronze lion statue while the east end is connected to the East Wing. At the west end also is attached a large rounded tower with long narrow windows at the second story level and roundheaded windows at the third story level.

Chapel extends southerly from the southwest corner of the Cloister. Built in 1890 as part of the new main building, it has a rounded end denoting the chancel and is made entirely of brick with a hipped slate roof resting on a rough faced granite block foundation. A two-story square tower with steeply pitched hipped roof projects

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from the southeast corner just inside the rounded end or chancel part of the chapel. This part as well as an expansion of the width of the chapel was added in 1919, designed by Bigelow and Wadsworth. The Chapel has a low raised basement marked by small paired segmental arched windows, and a brownstone water table. The rounded end walls have projecting piers separating the bays that consist of paired roundheaded windows separated by a narrow brownstone colonette set high on the wall under the sweeping roof overhang.

The New Gym (Benson Auditorium) has been remodeled a number of times and is masked somewhat by the arcade that attaches it to the Elkins Field House. It is a large brick hipped roof building that was built in 1894 and renovated in 1952 according to plans of Leland and Larson of Boston.

The Elkins Field House was constructed in 1935 in the Classical Revival style, designed by Willing, Sims & Talbutt. It is a large two-story hipped roof building with projecting three-bay pedimented entrance pavilion, a square tower with octagonal top projecting from the northwest end of the building, and connected to adjacent buildings with a covered arcade or cloister and a cast balustrade that defines the terraced area in front of the Elkins Field House. The building is brick with cast stone trim and a slate roof. Defining features are the cast stone string courses that in part articulate levels within the building, roundheaded fan lights over entrance doors that are surrounded by cast arches and keystones, large twelve-over-twelve double hung second-story windows, a full templar pediment with a carved crest within the pediment. The square part of the projecting tower rises just above the roof eave and is topped by two octagonal stages and a conical roof. Round headed openings on four sides have mini-balustrades similar to the balustrade at grade, urns on the corners of the square stage, projecting molded cornice between the two octagonal stages and a clock faces on each of the four sides over the roundheaded openings.

Barber Cottage built in ca. 1899 exhibits the same Tudor Revival Style of the Main Building. It faces east and rests on a granite foundation with a brick first story and stucco and half timbered second story. The side gable facade consists of a slightly projected centered bay with projecting pediment entrance porch, and flanking projecting gable front elements that are two bays deep and have decorative features such the projecting stucco and half-timbered upper stories overhang, the slightly bowed third story overhang, verge boards and a finial on each peak. Behind each of the projecting gable front elements is a wide chimney with corbeled top. Clipt plantings line the foundation of the main facade. Also there is a side shed roof enclosed porch.

Armour Cage, built in 1914, is a 100 foot square building of brick with a large low hipped roof of corrugated metal and asphalt roof that once was glass. The building rests on a concrete block foundation and has brick watertable consisting of a double string of footers laid vertically. The side walls are a series of slightly splayed brick piers with small horizontal paired windows tucked up under the roof overhang between each pier. The roof has decorative exposed rafter ends on all four sides.

Heating Plant located at the edge of School Street is a brick building with a low slate roof and is marked by large multi-light roundheaded windows on the northeast and southwest elevations and additions on the two short

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ends. The sweeping slate roof has a wide overhang with exposed rafter ends. The coal bin was located on the north end of which the high foundation walls remain.

Pine Cottage, now the Health Center and when first built referred to as "Sleeping Rooms" on an early plan, is a low gable roof building built into a slope displaying two stories on the south and west sides and three stories on the north and east sides. The building has a brick base and shingled second story on the west side, gable peaks and dormer on the east wide. Windows have six-over-six sash. The north end's first story, which could be characterized as the raised basement level is open supported by brick piers.

Stables on the east side of School Street, built in ca. 1900, is a wood clapboard building resting on parged and concrete (partially reinforced) foundation. The building has a wide opening with large roundheaded blind louvered fan in a centered gable bay. The building includes two parallel side gable sections tied by a perpendicular gable roof addition that is raised to allow for storage underneath. The land drops off substantially so that the second side gable element behind the street level one is three stories and set down behind the front section of the stables. This part is a later addition. Part of the interior of the front section retains its wood flooring and some vertical beaded board interior wall surfaces remain. The **Barn** that is next to the Stables was added by 1925 and is a simple utilitarian side gable barn with exposed rafter ends. The **Garages** are in one shed roof building made of molded concrete block. It is twelve bays long, built prior to 1925.

Two Masters Cottages, each built in ca. 1897, rest on stone and mortar foundations and have been covered with vinyl siding. One cottage faces south, the other to the west. Each of the two and one-half story dwellings has a three bay facade with centered entrance. One has an open centered porch, the other an enclosed entrance porch. Most windows have six-over-six sash with vinyl shutters. Each house has two chimneys. One chimney on 37 Marlborough Road is just inside the exterior wall. Each house has extended eaves on each of the long sides. The house at 37 Marlborough Road has a two-story rear ell and the one at 45 Marlborough Road has a two-story side ell.

Brick House was built by 1925 when it appears in a photograph, is a five-bay, two and one-half story centered entrance brick dwelling with slate roof resting on a concrete foundation. Defining features are the elaborated Georgian Revival centered entrance with pilasters carrying a wide entablature and transom over the paneled door, the segmental arched first story window lintels, the six-over-six sash and the small half-round window in each gable peak. The house has two rectangular chimneys each straddling the ridge - one parallel and the other perpendicular.

