

School Committee Ad Hoc Task Force on School Names
Tuesday, April 3, 2018
5:30 PM – 7:00 PM
Walsh School Committee Room, 5th Floor, Brookline Town Hall

Agenda

- 1) Welcome and Introductions
- 2) Open Meeting Law
- 3) Ad Hoc Task Force Charge/Role/Timeline
- 4) Work Plan/Possible Questions to Address
- 5) Public Process/Community Engagement
- 6) Meeting Schedule and Agenda for Next Meeting
- 7) New Business

Brookline School Committee Ad Hoc Task Force on School Names
Voted March 22, 2018

Description and Charge

As we look forward to building and naming a new ninth elementary school in the near future, it is an opportunity to review the names of all of our buildings and spaces in the Public Schools of Brookline. Now is an especially opportune time for this reflection, given that the names of public and private spaces, statues, and monuments are being actively debated nationwide, within Boston, and here in Brookline. Whom we choose to honor with names reflects our values as a society, and we are keen to engage in this important discussion and reflection.

The process for naming or removing a name from a School Building will directly follow Town Meeting's own established policy *Town Meeting's Article 6.8 Bylaw on Naming Facilities*.

*[The process is also governed by the School Committee policy on naming, Section F. #2. Naming Spaces. It has been the School Committee's practice to direct the School Committee's Capital Subcommittee to review and recommend to the full School Committee a naming possibility. The full School Committee then may name **spaces** within School Buildings according to the criteria in the School Committee policy handbook.]*

With regards to a School **Building**, the School Committee makes a recommendation to the Town Naming Committee whose members then decide after going through their process whether to forward this recommendation to Town Meeting. Town Meeting then must vote to approve or reject the recommendation.

The Ad Hoc Task Force named by the School Committee will gather information and create a report to help inform the School Committee's recommendation. In addition to the public engagement carried out by the Task Force, the School Committee would in all likelihood also hold a hearing before voting on a recommendation.

The Ad Hoc Task Force to the School Committee's Charge is as follows:

1. Examine the names of all Brookline School Buildings in order to assure that they meet our School Committee policy criteria. Research the history of the people for whom the schools are named, and the circumstances under which the names were chosen, including but not limited to an understanding and explanation of the historical context in which the School Committee/Town operated under when making determinations about whether they are worthy of having the honor of a building named after them.
2. Solicit feedback from historians and community members, including students, teachers, alumni and citizens at large.
3. Review legal aspects of removing a name from a building, i.e., Deeds, Town Bylaws, etc. Where there is a difference between the School Committee policy and the Town Bylaw, the Ad Hoc Task Force should use the Town Naming Committee criteria.
4. Present their findings to the School Committee and provide a written report by Labor Day 2018, with an interim update to the School Committee in early May.

The School Committee's goals for this work are to:

- Establish a clear understanding of our shared history as it relates to the names of our school buildings;
- Bring our community including our students together in a dialogue about our past, our present, who we honor by naming our schools after someone, and why;
- Support the School Committee in making recommendations to the Naming Committee of the Town;
- And model for our students how local government engages in and makes difficult decisions
- If Town Meeting through the above process were to vote to rename, the School Committee would set up another process for vetting possible names.

March 22, 2018 School Committee Meeting Draft Record

4. PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES

f. Consideration and Possible Vote to Create a School Committee

Ad Hoc Task Force on School Names

Mr. Pollak presented the proposed description and charge for the Ad Hoc Task force on School Names. Ms. Charlupski is working on finding people to serve on the Ad Hoc Task Force and developing a preliminary meeting schedule. School Committee members felt it was important to provide an interim update to the Annual Town Meeting and suggested amending the fourth statement under the charge to the following: *Present their findings to the School Committee and provide a written report by Labor Day 2018, with an interim update to the School Committee in early May.* The update could then be shared with Town Meeting.

The School Committee discussed the selection of members and how to balance the desire to produce a report in a timely manner with the need to ensure the Task Force represents various perspectives (including the views of the petitioners of the Article 23 Town Meeting Article on the renaming of Devotion School), perhaps through an open application process. It was noted that the Ad Hoc Task Force will have an open meeting process, that its role is advisory to the School Committee, and that later in the meeting, the School Committee may decide to schedule a public hearing on Article 23. Mr. Pollak stated that his understanding was that the Ad Hoc Task Force will research the facts and historical context and then present all sides of the issue to the School Committee. School Committee members commented that it is important to undertake this review even if Town Meeting decides not to wait and goes ahead with a vote on the Devotion renaming this spring.

Mr. Pollak noted that the Capital Improvements Subcommittee had planned to discuss the recruitment of members on March 13, 2018, but the meeting was canceled due to weather. The consensus of the School Committee was 1) to request that the Capital Improvements Subcommittee discuss how best to address the School Committee's concerns that the Ad Hoc Task Force represent different perspectives at the next Subcommittee meeting on March 27, 2018 and 2) that the School Committee approve the description and charge (as amended above) at this evening's meeting.

ACTION 18-24

On a motion of Ms. Scotto and seconded by Mr. Pollak, the School Committee VOTED UNANIMOUSLY to create a School Committee Ad Hoc Task Force on School Names.

Brookline School Committee Ad Hoc Task Force on School Names

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- 2. Solicit feedback from historians and community members, including students, teachers, alumni and citizens at large.*
- 3. Review legal aspects of removing a name from a building, i.e., Deeds, Town Bylaws, etc. Where there is a difference between the School Committee policy and the Town Bylaw, the Ad Hoc Task Force should use the Town Naming Committee criteria.*
- 4. Present their findings to the School Committee and provide a written report by Labor Day 2018, with an interim update to the School Committee in early May.*

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- Establish a clear understanding of our shared history as it relates to the names of our school buildings;*
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- Support the School Committee in making recommendations to the Naming Committee of the Town;*
- And model for our students how local government engages in and makes difficult decisions*
- If Town Meeting through the above process were to vote to rename, the School Committee would set up another process for vetting possible names.*

March 27, 2018 Capital Improvements Subcommittee Meeting Draft Minutes

7) Discussion of School Committee Ad Hoc Task Force on School Names

Ms. Charlupski stated that the School Committee discussed and voted to establish a School Committee Ad Hoc Task Force on School Names on March 22, 2018. At that time, the School Committee asked that the School Capital Improvements Subcommittee consider how best to ensure that the Ad Hoc Task Force represents different perspectives.

Ms. Charlupski began the discussion by identifying several questions the Ad Hoc Task Force may be asked to address. Who are the people that the schools are named after? Has a school ever changed names? What were the circumstances of naming? Do the names meet the criteria of the Town Naming Committee? Are there any legal issues, e.g., deeds? What have other educational institutions, e.g., Yale, Harvard, Brown, done with regard to buildings which were named for people who had backgrounds which were questionable? An important piece of the work of the Ad Hoc Task Force will be to solicit information/testimony from historians, teachers, alumni, community members, and students. This information may elicit more questions. Ms. Charlupski asked if there are other questions people would like answered.

Subcommittee members discussed the importance of educating students about slavery in the north, regardless of whether the name of the school is changed. The Ad Hoc Task Force may want presentations on how slavery is currently covered in the Public Schools of Brookline curriculum. In response to a question, it was noted that the Ad Hoc Task Force will not be responsible for coming with new names. Article 23 petitioner Deborah Brown talked about the potential psychological and emotional impact of having to attend a school named after a slaveholder for all students, but particularly for students of color.

The group then discussed the timeline and connection between the work of the Ad Hoc Task Force and consideration of Annual Town Meeting Warrant Article 23 to change the name of the Devotion School. The Article 23 petitioners and Dr. Brown suggested that the Ad Hoc Task Force take up the Devotion name first. Ms. Charlupski talked about the process moving forward. The Select Board, Advisory Committee, and School Committee will all be holding public hearings on Article 23 and reporting to Town Meeting. Town Meeting may decide to change the name in the spring, or may choose to wait until the Fall Town Meeting, after it has the opportunity to see the Ad Hoc Task Force Report, and follow the town's established process for changing the names of buildings. The work of the Ad Hoc Task Force will not be specific to Devotion. The signage planned for the new Devotion School will be minimal and fairly easy to change.

Discussion then focused on the selection of Ad Hoc Task Force members. Options include 1) soliciting applications from community members, scheduling interviews, and then choosing committee members or 2) appointing a balanced committee with expertise or representation of different populations within the Town. In the interest of moving the process forward in a timely manner, Ms. Brown, Dr. Brown, and Subcommittee members spoke in favor of appointing a balanced committee, rather than going through an application process. Possible members (all are available) include: Ken Liss-President of the Brookline Historical Society; Lloyd Gellineau-Director of the Brookline Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Community Relations; John Dempsey-30 year Devotion teacher, vice principal and principal; Malcolm Cawthorne-Brookline

High School History teacher and Devotion Alum; Misti Jaynes-Devotion parent and Steps to Success parent; Mark Gray-Devotion Alum and community member; Pam Roberts-Devotion parent and community member; a Heath School representative; and two students. The Ad Hoc Task Force may determine it needs additional representation from Heath School. There was consensus that Dr. Brown, the Chair of Hidden Brookline, should be added to the Ad Hoc Task Force.

The first meeting of the Ad Hoc Task Force will take place on Wednesday, April 3, 2018, 5:30 PM-7:00 PM in the School Committee Room, 5th Floor, Town Hall. The agenda will include an overview of the Open Meeting Law and discussion of a meeting schedule (perhaps two meetings per month). The Town Naming Committee will be meeting on March 29, 2018. Ms. Greenwald suggested asking students to research and suggest school names.

DRAFT

TOWN OF BROOKLINE



Article 6.8

Naming Public Facilities

ARTICLE 6.8
NAMING PUBLIC FACILITIES

Section 6.8.1

Except as hereinafter provided, town buildings, parks, squares and other facilities, may be named only by Town Meeting when such action is proposed in a Warrant Article. The Library Trustees may, in accordance with guidelines adopted and from time to time amended by them, name rooms and associated spaces of library buildings. The School Committee may, in accordance with guidelines adopted and from time to time amended by them name rooms and associated spaces of school buildings.

Section 6.8.2 REVIEW COMMITTEE

(A) Appointment - The Board of Selectmen shall appoint a Committee of five members for staggered three year terms to review all proposals for naming public facilities except rooms and associated spaces under the jurisdiction of the School Committee and Library Trustees as specified above in Section 6.8.1. The Committee shall include one member of each of the Advisory Committee, the Park and Recreation Commission, the Preservation Commission and the School Committee. In addition, the Board of Selectmen may appoint one alternate member to the Committee. Such alternate shall be appointed for a three year term and shall be designated by the Chair of the Committee from time to time to take the place of any member who is absent or unable or unwilling to act for any reason.

