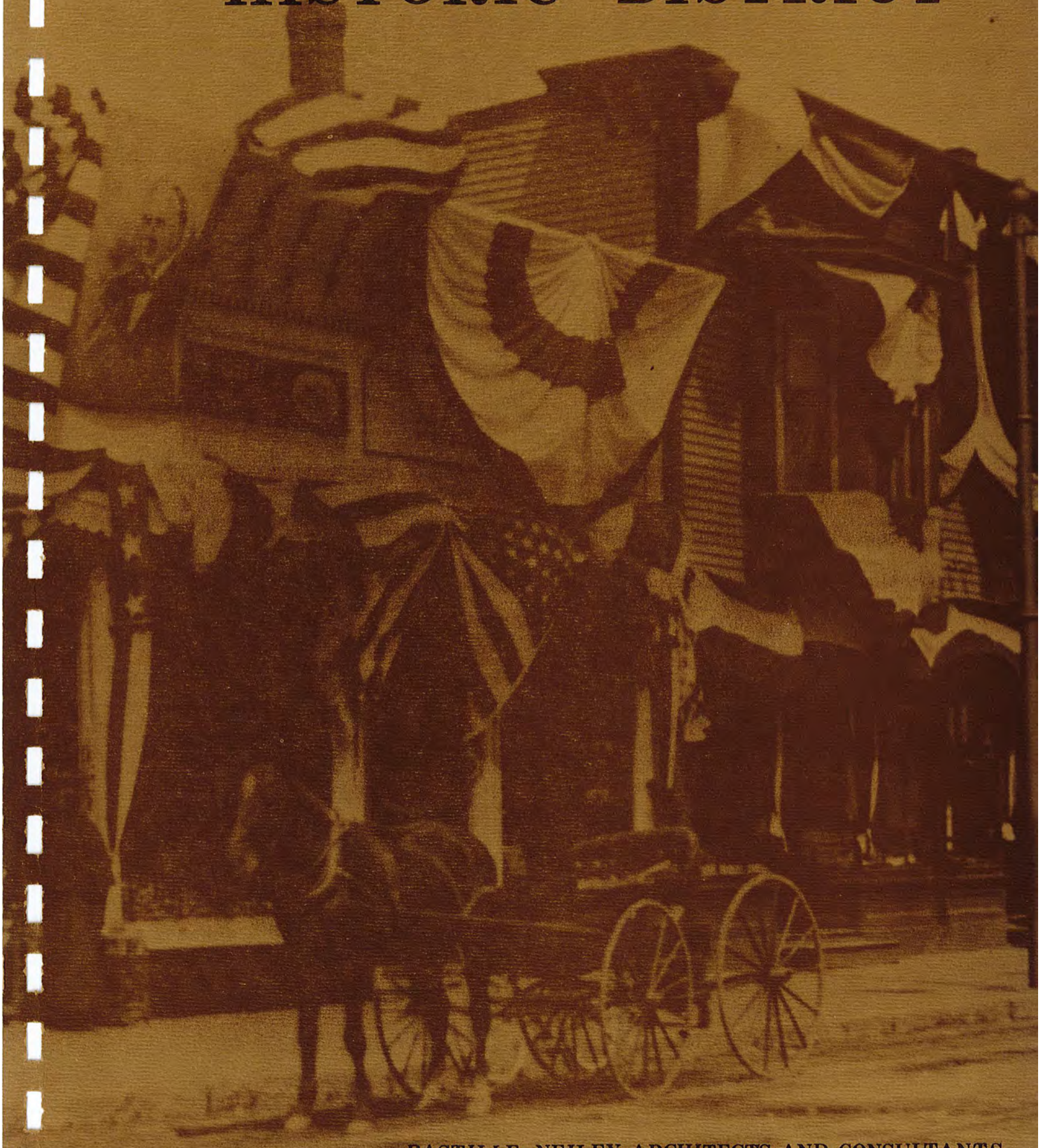


DOWNTOWN MELROSE HISTORIC DISTRICT



BASTILLE-NEILEY ARCHITECTS AND CONSULTANTS
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 1979

Proposed

DOWNTOWN MELROSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Final Report
of the Historic District
Study Committee

Melrose, Massachusetts

March, 1979



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HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Melrose recognized its independent identity and separated itself from Malden to become an individual town in 1850, an action which, in the words of the Joint Special Committee, ---"would contribute to the convenience, harmony and prosperity of the inhabitants, and would be no injury or disadvantage to the remaining part of Malden. It would leave a fine, pleasant and prosperous town, within full view, and in the immediate vicinity of Boston, affording many eligible building sites, and containing numerous valuable farms."

Melrose thus began as a residential and business nucleus on the ancient main road from Chelsea to Reading. Development of this nucleus has therefore been linear along what is now Main Street, with further linear development after 1845 along the Boston and Maine railroad a block or so west of Main Street. From this original core the Town and later the City (1899) has expanded as an almost entirely residential community set amid streams, ponds and rocky hills which remain wooded and wild to this day.

In the mid nineteenth century Main Street in Melrose had on both sides wooden residences, many of which had shops or stores on the ground floor. By the third quarter of the century business was tending to crowd out residential use and this trend was accentuated by a great general fire in 1870 which destroyed most of the stores and dwellings on Main Street from Foster Street to Essex Street. The new construction which replaced the old wood buildings

was generally of brick, and several of the principal structures on Main Street today date from this period: The Standard Building (1876); Hill's (1870); Melrose Plaza (1875) and the Boardman Building (1876).

The Main Street commercial center was filled out in the 80's and 90's by major buildings which are seen today: Clement's store (1891), Eastman's Block (1888), Stearns and Hill Building (1896) and the Melrose YMCA (1894). Main Street was a prosperous principal thoroughfare with public transportation by horsecars after 1887 and trolleys after 1892, along with private vehicles - though parking was already a problem, as shown by the Aldermen's order of 1900 forbidding the tethering of horses to trees and shrubs. Several important large buildings were lost by fire and were replaced by the present one-story structures. Others, such as Eastman's Block, lost their mansard roofs, bay windows and upper floors with a consequent diminution of character. Nevertheless, the present ensemble of buildings in Downtown Melrose has cohesive Nineteenth Century character which can and should be recognized and enhanced as the basis for a renewed identity and vitality for this centrally located commercial area.

The last major addition to the Downtown Melrose Business District came in 1926 with construction of the classically dignified and well-designed Melrose Savings Bank. Since that time change in the area has largely been superficial "modernization" in an effort to disguise the age of the buildings and compete on an "up-to date" basis with outlying shopping centers which, with their free parking, have until recently been draining business from

Downtown. This is a familiar process and problem faced by many older communities, the most forward-looking of whom have begun to realize that their old downtown business areas, far from being obsolete and in need of replacement, are instead an historic asset to be recovered and used for new meaning and prosperity in the community.

PRESERVATION AND RENEWAL BY HISTORIC DISTRICTING

A turnaround in attitude toward the City's historic buildings and especially its historic business district, has occurred gradually in the last few years through the survey work and studies of the Melrose Historical Commission and the popular tours and publications initiated by the Victorian Melrose Society. Both groups and other citizens as well, have been responding to the rapidly growing national and state interest in identifying, preserving and properly using the cultural and architectural heritage which has come down to us from the three and one half centuries of our country's development. National interest in these matters was embodied in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Among the provisions of this Act was creation of The National Register of Historic Places, a master list of "districts, sites, buildings, sites and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association" and have significance in relation to important historical events or persons or as examples of type, period or method of construction or as the

work of a master or as examples of high artistic value. The National Register also includes historic districts and as of 1976, the most recent edition of the Register, more than 1000 historic districts as well as some 12,000 individual properties were listed.

In addition to setting up the National Register of Historic Places the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established a program of matching money grants for preservation activities in connection with National Register properties and districts. These funds are disbursed by the various state Historical Commissions and are managed here by the Massachusetts Historical Commission located at 294 Washington Street in Boston. In 1978-79 the Massachusetts Historical Commission awarded matching grants totalling more than one million dollars to owners of National Register properties for historic preservation projects. Should Downtown Melrose become a National Register Historic District or a Local Historic District which meets national standards all property owners within the District boundaries would be eligible for such matching grants.

STATE HISTORIC DISTRICTS

In Massachusetts enabling legislation giving cities and towns power to set up and regulate historic districts was passed by the General Court in 1960 as Chapter 40C of the General Laws. Since that time more than sixty communities have established one or more historic districts within their borders to preserve and protect areas and structures which are deemed to have national, state or local historic significance. Chapter 40C sets up the methods of

forming and administering local historic districts and these will be discussed later in this Report.

PROPOSED DOWNTOWN MELROSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

In recent years a number of forces have combined to generate and put forth the idea of making Downtown Melrose an historic district. The Community Development Department of the City has seen historic district status as not only a justification for public funding assistance for rehabilitation of the area but also as a stimulus to private forces to do the same thing. The Melrose Historical Commission through its studies has recognized the unity of the historic heart of Melrose along Main Street and has been aware of the benefits to be gained by protecting this important group of structures which give the city focus and identity. Similar perceptions have been developed also by private groups as previously mentioned, with the result overall that in 1977 the Mayor and Board of Aldermen appointed an Historic District Study Committee to look into the matter and submit a Report, of which this document is the Preliminary version. The Study Committee retained the firm of Bastille-Neiley, Architects and Consultants, of Boston to make the required building-by-building research and survey, to advise on boundary and administration matters and to prepare the required detailed survey forms and reports which are included herewith.

NATURE AND PROPOSED BOUNDARIES OF THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Study Committee and its consultants, after lengthy consideration have concluded that three distinct yet contiguous areas along Main Street constitute an historic unity important and indeed essential to the continued identity and focus of the City of Melrose. These are, from south to north, the Commercial Center running from the intersection of Main and Foster Streets to the intersection of Main and Essex-Upham Streets; The Civic Center, running from Essex-Upham Streets to near Winthrop Street and The Old Residential Area, including both sides of Winthrop Street and the various period houses on both sides of Main Street up to East and West Emerson Streets.

The Commercial Center, despite some undesirable alterations and intrusive structures, has an impressive Late Victorian character which is worthy of preservation and enhancement through programs of repair, restoration, and maintenance, along with improvements to signage, street lighting, paving and other public amenities. It has some excellent buildings of several periods - the aforementioned Melrose Savings Bank, The Standard Building and the Melrose YMCA, (arguably the best building on Main Street in terms of dominant location, general design, and use of fine materials with careful details.)

Similarly the Civic Center boasts an important and varied group of public buildings, churches and the remarkably solid and impressive Old High School. In contrast to the continuous

streetscape of the Commercial Center, each building in the Civic Center stands alone in generous open space, a fact which gives the group and the area an appropriate sense of monumentality.

Adjoining the Civic Group in another almost surprising change of scale and use is the Old Residential Area. Most important here are the modest single houses of the 1840's and 50's in simplified Greek Revival style which line the first part of Winthrop Street. These houses exemplify the transition from open farm land to the residential use which has become characteristic of the City. Beyond them on Main Street are examples of subsequent Melrose houses of different periods including Bracketed Italianate, Mansard and the rich Queen Anne exuberance of the First Methodist Parsonage. In this small area, almost as if by design, much of the history of individual houses in Melrose is shown in microcosm.

The boundary proposed to surround these three different but closely related historic areas follows in general the rear lot lines of the various properties. It includes all four corners of the intersection of Main and Foster Streets in order to protect wholly this most important gateway to Historic Melrose. Similarly, both sides of Winthrop Street and North Main Street are included, since unguided development of one side of an historic street can be incongruous and destructive of historic values. It is important that changes in this area, including new construction on presently vacant land, should be subject to public review and approval in order to maintain or even augment the value of the Historic District.

THE NATURE OF HISTORIC DISTRICT PROTECTION

The objective of the Melrose Historic District Study Committee in proposing The Downtown Melrose Historic District is to provide protection against inappropriate change in one of the City's most significant historic areas. Historic District status would provide this protection by giving an Historic District Commission the authority to review all new construction, additions, and alterations to structures within the District and visible from a public way. This authority is derived from Chapter 40C of the General Laws of the Commonwealth.

Just as zoning is intended to protect property owners against inappropriate uses or bulk of buildings next door or in the immediate neighborhood, so inclusion in an Historic District is intended to prevent incongruous changes or developments in the District which might hurt or destroy the character and setting of structures with historical significance.

Thus, when a property owner proposes alterations or changes, the neighbors in the Historic District will be informed and given a public hearing before a building permit will be issued. Under the Historic Districts Act, the Historic District Commission provides the notice and hearing, and then issues one of three certificates: (1) Certificate of Appropriateness; (2) Certificate of Hardship; or (3) Certificate of Non-applicability.

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of Historic Districting is stated in the enabling legislation, Chapter 40C of the General Laws. The Act is intended "to promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the public through the preservation and protection of the distinctive characteristics of buildings and places significant in the history of the Commonwealth and its cities and towns or their architecture, and through the maintenance and improvement of settings for such buildings and places and the encouragement of design compatible therewith."

The first Massachusetts Historic Districts, on Beacon Hill and in Nantucket, were established by Special Acts in 1955 following an opinion of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court that such legislation was a constitutional use of the State's power to promote the public welfare. The Massachusetts Court cited a United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Berman vs. Parker (1954).

The concept of the public welfare is broad and inclusive..... The values it represents are spiritual as well as physical, aesthetic as well as monetary. It is within the power of the legislature to determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well balanced as well as carefully patrolled.¹

More recently, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has ruled, in connection with the right of a municipality to prohibit billboards, that "aesthetics alone may justify the exercise of the police power," and quoted Article 97 of the Amendments to the Massachusetts Constitution, which established as state policy the right

¹348 U. S. 26 (1954).

of the people to "the natural, scenic, historic, and aesthetic qualities of their environment....."²

The courts have also upheld historic districts on the grounds of their contribution to the economic well-being of a community. The Supreme Judicial Court in the Nantucket opinion noted that "the erection of a few wholly incongruous structures might destroy one of the principal assets of the town."³ The courts have noted that these benefits may accrue to the individual property owner well as to the community at large, but have considered that public purposes are served if the public good, measured in terms of increased property value or business volume, outweighs private costs.⁴

It has been judicially determined that historic district legislation does not constitute a taking of private property without compensation, and it has been noted that many zoning ordinances are as demanding in their application.⁵ Once again, the public benefit is held superior to a reasonable degree of private sacrifice, a principle that was recently upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in confirming the landmark designation of Grand Central Terminal in New York City.

Power to establish historic districts is not given lightly. Chapter 40C requires a thorough survey and report on the areas

²John Donnelly & Sons vs. Outdoor Advertising Board (1975).

³333 Mass. 773, 780 (1955).

⁴T. J. Reed, Land Use Controls in Historic Areas, 44 Notre Dame Lawyer 3, 387.

⁵333 Mass. 773, 778 (1955).

proposed for protection; review and comment by other public agencies; a public hearing with notification of all affected property owners; and passage of the Historic District Ordinance by the Board of Aldermen by a two-thirds majority. Once a District has been established, the Historic District Commission holds the power to review all construction and alterations of structures that will be visible from a public street, sidewalk, park, or body of water. This authority cannot be arbitrarily exercised, however; the legislation requires that a Commission "shall not make any recommendations or requirement except for the purpose of preventing developments incongruous to the historic aspects or architectural features of the . . . district." The Supreme Judicial Court, in reviewing the Nantucket ordinance in 1955, warned that enforcement actions would need to be carefully circumscribed, since in some instances decisions of an Historic District Commission might give rise to "peculiar hardship and remoteness from the legitimate purpose of the act" which would amount to unconstitutional applications of it. Accordingly, the legislation establishes a time limit requiring a Commission to act on a petition within a given period, and provides for appeal of Commission decisions.

ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The administration of Historic Districts is guided in every respect by the provisions of Chapter 40C, except as specially provided for in the local ordinance creating the district, or as established as a policy by an Historical Commission.

All buildings of whatever size or function, as well as all structures, including signs, fences, walks, terraces, driveways, walls, light fixtures, or the like, which are "open to view from a public street, public way, public park or public body of water", fall within the review of the Commission. Building projects which must be reviewed include construction, reconstruction, erection, demolition, and removal, as they affect exterior features of a structure visible from a public street, way, park, or body of water. Such features include, but are not limited to, the kind, color, and texture of exterior building materials, and the type and style of windows, doors, lights, signs, and other fixtures.

Although the legislation provides for Commission review of every exterior architectural feature visible from a public way, certain items may be excluded from control when the Ordinance is drafted. The proposed Melrose Historic District Ordinance would exclude from review the following; a) paint colors (except paint proposed for masonry or materials now unpainted, b) storm doors and windows, c) antennae and the like, d) temporary signs and e) signs one square foot or less in size. An Historic District Commission may also impose dimensional and set-back requirements more stringent than required by the zoning code. However, a Commission may make no conditions "except for the purpose of preventing developments incongruous to the historic aspects or architectural characteristics . . . of the historic district."

The Commission would issue three types of certificates as the basic administrative method by which proposed alterations are reviewed, and no building or demolition permit for work in a District may be issued by the City until a Certificate has been issued by the Historic District Commission.

Each type of certificate is issued after evaluation of the circumstances. A Certificate of Appropriateness would be issued when the Commission has determined that a project is not incongruous with the preservation of the historic district; this is the most common Certificate issued by most Commissions. A Certificate of Nonapplicability is issued for a project which the Commission determines does not involve an exterior feature, or one not visible from a public way. Finally, a Certificate of Hardship may be issued when refusal to issue a Certificate of Appropriateness or Nonapplicability would cause the applicant substantial hardship, financial or otherwise, as long as there is no substantial detriment to the district.

Application for a Certificate is made by submitting a description of the proposed alteration along with plans or photographs sufficient for the Commission to judge the effect of the proposed alteration. The Commission must determine within fourteen days of an application, what type of Certificate is required.

In passing on applications for Certificates, a Commission is required to consider, among other things, the historic and architectural values and significance of the site, building, or

structure, the general design, arrangement, texture, material and color of the features involved, and the relationship of these features to similar features of buildings in the surrounding area. In the case of new construction or additions to existing buildings, the Commission must consider the size and shape of the building, in relation to both its site and surrounding buildings, and can require modifications of volume, height and setback in addition to those required by zoning. The Commission can also establish appropriate designs or lists of paint colors, roofing materials, or the like for the guidance of property owners.