Taylor House (12 School Street) and Nickerson House (14 School Street) are two and one-half story gable front dwellings on rubblestone foundations, with vinyl siding covering former wood clapboards or shingles. Taylor House retains its wrap porch with turned posts and plain balustrade and gabled entrance. Part of this porch is enclosed. The sidehall entry of Nickerson House has a ca. 1950s neo-Colonial Revival door with half side lights. Each house has a chimney at the cross gable and Taylor House has an exterior chimney on the south side just behind the enclosed part of the porch. Most windows have six-over-six replacement sash.

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Other Housing includes the pre-1925 duplex at 45 School Street which is a gabled roof seven bay building resting on a brick foundation with vinyl siding and replacement windows. There is a second story flared overhang. The duplex at 36 Marlborough Road is a hipped roof building on a parged foundation with center entrances marked by a modest porch, and flanked by paired six-over-six sash. Flanking single car garages are attached. There is one single chimney centered behind the ridge. The single family dwelling at 34 Marlborough Road is a five-bay, two-story, neo-Colonial Revival building with eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve sash. The centered entrance is marked by a pediment surround. The house has only one chimney just inside the south end wall.

Bath Houses are located on the lake on the west side of Marlborough Road behind the two residences on the same road. Each is a rectangular hipped roof one-story building made of stone with recessed windows and doors. A short fat chimney extends just above the ridge on each. The most northern bath house is in disrepair with vegetation growing around it. The other is used and has a low wood deck in front at the water edge.

The Lion Statue is located in the quadrangle formed by the west wing and the new library. It is bronze on a rectangular stone pedestal. The plaque states "To St. Mark's from John Francis Harris In recognition of the School's Great Contribution in the Development of Future Leaders for the Nation Age Quod Agis."

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☒ see continuation sheet

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.

St Mark's School was established in 1865 by Joseph Burnett as an Episcopal Preparatory School based on the model of St. Paul's in Concord, New Hampshire. Burnett had sent the first of his six sons to St. Paul's and upon application for the second son, was advised by the then St. Paul's Headmaster, Dr. Henry Augustus Coit, to consider starting his own church school in Massachusetts. Inspired by this suggestion and the work of his two female cousins, Harriet and Eliza Burnett who ran a small school, now known as The Fay School, Burnett pursued the concept and purchased the Timothy Brigham House that was located on the northeast corner of Main Street and Marlborough Road - a huge Second Empire wood structure built on stone with a mansard roof and an ample rear ell on brick with a gable roof. The School, a boarding school for boys, was incorporated by the State Legislature in March 1865 and opened its doors to the first twelve students the following September. By the end of the 1860s as the country was recovering from the Civil War, St. Mark's quadrupled its student body, and formed as extra-curricular activities a Dramatic Society, Glee Club and Church Choir for St. Mark's Church located near by on Main Street. In 1869 a new headmaster was installed, an ordained minister, Dr. Robert T.S. Lowell, who adopted the School motto, *Age Quod Agis*, which literally means "do what you do" however, it was Lowell who added to the translation to mean "whatever you do, do well".

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Over the next two decades the school outgrew its school building and gymnasium that had been built behind the house, thus plans to develop the new campus commenced. Architect, Henry Forbes Bigelow SM'84, designed a building that would allow all the activities to be carried out under one roof. This was in part to preserve the family school concept that he had known. Thus by September 1890, although not yet completed, the new Tudor Revival brick school building, with stucco and half-timbered upper stories, constructed around an open quadrangle with a cloister completing the sides of the quad was occupied. The old gym was moved up behind the new school building and soon thereafter moved across School Street to be used as a maintenance barn (since demolished). A new gym was located northwest of the new building by 1891. In 1894 it was named the Peck Gym after Headmaster Peck who had been instrumental in raising funds for the new campus buildings. The old school, the former Timothy Brigham House was removed in the mid 1890s. The school started out with ten acres and by 1900 had a 47 acre 77 rod parcel for the main campus and also a 15-acre Winchester field, a 38-acre Burnett pasture and the 31-acre Este farm. At the turn of the last century new buildings included a stable, a gymnasium annex, the Hefferon cottage at 49 School Street, three houses (two had been new in 1897), and a new pumping station building. The three houses were the two wood framed Masters houses built between 1895 and 1897 that remain today at 37 and 45 Marlborough Street on the main campus. One of these was being built for Mr. Olmsted who was Senior Master until leaving in 1897 prior to moving into the house. The third was the Barber Cottage, so named for the first Senior Master to occupy the house, William Wyatt Barber (d. 1937), who was Senior Master from 1897 to 1937 serving under three Headmasters and who had served as Acting Headmaster three times during absences of the appointed Headmasters. The Barber Cottage was constructed with an anonymous donation of \$5000 with instructions that it was to be constructed like the School using brick and plaster.

Henry F. Bigelow, architect for the school, was elected a Trustee in 1908 to take the place of his deceased father, Henry Nelson Bigelow who had been a trustee for twenty-two years and had served on the Standing Committee as well as been Clerk of the Corporation. Future additions to the school were completed by Bigelow and Wadsworth the successor architectural firm to Winslow and Bigelow.

Sports were important to the curriculum and in addition to the gym tennis courts were built in 1900 as well as Belmont Field on the front greensward. On the west side of Marlborough Street a dike was built to develop a swimming hole in ca. 1900. Also by 1900 the Stable on the east side of School Street was added. In 1903 a bath house was added next to this swimming hole and in 1909 a 3-acre 96 rod parcel of Taylor land was added to the St. Mark's property. Between 1910 and 1913 a heating plant was added. Many of these additions are shown on the 1912 Sanborn. The \$30,000 Armour Building was added in 1914-1915. It was built to be a batting cage for the popular sport of baseball. A second bath house was added by 1918. The Rev. William Greenough Thayer, Headmaster from 1894 to 1930 also was rector of St. Mark's Church a position that for some time the Headmaster of the school held. During his leadership St. Mark's expanded significantly as follows: the main building had been added to several times - a Library wing in 1900, a second west wing in 1902, the Headmaster's wing (for Thayer's large family) in 1905, an enlarged and improved dining room in 1909, an extension of the 1902 addition in 1922 to be the boys' common room and dormitory space above each of these additions - and the School had built four houses for married masters, a power plant, Pine Cottage for employees, a 1919 addition

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to the Chapel which included the small tower and pushing out the east wall as a War Memorial, and various athletic facilities and fields.