(B) General Duties - The Review Committee shall be responsible for reviewing and reporting its recommendations on proposals for naming public facilities. The Committee may also, from time to time initiate its own proposals for naming public facilities. All recommendations of the Committee shall be subject to criteria to be established by the Committee and approved by the Board of Selectmen.

**SECTION F
FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT**

2. Naming Spaces: (Voted 9/24/98, #98-93; 11/29/12, #12-71)

The School Committee may desire to dedicate a space or to place a plaque in a school building to recognize:

1. a national (public) figure who represents a core value of the system;
2. an individual who has demonstrated lengthy and/or exemplary service to the students of Brookline, provided the named honoree has not served in the PSB for a minimum of two years prior to his/her nomination to be honored with the naming of a space.
3. an individual or group that has donated significant funds in order to recognize, memorialize, or honor that individual or group;
4. a person or person(s) who have made exceptional grants or gifts to the Public Schools of Brookline.

Recommendations/requests for such recognition may come from the BSC or from members of the public or school community.

a. For recommendations from a member, members, or group of a specific school community, the principal/headmaster of the school shall first seek the approval of the Superintendent, who will present recommendations for such recognition to the School Committee. Proposals for such recognition should include, but are not limited to the following information:

- how/whether the purpose of the recognition reflects the core values of the system;
- how/whether the recognition is in appropriate proportion to past awards and recognitions; and
- how/whether the proposed recognition is proportionate to the honoree's contribution to the PSB.

In order to avoid confusion of such recognitions with advertising or other commercial purpose, the School Committee will not ordinarily consider naming or dedication of public school real property to a corporation or corporate entity.

Selection and placement of any long-lasting object (e.g. a plaque, tree, bench, or monument) is subject to BSC Policy, Section D7(iii): Grants and Gifts from Private Sources, and may be subject to local by-laws and/or approval by relevant Town boards, agencies, and staff.

The Superintendent shall develop and maintain guidelines for school leaders to facilitate compliance with this policy.

Brookline Naming Committee

Background

In May, 2005, Town Meeting added Section 6.8.2 to the Town By-Laws, establishing a Selectmen-appointed Committee to review all proposals for naming public facilities, with the exception of rooms and associated spaces under the jurisdiction of the School Committee and Library Trustees. It also authorized the Committee to report on its recommendations and, from time to time, initiate its own proposals for naming public facilities. All recommendations are subject to criteria which are established by the Committee, approved by the Board of Selectmen, and amended as the Brookline Naming Committee finds necessary. The ultimate authority over the naming of public facilities continues to rest with Town Meeting.

General Criteria

Before making a recommendation on a proposal for the naming or renaming of a Public Facility, the Committee will take into consideration the following naming criteria:

- A. A person/organization of excellent reputation and character who/which has set an example of outstanding citizenship and/or has made an exemplary contribution of time, service, or resources to or on behalf of the community.
- B. A national noteworthy public figure or official.
- C. An event of historical or cultural significance.
- D. A significant donation or bequest, establishment of a trust, or other similar action.

General Naming Committee Procedures

1. All proposals to name or rename a Public Facility, including Town Meeting warrant articles, shall be in writing and sent or referred to the Naming Committee, in care of the Town Clerk with a copy to the Board of Selectmen.
 - 1a. In the case of a written proposal by an Applicant for commemoration of a Veteran, the Committee shall forward a copy of the request to the Director of Veteran Services [hereinafter "Director"] for consideration of memorializing a square in the name of the Veteran. The Applicant will provide all necessary documentation as requested by the Director. Within 60 days of receiving documentation that is satisfactory to the Director, he or she shall make a recommendation to the Naming Committee as to the naming of a Memorial Square in honor of the Veteran.
 - 1b. Except in the case of a proposal by an Applicant to honor a Veteran, all proposals to name or rename a Public Facility under the control of the Park and Recreation Commission shall be forwarded by the Committee to the Park and Recreation Commission. Within 60 days, the Park and Recreation Commission shall forward its recommendation to the Committee.
2. All initial proposals should include the name of the person, organization or event to be honored or memorialized; background information, rationale, and contact information for the applicant.
3. The Committee shall use its General Procedures and approved criteria when considering proposals for the naming or renaming of a Public Facility. Only a simple majority vote of the Committee is required to approve a recommendation by the Committee on a proposal provided that a quorum has been achieved at a public meeting. The Committee's recommendation shall be submitted by the Committee to the Board of Selectmen, the Advisory Committee and Town Meeting.
4. Any applicant who is an employee of the town, must have had at least twenty five years employment and must wait two years from the time an application is received to have the Naming Committee recommend naming a Public Facility in his or her honor.
5. The Committee may, at its sole discretion, hold a public hearing to solicit public comment before making its final recommendation on a naming proposal. The Committee shall give each Applicant a reasonable opportunity to be heard by the Committee on his or her proposals.
6. The Committee may make recommendations for the design and placement of suitable memorials.
7. The Committee may review the names of any Public Facility every ten years and

may make recommendations for modifications.

8. Under special circumstances and by unanimous vote, the Committee may, for good cause shown, waive one or more of the procedural requirements set forth above except that the Committee shall continue to make its recommendations subject to criteria approved by the Board of Selectmen.

9. The By-law does not give the Committee the authority to remove signs. The committee does have the authority to make recommendation on the naming of public facilities and would reasonably include the authority to make a non-binding recommendation on signage.

10. The Committee shall not recommend any name changes of any school, unless the School Committee votes to approve of such change.

11. The Committee shall not recommend any name changes of any park, playground, playing field, recreation facility, swimming pool, or ball field unless the Park and Recreation Commission votes to approve of such change.

12. The Committee has currently five members with one school alternate. The sole authority for appointment of the Committee members rests within the discretion of the appointing authority, the Board of Selectman consisting of one representative from the Board of Selectman, Advisory Committee, Park and Recreation Commission and Preservation Commission. All appointments shall be for a three-year term.

13. Meeting notices will be posted as follows:

- o Meeting notice posted on the Town's web site. This automatically sends an e- mail to the Brookline Meeting listserv and the Town Clerk's office for posting in accordance with the Open Meeting Law.
- o Mailing to the TMMs in the particular district of proposed naming location
- o Press release for the local newspaper

Criteria for Veterans

A Veteran must have been a resident of Brookline for a period of not less than five years and be deceased for a period of at least two years in order for the Committee to recommend the naming of a Memorial Square in his or her honor. If a residency requirement of a Veteran has not been met and /or the Veteran resides in Brookline for a minimum of eighteen months immediately prior to entering active military service, the Applicant may be referred to other Town departments for another form of appropriate recognition with no further approvals from the Committee (i.e. Department of Public Works, Park and Recreation Commission, School Committee, and Tree Planting Committee).

If a proposal is made to honor a Veteran within two years of his or her death, the Committee may recommend the Applicant request that the Town, through its Park and Recreation Commission install a Park Bench for a period of not less than 35 years, in a location agreed upon by the Committee, the Applicant and the Park and Recreation Commission. The recommendation of the Committee for the installation of a Park Bench shall be conditioned upon the Applicant's agreement to pay no less than one half of the cost of labor and materials for the installation of the bench as determined by the Park and Recreation Commission; upon the Applicant's agreement to reimburse the Town for its share of the cost of said labor and materials should a subsequent proposal for a Memorial Square be made on behalf of the Veteran and approved by Town Meeting; and upon the Applicant's agreement to fund replacement costs, should he or she request replacement of the bench because of the occurrence of substantial deterioration of the bench within 35 years of installation. Where such installation requires Town funding, installation shall be subject to appropriation by Town Meeting and the availability of sufficient funds.

Bench Guidelines

The Committee may make recommendations concerning the installation of any bench under the above procedures.

The Committee's recommendations concerning all benches and plaques are subject to the current specifications of the DPW and the Park and Recreation Commission.

Note: the PSB Policy was amended 11/29/12

APPENDIX

The Policy Manual of the Public Schools of Brookline

Voted 9/24/98

#98-93

Section F Facilities Development Naming Spaces 2a. Names of Building Plaques

Naming Spaces:

The School Committee may desire to dedicate a space or to place a plaque in a school building or around the grounds of a school to:

1. a national (public) figure who represents a core value of the system;
2. an individual who has demonstrated lengthy and/or exemplary service to the students of Brookline;
3. an individual or group for whom the contributors(s)donator(s) significant funds to recognize, memorialize, or honor that individual of group;
4. a person or person(s) who donate significant funds.

If the recommendation is being made by members of a school community, the principal of the school shall first seek the approval of the Superintendent, who will present recommendations for such recognition to the Capital Projects Subcommittee of the School Committee. Information in support of such recommendation shall include a resume and memo detailing the basis for the recommendation. Selection and placement of any long-lasting object must be approved by relevant boards, agencies, and staff.

Guidelines for School Committee review:

- the persons or groups associates with the recognition reflect values consistent with the core values of the system;
- the administration and execution of any contribution is commensurate with the resources provided by the donation;
- the item is in appropriate proportion to other award and recognitions;
- prior awards and recognitions remain true to the spirit with which they were generated, and

- recognition of corporate sponsorship is restrained and distinguishable from advertising or other commercial purpose.

Park and Recreation Commission

Procedure for naming Park and Recreation Facilities Approved 12/18/12

POLICY

The policy of the Park and Recreation Commission is to name parks, recreation areas and facilities utilizing established criteria emphasizing community values and character, local history, geography, environmental, and civic service unique to Brookline.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a systematic and consistent approach for the official naming or renaming of parks and recreational areas and facilities in accordance with the policy and process developed under the Town's General By-Law pertaining to Naming Public Facilities (Article 6.8).

Objectives:

- Ensure that parks, recreational areas and facilities are easily identified and located.
- Ensure that names given to parks, recreational areas and facilities are consistent with the values and character of the community, area or neighborhood served.
- Encourage public participation in the naming, renaming and dedication of parks, recreation areas and facilities.
- Encourage the dedication of lands, facilities, or donations by individuals and/or groups.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

2.1 For the purposes of this Policy, "**Parks and Recreation Facilities**" will include the following:

2.1.1 **Parks.** All traditional designed parks, natural open spaces, historic sites, golf courses, specialized parks, open spaces and trails under the Park and Recreation Commission's jurisdiction.

2.1.2 **Buildings.** Significant park and recreation structures that house parks and recreational programs (e.g. recreation centers, enclosed pavilions, comfort stations, etc.).