A Commission may not review alterations to interiors of structures, nor alterations which are not visible from a public way, even though such alterations may still be within a District. Furthermore, landscaping with plants, trees or shrubs is specifically excluded from review, and the Commission is not concerned with ordinary maintenance, repair, or replacements that do not involve a change in exterior appearance. Enactment of an Historic District in no way requires owners to alter their properties, nor requires restoration of a structure to any set historical period. Work must be reviewed only if it involves a change from that which exists on enactment of the Ordinance; maintenance or replacement of an architectural feature incongruous with the historic or architectural feature incongruous with the historic or architectural qualities of the District may take place without a Certificate as long as there is no change in exterior appearance.

If a Commission deems the alteration to require a Certificate, it may take action either through a public hearing or by simple

vote after notice to surrounding property owners. A public hearing is held in the event that the alterations are deemed substantial; surrounding property owners are given two week's notice, and the application is given consideration in terms of the criteria listed above. However, if the application involves an alteration which is considered insubstantial in its effect, the Commission may simply vote on the matter after allowing ten days for comment by surrounding property owners.

If the Commission disapproves the application for a Certificate, it must give its reasons to the applicant in writing. However, the Commission is specifically authorized to make recommendations for changes which would make the application acceptable. If the applicant modifies the application to conform to the Commission's suggestions, a Certificate must be issued.

An applicant aggrieved by a decision of the Commission may appeal to the Superior Court sitting in equity for that County; costs are not assessed against the person appealing unless the court finds that action was taken in bad faith. Similarly, the Superior Court may enforce the provisions of the Historic District legislation through injunction, court order, and fine.

Establishment of An Historic District

Procedures for creation of an historic district are established by the Massachusetts Historical Commission. The first step is organization of an Historic District Study Committee, a group of residents appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Board of Alderman. This Committee, whose names are listed elsewhere in this

Report, has conducted a survey of buildings in the proposed District, indicated the boundaries of the District, held special group and public hearings on the matter and has performed the various other procedures required by law.

This Report is being submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Planning Board, and all property owners within the proposed District. Sixty days after release of this Report a public hearing will be held to allow comments to be heard and recorded.

Following the public hearing the Study Committee will prepare a Final Report which takes into account any comments received. This Report will then be submitted to the Melrose Board of Aldermen which may, by a two-thirds majority, enact the Ordinance creating the Historic District. The District becomes effective after an official map showing its boundaries has been filed with the Registry of Deeds. A copy of the proposed Historic District Ordinance is included later in this Report.

The Historic District Commission

Following approval of the Historic District Ordinance the mayor must appoint the Historic District Commission whose duty will be to administer the District. By law the Commission may have from three to seven members and must include an architect, a realtor, an historian and an owner or resident of the Historic District. Members serve for three year terms and may be re-appointed. The proposed Melrose Historic District Ordinance also requires that one member of the Commission be an attorney.

The Commission can be expected to meet on a regular monthly basis to consider applications for Certificates of Appropriateness and other business related to the Historic District.

It should be borne in mind that the Downtown Melrose Historic District must be created by a two-thirds vote of approval by the Board of Aldermen, such vote presumably expressing the approval of the Community as a whole. If at some time in the future the Aldermen and the community should feel that the Historic District is no longer valid or useful, the Aldermen could dissolve it by the same two-thirds majority which created it. The likelihood of such action, however, appears to be remote, since in Massachusetts more than 60 cities and towns have created historic districts for themselves, and to date none has ever been dissolved or reduced in size. A number of districts, moreover, have been increased in size, the advantages of historic district protection having been tested and recognized.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE

CITY OF MELROSE

In the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine AN ORDINANCE relative to the establishment of Historic Districts.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Melrose as follows:

Section I. The Revised Ordinances of the City of Melrose be amended by adding thereto the following Chapter.

Chapter

Section Enumeration

This ordinance shall be known and may be cited as the Historic Districts Ordinance under authority of Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40C, as amended.

Section Purpose

The purpose of this ordinance is to promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the public through the preservation and protection of the distinctive characteristics or architecture of buildings and places significant in the history of the Commonwealth and the City of Melrose, and through the maintenance and improvement of settings for such buildings and places and the encouragement of design compatible therewith.

Section Establishment of Commission; Powers & Duties; Composition

a) In accordance with the Historic Districts Act, Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40C as amended, there is hereby established the Melrose Historic District Commission, which shall have all the powers and duties of an Historic District Commission under said General Laws.

b) All members and alternate members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. The Commission shall consist of seven members including one member, where possible, from two nominees submitted by the local historical societies; one member, where possible, from two nominees submitted by the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and one member, where possible, from two nominees submitted by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects and one member where possible, from two nominees submitted by the Eastern Middlesex Board of Realtors. The Commission shall also include a lawyer and one or more residents or owners or renters of property in the historic district to be administered by the Commission.

c) When the Commission is first established, two members shall be appointed for a term of one year, two shall be appointed for a term of two years, and three shall be appointed for a term of three years and their successors shall be appointed in a like manner for terms of three years. When the Commission is first established, one alternate member shall be appointed in like manner for a term of one year, one alternate member for a term of two years and one alternate member for a term of three years and their successors shall be appointed in like manner for terms of three years. All vacancies shall be filled in like manner for the unexpired term.

d) All members of the Commission shall serve without compensation.

e) The Commission shall elect annually a chairman and vice chairman from its own number and a secretary from within or without its number.

The Commission shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business not inconsistent with the provision of the Historic Districts Act, Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40C, as amended. The Commission may, subject to appropriation, employ clerical and technical assistants or consultants and incur other expenses appropriate to carrying on of its work, and may accept money gifts and expend the same for such purposes.

Meetings of the Commission shall be held at the call of the Chairman and shall be called at the request of two members of the Commission and in such other manner as the Commission shall determine in its rules. A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. When taking action under the provisions of the fourth paragraph of Section 11 of the Historic Districts Act, the Commission shall make its determination within forty-five days after the filing of the application for a certificate of appropriateness, or such further time as the applicant may in writing allow.

There is hereby established under the provisions of Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40C, as amended an HISTORIC DISTRICT to be known as: THE DOWNTOWN MELROSE HISTORIC DISTRICT, shown on a plan entitled, "Proposed Downtown Melrose Historic District dated , 19 showing in general a boundary following rear

property lines of properties bordering Main Street from the intersection of West and East Foster Streets to the south side of West and East Emerson Streets, said plan having been approved and signed by the Superintendent of Public Works, placed on file at the offices of the City Clerk and the Building Inspector, recorded in South Middlesex District Registry of Deeds and included herewith as part of this Ordinance.

The establishment of the said Historic District under this section shall take effect when all the Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

Section Exclusions From Review By Commission

a) The following categories of buildings or structures or exterior architectural features may be constructed or altered within an historic district without review by the Commission:

1) Temporary structures or signs, subject, however, to such conditions as to duration of use, location, removal and similar matters as the Commission may reasonably specify.

2) Terraces, walks, driveways, sidewalks and similar structures, or any one or more of them, provided that any such structure is substantially at grade level. This is not to be construed as to include parking lots.

3) Storm doors and windows, screens, window air conditioners antennae and similar appurtenances.

4) Paint colors, except for paint proposed for masonry or any materials now not painted.

5) Signs of not more than one square foot in area in connection with use of a residence for a customary home occupation or for professional purposes, provided only one such sign is displayed

in connection with each residence and if illuminated is illuminated only indirectly.

6) The reconstruction, substantially similar in exterior design, of a building, structure or exterior architectural feature damaged or destroyed by fire, storm or other disaster, provided such reconstruction is begun within one year thereafter and carried forward with due diligence.

The authority of the Commission shall be limited to exterior architectural features within the designated district which are subject to view from a public way.

Section Severability

In case any section, paragraph or part of this ordinance be for any reason declared invalid or unconstitutional by any court of last resort, every other section, paragraph or part shall continue in full force and effect.

APPROVED _____ 1979 _____ MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK _____

HISTORIC DISTRICT STUDY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS

Chairman:

Suzanne R. Lynde 60 Woodland Avenue Melrose

Representing The Historical Society & The Historical Commission:

Arnold W. Williams 76 Linden Road Melrose

Representing Architectural Practice:

Claude Miquelle 20 W. Emerson Street Melrose

Representing Real Estate Brokers:

Eleanor Robinson 10 Sunset Road Melrose

Represent The Planning Board:

John R. Walker 28 Crystal Street Melrose

At-Large:

Wallace R. Creelman 49 Larchmont Road Melrose

At-Large:

Dr. Robert Holden 63 Wentworth Road Melrose

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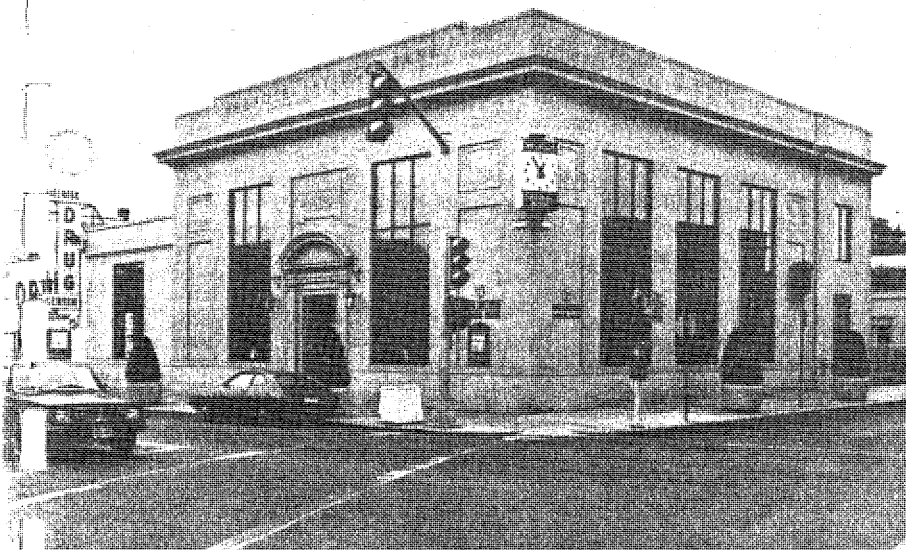
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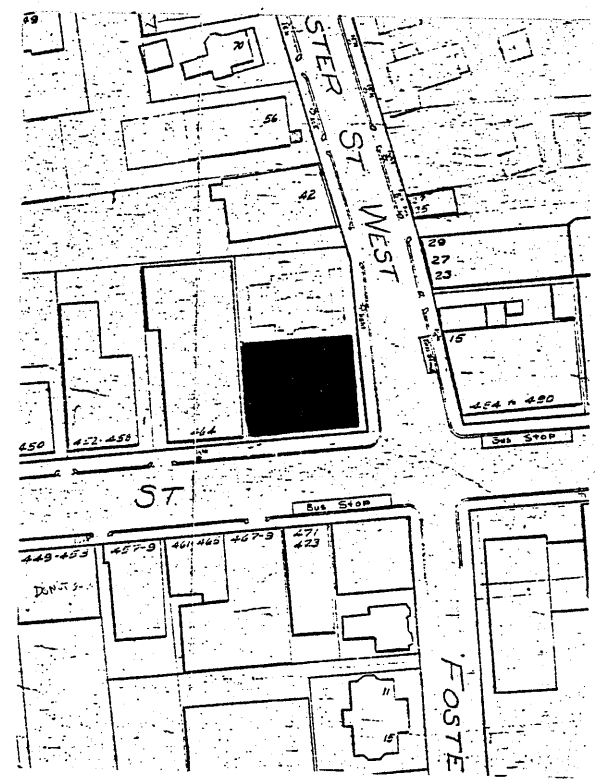
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Area number	Form number
	1

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 476 Main Street
3. Name Melrose Savings Bank
4. Date 1926 (Building permit)
5. Style Neo-Classical
6. Architect Alden & Parker, Boston
7. Builder Chester S. Patten, Melrose
8. Owner (original) Melrose Savings Bank
(present) Melrose Savings Bank
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 5,904 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 4 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 82 ft.

13. Building type Bank
14. Plan type Square, central hall
15. No. of stories 2-1/2 bays 3
16. Foundation Concrete
17. Walls Cast stone
18. Roof forms flat
materials Tar and gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) _____
20. Doors and windows Large plate glass windows
with anodized aluminum frames. Formal classic entrance.
21. Porches and additions 1966 addition 23' x 65'
to the south.
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations Clock added at corner
24. Present condition Excellent
25. Other exterior features Central entrance with
pilasters and segmental pediment; cast iron
lanterns, either side of entrance; overhanging
cornice, with brackets; inscription above cornice
on Main Street facade. Shallow vertical panels
at corner with bas-relief panels above.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

On the corner of Main Street and West Foster Street; abuts building to the south, landscaped lot to the rear of the building.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

Primarily as a protective boundary structure, but also for its clear and forceful architecture.

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

The Melrose Savings Bank is a fine example of the Neo-classical style. It is well built and maintained, with an addition to the south that harmonizes with the main block. Its immaculate upkeep along with planters and landscaping which surround the building, create an ideal protective boundary as well as adding architectural significance to the district.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

The Melrose Savings Bank is the oldest bank in Melrose, chartered on April 5, 1872. It was contained in the Town Hall between 1874-1891, and in Newhall's New Block between 1891-1926.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This fine building gives an air of quality to the business district and should be carefully preserved with minimum exterior alteration.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors records building department. Melrose Savings Bank 50th Anniversary, 1892

32. Recording:

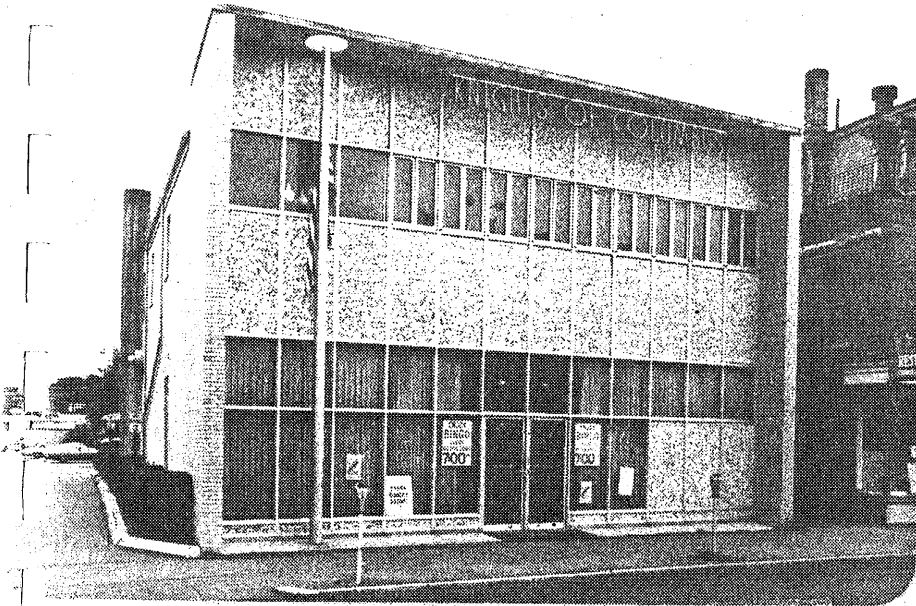
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

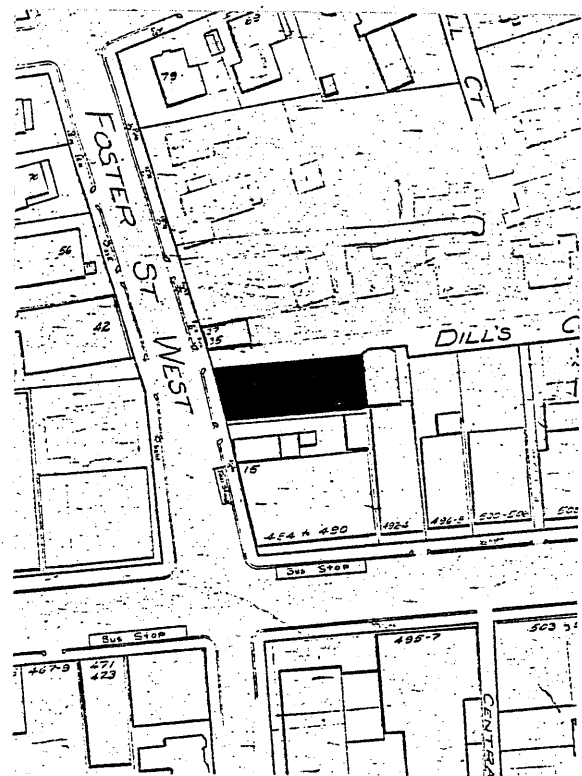
e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number	Form number
	2

13. Building type Meeting hall
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 2 bays
16. Foundation Brick
17. Walls Brick, clapboard, and mosaic and glass panel front.
18. Roof forms Gable end toward street. flat roof on new facade.
materials Asbestos and tar and gravel
features
19. Chimney(s) 1
20. Doors and windows Glass windows the entire length of the facade along 1st and 2nd story, central entrance, double glass door.
21. Porches and additions W. Foster St. facade constructed in 1961.
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations W. Foster facade extends 2-1/2 stories on a building originally 2 stories.
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Flagpole to the west end of the facade extending through opening in Overhanging roof.