It is interesting to note that the School continued to thrive throughout the World War I and was able to add buildings at that time in spite of nationwide austerity caused by war. The same had happened at its beginning when Joseph Burnett was not stopped by the Civil War from planning the Boys preparatory school which opened at the end in 1865.

In the mid 1920s the school acquired two dwelling houses that had been built at the turn of the century on the property of Mrs. Emory (Abbie A.) Taylor. Each came to the school on the small half acre parcel, one referred to as the Taylor house, the other as the Nickerson house. Assessors Reports from the early 1900s show these two houses referred to as Cottage #1 and Cottage #2 under Mrs. Taylor's assessment record. Also in the 1920s a new building referred to first as the Price building and later as the Pine building was constructed. In all likelihood this is the new Employee dorm that was built in 1923 and shows on the 1925 Sanborn as "Sleeping Rooms". And in the early 1930s the School received the Choate House and barn at 43 Main Street as well as 26 acres of land.

From the early days many of the masters were great sportsmen and introduced athletics as an important part of the extra-curricular activities. A gymnasium had been built by the 1880s behind the school house and athletic facilities continued to be constructed and added to. The Armour Building, shown on the 1925 Sanborn Map as the "Baseball Cage", was built between 1913-1915. In 1934 when it was well known that the Gymnasium, which had replaced the old gym in 1891, was too small for the needed uses, the parents of two St. Mark's graduates, both of who had been baseball captains and both of whom had died, gave the Elkins Field House in memory of William L. Elkins '25 and Bayard Tuckerman Elkins '30. The stately designed building, probably by Willing, Sims, and Talbutt, included a new main gym, a new trophy room, locker rooms, a wrestling area, and a lobby called the Elkins Room. The building was linked to the 1894 Gym, later converted to the Benson Auditorium and the Armour Cage by a covered arcade and formed the second full quadrangle north of the first around which the original 1890 building was constructed.

Houses were added to the St. Mark's property along Marlboro Road and eventually new brick dorms were constructed on property west of Marlborough Road. A new library was constructed in 1970-71, designed by Sasaki, Dawson, & Demay of Watertown. In the most recent years the School has built Taft Hall for the Fine Arts (1968) designed by Pierce & Pierce of Boston, a Faculty Athletic Center (1991) by Jeffery Millman of Cambridge, and most recently Thieriot House (1998-99) designed by Ann Beha Associates. The 1955 Gardner Rink was renovated in 1989.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Assessors Reports: 1881, 1888, 1891, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1903, 1906, 1909, 1913, 1915, 1918, 1921, 1924, 1927, 1936, 1941, 1947, 1951, 1959, 1968.

Benson, Albert Emerson. History of Saint Mark's School, 1925.

Hall, Edward Tuck. Saint Mark's School. 1968

Maps: 1898 (St. Mark's School), Sanborns 1912, 1925

Noble, Richard. Fences of Stone, 1990.

Oral History. Business Manager, Buildings Superintendent.

Photographs: Southborough Library.

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

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Community Property Address
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MARLBOROUGH RD.

Area(s) Form No.

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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Schuler/Forbes, Consultants
The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The St. Mark's School campus is eligible for listing on the National Register as a district. The main building with attached chapel, cloisters, quad and various wings is eligible individually as well. The School exemplifies a preparatory school campus developed from 1890 with architect designed buildings, and a philosophy that is implemented in the architectural plan with connected buildings to maintain a familial setting, the concept with which the first architects were charged. Many prominent citizens have been associated with the campus as architects, trustees, faculty, and/or students. The campus is a cohesive collection of buildings that have been used and reused and remodeled to reflect societal changes. The School campus retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling.

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St. Mark's School Area Data Sheet