2.1.3 **Major Features.** Major, permanent components of park and recreational facilities, e.g. ball fields, swimming pools, tennis courts, play equipment, or physical features (lakes, ice rinks). Rooms within Buildings are considered to be Major Features.

2.2 **Amenities.** Smaller furnishings and facilities in the parks and recreation system (e.g. benches, fountains, tables, heritage trees, boardwalks, paths, woodlands,

overlooks, artwork, etc.) Amenities are not formally named, but may in some cases have a commemorative plaque. Recognition for donated amenities is covered under the ***Brookline Parks and Open Space Gift and Donation Guidelines***.

3.0 CRITERIA

The following criteria shall be used in determining the appropriateness of the naming designation:

3.1 Exceptional Individuals. An individual (living or deceased) who has made a significant and lasting contribution to the Town of Brookline's parks and recreation system, programs or services.

3.2 Historic and Cultural Events, Places and Persons. A person (deceased) or place of historical or cultural significance; a neighborhood or geographic location of historical or cultural significance; significant natural or geologic features; and/or an historical figure, group, or feature particularly identified with the land or facility

3.3 Major Gifts. An individual (living or deceased), group or business who has made a significant land, monetary or civic contribution to the park system

Conditions of property donation, as agreed upon by the donor and the Town, shall be honored regarding the naming of the parks, recreation areas and facilities subject to these adopted policies.

Names that are similar to existing parks, properties or facilities in the Town system should not be considered in order to minimize confusion.

The Town reserves the right to change the name to maintain consistency with this policy.

4.0 PROCESS

4.1 The Park and Recreation Commission shall establish guidelines that clearly outline the background, principles, procedures and considerations that will be taken into account during the Commissioners' deliberation and subsequent recommendation.

4.2 Town Meeting shall designate the names of parks and recreation facilities after receiving a recommendation from the Park and Recreation Commission and Naming Committee, which shall be based upon public input from individuals and organizations.

4.3 Following selection of a park or recreation facility name by Town Meeting, the Town shall identify the specific park or facility with appropriate signage specifying the name. The name shall remain for a minimum of 10 years.

Adopt-A-Pole Application

There are light poles on which an American flag and commemorative plaque may be mounted seasonally for a period of three years at a total cost of \$45.00. The cost may be adjusted from time to time by the Veterans Celebrations Committee. Request should be placed through the Veterans Celebrations Committee, c/o the Department of

Veterans Services, 11 Pierce Street, Flags and plaques may be dedicated to veterans or to anyone else the applicant chooses and will be installed as closely as possible to the location requested by the applicant.

Street Benches provided by Department of Public Works

An applicant may purchase one or more street bench from DPW and memorialize or honor family members or an individual. All requests should be filed with the Naming Committee. The Committee will forward the request to the DPW along with the information for the plaque. The applicant will meet with a representative of DPW to determine the available locations for a bench. An applicant may purchase an existing bench, with the plaque installed on the existing bench. The cost of the bench will be determined by DPW. The bench will not be replaced with a plaque if the bench deteriorates due to normal wear and tear. However, the bench will be replaced by the Town at no additional cost to the applicant if the bench is vandalized.

Definitions

The following definitions are applicable to the Procedures and Criteria set forth below:

Applicant - A person or organization who has submitted a proposal for the naming of a public facility

Committee - Brookline Naming Committee

Director of Veteran Services (Director) - a veteran, as defined in clause forty-third of section seven of chapter four of the Massachusetts General Laws, appointed by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Brookline as a veteran's agent or part-time veteran's agent under G.L. c. 115, s. 3, as amended, to disburse veterans' benefits in the Town of Brookline, or, if no such appointment has been made, the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Brookline.

DPW - Department of PublicWorks

Memorials - A plaque, sign, or other marker

Memorial Square The intersection of at least two or more public ways, designated, in the case of a Veteran's memorial, with a memorial including the name of the individual with his or her military rank

Public Facility - Any building, interior spaces of a building, intersection of public ways, traffic circle, courtyard, monument, park, golf course, playground, playing field, recreation facility, swimming pool, ball field, or other structure or space under the control of the Town of Brookline, excluding rooms and associated spaces under the jurisdiction of the School Committee and Library Trustees

Park Bench - Any bench located in a public facility that is under the control of the Park and Recreation Commission

Street Bench - Any bench located on a public way for which DPW is responsible

Veteran - A person as defined in clause forty-three of section seven of chapter four of the Massachusetts General Laws, as amended.

(1) any person, (a) whose last discharge or release from his wartime service as defined herein, was under honorable conditions and who (b) served in the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, or air force of the United States, or on full time national guard duty under Titles 10 or 32 of the United States Code or under sections 38, 40 and 41 of chapter 33 for not less than 90 days active service, at least 1 day of which was for wartime service; provided, however, than any person who so served in wartime and was awarded a service-connected disability or a Purple Heart, or who died in such service under conditions other than dishonorable, shall be deemed to be a veteran notwithstanding his failure to complete 90 days of active service; (2) a member of the

American Merchant Marine who served in armed conflict between December 7, 1941 and December 31, 1946, and who has received honorable discharges from the United States Coast Guard, Army, or Navy; (3) any person (a) whose last discharge from active service was under honorable conditions, and who (b) served in the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, or air force of the United States for not less than 180 days active service; provided, however, that any person who so served and was awarded a service-connected disability or who died in such service under conditions other than dishonorable, shall be deemed to be a veteran notwithstanding his failure to complete 180 days of active service.

“Wartime service” shall mean service performed by a “Spanish War veteran”, a “World War I veteran”, a “World War II veteran”, a “Korean veteran”, a “Vietnam veteran”, a “Lebanese peace keeping force veteran”, a “Grenada rescue mission veteran”, a “Panamanian intervention force veteran”, a “Persian Gulf veteran”, or a member of the “WAAC” as defined in this clause during any of the periods of time described herein or for which such medals described below are awarded.

“Spanish War veteran” shall mean any veteran who performed such wartime service between February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and July fourth, nineteen hundred and two.

“World War I veteran” shall mean any veteran who (a) performed such wartime service between April sixth, nineteen hundred and seventeen and November eleventh, nineteen hundred and eighteen, or (b) has been awarded the World War I Victory Medal, or (c) performed such service between March twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen and August fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, as a Massachusetts National Guardsman.

“World War II veteran” shall mean any veteran who performed such wartime service between September sixteenth, nineteen hundred and forty and December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and forty-six—, except that for the purposes of chapter thirty-one it shall mean all active service between the dates of September sixteenth, nineteen hundred and forty and June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and fifty.

“Korean veteran” shall mean any veteran who performed such wartime service between June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and fifty and January thirty-first, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, both dates inclusive, and any person who has received the Korea Defense Service Medal as established in the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2003.

“Korean emergency” shall mean the period between June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and fifty and January thirty-first, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, both dates inclusive.

“Vietnam veteran” shall mean (1) any person who performed such wartime service during the period commencing August fifth, nineteen hundred and sixty-four and ending on May seventh, nineteen hundred and seventy-five, both dates inclusive, or (2) any person who served at least one hundred and eighty days of active service in the armed forces of the United States during the period between February first, nineteen hundred and fifty-five and August fourth, nineteen hundred and sixty-four; provided, however, that for the purposes of the application of the provisions of chapter thirty-one, it shall also include all active service between the dates May seventh, nineteen hundred and

seventy-five and June fourth, nineteen hundred and seventy-six; and provided, further, that any such person who served in said armed forces during said period and was awarded a service-connected disability or a Purple Heart, or who died in said service under conditions other than dishonorable, shall be deemed to be a veteran notwithstanding his failure to complete one hundred and eighty days of active service.

“Lebanese peace keeping force veteran” shall mean any person who performed such wartime service and received a campaign medal for such service during the period commencing August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and eighty-two and ending when the President of the United States shall have withdrawn armed forces from the country of Lebanon.

“Grenada rescue mission veteran” shall mean any person who performed such wartime service and received a campaign medal for such service during the period commencing October twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and eighty-three to December fifteenth, nineteen hundred and eighty-three, inclusive.

“Panamanian intervention force veteran” shall mean any person who performed such wartime service and received a campaign medal for such service during the period commencing December twentieth, nineteen hundred and eighty-nine and ending January thirty-first, nineteen hundred and ninety.

“Persian Gulf veteran” shall mean any person who performed such wartime service during the period commencing August second, nineteen hundred and ninety and ending on a date to be determined by presidential proclamation or executive order and concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

“WAAC” shall mean any woman who was discharged and so served in any corps or unit of the United States established for the purpose of enabling women to serve with, or as auxiliary to, the armed forces of the United States and such woman shall be deemed to be a veteran.

In addition, for purposes of the Brookline Naming Committee, the definition set forth in clause forty-three of section seven of chapter four of the Massachusetts General Laws shall be expanded such that “Wartime service” shall include service performed by an “Afghanistan veteran” and an “Iraq veteran.” “Afghanistan veteran” shall mean any person who performed such wartime service during the period commencing on September 11, 2001, ending on a date to be determined by presidential proclamation or executive order and concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States. “Iraq veteran” shall mean any person who performed such wartime service during the period commencing on March 19, 2003, ending on a date to be determined by presidential proclamation or executive order and concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

None of the following shall be deemed to be a “veteran”:

(a) Any person who at the time of entering into the armed forces of the United States had declared his intention to become a subject or citizen of the United States and withdrew his intention under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July ninth, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

(b) Any person who was discharged from the said armed forces on his own application or solicitation by reason of his being an enemy alien.

(c) Any person who has been proved guilty of willful desertion.

(d) Any person whose only service in the armed forces of the United States consists of his service as a member of the coast guard auxiliary or as a temporary member of the coast guard reserve, or both.

(e) Any person whose last discharge or release from the armed forces is dishonorable.

“Armed forces” shall include army, navy, marine corps, air force and coast guard.

“Active service in the armed forces”, as used in this clause shall not include active duty for training in the army national guard or air national guard or active duty for training as a reservist in the armed forces of the United States.

ARTICLE 23

TWENTY-THIRD ARTICLE

Submitted by: Deborah Brown, Anne Greenwald

To see if the Town will change the name of the Edward Devotion School to the Roland B. Hayes School, or other appropriate name consistent with 21st century values and the Town's commitment to diversity and inclusion by September 1, 2018.

or act on anything relative thereto.

