For BLC USE ONLY **BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION** City Hall, Room 944, Boston, MA 02201 Petition No. PETITION FORM (please type or print) Received on Attest: Complete all numbered sections secretary Schedule for preliminary hearing: PETITION We, ten registered voters of the City of Boston, undersigned, petition the Boston Landmarks Commission as authorized - by Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts CIRCLE ONE - to designate - to amend the designation of - to rescind the designation of the following: (name area to be considered using street names) The F.L. Ames Building One Court Street (corner: Washington Street) Owner's Name & Address from Official City Records: William J. Zoppo c/o Neponset Associates 155 Bodwell Street, Avon, MA 03222 We recommend the designation category to be (amit if not designation petition)

CIRCLE ONE

(4) (landmark) - landmark district - architectural conservation district - protection area

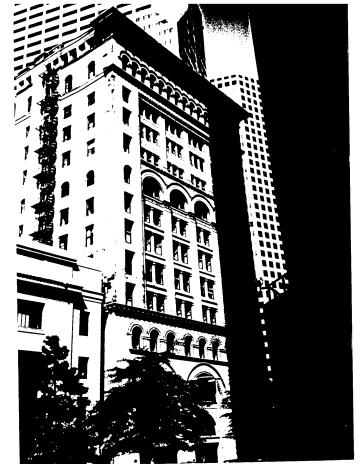
We recommend this action for the following reasons with particular reference to architectural and historical significance: (use back of page if necessary)

Please see the attached sheet for architectural and historical significance.

Ten Registered Voters of the City of Boston			
* Signature	Address (Please print or type.)	zip Ward	f Precinct
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Andrew A. Hunter	81 M 31 4 0 1 1 2 2 4 9 7	Cztte	l
Arthur F. Howe	(0 TO4 ST.	02108 5	3
Leslie Larson	726 Washin, Trn ST.	02135 27	
5. Stephen Daly	53 E. Concord St	02118	2
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Antonia M. Pollak	LIY Corcord XY.	क्टाडी-	2
ar ·			
	Mayor		•
or	•		
	Commissioner		
Please print or type name b	pelow signature.		

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F. L. Ames Building One Court Street

Architectural and Historical Significance

At the time of its construction, from 1889 to 1891, and for fourteen years following, the Ames Building was the tallest structure in Boston. The design was by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, associates of Henry Hobson Richardson, who became, after Richardson's death in 1886, heirs to his prestigious archtictural firm. The three former associates oversaw completion of Richardson's unfinished plans and later gave Boston many important buildings of their own design including: South Station, The Grain and Flour Exchange, and for Harvard; Langdell Hall, at the Medical School, as well as Conant and Perkins Halls on the University's historic Cambridge site.

The Ames Building, built by the Norcross Brothers at a cost between \$600,000 and \$700,000, rises 196 feet from Court Street. The Milford Granite structure consists of thirteen stories. A somewhat modernized ten-foot high storefront is followed by a twenty-foot second floor which contains three large The third floor consists of nine smaller arched arched windows. windows above which, completing the granite section, is a highly Eigth floor fenestration mirrors the large decorative cornice. windows of the first level. Small arched windows line the topmost floor, while those on intervening stories are square. From a sloping foundation to the rooftop, corner windows of the Ames Building are set in solid continuous masonry that projects beyond the structure's central portion. Such fenestration gives an effect similar to pilasters. Windows are decorated with ornate carvings, moldings and mosaics. A heavy projecting modillion cornice tops the skyscraper. Damrell's A Half Century of Boston's Building, of 1895, describes a few of the Court Street site's technilogical innovations: "Three large and rapidly moving elevators make access to any floor very easy. The interior work is of the very best, nothing but fire-resisting material being used, except in the finish around the doors and windows. supplied with all the modern conveniences of office buildings and is a model structure in every respect."

The original tan, brown, orange, yellow and green symmetrically-patterened mosaic, covering the ceiling of the arched interior lobby, is extant. Although constructed with a masonry and not a steel frame, the Ames Building is considered Boston's first skyscraper. Once Boston's tallest structure, One Court Street is still today, a virtually intact example of Romanesque-Renaissance Revival architecture, designed by a locally and nationally renowned firm. It is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. Designation as a landmark will enhance and preserve the late nineteenth-century character of Boston.