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 23-29 West Foster St.
3. Name Knights of Columbus
4. Date 1892 (Melrose Reporter)
5. Style Queen Anne
6. Architect J. F. Brown
7. Builder A. E. Upham
8. Owner (original) J. A. Dill
(present) Knights of Columbus
9. Use (original) Commercial/residential
(present) Recreational
10. Lot size 4,500 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 1 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 37.77 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Alleyway to the east; parking lot entrance to the west.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Originally two stories with turrets on east end of building. Present facade result of 1961 modernization costing \$60,000. Tully & Scibelli were the architects and Scott Builders, Inc. executed alterations.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

Originally Dills' Block (1892), stores and second floor hall, built by J. A. Dill, a well-known and respected Melrose caterer.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Reporter
Assessors
Building permits

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Library

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



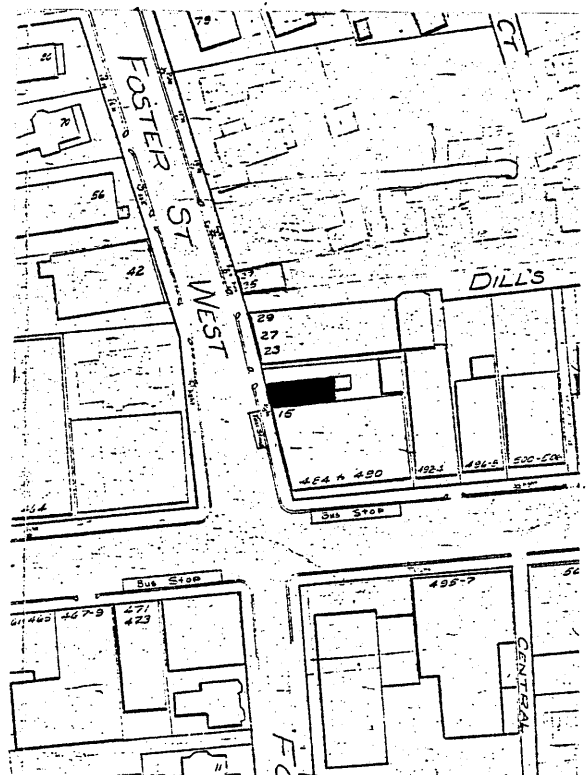
Area number

Form number

3

13. Building type Commercial block
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 2 bays 1
16. Foundation Stone
17. Walls Brick
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Gravel
features Copper flashing
19. Chimney(s) 1
20. Doors and windows One plate glass window flanked by 1/1 windows, 2nd story; glass storefront w/recessed entranceway.
21. Porches and additions Rear addition-1919
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations None
24. Present condition Fair
25. Other exterior features Patterned brick cornice line; interior contains walls and ceilings of elaborately molded tin.

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 15-19 West Foster Street
3. Name Golden Gate Restaurant
4. Date 1915 (building permit)
5. Style 20th Century commercial
6. Architect _____
7. Builder J. Grosky
8. Owner (original) Bay State Realty Trust
(present) Maurice Standard
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 8,171 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 1 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 96.75 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Abuts the Standard building to the East; alleyway to the west.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

In 1919 a cement block addition was made to the rear of the building by the Bay State Realty Trust Company.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This small structure relates well to the brick Standard Building of 1876 which it abuts. It could be improved by new signage and clean-up of the alley beside it.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors Records
Building Permits
Atlas

32. Recording:

a. date September 1, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number	Form number
	4

13. Building type Commercial row

14. Plan type Commercial row

15. No. of stories 3 bays 6

16. Foundation Stone

17. Walls Brick bearing

18. Roof forms Mansard-hip
 materials Slate
 features Copper flashing

19. Chimney(s) 1

20. Doors and windows Miscellaneous glass storefronts; plate glass and 4/1 triple windows 2nd floor 2/2 dormers

21. Porches and additions None

22. Outbuildings None

23. Alterations Aluminum storefronts & signs 2nd floor fenestration; part of the belt course; steps removed.

24. Present condition Fair

25. Other exterior features Paired brackets at dentilled cornice of wood. Dormers with elaborate brackets and moulded pediments.

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts

2. Address 484-490 Main Street

3. Name Standard Building

4. Date 1876 (Melrose Reporter)

5. Style Bracketed Mansard

6. Architect J. S. Eastman

7. Builder Joel Snow

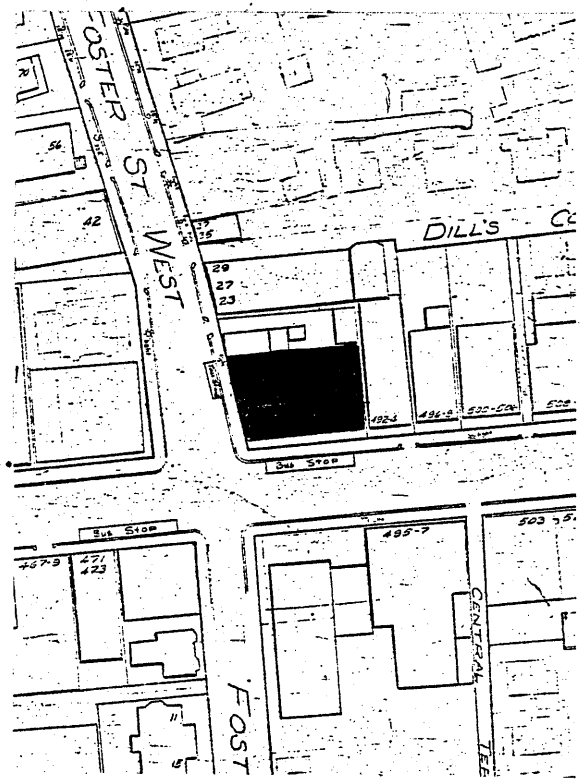
8. Owner (original) Rugbee & Barrett
 (present) Maurice Standard

9. Use (original) Commercial & Apts.
 (present) Commercial & Apts.

10. Lot size 8,171 Sq. ft.

11. Distance from St. 7 ft.

12. Approximate frontage 84.17 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

On corner of West Foster Street and Main Street

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

The Standard Building is an excellent example of Victorian Commercial Architecture, which has retained much of its original character and serves its original function.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

This structure is also known as the Bugbee and Barrett Building, from the original owners and builders in 1876, Samuel S. Bugbee and J. Augustus Barrett. They occupied the block as grocers through the turn-of-the-century. The second story contained a meeting hall used for a variety of community functions.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

The Standard Building retains much of its original character and should be preserved and enhanced as a key structure in the Downtown area.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Journal

Assessors Records

Middlesex County Registry of Deeds

32. Recording:

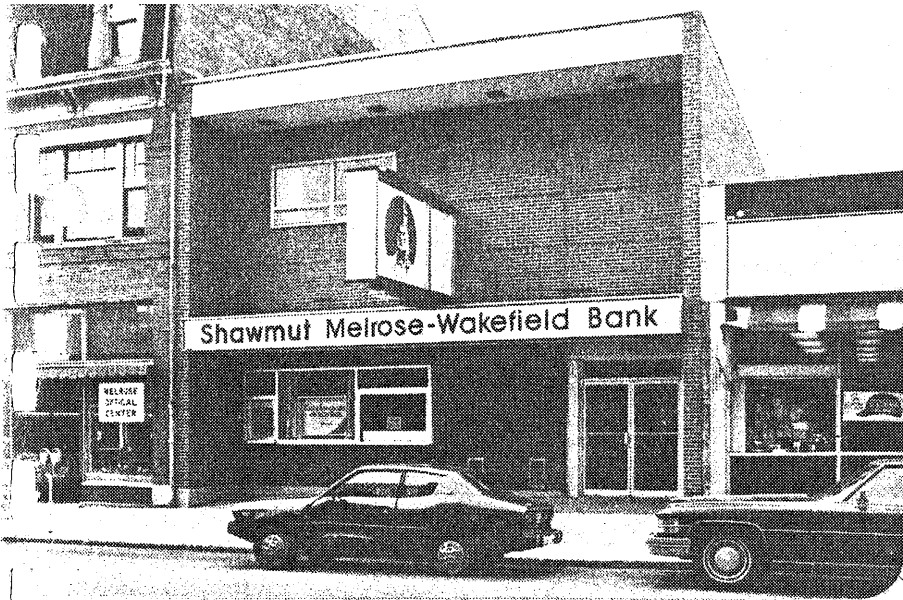
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Library

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



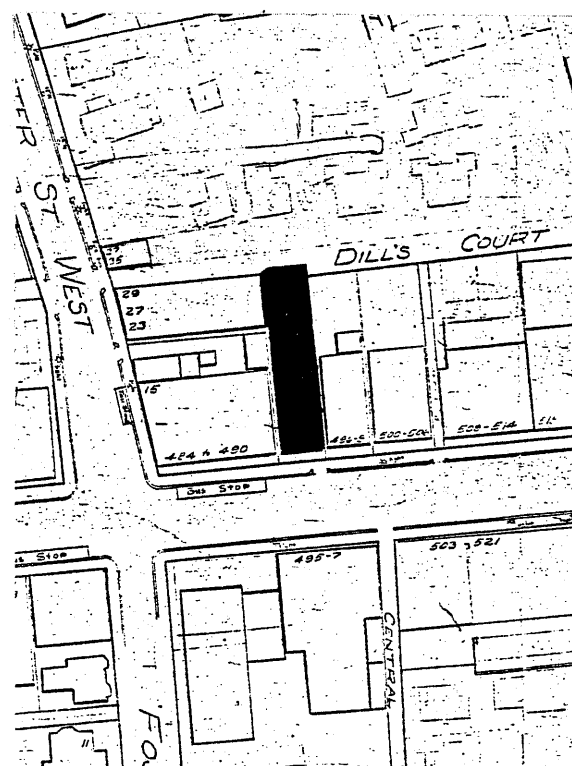
Area number

Form number

5

13. Building type Bank
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 2 bays
16. Foundation Concrete
17. Walls Brick
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar & gravel
features
19. Chimney(s)
20. Doors and windows 2nd story patterned glass double aluminum window; 1st story tellers window/night depository entrance to the right.
21. Porches and additions None
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations None
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features 1st floor stacked Roman brick; 2nd floor paneled red brick. Heavy roof overhang, signs.

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 492 Main Street
3. Name Shawmut-Melrose-Wakefield Bank
4. Date 1959 (Building permit)
5. Style 20th century commercial
6. Architect Wm. H. Jones & Sons
7. Builder Lord & Miller, Inc.
8. Owner (original) Melrose Trust Co.
(present) Melrose Trust Co.
9. Use (original) Bank
(present) Bank
10. Lot size 4,268 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 7 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 33 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

3 story building, south; 1 story building north.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
Initially this site was occupied by a 2-1/2 story Mansard building with ornamentation similar to that of the adjacent Standard Building and was owned by J. A. Dill, a prominent Melrose caterer. It later passed to Herbert W. Hoplans who used it as an ice cream store until 1957 when it was destroyed by fire, and in 1959 replaced by the Shawmut-Melrose-Wakefield Bank.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This building is very different in scale and general design from other structures on Main Street. It could be revised to make it more harmonious in the streetscape

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors
Building permits

32. Recording:

- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
- d. research at Melrose Public Library
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



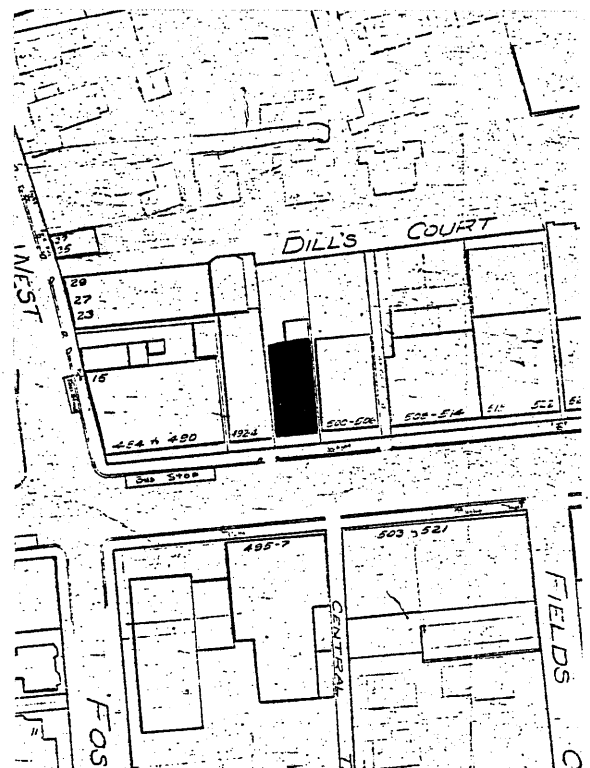
Area number

Form number

6

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 476-498 Main Street
3. Name Brigham's Ice Cream
4. Date 1900 (building permit)
5. Style 20th century commercial
6. Architect Unknown
7. Builder Poorvu (1951)
8. Owner (original) S. D. Benson
(present) Melrose Realty Trust
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 3,951 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 7 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 33.12 ft.

13. Building type One-story commercial
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 1 bays 1
16. Foundation Brick and stone
17. Walls Brick
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar and gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) 1
20. Doors and windows Commercial aluminum
store front
21. Porches and additions 1951
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations 2nd floor removed 1951, aluminum and glass front.
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Wood pilasters from the original building remain.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Abuts a 1-1/2 story building to the south and a 2 story building to the north.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

In 1951 Raye Johnson and the owner, Samuel W. Poorvu removed the 2nd story of the original brick and constructed a 15' x 32' addition to the rear.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
The present building was built in 1900 by S. E. Benson containing stores and an office. Westgate's Hall 2nd story, a popular town meeting place in the 1880-1890's, originally occupied the site.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Reporter, Journal 1880-90's
Assessors
Building permit
South Middlesex Registry of Deeds

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



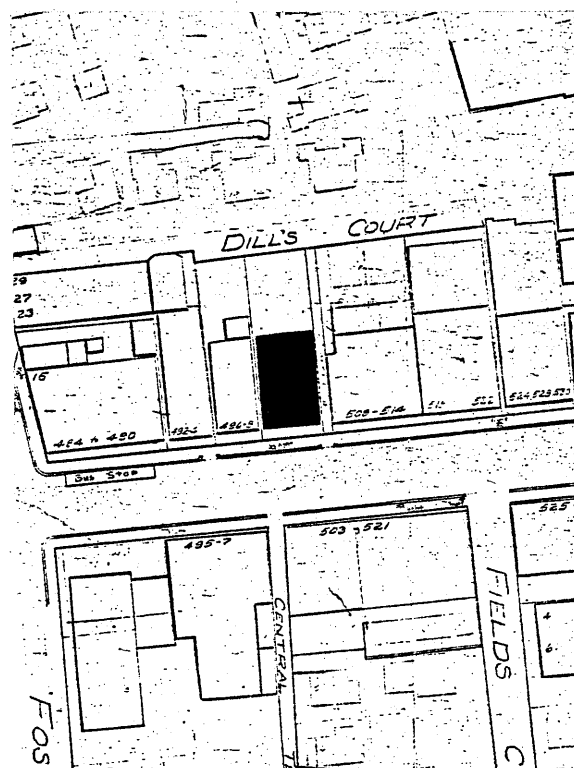
Area number

Form number

7

13. Building type Commercial-residential
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 3 bays 2
16. Foundation Stone
17. Walls Brick
18. Roof forms Mansard-hip
materials Slate/tar and gravel
features Copper flashing
19. Chimney(s) _____
20. Doors and windows Varied; commercial store - front; 1/1; 2/2
21. Porches and additions Rear 2nd floor porch
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations Storefronts; front bays added.
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Patterned brick belt at 2nd floor and cornice below bracket wood cornice
Elaborately ornamented Mansard dormers.

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 500-504 Main Street
3. Name Hill Building(Larrabee's New Brick Block)
4. Date 1870 (Melrose Journal)
5. Style Bracketed Mansard
6. Architect Eaton
7. Builder Emerson
8. Owner (original) John Larabee
(present) Maurice Standard
9. Use (original)Residential/Commercial
(present) Residential/Commercial
10. Lot size 6,115 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 7 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 48.51 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Alleyway to the north; abuts one-story 20th century building to the south.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

The Hill Building (Larrabee's New Brick Block), is a fine example of the Bracketed-Mansard Victorian style. It exhibits extensive ornamentation in the fenestration and has undergone alteration only along the storefront elevation, and an addition on the rear second story.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

Previous to 1870 this site was occupied by the Lyceum which burned in the great fire of August, 1870. Samuel A. Boardman rebuilt Unity Hall on the foundation and walls remaining after the fire. In 1880 John F. Larrabee purchased Unity Hall and extensively reconstructed the building to create Larrabee's New Brick Block.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Preservation and enhancement of this building is very important to maintain the historic quality of Main Street

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Journal
Middlesex County Registry of Deeds
Assessors Records

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



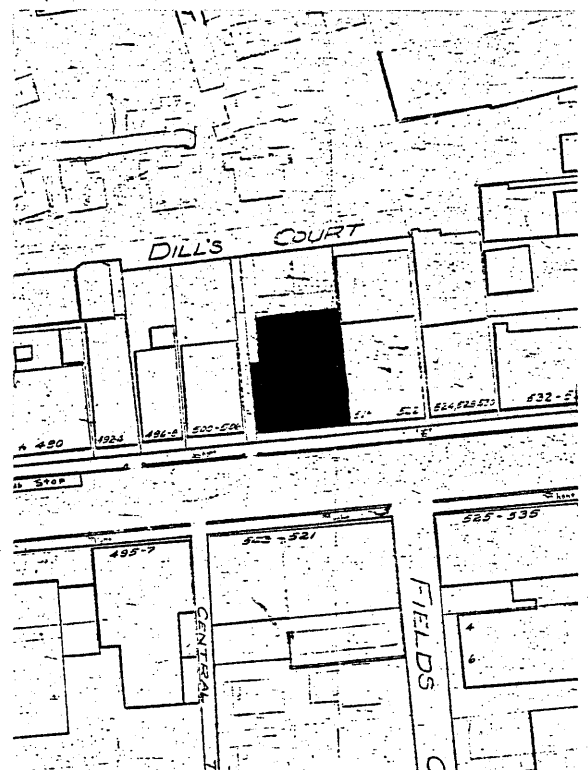
Area number

Form number

8

13. Building type One-story commercial row
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 1 bays 3
16. Foundation Stone
17. Walls Brick veneer; clapboard
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar and gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) 1
20. Doors and windows Commercial storefronts
entranceways
21. Porches and additions None
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations Store front aluminum curtain wall;
rear alterations
24. Present condition Fair
25. Other exterior features Good cast iron
pilasters remain from earlier storefronts.