PETITIONER'S ARTICLE DESCRIPTION

This Article calls for changing the name of a popular public school named after a slaveholder, Edward Devotion. Holding a slaveholder up as a beacon of virtue to young people sends the wrong message to our youth, people of color, allies and the broader Brookline community. Brookline cannot claim to be taking the moral high ground and also be comfortable having a school named after a slaveholder.

By way of background, in 1744, Edward Devotion, Brookline resident and slave-owner, bequeathed property to the Town for the building of a new school. Over two centuries passed when some residents had an interest in establishing the role that slavery played in the Town's development. In response to such interests, in 2006, the Hidden Brookline Committee was established by the Town to bring to light the history of slavery in Brookline. In the ensuing years, the Committee performed a great deal of research which resulted in 2012 a warrant article. In it, the Town acknowledged the history and pledged "vigilance against all practices and institutions that dehumanize and discriminate against people." It was the first time in Town Meeting that slavery in Brookline had been discussed since the 18th century.

On May 24, 2012, the Town passed the resolution called "A Resolution Regarding Slavery in Brookline." The Town has continued its commitment to inclusion. In 2017, the Town entered into a compact with the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE), agreeing to implement racial equity, eliminate implicit and explicit bias, and eradicate individual, institutional, and structural racism. Signs around Town celebrate the Town's commitment to diversity and inclusion.

Despite some best efforts to support diversity and inclusion, few knew that Edward Devotion was a slaveholder. In August 2017, the Brookline School Committee received multiple requests, in writing, to discuss changing the name of the Edward Devotion School to something more compatible with 21th century values. Despite multiple attempts by residents to get the School Committee's attention, the request went without a substantive reply until a February 2017 article appeared in the *Brookline TAB*. Deborah

Brown published an open letter to the community pressing that the School's name be changed. A subsequent editorial appeared two weeks later in the *Boston Globe* expressing a similar sentiment. The communication in the papers and direct communications with the School Committee provide actual and apparent notice of our intent to have the School's name changed. Following the Brookline TAB article, residents formed an organization to advocate for the name change. In March 2017, the School Committee agreed to discuss a renaming the Edward Devotion School.

Retaining the Edward Devotion's name on a school or a protracted debate creates a variety of issues for the Town. Beyond the social issues it has brought to light, there are potentially economic repercussions. While there are few Towns as livable as Brookline, people may choose to live elsewhere. In a competitive job market, people may actually elect to work elsewhere. Businesses may have concerns about whether people will want to travel to Brookline to do business. Finally, protracted debate may draw a heinous and horrific element to the community.

We believe that we have described why it is in the best interest of the Town to change the name of the Edward Devotion School to a more appropriate name.

SELECT BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION

ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

EARLY SCHOOLS

The earliest school in Brookline was built in the area of the Town Green at the intersection of Walnut and Warren Streets. In 1686-7, the Muddy River Parish was granted permission to build its own school and to levy money to pay for the schoolmaster. The next documented schoolhouse built was a one story wooden building on School Street in 1711, the first to be built by the newly established Town of Brookline. Another schoolhouse was constructed in 1713 to replace the 1686-87 one. In March 1728, Peter Boylston offered the Town land for twenty pounds for a schoolhouse. It was voted to accept the offer and to build a building twenty-four feet long and one hundred twenty feet wide which was finished by that October. In May 1742, another new schoolhouse was voted to be built for the benefit of the whole Town; it was finished sometime in 1746. The Newton Street, or the Putterham School (South Primary School) now at the Larz Anderson Park, was built in 1768 for the south district. A new square brick hip roofed schoolhouse replaced the two earlier structures in 1793. It was built near the old schoolhouse and was also used for Town Meetings. It was used by the architect builder, Thomas Sumner, in the summer of 1824 when he was building the 1824 Town House and high school. When the new stone building was finished, it was decided to abandon the old brick schoolhouse. Sold piecemeal, the school parts brought the Town \$148.18. After it was taken down in 1825, Ebenezer Heath planted an elm tree to commemorate the site. In 1909, a bronze plaque was placed here. In the early years of the Town's history decisions on school matters--dates of opening, who taught where and which schools were to be held were made on a year to year basis.

Intermediate School were established in 1846. In 185, an adult school ran for 52 evenings during the winter.

In 1851, a new school opened; children too old to enter or remain in the primary schools or not qualified to be admitted to intermediate school.

In March 1851, a committee was established to investigate musical instruction in the schools.

North Primary School

Located on School Street where Prospect Street, on the site of Pierce School. It was a wooden 2

story building, unadorned by tree or shrub. Originally there had been a high hill where there is now a gentle rise where the old Pierce stood. The hill had been dug into from Harvard Street, and the steep ugly gravel bank was at the back of the schoolhouse. School Street was a small lane, with barberry bushes along the side, where the children played at recess.

Kindergarten

The first Brookline kindergarten opened in July 1877 under the direction of Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw in 2 rooms of the Ward School. It continued for 8 weeks and was run at her own expense. It proved successful and was reopened in the Town Hall on October 1st of that year and remained until June 1882. Mrs. Shaw then transferred it (the town needed the space for a courtroom) to a private house occupied by her day nursery, where it remained for the next 6 years. After working to have the schools adopt kindergartens as part of their system, Mrs. Shaw saw her dream realized in September 1888 when two classes opened, one at the Boylston School and 1 at Winthrop School. The Boylston class has 30 children with 1 teacher and the class at Winthrop had 2 teachers with 50 children. By 1896, there were established a kindergarten in each primary school and one at the High School.

The Brookline Education Society was established in 1895 to bring the schools and home tighter.

In 1903, School gardens carried on in 3 schools, a grammar and 1 primary. Private individuals loaned the land and the Education Society paid for expenses for 300 children. In the summer of 1906, the School Committee took responsibility for this project, with 6 schools taking part. Entries were made in the Fall Showing at Horticultural Hall. The gardens were continued for another 5 years.

Manual Training

Because of the interest of John D. Runkle in the Russian methods of shop instruction, the introduction of manual training into the Brookline Schools as part of the curriculum.

EDITH C. BAKER SCHOOL, Beverly Road

In 1935, the Bournemouth lot on Beverly Road was purchased. The plan and specifications for the new school were by Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley. Unit #2 was designed in 1937 by the same architects. The building contained eighteen classrooms, one double kindergarten room, homemaking room, industrial arts shop, library, remedial reading room, nurses' room and administrative offices. The gym was located at the rear of the building was 86 feet by 44 feet. In 1943, the library was designed by Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley. This firm designed an addition in 1948/50; in 1951, they altered units one and two. The school was closed and now is rented. The School was named for Edith Clarke (Demmon) Baker who served on the School Committee from 1900 to 1937.

GEORGE S. BALDWIN SCHOOL, Heath Street

This building contained both a school and a branch library. The land had been purchased in 1873 and in 1898 and had previously been the site of a fire station on Oak Street. The red brick Colonial Revival school and library, designed in 1926 by Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, opened on September 12, 1927. The building held a kindergarten, three classrooms and a playroom. This school was forced to close in 1981 due to the financial constraints of Proposition 2 1/2. George S. Baldwin was a member of the Bard of Selectmen from 1910-11 and from 1920-21; he was also a member of the Committee on Gymnasium and Public Baths and Playground Commission; and a member of the Park Commission 1917-19. He was also a representative of the General Court from 1918-19. He died in 1922.

BOYLSTON STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL, Boylston Street

The land for the new South Primary School was located on Boylston Street (now the site of the Boylston Street Playground) and was purchased from E.C. Emerson for \$7089.42. In 1868, a new brick school was erected, furnished and named the Boylston Street Primary School. Given to the School Committee in October 1868, it opened with one hundred and fifty students, including pupils from the old Town House on Walnut Street. By 1882, more space was needed and at a May 15, 1882 School Committee meeting, Mr. Stearns of Peabody & Stearns presented plans to enlarge the schoolhouse. The School Committee voted to accept the plans at its

May 18th meeting with modifications to the porches and two unfinished rooms. In 1883, the work was completed by Watts H. Bowker while the Johnson Brothers did work on the foundation. In 1887, monies were appropriated to add water pipes to accommodate the requirements for an Industrial School for Girls. By 1892, calls were made for an additional building, and sketches by Messrs. Cabot, Everett & Mead were obtained for a location near the present school. Nothing was done to build a school at this location although in 1899, additional land (17,046 s.f.) adjacent to the school was bought to enlarge the playground. The solution to the overcrowding problem was solved when the Lincoln School was built across the street. By 1922, the School Committee closed the school and allowed the vacant building to be used by the Recreation Department. In 1926, when the Lincoln school was seriously overcrowded, the School Committee investigated rehabilitation for the primary and kindergarten rooms, but the repairs would have been too costly. A temporary solution was to use the Winthrop School (now Lynch Recreation Center). In 1931, the old school was occupied by the Stephen F. Rutledge Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The VFW remained here until 1971 when the building came down and the area was converted to more playground space.

ELLIOT J. CABOT SCHOOL, Marion Street

The Cabot School is named after J. Elliot Cabot, the grandson of Thomas Handysyd Perkins, owner of 450 Warren Street. Cabot was also the brother of Edward Clark Cabot, who lived at High and Chestnut Streets, the designer of the Boston Athenaeum and the Sewall School. J. Eliot Cabot was also an architect and assisted in brother in the Athenaeum project and designed quite a few other projects. He quit practicing architecture and devoted himself to public service and natural science pursuits. He served on the School Committee from to . He and his family lived at Clyde Street. It still stands, but has been radically altered.

The land (35,460 sq.ft.) for this schoolhouse was bought for \$15,000 in the 1880's from Henry M. Whitney, the developer of the Beacon Street and the West End Railway. The lot contained several buildings which were sold for \$200. The architects, Peabody & Stearns, were paid \$1200 for their design (figure 43). This brick, four room schoolhouse was ready for occupancy in April 1888. It was officially named the Elliot J.

Cabot School at a November 1887 School Committee meeting. Students from the abandoned Harvard Street School began classes here on April 2, 1888. Some of the Harvard Street Schoolhouse furniture was used to furnish the building. It was considered one of the most convenient and attractive school in the state. It was located on a dry spot, away from the noise and bustle of the business center and was free from dust. In 1906, Burton W. Neal undertook some renovations. The school was used sporadically during the late 1930's. In 1938, the School Committee was moved here from Holden Hall (the Town Hall annex) to make room for the Engineering Department. In 1957, the School Committee conveyed the building to the Brookline Housing Authority, who then built twenty-four units of elderly housing on the site.