MHC #	ST. #	STREET NAME	HISTORIC NAME	MAP/LOT #	STYLE	DATE
963 -954	25	Marlborough Rd.	Lawrence & Belmont Fields	65-03	Landscape	1890s/1900s
94	25	Marlborough Rd.	St. Mark's Main & Cloister	65-03	English Tudor	1890/1901/1909
427	25	Marlborough Rd.	Chapel	65-03	Romanesque	1890/1919
964 965 -955	25	Marlborough Rd.	Quadrangle	65-03	Landscape	1890
-956	25	Marlborough Rd.	Lion	65-03	Statue	
428	25	Marlborough Rd.	Elkins Field House	65-03	Classical Revival	1935
429	25	Marlborough Rd.	Armour Cage	65-03		1914/1989
430	25	Marlborough Rd.	Library	65-03	modern	1970-1971
431	25	Marlborough Rd.	Science Wing	65-03	modern	1950/1987
432	25	Marlborough Rd.	Taft Hall of Fine Arts	65-03	modern	1968
433	25	Marlborough Rd.	New Gym/Benson Audit.	65-03	Colonial Revival	1894/1952
434	25	Marlborough Rd.	Barber Cottage	65-03	Tudor Revival	ca. 1899
435	25	Marlborough Rd.	Faculty Athletic Center	65-03	Neo-Colonial Revival	1991
436	25	Marlborough Rd.	Gardner Rink	65-03	modern	1955/1989
437	25	Marlborough Rd.	Pine Cottage	65-03	Tudor Revival	1912-1925
438	25	Marlborough Rd.	Power Plant	65-03	Romanesque	1910-1913
439	25	Marlborough Rd.	Thieriot Hall	65-03	Neo-Tudor	1998-1999
450	34	Marlborough Rd.	Housing	53-09	Colonial Revival	ca. 1950
449	36	Marlborough Rd.	Housing	53-09	Colonial Revival	ca. 1950
446	37	Marlborough Rd.	Master's Housing	65-03	Colonial Revival	1897
447	41	Marlborough Rd.	Master's Housing	65-03	Georgian Revival	pre-1925
448	45	Marlborough Rd.	Master's Housing	65-03	Colonial Revival	1897
451 off		Marlborough Rd.	Bath House	53-09	vernacular/stone	1900-1903
452 off		Marlborough Rd.	Bath House	53-09	vernacular/stone	1915-1918
440	12	School St.	Taylor House	65-03	QA/cross gabled	ca. 1902
441	14	School St.	Nickerson House	65-03	QA/cross gabled	ca. 1900
443	33	School St.	Stable	65-09	Col. Rev./utilitarian	ca. 1900
442	33	School St.	Barn	65-09	utilitarian	ca. 1925
444	33	School St.	Garages	65-09	utilitarian	1924-1925
445	45	School St.	Duplex	65-08	astylistic	pre-1925
323	49	School St.	Hefferan Cottage	65-08	cross gabled cottage	ca. 1860s

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SOUTHBOROUGH

Property Address
ST. MARK'S SCHOOL

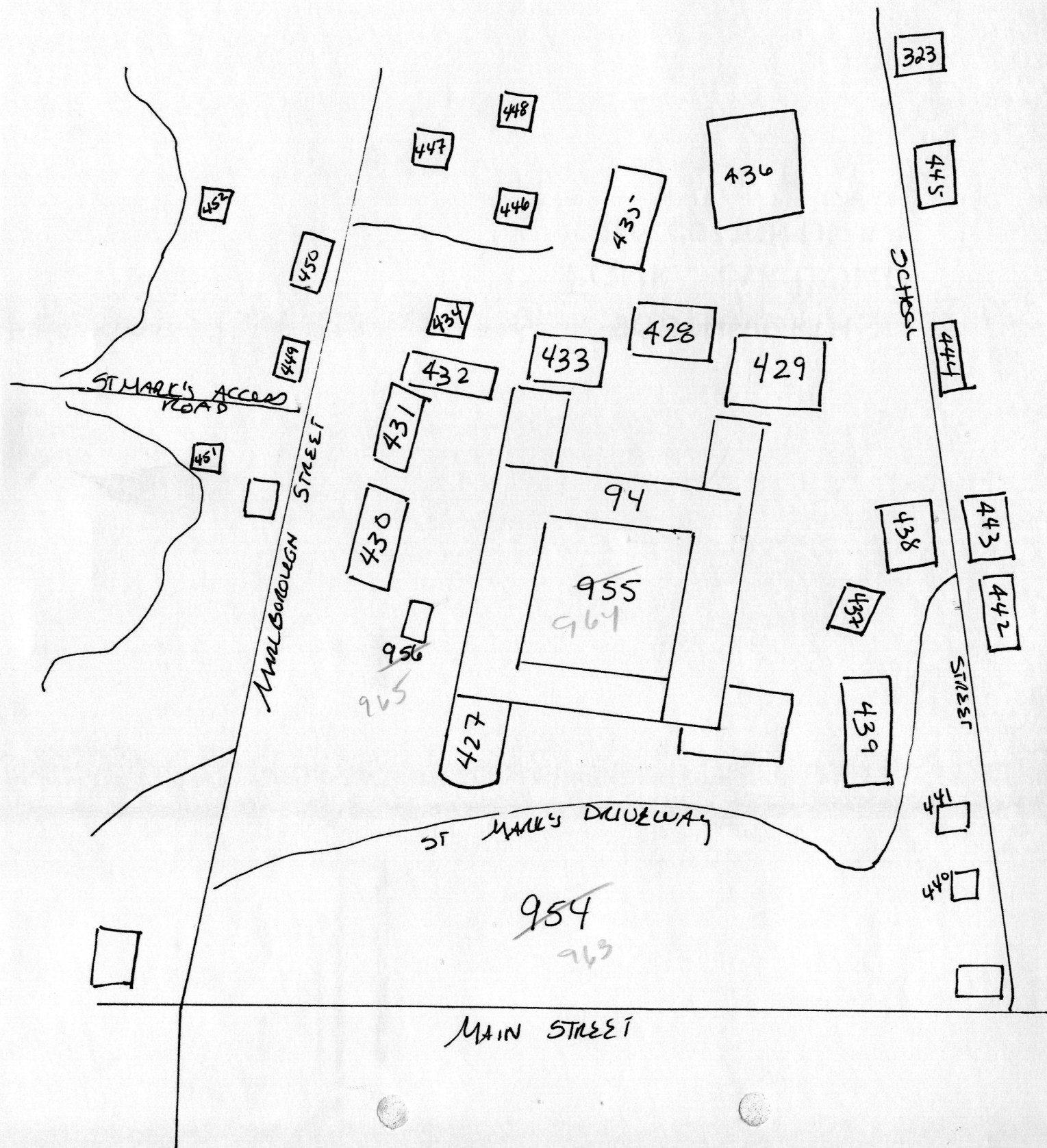
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