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 506-10-14 Main St.
3. Name Larrabee's Block
4. Date 1888 (Melrose Reporter)
5. Style Mansard
6. Architect Herman L. Freer (1962)
7. Builder A. E. Upham (1888)
Wm. H. Porter (1962)
8. Owner (original) John Larrabee
(present) Lester H. Dana
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 6,115 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 5 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 48.51 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building). Facing east on Main Street; north-one story commercial, abutting; south-passageway and 3 story commercial/residential building; concrete sidewalk, front; parking lot, rear.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material) John Larrabee's three story Mansard was built in 1870 on this site and housed his residence and apothecary shop. This structure was moved south and incorporated into the construction of Larrabee's New Block in 1888. Original cast-iron storefront remains intact. The 2nd and 3rd stories were removed in 1962.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes) John Larrabee, well-known Melrose Pharmacist, owned the apothecary at 506 Main Street from 1870-1913. Original occupants of Larrabee's New Block, included "The Melrose Reporter" on the entire second floor.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Journal, Reporter (1888)
Assessors
South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Building permits

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978
b. organization Bastille-Neiley
c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
d. research at Melrose public sources
e. checked by Robert G. Neiley

Area number

Form number

9

CVS/pharmacy

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 516-22 Main Street
3. Name CVS
4. Date 1927 (Building permit)
5. Style 1920's Commercial
6. Architect _____
7. Builder _____
8. Owner (original) Herman & Lester C. Dana
(present) Melrose Realty Trust
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 7,145 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 5 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 55.07 ft.

13. Building type One-story commercial
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 1 bays 3
16. Foundation Concrete
17. Walls Light colored brick
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar & gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) 1
20. Doors and windows Entrance to left
21. Porches and additions Rear
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations Store front
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Copper curbing;
raised central section with patterned dark
brick designs; store front textured stone panels
segmented by anodized bronze



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

One-story buildings on either side, concrete sidewalk front.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

A two-story clapboard building, previously known as Westgate's Block and later Philbrick's Block, was demolished before construction of present block.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Reporter
Assessors
Building permit
Atlas

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/Distefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley

Area number

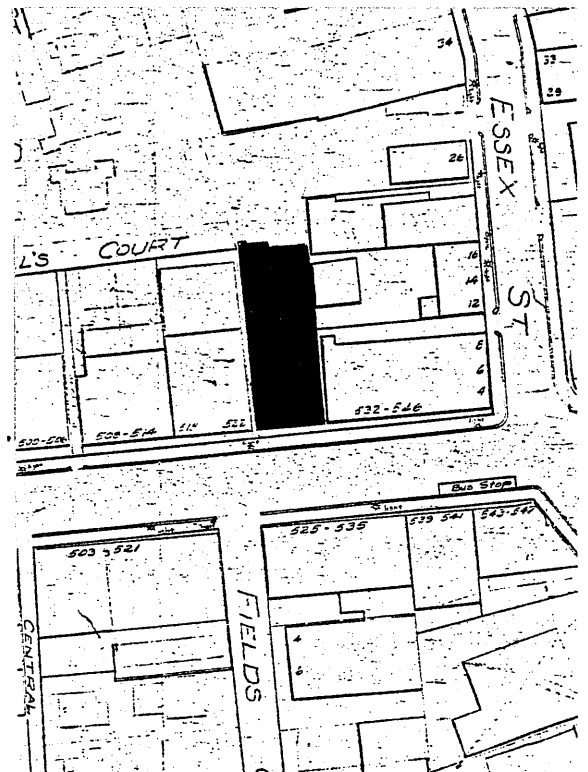
Form number

10

MELROSE PLAZA

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 524-530 Main Street
3. Name Melrose Plaza/Arcade
4. Date 1875-85
5. Style Commercial
6. Architect Unknown
7. Builder Unknown
8. Owner (original) George F. Boardman
(present) Brothers Realty Trust
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 8,001 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 5 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 49.68 ft.

13. Building type Commercial - Stores
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 1 bays
16. Foundation Brick and vertical clapboard
17. Walls Clapboard and brick
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar and gravel
features
19. Chimney(s) 1
20. Doors and windows Commercial aluminum and
glass storefronts
21. Porches and additions None
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations Wood fascia and metal canopy
24. Present condition Fair
25. Other exterior features Aluminum flashing



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Facing east, on Main Street.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

This building has undergone extensive facade alterations, since its construction between 1875-1885. A rear brick addition was constructed in 1911 by A. D. MacLachlan, built by C. L. Hoffman.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

The only commercial building on the west side of Main Street that did not rise above one story.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Though this building is old, its original one story height was incongruous on the street. It might well be replaced by new three-story construction.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors
Melrose Journal

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

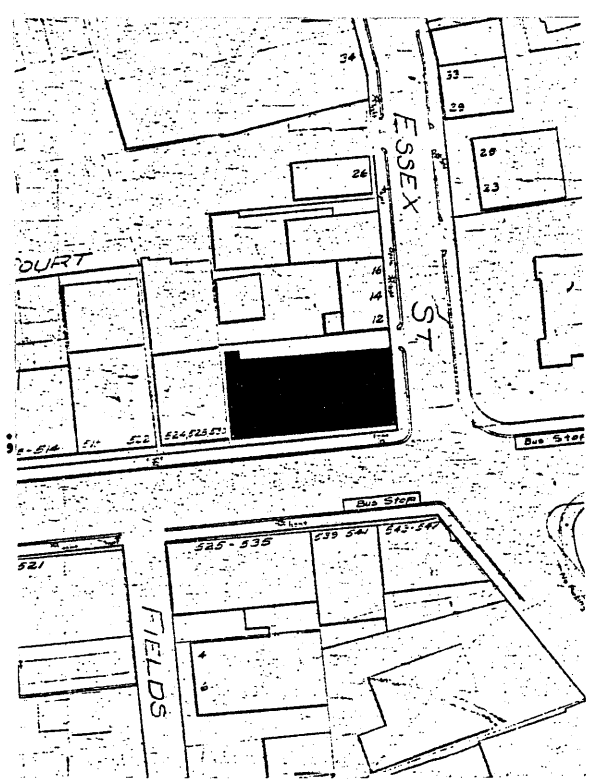
e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number	Form number 11
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13. Building type commercial row
14. Plan type rectangular
15. No. of stories 2 bays 6-7
16. Foundation brick
17. Walls brick-patterned asphalt siding
and vertical wood clapboards; south wall, brick
18. Roof forms flat
materials tar and gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) (1)
20. Doors and windows 2 bays on the south end; two square windows; 4 recessed entranceways
21. Porches and additions _____
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations north end of cornice removed; fenestration;
24. Present condition poor
25. Other exterior features paired "c" scrolled brackets on the dentilled cornice, 2/3's length of the building

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 532-546 Main Street
3. Name Boardman Block
4. Date 1876 (Melrose Journal)
5. Style Bracketed-Italianate
6. Architect _____
7. Builder _____
8. Owner (original) George F. Boardman
(present) Philip D. Benedetto
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 8,190 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 5 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 116.37 ft.
55.0 ft. Essex



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Abuts a one-story building to the south; corner of Essex Street and Main Street.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Early photographs of the Boardman Block reveal that the building always had irregular fenestration, which created visual interest along Main Street.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

The present building replaced a previous three-story clapboard block destroyed by fire on November 30, 1875. George F. Boardman immediately rebuilt on the foundation of the burned Boardman Block. The Melrose Journal offices occupied the building in the 1890's.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

With the removal of artificial siding, the vertical clapboards on the north end, minor simplification of first story storefronts and new signage, the Boardman Block could be greatly improved.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Journal
S. Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors Records

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



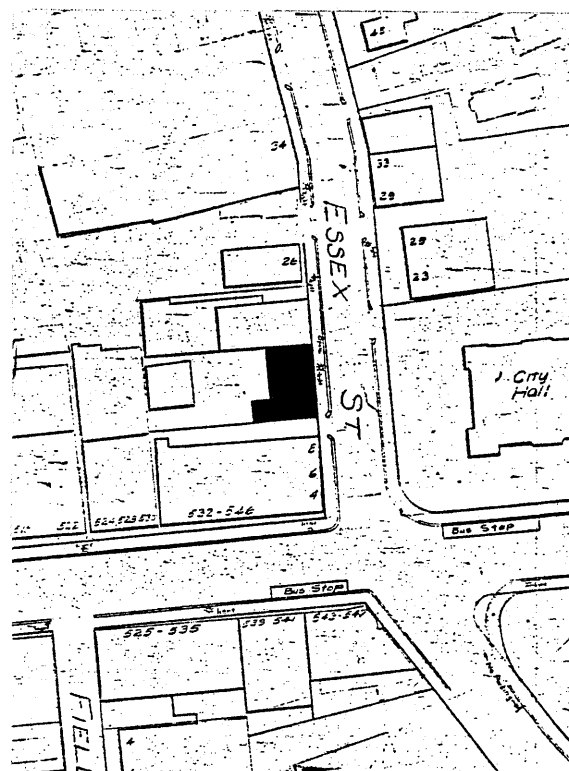
Area number

Form number

12

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 14-16 Essex Street
3. Name
4. Date 1855 (Melrose Journal)
5. Style Bracketed-Italianate
6. Architect
7. Builder
8. Owner (original) George Boardman
(present) Morris Gilefsky
9. Use (original) public school
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 5-771 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 0 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 49.50 ft.

13. Building type one-story commercial
14. Plan type rectangular
15. No. of stories 1 bays 3
16. Foundation brick and stone
17. Walls wood clapboard, asbestos
shingle
18. Roof forms low pitch shed
materials asphalt
features
19. Chimney(s)
20. Doors and windows storefront, one bay boarded
over.
21. Porches and additions none
22. Outbuildings none
23. Alterations fire, re-build 2½-stories to
one story
24. Present condition fair
25. Other exterior features richly detailed bracketed
cornice with full dentil course and brackets
with elaborately turned drops intact.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Abuts brick building to the west; driveway to the east.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Built originally as the Upham Street High School in 1855, this building was moved by George F. Boardman, converted to shops at the Essex Street location.

building burned in the November 30, 1875 fire, and was rebuilt as a one-story commercial block.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

Walter and Rufus Smith began their boot and shoe repair shop in 1859. They later opened a bicycle and automobile garage and repair shop, a familiar and successful Melrose business.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This small building has an interesting history and relates strongly to the adjacent Boardman Block. It should be restored and preserved.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Goss

Melrose Record; Melrose Journal

Assessors Records

Kemp

32. Recording:

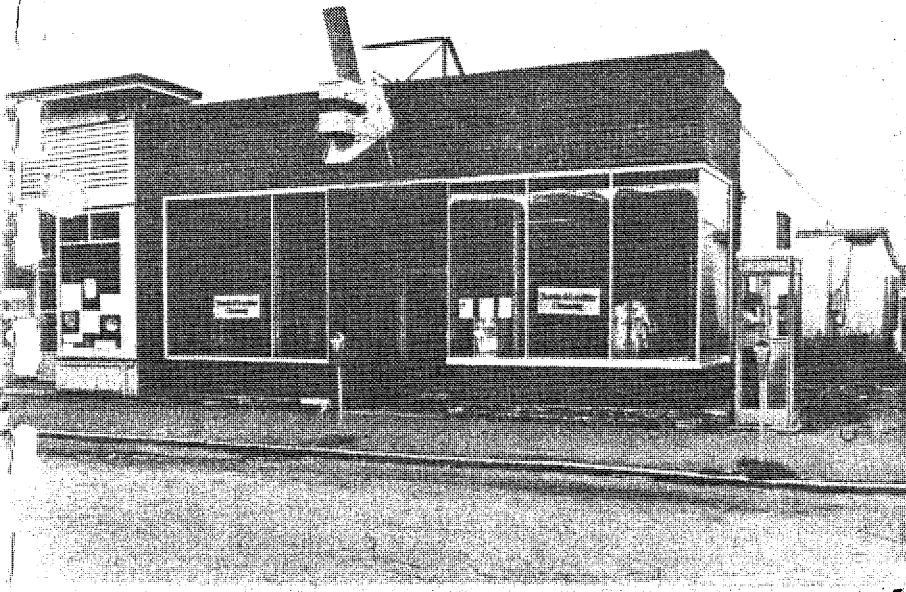
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

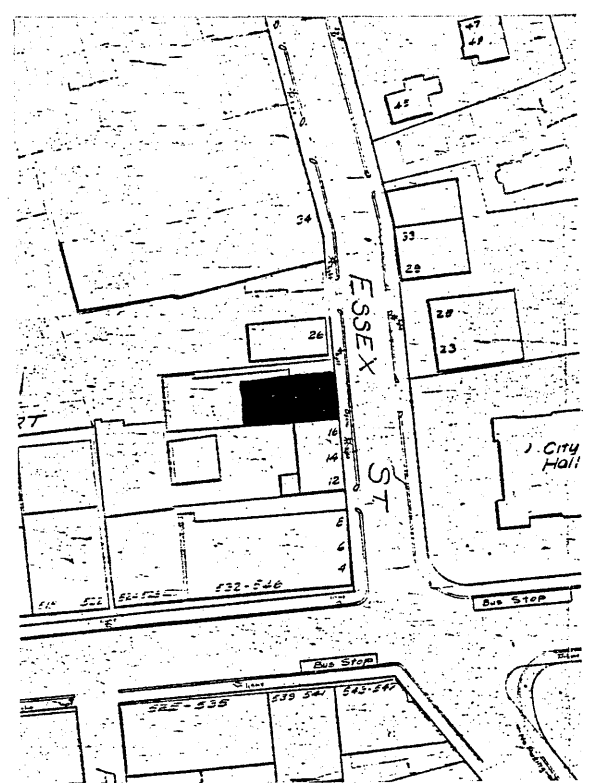
e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number	Form number
	13

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 18 Essex Street
3. Name _____
4. Date 1927 (Building permit)
5. Style 20th century commercial
6. Architect _____
7. Builder _____
8. Owner (original) W. E. Coffin
(present) Joseph F. Russo
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 4,678 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 0 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 39.70 ft.

13. Building type Cleaners/laundry
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 1 bays 1
16. Foundation Concrete
17. Walls Concrete block
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar and gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) _____
20. Doors and windows Plate glass, brick and
aluminum recessed central entrance
21. Porches and additions _____
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations Storefront - 1946
24. Present condition Fair
25. Other exterior features Neon sign



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Abuts first building to the east; driveway to the west.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

This building was constructed during the 1920's surge in commercial construction and contributed to the transformation of Essex Street to commercial use.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors

Building permit.

32. Recording:

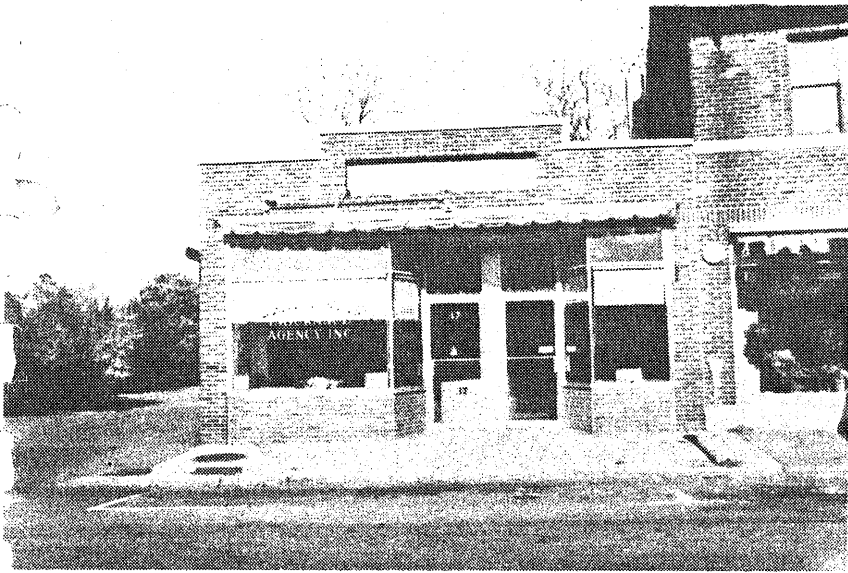
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



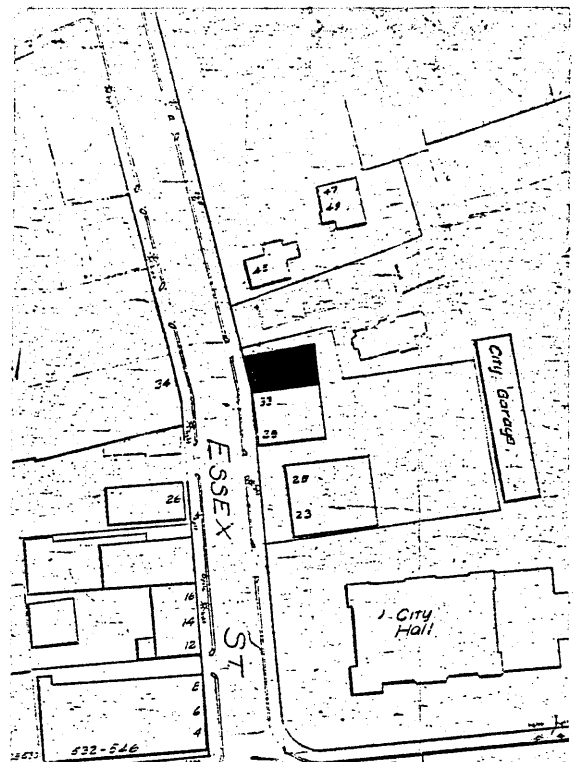
Area number

Form number

14

1. Town Melrose, Mass.
2. Address 35-7 Essex
3. Name _____
4. Date 1926 (Bldg. permit)
5. Style 1920's Commercial
6. Architect Unknown
7. Builder Unknown
8. Owner (original) James F. Nelson
(present) Robert R. Wilson
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 2166 sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 0
12. Approximate frontage 33 ft.