EDWARD DEVOTION SCHOOL, Harvard Street

The Town bought land from Nahum Smith for a new primary school in the Coolidge Corner area in 1891. In 1892, the architects Loring & Phipps completed their design of a six room primary schoolhouse. In October of that same year, it was decided to name the new school after Edward Devotion, an early settler who bequeathed a legacy to the Town to maintain a school. In March 1893, four rooms were occupied. In 1896, residents of this area petitioned the School Committee for a neighborhood grammar school. The following year the School Committee once again hired Loring & Phipps in 1897 to design an additional building for this site. After a few modifications to the original designs, the new school was finished in 1899. It contained six classrooms, a lab, and sewing room, two recitation rooms, a cooking school kitchen and dining room, a manual training room, a printing office and a teachers' room on the first floor. The second floor had two classrooms that could be thrown together as an assembly hall. The building was of buff and gray faced brick with grey terracotta and freestone as trim. The roof was green Vermont slate. Each end contained an entrance with covered porches. Kilham & Hopkins designed a yellow brick Colonial Revival addition for the grammar school in 1913 (figure 45). The new structure contained an industrial arts room in the basement and an auditorium which was used for graduation in June 1914. This is the central portion behind the

Devotion house. Another addition adjacent to the 1898 building and the 1913 addition was the work of Kilham & Hopkins. This school underwent dramatic changes in 1953 and 1974. In 1953, the 1892 building was demolished, and the 1898, 1913, and 1924 buildings had extensive interior remodeling. A new wing by Somes, Griswold, Boyden & White was constructed to connect the 1913 building. When more alterations and a new addition were constructed in 1974, the 1898 and 1924 buildings were also razed. The architects for this phase of growth were Korslund, Le Normans & Quann, Inc.

MICHAEL DRISCOLL SCHOOL, Westbourne Terrace

In order to relieve congestion at the Runkle School, the Driscoll School was opened in 1911 with six classrooms and two kindergartens. The architects were Kilham & Hopkins. The school was named after Michael Driscoll who had been born in 1844 in Brookline, who was an 1861 graduate of Brookline High School and who served on the School Committee for 52 years.

In 1929, an addition by Little & Russell increased the school to eight classrooms, two kindergartens, a domestic science room, an auditorium and a gym. Alterations to both buildings were performed according to the plans of Richmond, Goldberg, Rich & Tucker in 1953. More classrooms and a gymnasium designed by Eugene Boudreau were added in 1979.

HARVARD STREET SCHOOL, Harvard and Beacon Streets

In 1854, the Town bought the triangular piece of property belonging to James Bartlett at Harvard, Beacon and Pleasant Streets for a new school. The new wooden Italianate schoolhouse opened in October 1854 and was probably designed by Paul Shulz. The upper room was fitted for a primary school. In 1870, a third sewing class in the Brookline school system was held here on Wednesdays afternoons under the direction of Miss Stevens. In 1873, the School Committee reported that this school was too crowded, but a decision to vacate this school was not made until 1888. On March 23, 1888, the students were transferred to the new Cabot School on Marion Street.

HEATH STREET SCHOOL, Heath Street

By 1745-46, a small one room schoolhouse (twenty-eight feet by twenty-two feet with a thirteen foot square ell) appeared on the south side of Heath Street (figure 49). It is possible that this building had previously stood on Warren Street between Heath and Clyde Streets. In 1854, when the new school was completed, the old schoolhouse and furnishings were sold for \$88.50 and moved the property of Sullivan Warren. In 1853, land was bought from S.B. Bass on Heath Street across the street from the old one. A new schoolhouse designed by Paul Schulz was opened in November 1854 with two rooms, one for primary grades and one for a grammar school. In 1865, the school was enlarged by two rooms through the removal of one interior stairway; consequently the existing building was not altered on the exterior. An additional two rooms were added in 1873 by Charles K. Kirby and the entire building was overhauled. The principal, at his own expense, bought a swing and a set of parallel bars for the playground. In 1881, the sewing lessons were changed from two visits a week to one visit for one and one-half hours each week. A manual training center was opened in the rear, designed by F. Manton Wakefield in 1897. By 1900, a story was added to the rear shop and facilities for the kindergarten and domestic science areas were built, again the work of F. Manton Wakefield. This building was sold to St. Lawrence's Church and moved next to the Parish House in the early 1900's. It was razed in the mid 1980's. A school conditions report in 1901 referred to the schoolhouse as "unworthy of the Town" and the 1902 Town Report states that the lot was sold to Theodore Lyman and Walter C. and Louis Cabot for \$15,000.

HEATH SCHOOL, Eliot Street

In 1902, the Reed lot at the corner of Boylston and Reservoir Lane was bought for a school. The Town hired Peabody & Stearns to design the building and bids were opened in November 1902 (figure 50). The lot was improved and a terrace built before the building opened on September 12, 1904. The new red brick school contained a manual training room on the first floor. One hundred oak trees were planted and 6500 square feet were set aside for a school garden in 1905

In the 1920's, shower baths at the Heath School were made available to residents of the area; they were kept open two evenings a week during the

winter and one afternoon a week in the summer. In 1929, the attendance in the shower baths was 7,942. The Peabody & Stearns school was torn down for the new Heath School designed by Hugh Stebbins in 1958. Portables were added in . In 1993-94, the portables were removed and the school remodeled by the architects,

HIGH SCHOOL

The Town debated the idea of establishing a high school in 1841, but the issue was "indefinitely" postponed. It was not until 1843 that a high school was started in the Old Town House (1824) on Walnut Street with Benjamin H. Rhodes from Brown University as the first master. In 1848, Elisha Stone was paid to finish the high school room in the granite building. In 1856, a Committee reported on the erection of a new school house--they stated that they had examined several lots and had decided that the lot at School and Prospect Streets was the most suitable (now the site of present day Pierce School). It was both a Classical High School and an English High School. The new High School was dedicated October 31, 1856 and the architect was Joseph L. Richards. Lyford & Delano built the bookcases; Augustus Allen built the fence provided by the East Boston Iron Company. The building was two stories with a basement, 65 feet long and 44 feet wide. The basement contained the furnace and two rooms 40 by 20 feet serving as playrooms for each sex. The first floor held two large entrances, one for the boys and one for the girls, each connected with a clothes room and stairs from each to the basement. Connected with the entries, there was also a philosophical or lecture room, forty-two feet square and thirteen feet high with a connecting room containing chemical and philosophical apparatus. The three rooms on the second floor were intended for a main school room, forty-two feet square and fifteen feet high, with a table for the principle and ninety cherry single desks. There was also a pianoforte from T. W. Gilbert in the room as well as busts of Homer, Milton, Franklin, and a statuette of Hamilton on the walls. The recitation room, 19 by 15 feet, was accessible from both entries and the main schoolroom. It was furnished with teacher's table and thirty recitation stools. The library contained tables, chairs and cases. In 1862, the School Committee reported that the number of students far exceeded the accommodations--there were to be thirty more students than there were seats. One solution was to move the Pierce Primary class

that was located in one of the lower rooms out to make room for additional High School students. By 1873, the School Committee was calling for reconstruction or rebuilding of the school for additional room or moving the building to Cypress Street or Brookline Avenue. In 1875, the school was so overcrowded that only eighty-eight of the one hundred three pupils had seats; the rest had to use settees. The Committee also thought that the location was unfortunate--it was thought to be too near the other schools which had different recesses, and School Street was considered too noisy. In 1884 an addition was made to the southeast side and the rear, designed by Peabody & Stearns. Another wing was added by George A. Clough in 1891 which contained physical and chemical labs, a retiring room for the teachers and a room for drawing which was also used as a girls' gym. (Swedish gymnastics for girls had been introduced in 1890). Before this building was demolished to make way for the 1902 Pierce Grammar School, it was used for the Pierce Primary School and the School Board offices.

By 1892, there was again discussion for a new site and building. George Blake sold the Town property at Tappan and Greenough Streets for 72 cents a square foot. This land had belonged to Dr. William Aspinwall in the first part of the 19th century; it passed into the hands of his daughter Sarah M. Lewis Tappan in the 1820's; George Baty Blake bought the estate from her. The new High School was dedicated in November 1895. It was designed by Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul; the lands were landscaped by Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot. The Town had solicited plans from the following firms before choosing the finalists: F.W. Chandler; Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge; Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul (the finalists); George Wetherell & Company; W.P.P. Longfellow; Alexander S. Jenny, Peabody & Stearns; Cabot, Everett & Mead and Hartwell & Richardson; William Atkinson; Arthur H. Bowditch; Winand Touissant; John C. Spofford; G. Merrill Brown; Julius A. Schweinfurth; and G. Fred Crosby. In 1893, the Committee hired the architect Edmund Wheelwright to help the Committee review the plans and make the final decision. Professor Chandler of M.I.T. also assisted in the deliberations. On October 9, 1893, the committee chose Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul and awarded the \$175.00 first prize to Peabody & Stearns; the \$125 second prize to Hartwell & Richardson and the \$100 third prize to Cabot, Everett & Mead. The new school was

constructed of red eastern pressed brick and Maynard sandstone. It included a domestic science laboratory.

The new High School on Greenough Street was soon struck lighting and the tower and roof had to be repaired. That same year, many gifts were received which consisted of art work which filled the art room and the corridors. A Mabel Armstrong donated money so that more art works could be purchased.

In 1921, additional land was obtained and designs were acquired to expand the school. Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, who had become Brookline's favorite school designers, were hired to enlarge the school. The auditorium and quadrangle were constructed in 1922 and in 1931-32 an addition at Greenough and Lowell Road was finished. Town Meetings moved from the Town Hall to the school auditorium in 1944 and have been held there ever since. When the old 1893 school building burned in 1936, Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley were again hired to design a replacement. In 1937, the center building and south wings were constructed using brick, limestone and granite trim (figure 56). Two years later the cafeteria was built. In 1940, Town meeting allocated money to hire a landscape architect, the Olmsted Brothers, to supervise a WPA project to improve and develop the High School quadrangle. The north wing gymnasium was finally constructed in 1949, the plans having been in existence since 1938. In 1966, the Town built a three story addition at Welland Road and Tappan Street-it contained seven classrooms and a lecture hall; the L-shaped wing held five classrooms and a lecture room.