U	427-452, 954-956
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#s = MHC Inventory #s

963-965





School



School-Original building



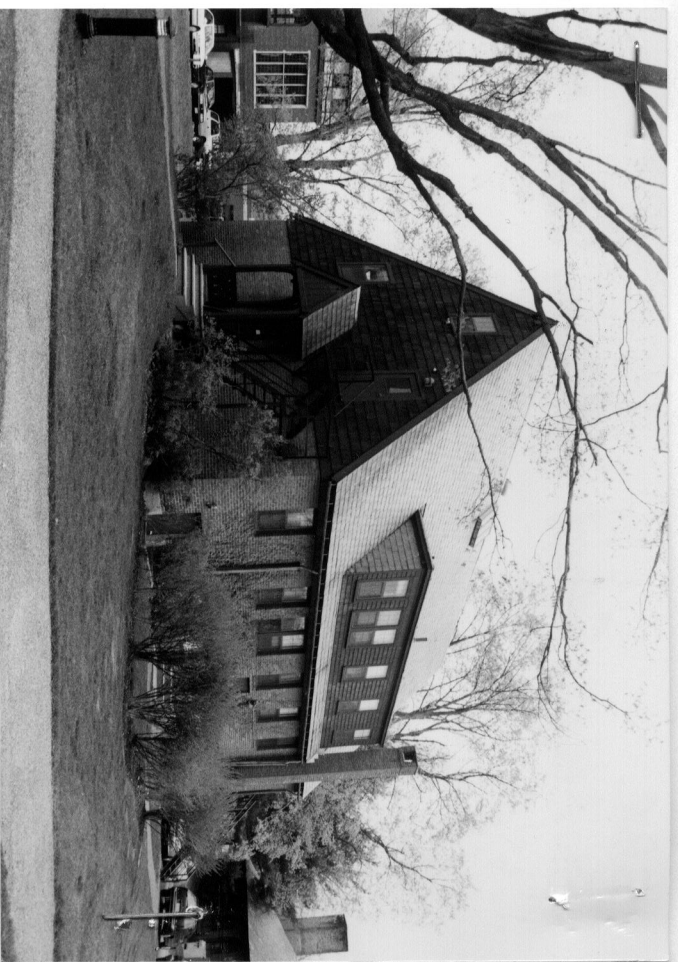
School-North and West wing



School-Rear of north wing



Chapel



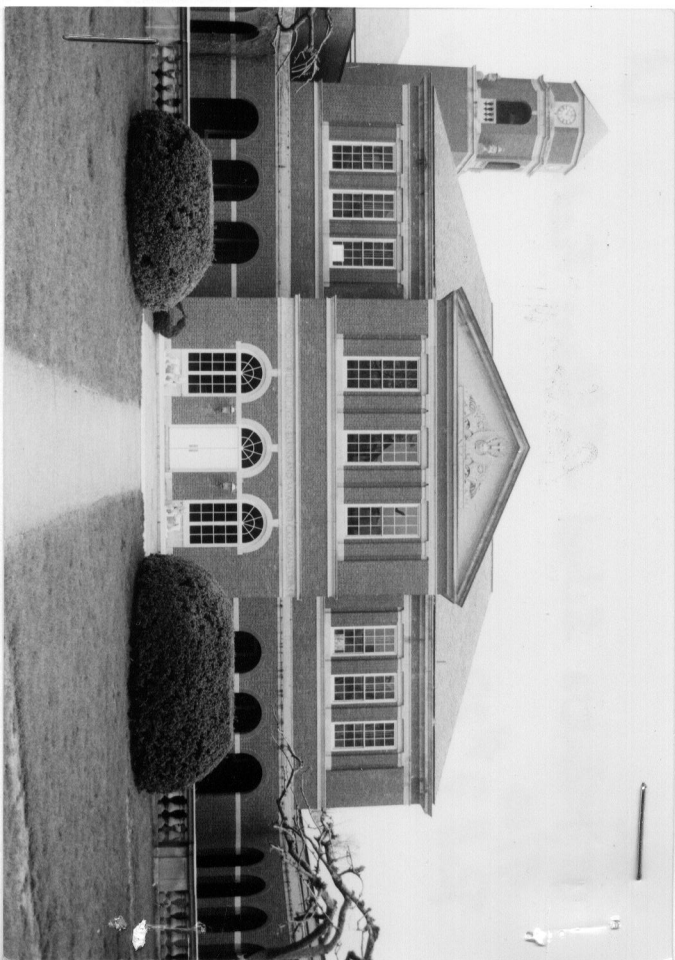
"Sleeping Rooms"