13. Building type One-story Store
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 1 bays 2
16. Foundation Brick and stone
17. Walls Brick (front) stucco (side and rear)
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar and gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) one (1)
20. Doors and windows (2) central-recessed entranceways; glass and aluminum store front.
21. Porches and additions None
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations Store front of glass and aluminum added.
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features plain concrete cornice; inset brick panel above entrances.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building). Facing south on Essex Street; abuts 2-story commercial building to the east and driveway to the west.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
This building was constructed during the 1920's surge in commercial construction and contributed to the transformation of Essex Street to commercial use.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors
Building permit
Melrose Free Press

32. Recording:

- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. field survey Cudlip/Distefano
- d. research at Melrose public sources
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



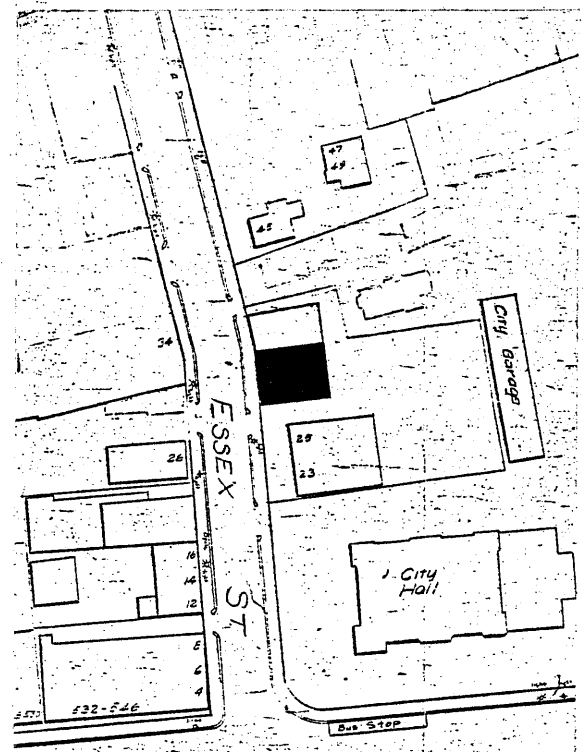
Area number

Form number

15

13. Building type commercial
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 2 bays 3
16. Foundation Granite
17. Walls Brick
18. Roof forms Gable end to side
materials Asphalt
features Copper flashing
19. Chimney(s) 2
20. Doors and windows Bricked in 2nd story window
in gable end
21. Porches and additions 1 story addition to rear
22. Outbuildings none
23. Alterations Plate glass store front, windows
w/aluminum frames & entrance way.
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Granite belt course;
windows, 2nd story; 2 triple windows, ellipses
above central windows, and granite corner blocks;
elliptical windows in gable ends; overhanging eave
along facade; brick pattern runs above storefront,
extending to the attached brick block to the
west.

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 29-33 Essex Street
3. Name Bradbury Studio & Portrait Gallery
4. Date 1924 (Building permit)
5. Style 1920's eclectic
6. Architect _____
7. Builder John Bowen Co.
8. Owner (original) Back Bay Realty
Trust Co.
(present) Newbury Realty Co.
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 16,862 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 0-2 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 105.2 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Abuts building to west, driveway to east

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

This second commercial block was originally designed with three stories and was built simultaneously with the post office, by the same builder.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
Known as the Studebaker Block when it first opened because of the location of the Studebaker dealership on the first floor, this building contributed to the transformation of Essex Street to commercial use.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors
Building permit
Melrose Free Press

32. Recording:

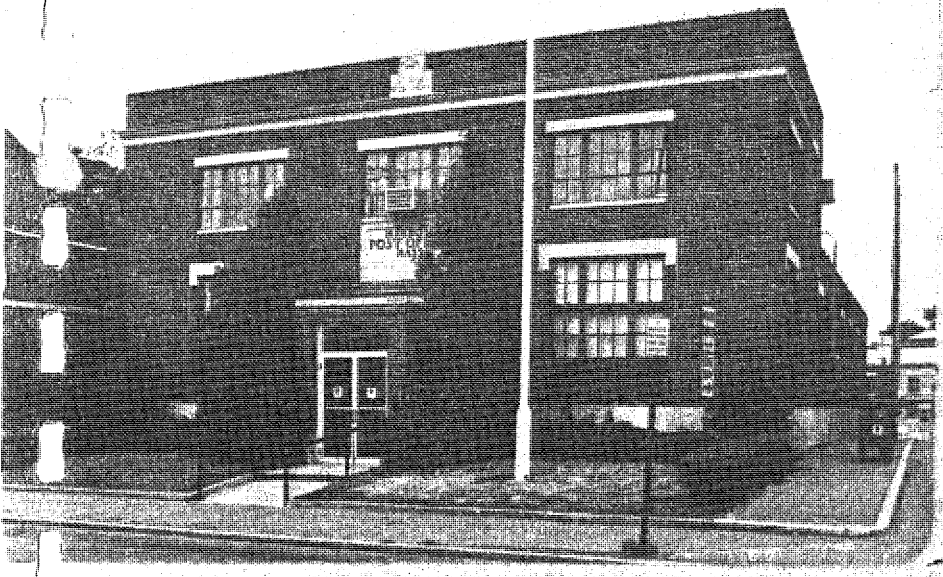
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



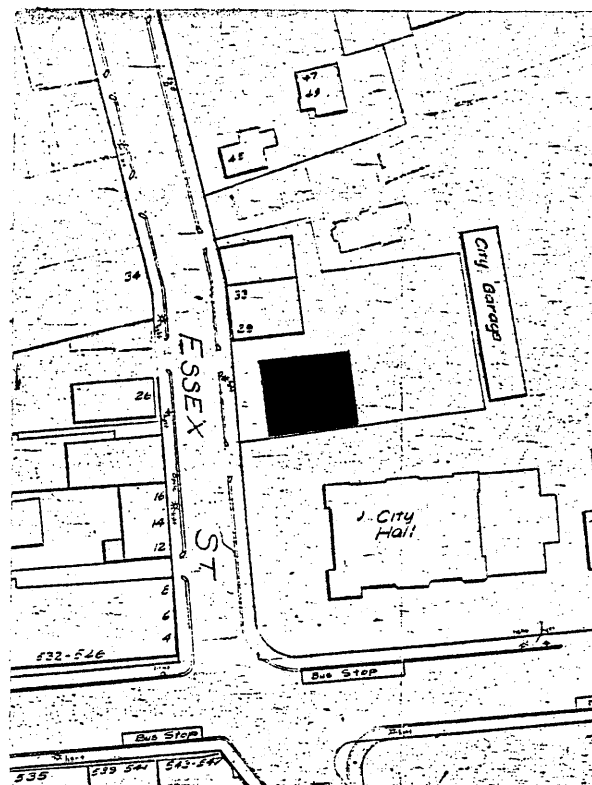
Area number

Form number

16

3. Building type Post office
14. Plan type Rectangular
13. No. of stories 2, front bays 3
1, rear
6. Foundation concrete
17. Walls red brick
18. Roof forms flat
materials tar & gravel
features none
19. Chimney(s) (1)
20. Doors and windows projecting central entrance;
3 windows, 2nd story; 2 windows, 1st story;
composite stone lintels and sills
21. Porches and additions rear addition
2. Outbuildings none
23. Alterations cupola and balustrade removed
24. Present condition good
5. Other exterior features composite stone lintels,
sills and cornice; cast stone decoration central
to the facade above the cornice line

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 23 Essex Street
3. Name Melrose Post Office
4. Date 1925 (building permit)
5. Style 1920's eclectic
6. Architect _____
7. Builder John Bowen, Co.
8. Owner (original) Back Bay Realty
(present) Trust Company
9. Use (original) Post Office
(present) Post Office
10. Lot size 16,862 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 17-19'
12. Approximate frontage 105.2'



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Driveway on east and west side of building; small lawn in front.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

The Melrose Post Office was located on several other sites before occupying its present location. The first Post Office was located in the town Railroad Station and moved in 1871 to 39 Essex Street with funds from Susan S. Eastman. It remained there until 1891, when it moved to the Burrell & Swett Block, and moved in 1901 to the Burrell & Swett New Block, where it remained until 1924.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

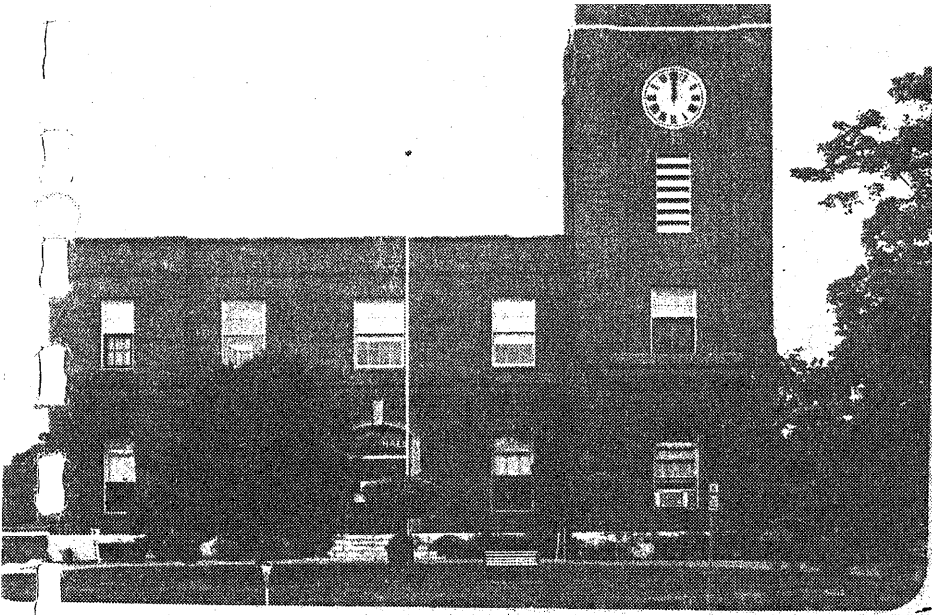
The present post office is on no architectural distinction, but is soundly constructed and adaptable to other uses.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Kemp
Building Permit
Assessors Records

32. Recording:

- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
- d. research at Melrose Public Sources
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



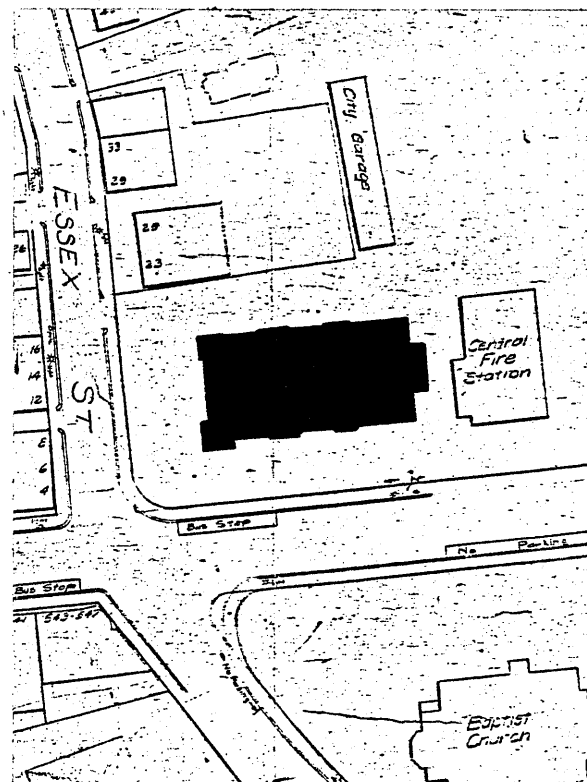
Area number

Form number

17

3. Building type Town Hall
4. Plan type rectangular
15. No. of stories 2 bays
6. Foundation granite
17. Walls red brick with freestone trim
8. Roof forms flat, mansard, rear Annex
materials tar and gravel; slate
features flat, remodelled mansard
9. Chimney(s) (2)
20. Doors and windows round-arched doors and windows with keystones
21. Porches and additions Annex, 1925
22. Outbuildings
3. Alterations remodelled, 1939
24. Present condition fair
5. Other exterior features brick belt course; granite string course, keystones and trim; brick quoins and panelling; slate roof at rear elevation with medallion windows

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 562 Main Street
3. Name Melrose City Hall
4. Date 1874 (Melrose Town Reports, 1874)
5. Style Second Empire, remodelled
6. Architect John Stevens
7. Builder Drown & Safford
8. Owner (original) City of Melrose
(present) City of Melrose
9. Use (original) City offices
(present) City offices
10. Lot size 42,550 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 35 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 215 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Corner of Essex and Main Streets; substantial and attractively landscaped grounds.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

The erection of the Town Hall began in 1873 and an opening ceremony was held on June 17, 1874. John Stevens' Second Empire design was originally three stories with slender elongated second-story windows and palladian dormers, and an intricately designed and massive clock tower. The present one-story annex addition to the north was constructed in 1925 for \$63,000 by Hudson Contracting Company in the (see continuation

29. Historical and social data/significance

sheet)

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
Prior to 1870, town meetings were conducted in Lyceum Hall which was destroyed by fire on August 20, 1870. The new Town Hall was built on land previously owned by George W. Newhall and Mary Dix. The clock tower served as a focal point for the town center of Melrose until the remodeling that took place in 1939.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

The Town Hall, though much reduced in architectural impact, is still a key downtown structure worthy of improved landscaping and re-designed access ways.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

S. Middlesex County Registry of Deeds
Assessors Records
Melrose Journal
MHF

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

Form No:

17 CONT'D

Property Name:

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Second Empire style. The Town Hall suffered extensive water damage from a fire on February 17, 1937. Rather than rebuild, the building was completely remodelled as a Public Works Administration project. The remodelled design (by Mowill and Rand) resulted in the removal of the top two stories and clock tower. A more streamlined second-story and clocktower replaced the original and only the first story remains intact.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

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FORM C - MONUMENTS
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Town Melrose, Massachusetts

Street 562 Main Street

Name Town Hall Vase

Original Owner City of Melrose

Present Owner City of Melrose

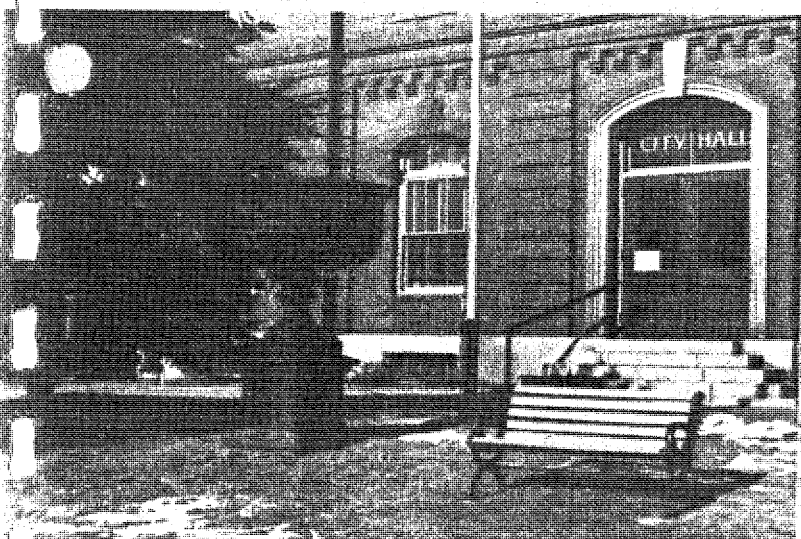
Date Constructed _____

Date Dedicated 1885

Source of Date Reports of Town Officers-Melrose 12/31/1885

Designer or Sculptor M. D. Jones Co.
Boston, Massachusetts

Individual or group responsible for monument
if other than owner Melrose Improvement Society



CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved* Altered _____

IMPORTANCE of monument to area: Great Moderate None _____

MONUMENT endangered by: _____

LOCATION OF INSCRIPTION: Plaque on wall, house, post; base of monument; other None

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION on monument: _____

DESCRIPTION**

Foundation: Pedestal Base None Material Iron

Material: Bronze Stone Marble Granite Wood Other Iron

Setting (surroundings) Located on front lawn of City Hall (Essex)

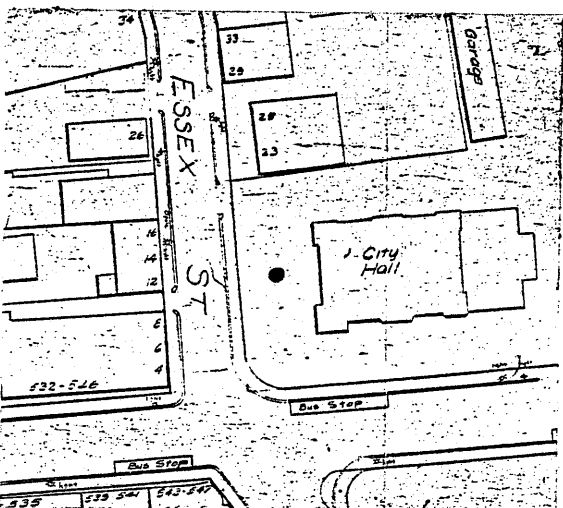
Size (approximate) 6.5' Height; 4.5" Diameter

Indicate location of monument on map below

Recorder Cudlip/DiStefano

For Bastille-Neiley
(Name of Organization)

Photo _____ Date Received _____



* If the monument has been moved, indicate the original location on the reverse side.
** Describe the monument on the reverse side.

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT MATTER AND/OR DESIGN OF MONUMENT

The vase is a cast iron urn set upon cast iron pedestal (approx. 2' height) There is an elaborate cast scroll design on urn, the stem, base and pedestal planted annually with flowers.