HIGHLAND PRIMARY

This school was located in the area that was known as Bradley's Hill, now the site of Brington Road off Boylston Street. The land was rented from S. Rowland Hart, the owner by the 1860's. Opened in 1860, the school welcomed many small children on Bradley's Hill who lived too great a distance from the primary school. A room was rented and opened September 10, 1860, under the direction of Mrs. Harriet Stearns. It was discontinued at the end of the school year in 1863 and the children moved to the newly moved Ward School.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL, Francis Street

The first Lawrence School was built on land on Francis Street acquired in 1873 from Winifred McLean. The Town hired Peabody & Stearns to design a school for the Longwood area to relieve congestion at the Harvard Street School. It was a Stick style building constructed of brick and wood. A new kind of desk and seat was used. In 1884, the School Committee recommended the enlargement of this school rather than enlarging the Pierce School. The next year Peabody & Stearns were hired to enlarge the school by adding two rooms with a hall in the center--doubling its previous size. Mrs. Amos A. Lawrence, in 1889, gave the school a portrait of her late husband, after whom the school was named, as well as a valuable set of physical apparatus. The building was enlarged again in 1891 according to plans by George A. Clough. In 1916, Kilham & Hopkins were hired to renovate and improve the domestic science area and equipment. By 1929, the Town felt the need to build an entirely new structure. During the construction period, Temple Ohabei Shalom put its new school building at the disposal of the Lawrence students--the students used the large lot directly behind the Temple as a playground. The building, designed by R. Clipston Sturgis, opened September 6, 1930. In 1965, the building was remodeled to provide two rooms, the art and science rooms as well as an industrial arts room and an enlarged the library. Portable classrooms were put in in 1967 and 1968. Smith, Sellow & Doherty and Ashley, Meyer & Smith made alterations and an addition in 1972. The portable classrooms were relocated to the Lincoln School on Kennard Road and to the Runkle School.

WILLIAM H. LINCOLN SCHOOL, Boylston Street/Kennard Road

When the Town decided to build a new school near the Boylston Street School, it was believed inadvisable to have another school so near the railroad tracks. In 1886, the Town bought the Broadhead lot across the street for school purposes. The building that was already on the lot was sold at auction for \$57.00. The architects, Peabody & Stearns, were hired the next year to design the new school. The original plans called for a building that would have exceeded the \$8,000 appropriated for the new grammar school. The architects came up with two other sets of designs. The plan chosen was that of a late Victorian red brick schoolhouse, named for

William H. Lincoln, a trustee of Wellesley and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as well as a School Committee member for many years. The new school as built contained eight schoolrooms and a hall. The School Committee was very proud of the large hall; it was able to hold all the students of the school at one time. William H. Lincoln decorated the hall with casts of friezes of the Parthenon, statues, busts and a chandelier. Lincoln claimed to be the first school in the area to use works of art (statues, busts and friezes) for schoolhouse decoration. The school was dedicated in the hall on May 16, 1888. Students from the old Ward School were transferred here in May 1888. In 1890, the Town bought the lot next door for a new building and a playground. By 1898, the four primary schools of Winthrop, Parsons, Boylston and Sewall sent their students to the Lincoln Grammar School. Manual studies were inaugurated and it was voted to make the two large rooms in the upper floor for industrial education. The rooms were finished and dormers were put in. The cooking department was started in September 1888 with Alice Little as the teacher (she remained until 1891). There was also a special room for sewing classes. In 1889, a brick shop with six rooms was constructed in the rear; a story was added to a small "L" at the rear of the shop in 1903. Manual studies/industrial education was inaugurated in Brookline in 1888 at the Lincoln School. John D. Runkle, president of M.I.T., along with William H. Lincoln advocated the start of this type of study in the public schools. They persuaded the School Committee to introduce shopwork and domestic science as classes for boys and girls. After the first year in the main Lincoln School building, the manual studies classes were held in the annex until a separate manual training school was built next to the Lincoln School in 1893 to expand the system of study. Since this was a new study for this age of students, benches for woodworking could not be bought. Runkle arranged for the students in the woodworking group at M.I.T. to make and install them along with sewing tables. Lincoln School is probably the first elementary school to install benches, lathes, and drawing tables. When the new Manual Training School/School of Practical Arts was built near the High School, the old Manual Training School became part of the Lincoln School. In the 1920's, discussion about a new site and new building for the Lincoln School began. In 1929, Town Meeting appropriated \$45,000 for a new site on Walnut Street. The Searle lot at the corner of Walnut Street and Walnut Place was proposed, but was

defeated at Town Meeting and the land bought by the Walnut Place Trust. The next year, the site of the old Cushing house (located at what is now Cushing Road) was voted down as well. By 1930, it was decided to replace the old Peabody & Stearns building. Maurice P. Meade, the architect for the proposed new school, investigated the old building and made a report to the School Committee stating that the old building was poorly lighted poorly ventilated, and most elements badly worn, concluding that if the school was to remain in the same condition, it should be abandoned. Evidently, the School Committee agreed with Meade who designed a new Colonial Revival structure on the site of the old Lincoln and Manual Training Schools. The old schools were razed in 1931 and the new school constructed in 1932. In 1948, the school contained eighteen classrooms, a double kindergarten room, a library, a remedial reading room, a sewing room, a domestic science room, an industrial arts room, a gymnasium, a cafeteria, an auditorium, a clinic, a principal's suite, and a teachers' room. In 1979, the decorative railing on the roof was removed.

The Lincoln School on Kennard Road was established as a Brookline school in 1969. It is located on the site of the Hill-Kennard-Ogden House (known as "The Maples" in the 1890's). This Greek Revival/Regency house, located at 25 Kennard Road, is one of Brookline's prominent architectural resources, was built in 1843-44 by architect Gridley J. Fox Bryant for Jeremiah Hill. Bryant was also the architect of the old Boston City Hall, the Mercantile Wharf Building, and the original building of Boston City Hospital. The Kennard House is unusual for the wide architrave and the curved two-story bay on one side. Hill, a commission merchant and partner in Hill, Chamberlain & Company, died in 1862. His daughters had financial difficulties and were forced to sell the property in 1869 to Martin Perry Kennard. Kennard was a partner in the firm of Bigelow & Kennard (jewelers and silversmiths) and a Custom House collector and Sub-Treasurer of the United States for thirteen years. By 1888, C.N. Webster in his *Thirty-Five Brookline Residences* describes the estate as a "most charming realization of a gentleman's country abode." By 1897, Kennard began to subdivide his property, and subsequently Hedge and Kennard Roads were laid out and developed. After Kennard died in 1903, his heirs sold the house to Colonel Hugh Ogden in 1906. Ogden was a Boston lawyer with extensive business and

financial interests. It was he who built the brick wall around the property as well as the wooden Colonial Revival carriage house in 1910. Three dormers were added in 1905; another two in 1916. The piazza of the main house was enclosed in 1916. The Park School Corporation bought the house and grounds in 1927 for educational purposes. Originally started by Caroline Pierce in 1888, the school became known as The Park School in 1913. Julia B. Park had taken over as headmistress in 1910 when Miss Pierce retired. The school moved to #31 Hedge Road in 1915. This large, Shingle style house, built in 1905 after designs of Wheelwright & Haven for Mary C. Brandegee as a private school, was demolished in 1978 by the Town of Brookline. Expanding enrollment forced The Park School to buy the property across the street in 1927. #31 Hedge Road was kept for the kindergarten and the first grade; the main house was used for the administration and the upper grades; and the carriage house became the gymnasium and auditorium. Two rear additions to the main house were added for additional classroom space, one in 1929 and one in 1930. An addition was made to the carriage house in 1956. In the late 1960's, the Faulkner family gave a large parcel of land on Goddard Avenue to The Park School, and a large school building was erected on the new site. The old Hill-Kennard place was then bought by the Brookline School Department, which now uses it for the primary grades of the Lincoln School. A portable schoolhouse was added in 1972. Both schools are still in use, but a study committee is investigating the building of a new structure to unite the two Lincoln Schools.

LONGWOOD SCHOOL, Monmouth and St. Mary's Streets

The inhabitants of the Longwood area presented a petition to the Board of Selectmen requesting that a primary school be established in their neighborhood. In 1864, land at the corner of Monmouth Street and St. Mary's Street was bought from William R. Lawrence with a mortgage from the 5c Savings Bank. David Sears helped secure the location and donated a large portion of the lot for school purposes. There is no record of an architect, but the builders were William K. Melcher, P.S. Allen and Horace James. The School Committee records reveal its disappointment in the poor attendance the first few years believing that the numbers did not, justify the expenses. In 1886,

the building was moved twenty five feet and turned to face St. Mary's Street to make room for the new Chemical Engine House which was built that year. By 1898, the conditions had degenerated so much that the school was altered and added onto by F. Manton Wakefield. The exterior was a two story shingled structure that had four rooms with a corridor, a coatroom, stairs and a teachers room. The interior was of North Carolina hard pine. The exterior was "changed and renewed"--the entrance had a cover held up by fluted columns and an ornamental overhanging cornice with frieze and brackets. The roof was slated. It was reoccupied Christmas 1898. The 1930 school report stated that this school had "so endeared itself to parents of the kindergarten and primary" that it was kept open despite the opening of the Lawrence School. Three years later, however, the school was closed down and the students transferred to the Lawrence School. The building was demolished in 1939.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

The first Manual Training School was designed in 1893 by Arthur H. Bowditch, an architect who lived on Maple Street in Brookline. It was located on Boylston Street adjacent to the Lincoln School. Its erection served a twofold purpose: the Boylston School and Parsons School needed relief from overcrowding as did the lower grammar classes in Lincoln, and there was a desire to expand the system of manual training to form advanced classes. The original design of the building was enlarged to accommodate both needs. The new class of twenty four students was formed in May and started in September of 1894. The Chemical Laboratory was not open until after Christmas vacation 1894. In 1895, the Forge Room was built. It continued in use as part of the Lincoln School when both structures were demolished for the 1932 new Lincoln School. The second Manual Training School, still standing on Tappan Street and still in use, was designed by F. Joseph Untersee and was sited next to the Municipal Bathhouse overlooking the Cypress Playground.

THOMAS PARSONS SCHOOL, Walter Avenue

Land for this school was bought on Walter Street on the old Kimball Farm. In 1883, the School Committee hired Peabody & Stearns to design the new school. It was initially named Lincoln

School in 1883, but was formally renamed the Thomas Parsons School in 1887, to honor the chair of the School Committee. In November 1883, the students occupied the two large rooms. In 1886 it was enlarged by the original architects. In 1893, authorization was given to fix up a room for training pupils in light woodwork. At this time, equipment was purchased to begin instruction in cooking. In 1909, interior renovation work was done. A Fresh Air room was established for the second grade in 1911. The Park Commissioners voted not to place the swings on the playground in position until one o'clock as requested by the School Superintendent in 1906. The Parsons school was razed in 1944.