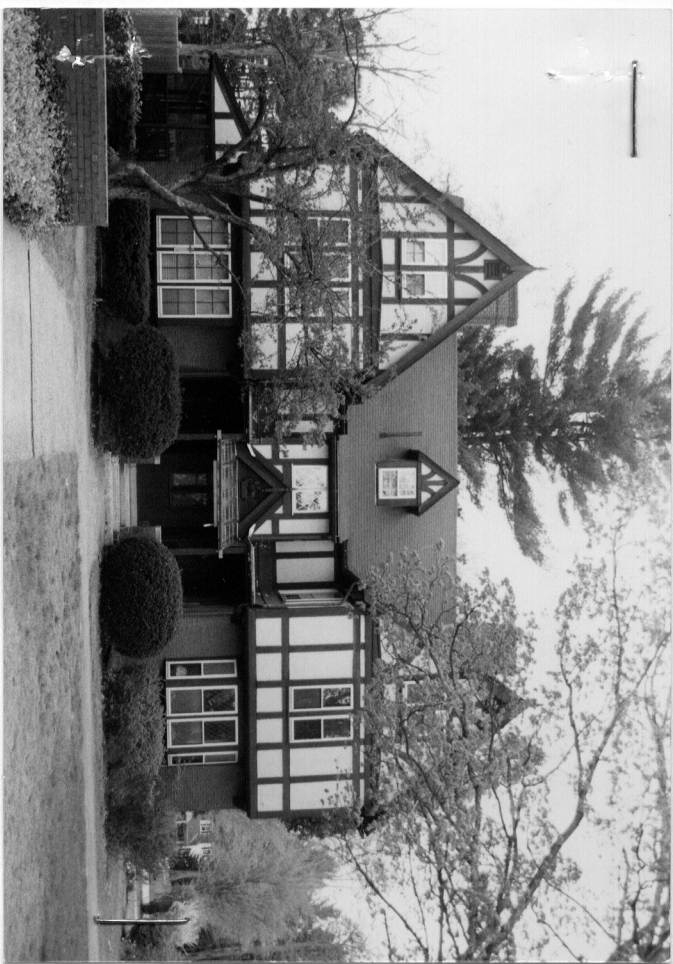
Power Plant



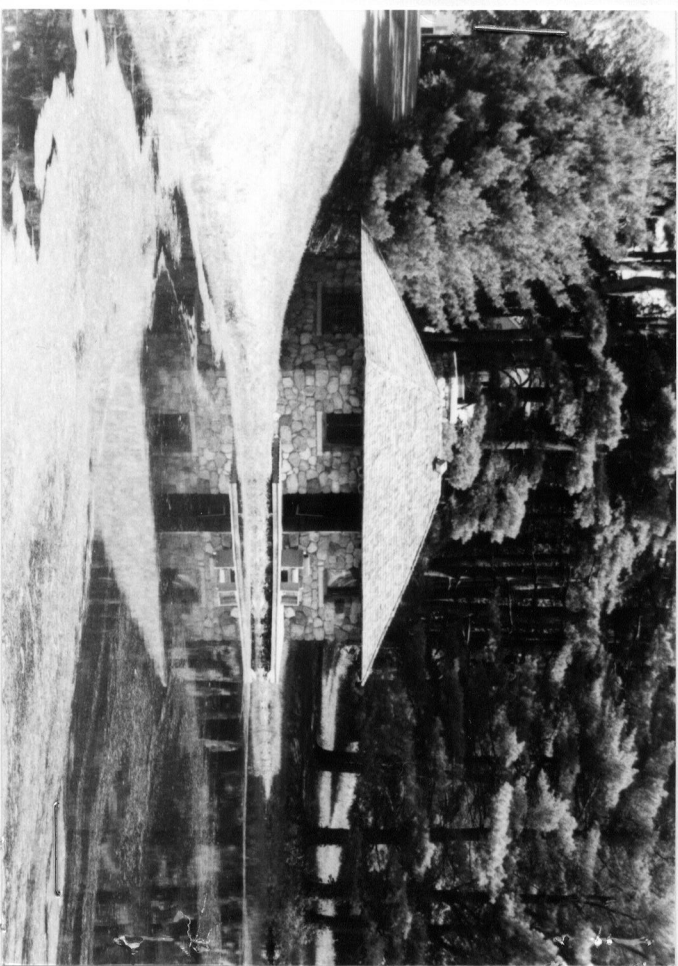
Stable + Barn - 33 School St.