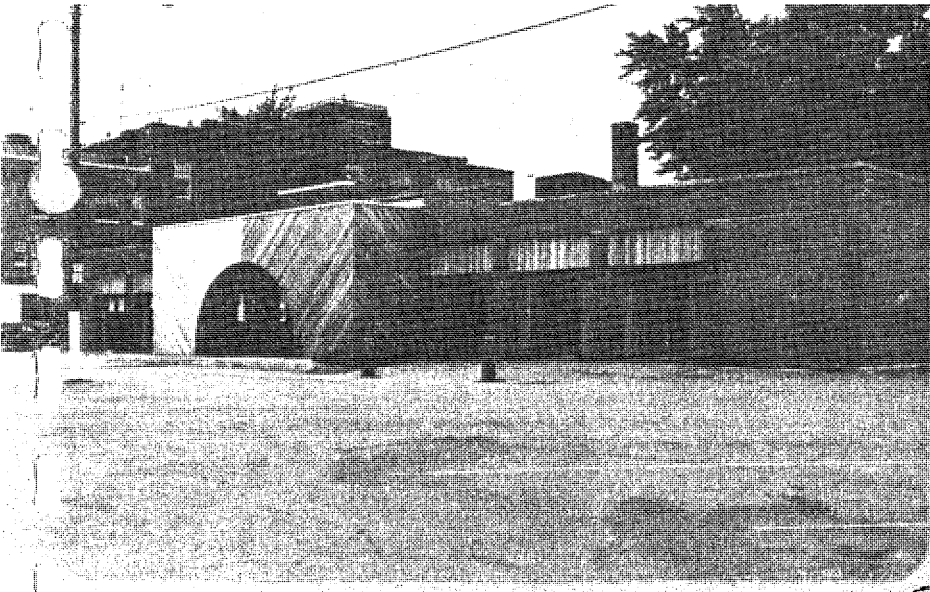
GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF MONUMENT. (Refer to the theme circled on front of form. What happened? Who was important? Comment)

A gift of the Melrose Improvement Society, the urn was one of many contributions made by the Society in their efforts to beautify Melrose. The Society was founded in 1881 by a group of concerned and prominent citizens.

REFERENCE: (Where was this information obtained? What book, records, etc.)

E. H. Goss A History of Melrose 1900

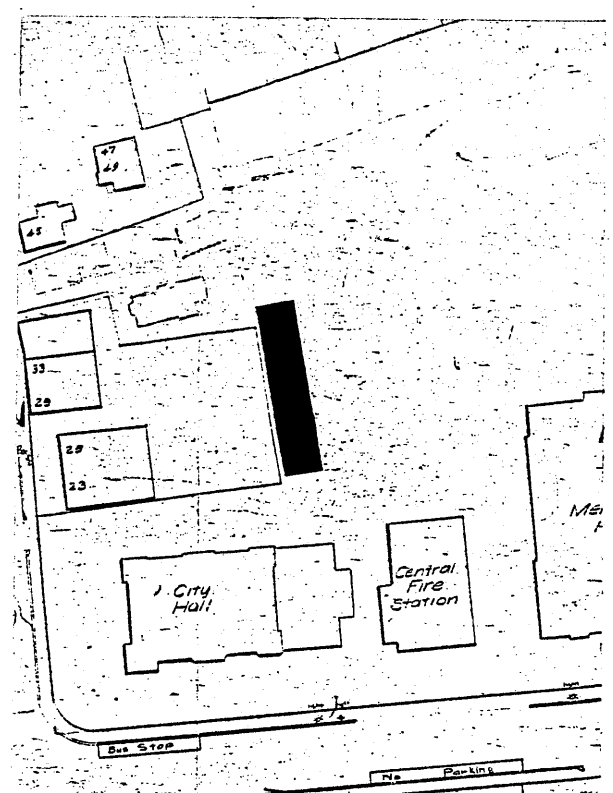
Reports of Town Officers Melrose December 31, 1885



Area number	Form number 19
-------------	-------------------

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address Rear 562 Main Street
3. Name City Garage
4. Date 1930 (Building permit)
5. Style _____
6. Architect Philip Burne (1977)
7. Builder Mic-Lyn Corp (1977)
8. Owner (original) City of Melrose
(present) City of Melrose
9. Use (original) Garage
(present) Community Youth Center
10. Lot size _____
11. Distance from St. 156 ft.
12. Approximate frontage _____

13. Building type _____
14. Plan type Garage Row
15. No. of stories 1 bays 7
16. Foundation Concrete
17. Walls Brick
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar & gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) None
20. Doors and windows Anodized bronze finish aluminum and glass double doors (6) plate glass windows
21. Porches and additions _____
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations 1977 - conversion
24. Present condition Excellent
25. Other exterior features Plain concrete cornice; vertical wood boards filling in garage bays; extended central front entrance, wood with semi-circular arch.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Surrounded by a parking lot

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

This building was previously a garage which was converted to a community center by the Mic-Lyn Corporation to the design of Philip Burne, a Melrose Architect. Funding for the project came from a Community Development Block Grant.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Building permit
Melrose Free Press

32. Recording:

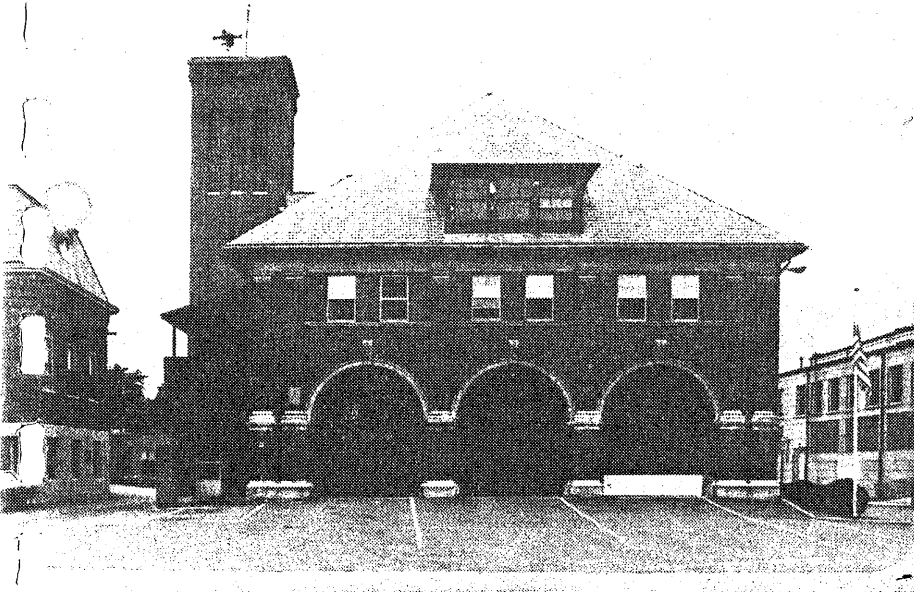
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/Distefano

d. research at Melrose

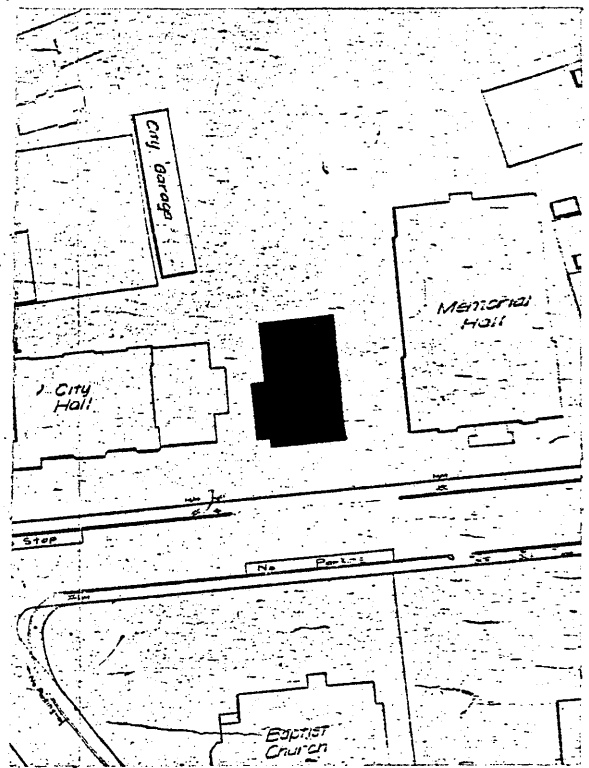
e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



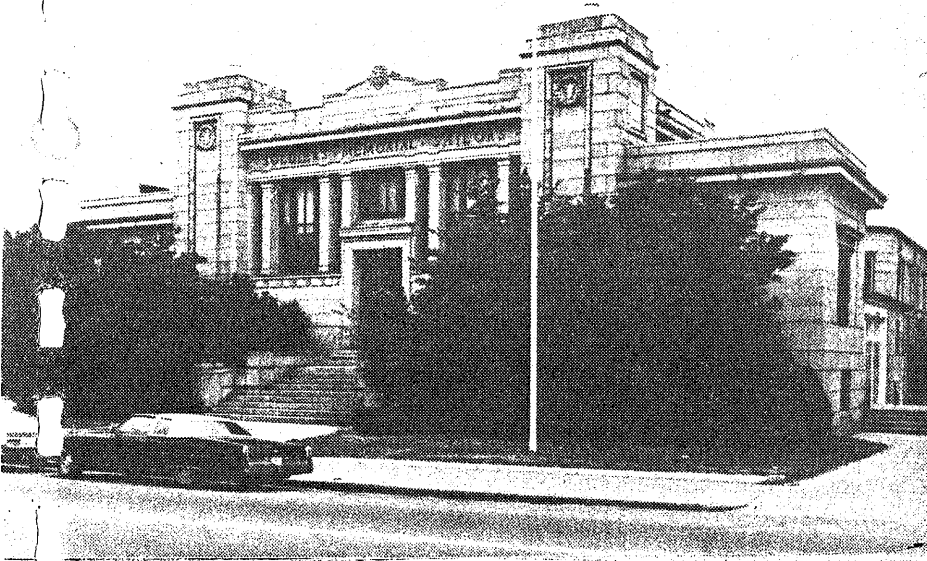
Area number	Form number
	20

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 576 Main Street
3. Name Fire station
4. Date 1895 (Melrose Reporter)
5. Style Queen Anne
6. Architect Lewis A. Dow
7. Builder Alfred H. Hines
8. Owner (original) City of Melrose
(present) City of Melrose
9. Use (original) Fire station
(present) Fire station
10. Lot size 12,000 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 34 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 90 ft.

13. Building type Fire Station
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 2½ bays 3
16. Foundation stone
17. Walls brick
18. Roof forms pyramidal
materials slate
features dormer windows in east and west elevations; copper flashing
19. Chimney(s) (1)
20. Doors and windows 3 garage doors, 1st story;
(4) 4/1 windows, 2nd story; dormers in roof.
21. Porches and additions
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations cupola removed in 1923 from tower.
24. Present condition good
25. Other exterior features tower to south, rear;
arched garage openings with keystones, scrolled;
entablature with enriched modillions;
limestone trim.



26. Surroundings
(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).
Driveways to the north and south; sited between City Hall and Memorial Hall.
27. Importance to setting
(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)
28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance
(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)
The Fire Station, built by Lewis A. Dow, a Boston architect, exists in its original condition with the exception of the tower cupola which was removed in 1923. The cupola was removed due to its deteriorating condition.
The sliding garage doors were also replaced by roll doors.
29. Historical and social data/significance
(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
The Fire Station was originally located across the street from its present location between the First Baptist Church and the Old Burying Ground. The 1895 erection of the present Fire Station was a successful addition to the expanding civic area.
30. Preservation considerations
(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
Replacement of the cupola would add greatly to the architectural integrity of the building.
31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates
Melrose Journal
Assessors records
Town of Melrose, Annual Report
32. Recording:
a. date August 21, 1978
b. organization Bastille-Neiley
c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
d. research at Melrose public sources
e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



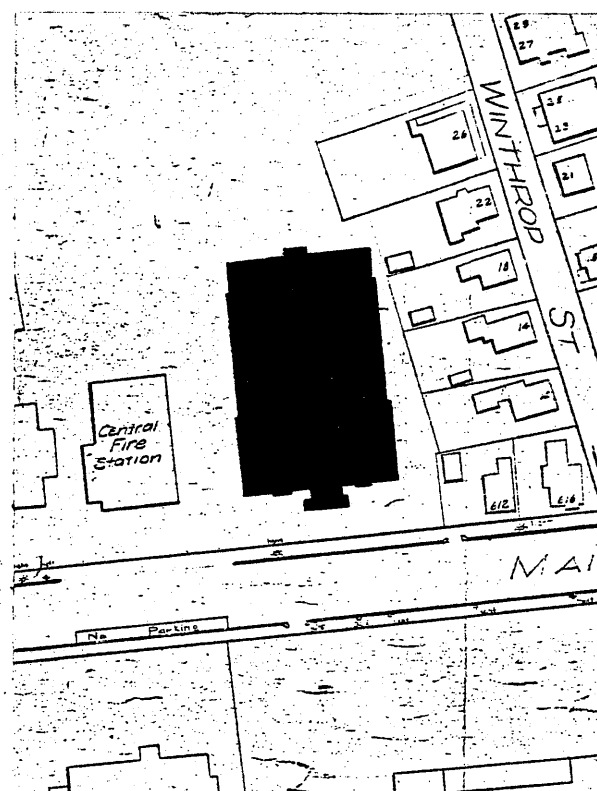
Area number

Form number

21

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 590 Main Street
3. Name Soldiers-Sailors-Memorial Hall
4. Date 1912 (Melrose Reporter)
5. Style Neo Classical
6. Architect George F. Newton, Boston
7. Builder McDonald & Joslin, Boston
8. Owner (original) City of Melrose
(present) City of Melrose
9. Use (original) Memorial Hall
(present) Memorial Hall
10. Lot size 31,285 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 32 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 141 ft.

13. Building type Hall
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 2 bays 5
16. Foundation Granite
17. Walls Granite; granite and panelled brick,
sides and rear
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar and gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) 1
20. Doors and windows 4 panel wood door w/rope mouldings
transom windows on Main St. facade recessed behind
square columns divided into 8 irregular sections.
21. Porches and additions Rear addition 1925, 20' x 92'
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations Poor foundation reinforced due to
settling-1925.
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Copper roundels in upper
half of rectangular panels; central cartouche;
truncated corner towers topped by flagpoles.
One story wings with overhanging eaves flank
the central building, extensive copper ornamentation.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).
West side Main Street; North-residential, South-asphalt drive and Central Fire Station. Lawn and shrubs. Concrete sidewalk.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Built of Quincy granite from the Old Boston Court House (1830), Memorial Hall was dedicated-December 14, 1912. The Hall was closed in 1925 for a year while an addition was constructed to the rear. The settling of Dix Pond fill also required shoring of rear foundation. J. R. Worcester & Co. were architects for addition built by Casey & Darcy Co. for \$35,000 in 1925.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

A Memorial Hall to Civil War Soldiers & Sailors was proposed in 1894. The construction of the Hall was largely made possible by a \$17,500 contribution from ex-alderman, John C. F. Slayton. An Austin organ was given by Slayton and dedicated W.W.I. Veterans on Jan. 22, 1919. The dedication of Memorial Hall completed the Civic Area as it presently stands.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Memorial Hall is a structure of impressive architectural quality which is very important to Downtown Melrose. Its interiors are elaborate, the organ case being particularly splendid. The building needs minor repairs and maintenance to become fully effective.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Free Press - MHF
Assessors

32. Recording:

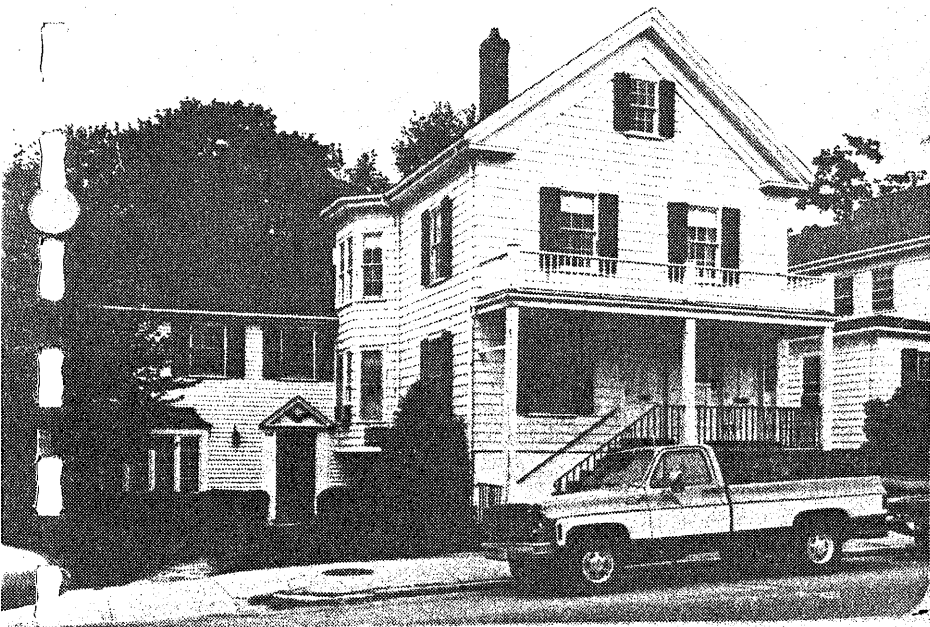
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley

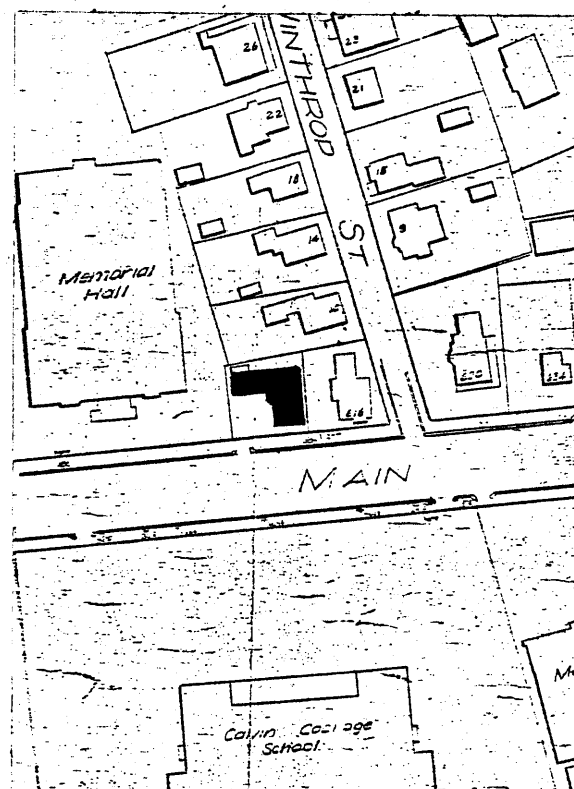


Area number

Form number

22

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 600, 610, 612 Main Street
3. Name _____
4. Date 1853-38 (Registry of Deeds)
5. Style Late Greek Revival
6. Architect _____
7. Builder Samuel Ellison
8. Owner (original) Samuel Ellison
(present) James Donovan
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 2,643 Sq. ft
11. Distance from St. 6 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 50.69 ft.
13. Building type insurance and real estate offices
(formerly residential)
14. Plan type side hall entrance
15. No. of stories 2½ bays 2
16. Foundation raised, brick and stone
17. Walls wood shingle
18. Roof forms gable
materials asphalt shingle
features gable end to street
19. Chimney(s) (1)
20. Doors and windows 6/6 windows; (2) entrances;
original shutters, front.
21. Porches and additions leftmost door and ell
added in 1964
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations porch addition
24. Present condition good
25. Other exterior features 2-story bay, south
elevation; deep setback on ell of the colonial
revival style