JOHN PIERCE SCHOOLS

The first Pierce Grammar School was completed in April 1855. A Committee had been appointed in April 1854 which recommended the building of a new school at the rear of the Town House on a newly laid out lot of the Town at the head of Mechanics' Street. John F. Edwards was chosen to draw the plans and specifications as well as superintend the project; he was paid \$300 for his labors. This brick four-room building was dedicated on May 5, 1855, and named after John Pierce, pastor of the First Parish Church and former chairman of the School Committee. It was located on a new street at the head of Mechanics Street (so-called). It contained desks and chairs for forty-eight students and in each of the four rooms maps adorned the classroom walls. The old north primary school was renamed the Pierce Primary School.

By the year 1856-57, this new school was already overcrowded. Fifteen students from the intermediate classes were sent to the Pearl Place school; later students were set up for instruction in the large tower room in the 1845 Town House. The next year, the School Committee recommended that the school be expanded, a new one built, or a room altered in the High School building for a primary class. The latter choice was taken. Julius Schweinfurth, the architect of the new Pierce Grammar School on School Street, also designed the alterations and addition of the old Pierce Grammar on Prospect Street. This building became, in 1900, the new Pierce Primary School when the 1859 brick school was turned into Holden Hall. In 1859, a new Pierce School, the Pierce Primary, was built at the

corner of Holden and Prospect Street, designed by the architects Follen & Cabot. Only one wing was constructed although a center portion and another wing were part of the original design. It too was brick and contained two rooms. The central portion was constructed in 1863, and the class which had been in the High School was moved into the new rooms. By 1868, the fourth room was occupied and the number of students was already outgrowing the building. Two additional rooms were added after the designs of Peabody & Stearns in 1888. The school was closed at the end of the school year in 1900. This building became Holden Hall and was used for Town offices when the 1901 Pierce Primary opened. The alterations and connection to Town Hall were designed by the architect William G. Preston. This building stood on the site of the Health Center. In 1897, the Town bought the Batchelder lot on Prospect Street for school purposes. On September 10, 1900, the new Pierce Grammar was dedicated. It faced School Street at the corner of Prospect Street (figure 67 and 68). This new Neo-Classical building was designed by Julius Schweinfurth. In 1934, Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, designed a new cafeteria. Town Meeting authorized an addition for a gym to be a Works Progress Administration project; this was postponed since it was considered a low priority by the government. Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley prepared the plans. It was not until 1951 that a gym planned by Howard L. Rich was added. This brick structure was torn down in 1971 for a new Pierce Elementary school designed by Associated Architects for NPS.

PUTTERHAM SCHOOL

The Putterham School, or Newton Street School, is the oldest standing schoolhouse in Brookline. It was built c. 1768 in the south district and was for a time known as the southwest primary school (figure 69). In 1838, a committee was appointed to examine the schoolhouse. The next year it was enlarged on recommendation of the committee. The back end was extended eight feet and the sides and the roof altered accordingly. Two new windows were added to be similar to the existing ones and new seats were put in as the committee had seen in Dorchester. It appears that to accomplish this enlargement, the Town had to exchange/purchase land in the rear, since the original deed from Joseph Smith of Roxbury conveyed land only of 20 by 30 feet. More land was purchased from John Curtis of Roxbury and Samuel Hills. In

1847, a shed for coal and wood was built. A double privy was built the year after. The ceiling was raised eighteen inches and the windows enlarged in 1855. In 1864, the Town paid Samuel Hills \$1508 for land on which to enlarge the existing school or on which to build a new schoolhouse. The School Committee requested in 1868 to paint the structure and put the grounds in order to compare favorably with the High Service Station grounds next door. It was closed as a school building in 1922, but it was used as a temporary location for the Catholic Parish of the surrounding area in 1938 and as a synagogue after the Second World War. In 1965, the Board of Selectmen on recommendation of the Brookline Historical Society authorized moving the 18th century school to Larz Anderson Park and to leave an historical marker at the original site. The schoolhouse was moved the next year and reset on a fieldstone foundation. The repairs to the building were made by Rare Architectural Restorations Enterprise. It is the only remaining eighteenth century schoolhouse in Brookline.

RUNKLE SCHOOLS, Druce Street

Town Meeting authorized the School Committee to buy a lot at the corner of Dean and Druce Streets. This school was named after John D. Runkle, an incorporator and the second president of M.I.T and Chair of the Brookline School Committee; he lived at #84 High Street. He was born in 1822 in New York and died in 1902 in Maine. After schooling in Maine and working on the farm, he entered the new Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard in 1847 and graduated with a degree in mathematics in 1851. In 1858, he founded the Mathematical Monthly which lasted until the Civil War. He was one of the original planners of William Barton Rogers's plan which established M.I.T. Runkle notified Rogers that he had been elected president of the new school in 1861. Runkle became the school's professor of Mathematics when it opened in 1865. When Rogers took a leave in 1868, Runkle became acting president; a post he kept until 1878. Runkle then took two years off and traveled to Europe studying technical and industrial education. After his return from Europe, Runkle resumed his position as head of the Math Department. During his tenure as M.I.T. president, he instituted a mining lab, started a two year course in Mechanics Arts and women were first admitted as students. He moved to

Brookline c. 1870, first living on Harvard Street, then Harrison Place (Kent Street). In 1874, he bought the lot which became #84 High Street and hired Weston & Rand to design a house for him. He stayed there until 1897 when he moved to Cambridge. He later enlarged his lot on High Street and built the house at #84 in 1875-76.

He was on the School Committee from 1882 to 1897, at times chairman. He was instrumental in having Brookline adopt manual training for both boys and girls.

Plans for the new school were submitted by Julius Schweinfurth and Cabot, Everett & Mead. In December, the architects Cabot, Everett & Mead were chosen to design a six room schoolhouse. The school that was open on February 8, 1897 was two stories high with a basement. Each floor contained two classrooms and a teachers' room. The classrooms were on the south side of the building and the windows recessed for shelves for plants. Each classroom had 3 entrances into the corridor. The school originally opened with a kindergarten and one room with 2 teachers for the 3 primary grades. At the end of each corridor was a staircase. The Della Robbia "bambinos" were a 1896 gift to the school and were mounted on the front of the building. The school had kindergarten and pupils up to the fourth grade. The total cost was \$24,393.

By 1899, the School Committee decided that this area of Town also needed a grammar school. Peabody & Stearns were invited to submit plans for the lot adjacent to the Runkle Primary School for a new building. Money was appropriated in 1900 and Peabody & Stearns were invited to prepare plans. The architects discovered that the lot was too small for projected school, and the plans were modified. Instead of a separate building, a four room building of the same general character and size was placed directly opposite the existing building with a connecting wing containing ten additional classrooms and a basement above ground on three sides. It had a Kindergarten, rooms for instruction in cooking, sewing and sloyd. Two rooms were for manual training classes and the upper story of the connecting building could be finished now for a hall and later for more classrooms, if needed. The new school was completed in 1902 and opened with 207 pupils. In 1915, there was discussion about the need to build another building. In 1918, the crowded conditions necessitated giving up the kindergarten, and the

assembly room was used as a classroom. During WWI, war gardens were planted on the grounds.

It was not until 1923-4 that a brick and terra cotta addition was designed by Julius Schweinfurth which added eight rooms and a teachers room as well as storage and a gymnasium. The kindergarten was restored.

The old buildings were demolished in 1962 to make way for the new Runkle School designed by Richmond & Goldberg. In 1962, construction began on the new Runkle School designed by Isider Chase & Carney Goldberg. It was ready for occupancy in September 1963. Portable classrooms were added in 1967 and 1972. Arrowstreet, Inc. designed an addition in 1987.

SEWALL SCHOOL, Cypress Street

In 1878 a "Report on Additional Accommodations" was printed in the Town reports. It started out by recording a petition from the residents of this area for grammar and primary school closer to the area. Both the Ward and Boylston Schools were crowded, and the long distance was difficult to travel for students under ten years of age. The overflow of children had been temporarily put into a room fixed up over the engine house in Village Square. This solution was not very satisfactory since the fumes of the stable odors wafted up to the makeshift classroom. It was decided that a more permanent solution to this problem needed to be found. Initially, the Committee had assumed that the land owned by the town on Sewall (the site of the Town stable) was unsatisfactory, but another look at the property had satisfied the School Board that a school could be positioned far enough away from the stable to be satisfactory. The Committee recommended the erection of a two story wood frame structure with two rooms, large enough to accommodate one hundred scholars. Peabody & Stearns were hired to design the new Sewall School (figure 73). This two room wood school house Stick/Queen Anne style school was constructed in 1879-1880 on what was then Sewall Street (now Cypress Street). The brook that ran through part of the stable lot was walled in and covered. The stones blasted out of Boylston Street in 1874 were used in covering and walling in the brook. The School Committee was happy with the new sunny, ventilated and easily heated building. However, the attendance was larger than had been anticipated.

In 1891, this building was moved to the stable site next door on Cypress Street and became the old blacksmith shop. In its place a red brick building with colonial detailing was built. It was designed by Cabot, Everett & Mead. The building was occupied in 1892. The Town bought 7,571 square feet of land in the rear to enlarge the playground in 1900. In 1906, B.W. Neal completed renovations. Through the instigation of the Brookline Education Society, a reading room and social room opened from December to April, the Public Library provided books and magazines and was used by the students and clubs of boys and clubs of girls; there was also a gameroom located in a room in the lower floor. By December 1913, the two rooms were opened every evening except Sunday and on Saturday nights. The next spring, the School Department gave permission to use these rooms once a week. Both the girls and the boys organized clubs and met here. The game room averaged seventy attendees a night. By the 1960's, only two kindergarten classes were held in the building as an adjunct to the Lincoln School. The first floor was used by the Recreation Department for teenage social activities. The Sewall School was shut down due to budget constraints arising from Proposition 2 1/2 in 1981. Since then it has been rented to various private groups.

WARD SCHOOL, Pearl Place/ Pond Avenue

John F. Edwards (perhaps in conjunction with Paul Schulz) was hired in 1853 to design a new school on Pearl Place in Brookline Village. It stood at the corner of Brookline Avenue and Pearl Place. Originally two rooms, it housed both primary and intermediate schools. An ell of two stories with two more rooms, similar to the existing ones, was added in 1856. In the summer of 1863, this building was moved to the old Ward's Farm area on Pond Avenue (at the foot of what is now Allerton Street) on land previously owned by the Brookline Land Company (figure 74). At the same time, a wing was added bringing the total to six rooms. It was reported that the new location was pleasant and airy as well as away from all evil influences. In 1868, a sixth grade room opened. In 1871, the lot was graded and fenced and outhouses were built. Charles Kirby, the architect of the original town stable, made designs for additions and alterations in 1873. Two new schoolrooms were added with a large and airy hall into which all classrooms opened. The double staircase in this hall was widened. This addition was needed to take

students from the overcrowded Boylston Street School. In July 1877, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw established the first kindergarten in Brookline at her own expense in 2 rooms at the Ward School for 8 weeks. He proved successful and reopened in the Town Hall on October 1st of that year. In 1881, Olmsted recommended removing this building in his plan for the Emerald Necklace. The building was vacated in 1888, the students sent to Lincoln School in May, and the school was razed soon after.