Elkins Field House



Barber Cottage



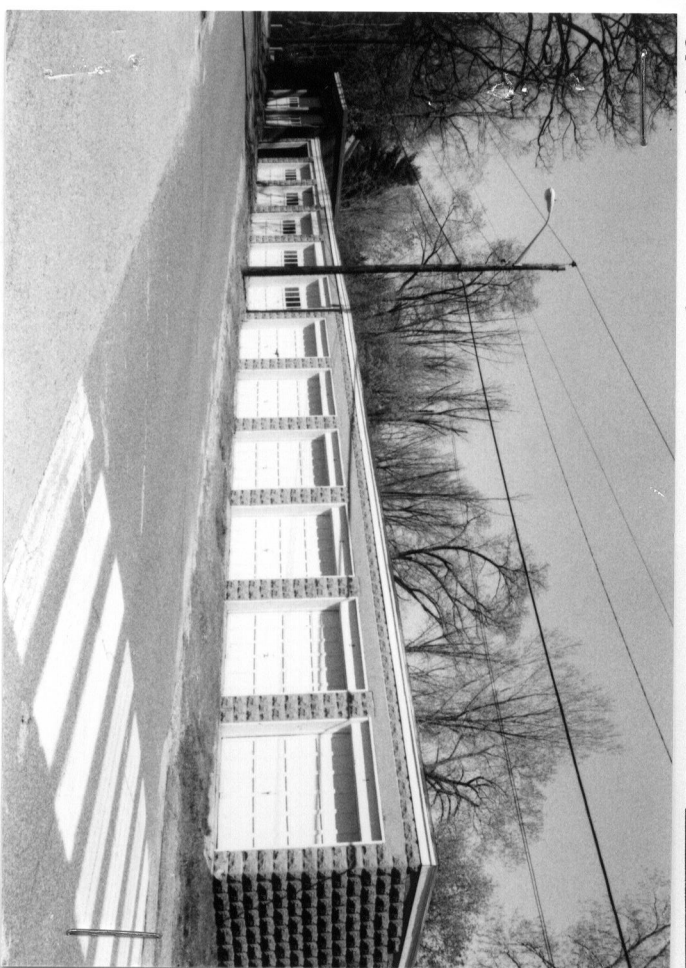
Bath house



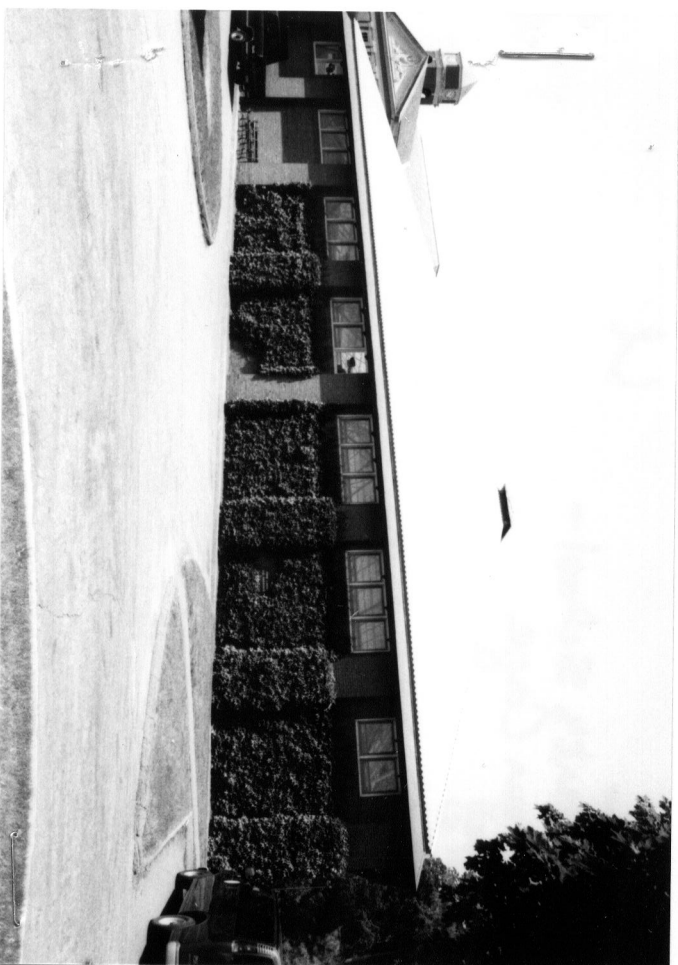
Dining Hall



East wing and headmaster dorms. 4/00.



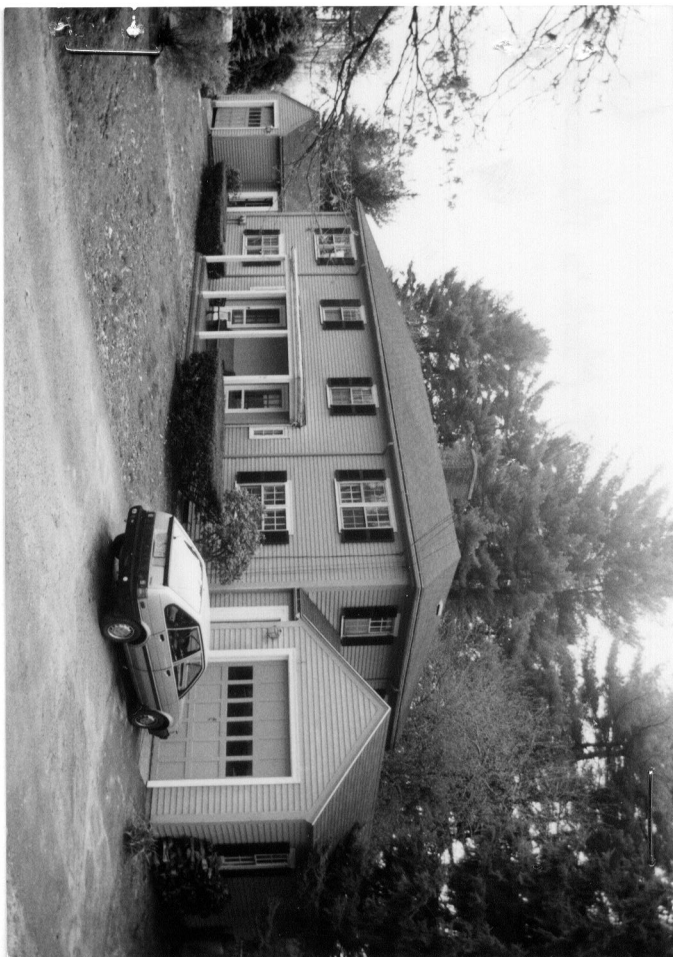
Garage - 33 School St.



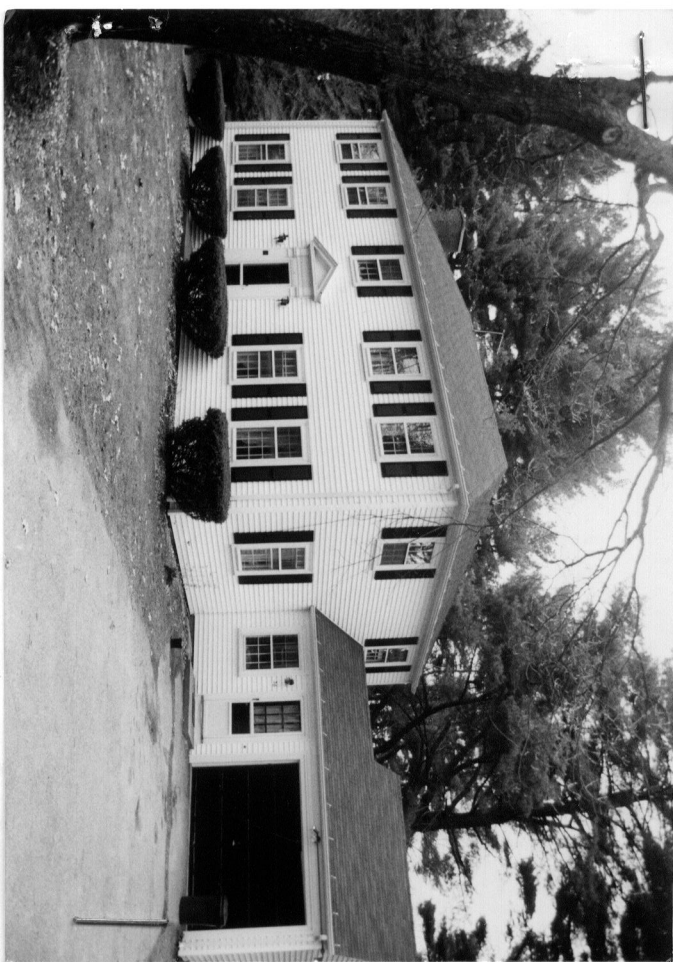
Armour Cage.