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

To the north a walkway and residence; to the south, walkway and garden.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)
Winthrop Street developer William J. Farnsworth sold this lot to Samuel Ellison, a Melrose mason, in 1853. Ellison and Stephen Emery, a carpenter and owner of the adjacent lot, cooperated in building this residence and its twin at 616 Main Street. A one-story addition was made in 1964.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
The Greed Revival Winthrop and Main Streets residences are good examples of one of the first residential developments occurring with the subdivision of Melrose farmland. This lot and residence are part of the original Winthrop Street development of 1850-1855.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors Records
Melrose Atlas
Building permits

32. Recording:

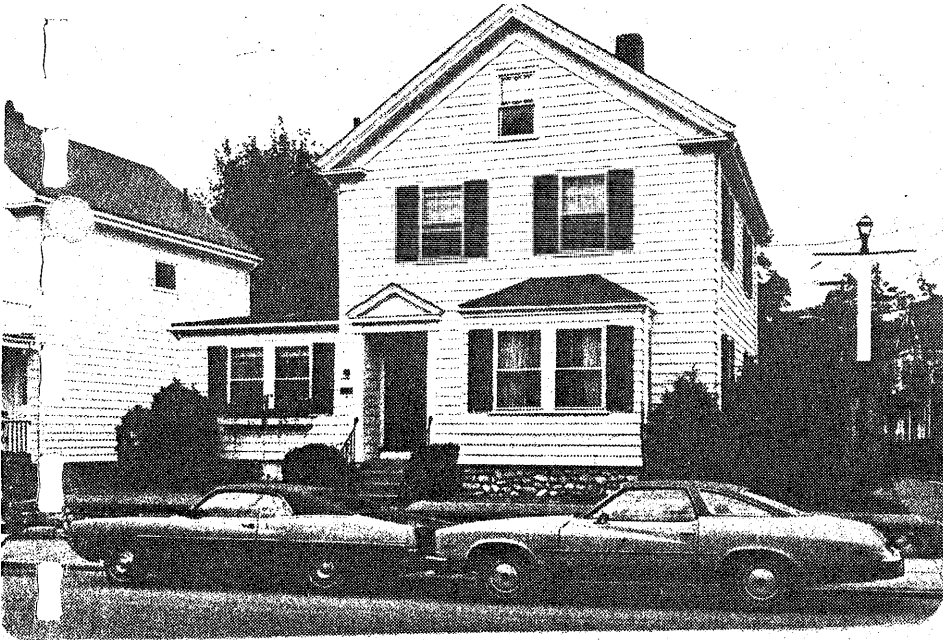
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



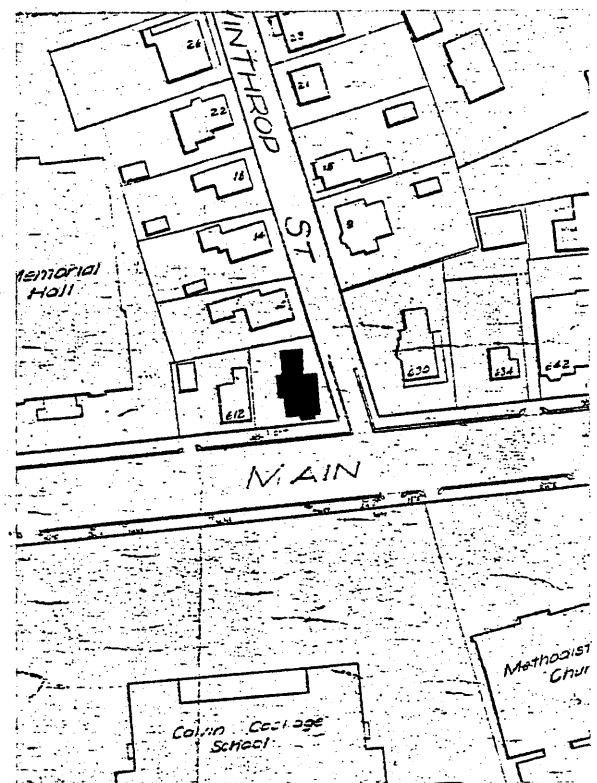
Area number

Form number

23

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 616 Main Street
3. Name _____
4. Date 1853-60 (Registry of Deeds)
5. Style Late Greek Revival
6. Architect _____
7. Builder Stephen Emery
8. Owner (original) Stephen Emery
(present) Melrose Municipal Credit Union
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Residence
10. Lot size 2,727 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 3 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 54.38 ft.

13. Building type Office -(ex-residence)
14. Plan type Side hall entrance w/added ell
15. No. of stories 2-1/2 bays 2
16. Foundation Stone, mixed
17. Walls Wood shingle painted (white)
18. Roof forms Gable
materials Asphalt shingle
features Gable end- Main Street
19. Chimney(s) 1
South side recessed entrance
20. Doors and windows w/pediment; 1st floor squared bay; 2 windows, 2nd story; on window in gable, all 6/1.
21. Porches and additions 1876 ell to the southend.
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations Front bay
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Returns; plain entablature; ell addition; 1 story addition, south elevation



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building). Facing east on Main and Winthrop Street corner; south walkway and residence; north- and east - lawn, retaining wall, stone, and concrete sidewalk

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Winthrop Street developer William J. Farnsworth sold this lot to Stephen Emery, a Melrose carpenter in 1853. It is suspected that Emery and Samuel Ellison, mason and owner of lot adjacent to the south, cooperated in building this residence and its twin neighbor (612 Main St.) in 1853. An ell addition was constructed to the south by owner

29. Historical and social data/significance

John C. Maker in 1876.

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes,

The Greek Revival Winthrop and Main Streets residences are good examples of one of the first residential developments occurring with the subdivision of Melrose farmland. This lot and residence are part of the original Winthrop Street development of 1850-1855.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors Records
Melrose Journal
Melrose Atlas

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/Distefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



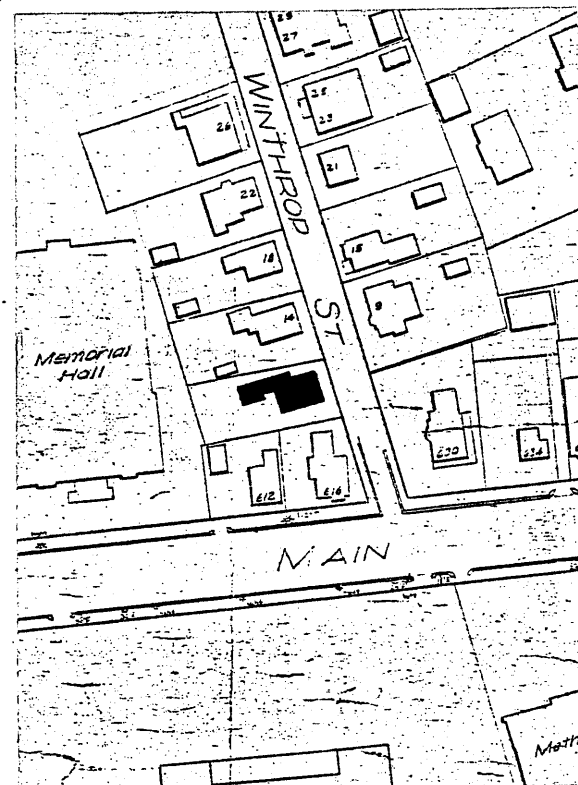
Area number

Form number

24

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 10-12 Winthrop Street
3. Name _____
4. Date 1852 (Registry of Deeds)
5. Style Late Greek Revival
6. Architect Unknown
7. Builder Jedediah V. Corson
8. Owner (original) J. V. Corson
(present) Howard C. Deering
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Residence
10. Lot size 3,600 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 8 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 40 ft.

3. Building type 2 - family residence
14. Plan type Side Hall Entrance
5. No. of stories 2-1/2 bays 2
6. Foundation Brick & stone, raised
17. Walls Clapboard
18. Roof forms Gable
materials Asphalt shingles
features Gable end-Winthrop Street
19. Chimney(s) 2
0. Doors and windows Double entrance westside;
2 windows, 1st story; 2 windows, 2nd story;
one window in gable, all 6/6.
21. Porches and additions Front porch with double
entrance; rear addition.
2. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations None
4. Present condition Fair
5. Other exterior features Returns; wood sashes,
double doors; spindle columns on porch; applied
wood ornamentation on lintels.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Driveway on east and west side of building; small yard facing Winthrop St.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Winthrop Street developer, William J. Farnsworth sold this lot to Jedean V. Corson, a Melrose carpenter in 1852. Corson deeded the property to Farnsworth one year later after building a "dwelling house".

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

This lot is part of the original Winthrop Street Development 1850-1855. The Greek Revival Winthrop Street residences are good examples of one of the first residential developments occurring with the subdivision of Melrose farmland.

30. Preservation considerations

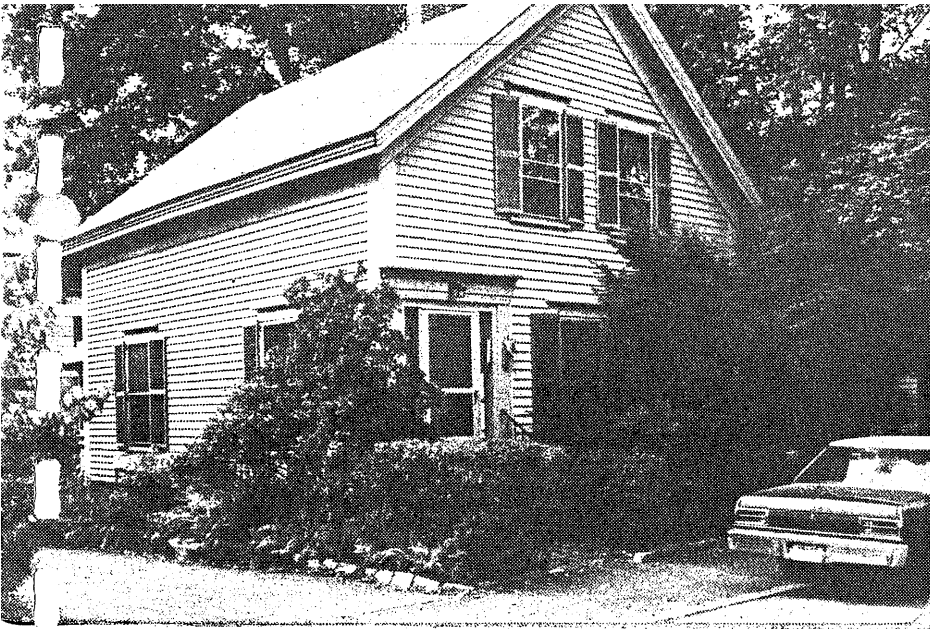
(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors

32. Recording:

- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. - field survey Cudlip/Distefano
- d. research at Melrose Public Sources
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



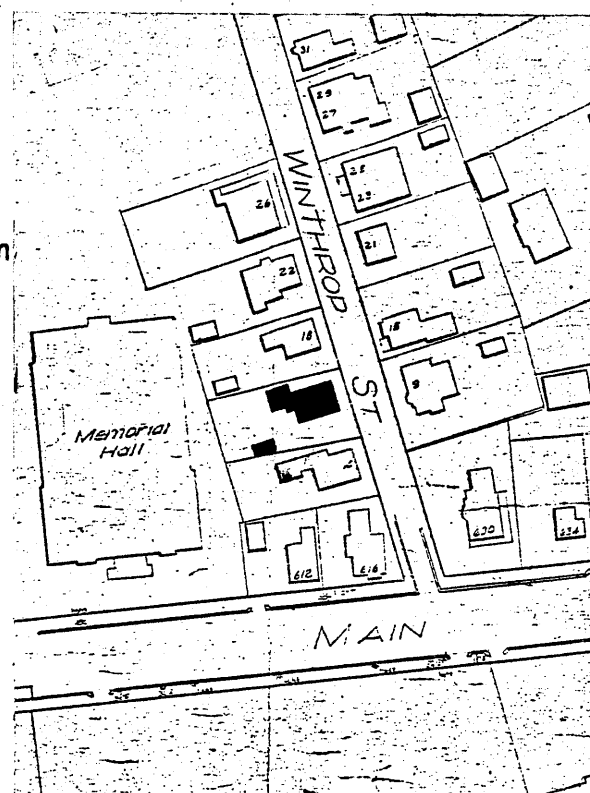
Area number

Form number

25

13. Building type Single family
14. Plan type Side hall entrance
15. No. of stories 1-1/2 bays 3
16. Foundation Stone
17. Walls Clapboard
18. Roof forms Gable
materials Asphalt shingle
features Gable end - Winthrop Street
19. Chimney(s) 2
20. Doors and windows 6/6 windows 1st and 2nd with shutters; window heads plain carved wood ornamentation
21. Porches and additions Rear addition
22. Outbuildings Garage
23. Alterations None
24. Present condition Very good
25. Other exterior features Entrance with sidelights and simple entablature; corner pilasters and raked cornice.

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 14 Winthrop Street
3. Name _____
4. Date 1851-4
5. Style Greek Revival
6. Architect Unknown
7. Builder Stephen J. Phinney
8. Owner (original) S. J. Phinney
(present) Fanny B. Arnold
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Residence
10. Lot size 4,500 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 8 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 47.48 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Driveway and residence east and west; shrubs and asphalt sidewalk

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Winthrop Street developer, William J. Farnsworth sold this lot to Stephen J. Phinney, a Melrose joiner in 1851.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
This lot is part of the original Winthrop Street development (from 1850-1855). The Greek Revival Winthrop Street residences are a good example of one of the first residential developments occurring with the subdivision of Melrose farmland.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors

32. Recording:

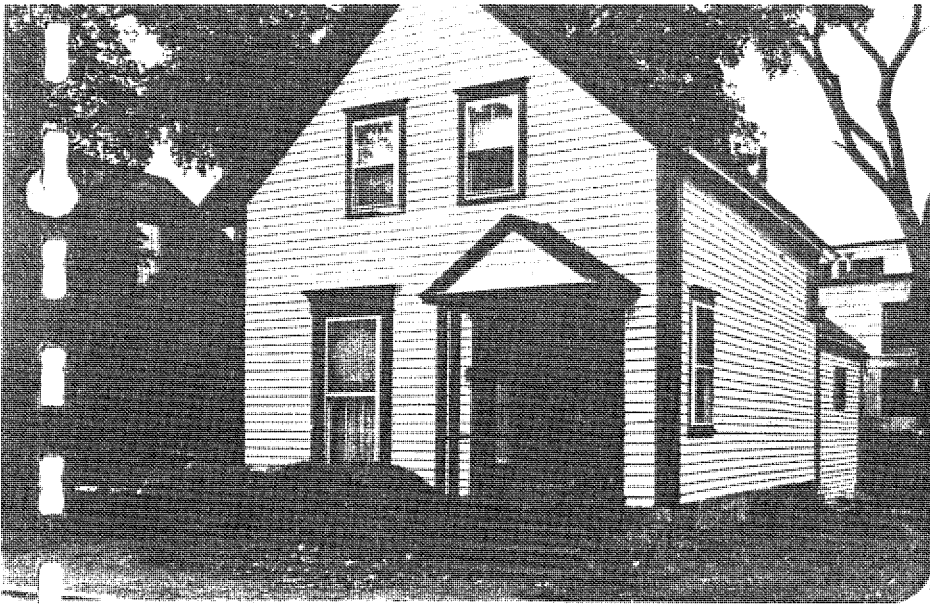
a. date August 21; 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number

Form number

26

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts

2. Address 18 Winthrop Street

3. Name _____

4. Date 1845-52

5. Style Greek Revival

6. Architect Unknown

7. Builder Unknown

8. Owner (original) _____

(present) Richard L. Varney

9. Use (original) Residence

(present) Residence

10. Lot size 3,643 Sq. ft.

11. Distance from St. 8 ft.

12. Approximate frontage 43 ft.

3. Building type Single family

14. Plan type Side hall entrance

5. No. of stories 1-1/2 bays _____

16. Foundation Stone, raised

17. Walls Clapboard

18. Roof forms Gable

materials Asphalt shingles

features Gable end- Winthrop Street

19. Chimney(s) 1

0. Doors and windows Front door with sidelights;
porch addition; 1st story

full length window; 2 windows, 2nd story, 2/1.