ROBERT G. WINTHROP SCHOOL, Brookline Avenue

The land was bought from the heirs of Joanna Davis for \$1,146.60. In 1886, Peabody & Stearns were hired to draw up plans for the new school. It was named after Robert G. Winthrop who gave many gifts to the school, including engravings, cash and an American flag. Winthrop, born in Boston in 1809, went to Boston Latin graduated from Harvard College in 1828 and studied law in the office of Daniel Webster. He was the speaker of the House of Representatives of the 13th Congress and at 24 was elected a representative in the Mass. Legislature. He was selected to replace A.A. Lawrence's seat in 1840 at 31 years. He was elected Speaker. He was appointed by Gov. Briggs in 1850 to fill the Senate Seat of Daniel Webster who became Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of State. He spoke at the Brookline Town Hall dedication in the 1970's. He spoke at the laying of the cornerstone of the national monument on July 4, 1848 and at its dedication in February 1885. In 1916, the Playground Commission was given permission to use the vacant school as a civic center. In 1917, the building was given over to the Red Cross. In 1927, Kilham & Hopkins renovated the first floor to relocate two classes for kindergarten and third grade to relieve congestion at the Lincoln School. In 1976, Sellow, Doherty & Shesky drew the plans for this building's conversion to the Lynch Recreation Center which now houses the Recreation Department's facilities and programs

WALNUT STREET SCHOOL

The first Town Hall on Walnut Street (1824) was built to house a school as well as Town functions. It replaced the 1793 brick schoolhouse. Until it was converted to an all school building in 1843, at which time it became the site of the first High School, it served as the district school for this area and the Town Hall.

When the new High School was built on School Street, this granite building was turned into a primary school and occupied as such in 1857 and was known as the Walnut Street School and/or the South Primary School. A School Committee report on school conditions in 1856 describes this building as “unfit in every respect; the lower room is very low, poorly ventilated, and cheerless.” It was also considered unsuitable due to the lack of playground space. Three years later, in 1868, it was sold to Edward Atkinson and Nathaniel Chapin for \$1000 and the students were dispersed to other schools. Atkinson and Chapin kept the building open as a private school for neighborhood children until 1887. The First Parish Church bought it in 1890 and renamed it Pierce Hall. It remains standing and is part of the Church.

Edward Devotion and the Edward Devotion School: A Chronology

1645 - Edward Devotion (1621-1685), an immigrant French Protestant (or Huguenot) first appeared in the records of Muddy River, a hamlet of the Town of Boston.

c.1680 – This first Edward Devotion, or possibly his son John, built a house on what is now Harvard Street.

1740 - Edward Devotion (1668-1744), the son or grandson of the first Edward Devotion — records are unclear — sold the Harvard Street house and land to Solomon Hill. (Devotion's primary residence at this time was another house on Washington Street.) The current Edward Devotion House was probably built by Hill over the frame of the c1680 house.

1744 - Death of the second Edward Devotion. His will, executed the year before his death, decreed that any money left over after payment of his debts and funeral expenses and other bequests be used "towards building or maintaining a School as near the centre of the said town as shall be agreed upon by the town." If a site for a new school could not be agreed upon, the money was to be used to purchase a wood lot for use by the town to support the town's school and church. An inventory of his property compiled after his death included land, livestock, household goods, and "one Negrow" valued at 30 pounds.

1762 - The former Devotion land and house on Harvard Street reverted to Devotion's widow Mary upon the failure of Solomon Hill to pay the mortgage on the property. It was then sold, and the town, as stipulated in the will, received funds. In 1837, these funds were recorded as amounting to \$2,281.01. The town added additional funds received from the Federal government, bringing the total amount to just over \$4,500.

1844 - The money in the Edward Devotion Fund was allocated toward the construction of the new Brookline Town Hall on Prospect Street, near the location of the current Town Hall. The building contained two rooms used as school rooms.

1884 - Town Meeting, apparently considering the use of the funds for the Town Hall not to have fulfilled Devotion's bequest, voted to add \$5,000 to the Devotion Fund to be put toward expansion of the Brookline High School on School Street. A large hall in the school was named the Edward Devotion Hall in recognition of Devotion's bequest, and a plaque commemorating his gift was placed in the school. (The plaque was lost when the old Brookline High School was replaced by a new building on Greenough Street in 1893.)

1891 – A large portion of the former Edward Devotion property, including the Edward Devotion House, was purchased by the Town from the estate of a later owner, Nahum Smith, for \$61,000. The property had passed through several owners after 1762, including William Marshall, Israel Thorndike, and George Babcock.

1892 – A new school named the Edward Devotion School was built on the site. (No record of a discussion of the naming at the time has been found.) Other buildings were added in 1898 and 1913. The 1892 and 1898 buildings were later replaced. The 1913 building is incorporated into the new school scheduled to open in September 2018.

In the Name of God Amen.

I, Edward Devotion of Brooklyn in the County of Suffolk & Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, Yeoman being aged & infirm, Do make & ordain this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following. Principally and first of all I give & recommend my soul to God who gave it hoping and believing that in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ my Redeemer I shall receive full pardon of all my sins and an Inheritance among them that are Sanctified. My Body I commit to the Earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named, And as for my Temporal Goods and Estate I will that they be Employed & bestowed in manner following:

Imp's I will that all my Just Debts & Funeral Charges be well & truly paid by my Executors herein after named in convenient time after my decease.

Item. I give & bequeath to my well beloved Wife Mary Devotion the sum of Five hundred Pounds Lawfull money of the Province aforesaid and all my House hold Goods to her her heirs & assigns forever.

Item. I give to my beloved friend Mr. James Shedd the sum of Twenty five Pounds Lawfull money aforesd in consideration of my respect for him.

Item. I give to the Grand Children of my Brother John Devotion deceased the Sum of Two hundred & fifty Pounds Lawfull money out of which sum my will is that the Rev'd Mr. Ebenezer Devotion shall have Seventy five Pounds and that the remainder be equally divided amongst the rest of the said Grand Children provided always nevertheless and my Will is that the said Legacy of Two hundred & fifty Pounds is given & bequeathed to the said Grand Children of my sd Brother is upon this Special Condition that they shall Quit claim to my Executors all the Right Title and Interest that they have, or may pretend to have, of and in all that Estate that came to me by my Hon'd Father John Devotion deceased and in case they refuse to give such Quit claim then my Will is that aforesaid Legacy of Two hundred & fifty Pounds shall cease and be void.

Item. I give to Deacon Edward Ruggles the sum of Seventy five Pounds Lawfull money, and to Mr. Samuel Griffin the like sum of Seventy five Pounds.

Item I give to the Church of Christ in Brooklyn one Silver Tankard containing one Quart.

Item. As for the Estate which I sold to Solomon Hill and for which he gave me a Mortgage Deed my will is that in case he should not Redeem the said Estate and Discharge the Mortgage within the time limited then and in such case I hereby authorize & impower my said Executors to dispose of the same together with all my Land in Brooklyn to the Highest Bidders in Order to pay & discharge the aforesaid Legacies and my Just Debts.

Item my will is that in case my Estate shall not be sufficient to pay my Just Debts, Funeral Charges and ye aforesaid Legacies by me given, then in such case my will is that each of the Legacies given in this my will be reduced proportionably. (Saving the Legacies given to my wife and my friend James Shed which are to be first paid without any deduction).

Item in case my Estate prove to be sufficient to pay my Just Debts, Funeral Charges and the aforementioned Legacies and there should be any overplus left then my will is and I hereby give the sd overplus to the Town of Brooklyn towards Building or Maintaining a School as near the Centre of the said Town as shall be agreed upon by the Town. But if the said Town cannot agree upon a Place to set the said School upon then my Will is that the said overplus be laid out in purchasing a Wood Lott for the use of the School and the ministry of said Town forever.

Item. my mind & will is, any thing aforewritten to ye contrary thereof notwithstanding that the aforementioned Legacies by me given are not to be paid untill the aforesd mortgage Deed given me by the said Solomon Hill be Discharged or (in case he refuse to Redeem ye. said Estate) untill the said Estate by him mortgaged as aforesaid can be conveniently sold by my Executors hereinafter named.

Lastly. I do hereby constitute and appoint my beloved wife Mary and my Friend Mr. James Shed of Roxbury to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Fourteenth day of June in the Seventeenth year of his majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and forty three.

EDWARD DEVOTION. (Seal)

Signed, sealed, published pronounced & declared by the sd Edward Devotion the Testator to be his last Will and Testament, in presence of us the subscribers (ye words. can be conveniently being first intelined) James Clark. Nathaniel Gardner. Elhanan Winchester.

This is an inventory of the Estate both Reall & personal of Mr. Edward Devotion of Brooklyn, late deceased, Apprized by us the subscribers who are hereunder written, Viz :

fifteen Acres and half of land at three Hundred and ten pounds.	310
Seven acres of land apprized at one hundred and five pounds	105
	<hr/>
	415
	<hr/>
One Negrow at thirty pounds —	30
One Cow at fourteen pounds —	14
Wairing Apparril at twenty pounds —	20
Beds & Bedding at forty pounds	40
Tabels & chairs & wooden ware twenty pounds —	20
Puter, Iron and brass at twenty five pounds —	25
	<hr/>
	£149

one Iron bar twenty five shillings —

Apprizers { SAMUEL WHITE
SAMUEL CLARK
THOMAS ASPINWALL

October 19, 1892 399
School Com meeting

The Board next discussed the situation of the Boylston Street School, and it was voted that the Chairman notify the Town Clerk that the School Committee propose to ask the Town for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the erection of a primary School Building on Boylston Street, and adjoining the present Boylston School.

On motion of Mr. Marvin, it was voted that the School Committee assign the name of the Edward Devotion School to the building nearly completed on Harvard Street.

Voted that the Chairman & Secretary be a special committee to prepare a report on the various appropriations asked for above, on the part of the Board, to be submitted to the Town, in accordance with its By-laws —

Voted To adjourn

A. D. Marvin
Secy