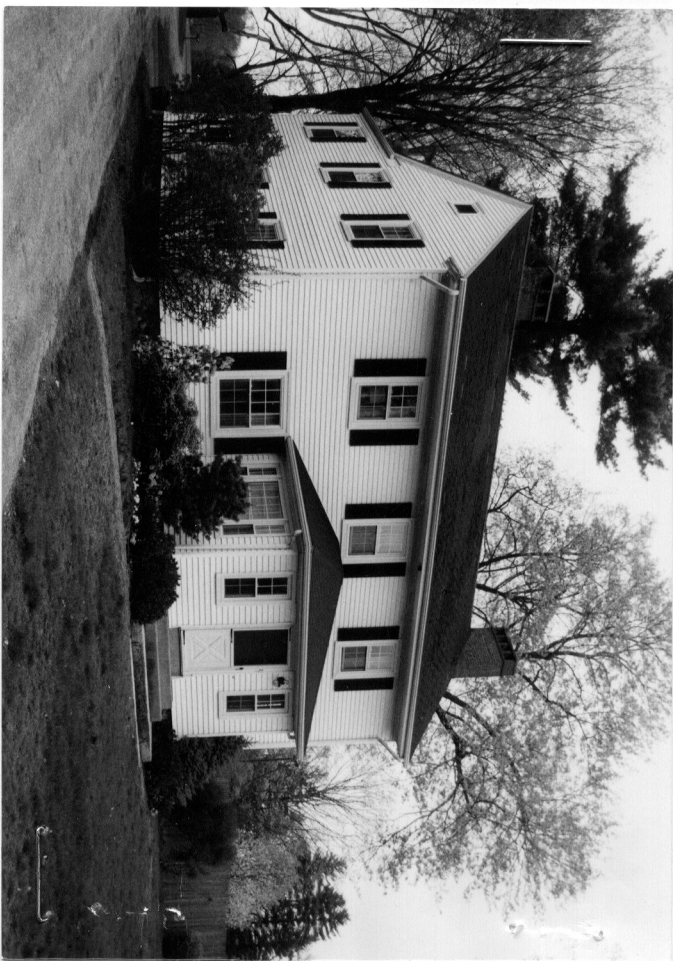
Lions.



St Marks Housing--34 Marlboro Rd. 4/00.



St Mark's housing--36 Marlboro Rd. 4/00.



37 Marlboro Rd. 4/00.



41 Marlboro Rd. 4/00.



45 Marlboro Rd. 4/00.



12 School St.



14 School St.



45 School St.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF INSPECTION

CASE B RACK 7 PLAN RECORD NO. 40111
BUILDING St. Mark's School APART. 25 NO. 2 & B.
CITY OR TOWN Southborough STREET
TO BE USED FOR Basket Ball Court CLASS 2nd.
OWNER St. Mark's School
ARCHITECT Willing, Sims & Talbutt
CERTIFICATE APPROVAL-SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS-REFERRED
DATE Aug. 3, 1934.
INSPECTOR Walter A. Penniman

Form BU 1-230 2M

"Y AND E" BOSTON & ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1938 B-1

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF INSPECTION

CASE B RACK 7 PLAN RECORD NO. 37024
BUILDING Old Gymnasium APART. 25 NO. Orig No 1B
CITY OR TOWN Southboro STREET
TO BE USED FOR Gymnasium CLASS
OWNER St. Marks School
ARCHITECT Willing Sims & Talbutt
CERTIFICATE APPROVAL-SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS-REFERRED
DATE 6/6/35
INSPECTOR W A Penniman

Form BU, 1-2m-9-32, No. 6268-b

FILING EQUIPMENT BUREAU H14389

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF INSPECTION

CASE B RACK 7 PLAN RECORD NO. 37024
BUILDING Old Gym-St. Mark's School APART. 25 NO. 37024
CITY OR TOWN Southboro STREET
TO BE USED FOR school CLASS
OWNER St. Mark's School
ARCHITECT Ieland & Larsen, Boston
CERTIFICATE APPROVAL-SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS-REFERRED
DATE 4/9/53
INSPECTOR J.F. Kavanaugh

alteration

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF INSPECTION

CASE B RACK 12 PLAN RECORD NO. 83159
BUILDING St. Mark's School Library APART. 32 NO. 83159
CITY OR TOWN Southborough STREET
TO BE USED FOR School Library CLASS
OWNER St. Marks School
ARCHITECT Sassaki, Dawson, DeMay Assoc.
CERTIFICATE APPROVAL-SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS-REFERRED
DATE 5/12/70
INSPECTOR James E. Barry- Worcester

23 Main St
Water town