1. Porches and additions Porch; rear addition

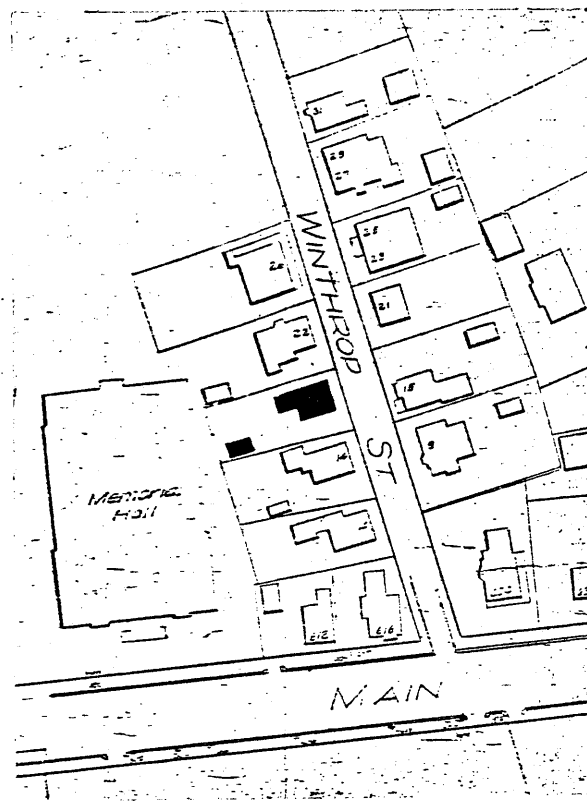
2. Outbuildings Garage

23. Alterations _____

4. Present condition Good

25. Other exterior features Corner pilasters

and porch addition with hood.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Facing North on Winthrop St.; west driveway and residence; east driveway and residence; small-front lawn and asphalt sidewalk.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Winthrop Street developer, William J. Farnsworth, sold this lot with a "dwelling house and barn" to Peris R. Ellis in 1852.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

This residence may predate Farnsworth's Winthrop Street development. The lot at one time included a lot at 22 Winthrop Street and was divided in 1875 by Isaal C. Weeks. The Greek Revival Winthrop Street residences are a good example of one of the first residential developments occurring with the subdivision of Melrose.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley

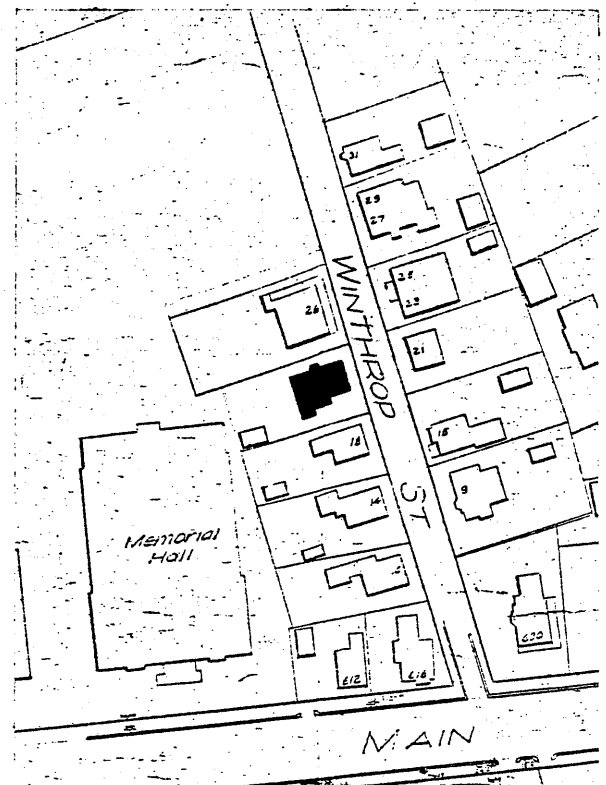


Area number

Form number

27

3. Building type Single family
14. Plan type Side hall entrance
13. No. of stories 2½ bays
16. Foundation Brick
17. Walls Clapboard
18. Roof forms Gable
materials Asphalt shingle
features Gable end - Winthrop Street
19. Chimney(s) (1)
20. Doors and windows Pair entrance doors glazed.
2/2 sash throughout
21. Porches and additions Bracketed door hood
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations None
24. Present condition Poor
25. Other exterior features 2-story wing left
side

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts2. Address 22 Winthrop Street3. Name Unknown4. Date 18745. Style Greek Revival6. Architect Unknown7. Builder Unknown8. Owner (original) Isaal C. Weeks(present) Frederick W. Lopez9. Use (original) Residence(present) Residence10. Lot size 4140 sq. ft.11. Distance from St. 8 ft.12. Approximate frontage 46 ft.

26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Facing north on Winthrop Street; west-residence; east-driveway and residence ; small lawn, shrubs; asphalt sidewalk.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

This house is part of the residential unity of Winthrop Street.

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Winthrop Street developer, William J. Farnsworth, sold this lot to Jacob M. Ellis in 1864 which included 18 Winthrop Street lot. Ellis deeded combined lot to Isaal C. Weeks who constructed residence in 1874.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes,

This lot is part of the original Winthrop Street Development (from 1850-55).

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds

Assessors

Map of Melrose - 1875

32. Recording:

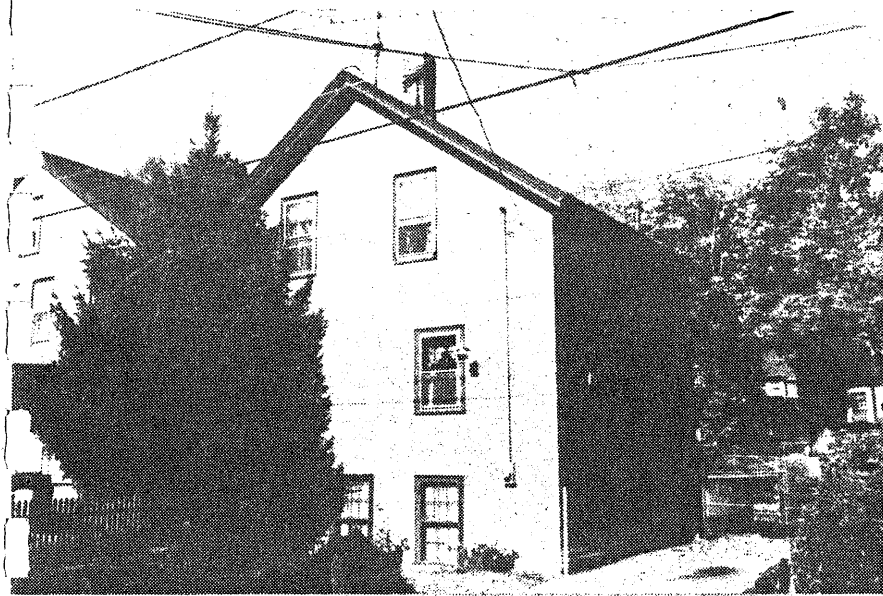
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/Distefano

d. research at Melrose

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



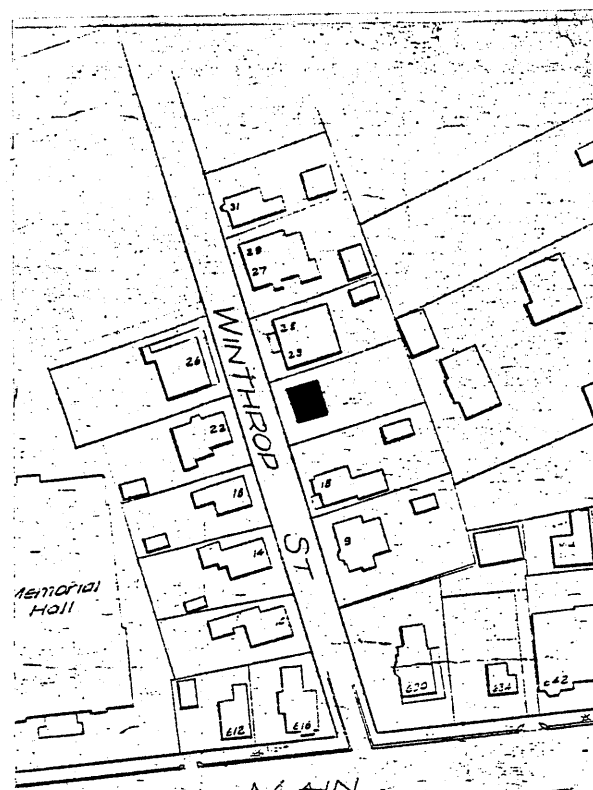
Area number

Form number

28

3. Building type Single family
14. Plan type Leftside; side hall
15. No. of stories 1-1/2 bays
16. Foundation Brick & stone; stucco
17. Walls Clapboard (covered with asbestos siding)
18. Roof forms Gable
materials Asphalt shingle
features Gable end- to street
19. Chimney(s) (1)
20. Doors and windows Raised, entrance 1st floor
windows 6/6, 6/1(front), picture (side)
21. Porches and additions Porch rear
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations Asbestos Siding
24. Present condition Fair
25. Other exterior features Window sills set below ground level

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 21 Winthrop Street
3. Name Unknown
4. Date 1856-60
5. Style Late Greek Revival
6. Architect Unknown
7. Builder Unknown
8. Owner (original) Geo. W. Farnsworth
(present) Kemp T. Terry
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Residence
10. Lot size 4350 sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 6ft.
12. Approximate frontage 45 ft.



26. Surroundings
(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).
Facing south on Winthrop Street - driveway on east side.
27. Importance to setting
(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)
Though ordinary, this house contributes to the period unity of the street.
28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance
(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)
The architectural significance of this building is increased due to its location in one of the earliest suburban developments in Melrose. In addition, it helps to create a continuity of architectural style, along with the surrounding Greek Revival and Queen Anne houses built between 1825-1890.
29. Historical and social data/significance
(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
This lot is part of the original Winthrop Street Development (from 1850-55). The Greek Revival Winthrop Street residences are good examples of one of the first residential developments occurring with the subdivision of Melrose farmland.
30. Preservation considerations
(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates
South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors
32. Recording:
- a. date August 21, 1978
 - b. organization Bastille-Neiley
 - c. field survey Cudlip/Distefano
 - d. research at Melrose
 - e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



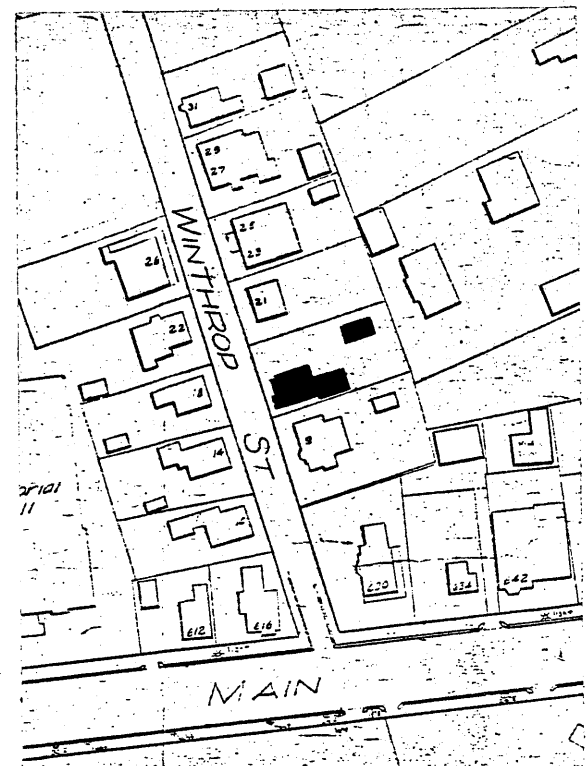
Area number

Form number

29

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 15 Winthrop Street
3. Name _____
4. Date 1852 (Registry of Deeds)
5. Style stick style
6. Architect _____
7. Builder Gustavus A. Cutter
8. Owner (original) Gustavus A. Cutter
(present) Joseph T. Powers
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Residence
10. Lot size 5,000 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 4 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 50.43 ft.

3. Building type single-family house
14. Plan type side hall, entrance
5. No. of stories 2½ bays 2
6. Foundation brick
17. Walls clapboard
18. Roof forms gable with wide eaves
materials asphalt shingle
features _____
19. Chimney(s) (1) interior
0. Doors and windows 2/2 and 1/1 sash; 2nd floor front bay window
21. Porches and additions original porch
2. Outbuildings garage
23. Alterations entrance door; window blocked
4. Present condition good
5. Other exterior features trim; panels of diamond shingles; spindles on porch; moulded frame and applied rosette ornament on gable and barge boards



26. Surroundings
(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).
Facing south on Winthrop Street; driveways to the east and west.
27. Importance to setting
(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)
28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance
(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)
Winthrop Street developer William J. Farnsworth sold this lot to George F. Boardman as part of a larger parcel. Boardman in turn, deeded the lot to Gustavus A. Cutter, a Melrose painter who built this residence in 1852.
29. Historical and social data/significance
(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
This lot is part of the original Winthrop Street development of 1850 to 1855.
30. Preservation considerations
(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates
S. Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors Records
32. Recording:
- a. date August 21, 1978
 - b. organization Bastille-Neiley
 - c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
 - d. research at Melrose Public Sources
 - e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number

Form number

30

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts

2. Address 9 Winthrop Street

3. Name _____

4. Date 1840-55

5. Style Bracketed Italianate

6. Architect _____

7. Builder _____

8. Owner (original) J.S. Eastman

(present) Donald A. Hutchinson

9. Use (original) Residence

(present) Residence

10. Lot size 6,400 Sq. ft.

11. Distance from St. 10 ft.

12. Approximate frontage 63.37 ft.

13. Building type single family residential

14. Plan type central hall entrance

15. No. of stories 2½ bays _____

16. Foundation brick

17. Walls clapboard

18. Roof forms gable

materials asphalt shingle

features gable end-to Winthrop Street,
cross gables

19. Chimney(s) (1)

20. Doors and windows front entrance, east side;
stained glass window; bay window

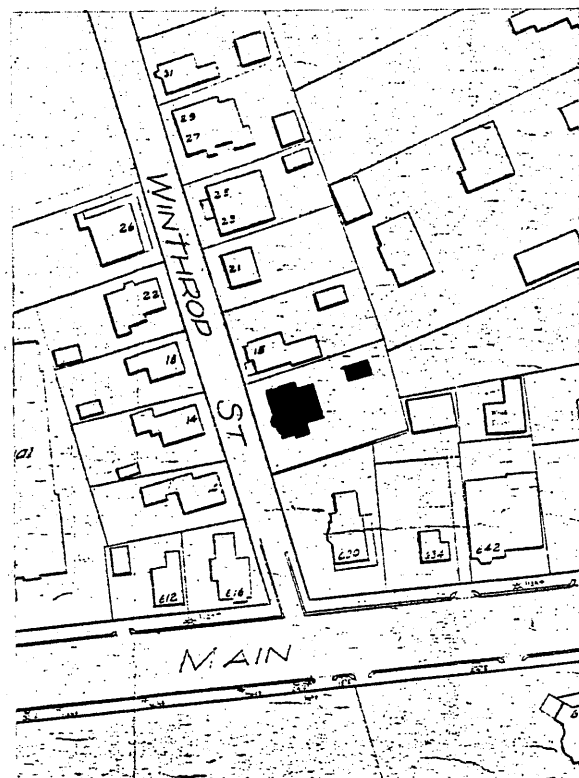
21. Porches and additions porch to the north

22. Outbuildings shed

23. Alterations _____

24. Present condition very good

25. Other exterior features spindled porch entrance
with sunburst in pediment; dentilled cornice;
projecting lintels and carved brackets on porch
lintels; returns.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Front of building faces east on Winthrop Street; west, driveway and residence; east, lawn and shrubs.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

The Winthrop Street developer, William J. Farnsworth, sold this lot with a "dwelling house" to Benjamin S. Jones in 1855. This residence is an elaborate example of the Bracketed-Italianate style and retains practically all of its original features.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
This residence may predate Farnsworth's Winthrop Street development. 9 Winthrop Street was the residence of Joseph S. Eastman (architect of the Bugbee and Barrett Block (1876) and Eastman's Block (1888)) from 1869 until his death in 1912.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context).

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

S. Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors Records
Melrose Town and City Directories

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



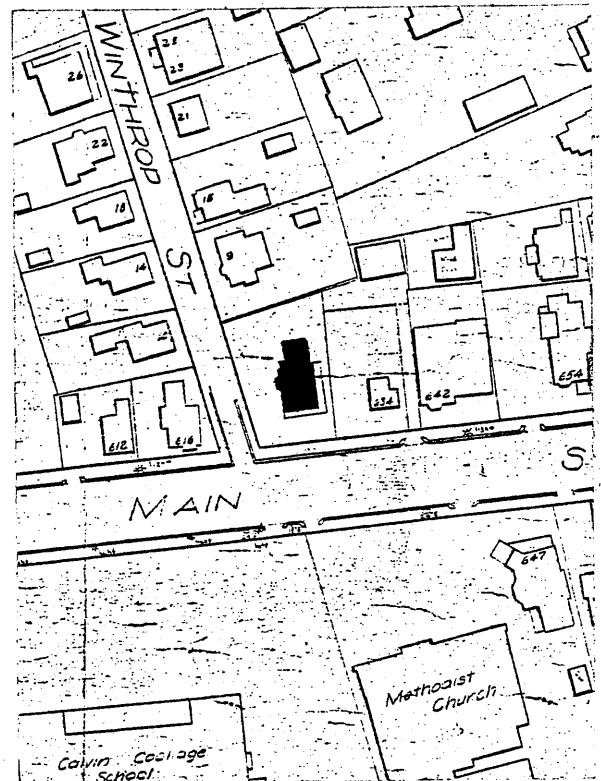
Area number

Form number

31

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 630 Main Street
3. Name Farnsworth House
4. Date 1889
5. Style Queen Anne
6. Architect _____
7. Builder _____
8. Owner (original) George W. Farnsworth
(present) Laszlo Vinlze
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 5,627 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 17 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 51.92 ft.

13. Building type offices (ex-residence)
14. Plan type irregular
15. No. of stories 2½ bays _____
16. Foundation stone
17. Walls wood clapboard
18. Roof forms gable, tower and bay
materials asphalt shingle
features 2-story bay windows (3)
19. Chimney(s) (3) with corbelled tops
20. Doors and windows varied: 1/1; pairs; eccentric divisions in upper sash.
21. Porches and additions 1-story in front, 1970.
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations new entrance, casement sash
24. Present condition good.
25. Other exterior features bracketed eaves on bay windows; exotic tower roof, scalloped shingle trim on tower.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Lawns around house retained at property line by 18" high granite slabs on rubblestone wall.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

George W. Farnsworth purchased this lot in 1886 and constructed his residence in 1889 after removing the earlier double cottage dwelling house that originally occupied the site.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

The lot is part of the original Winthrop Street development of William J. Farnsworth.

George W. Farnsworth was a prominent real estate developer in Melrose in the late 19th Century. This building is a good example of buildings constructed in Melrose by wealthy and/or prominent Melrose families.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Additional trees and planting would improve the effect of this interesting structure.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

S. Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Melrose Reporter
Assessors Records
Melrose Town Directory

32. Recording:

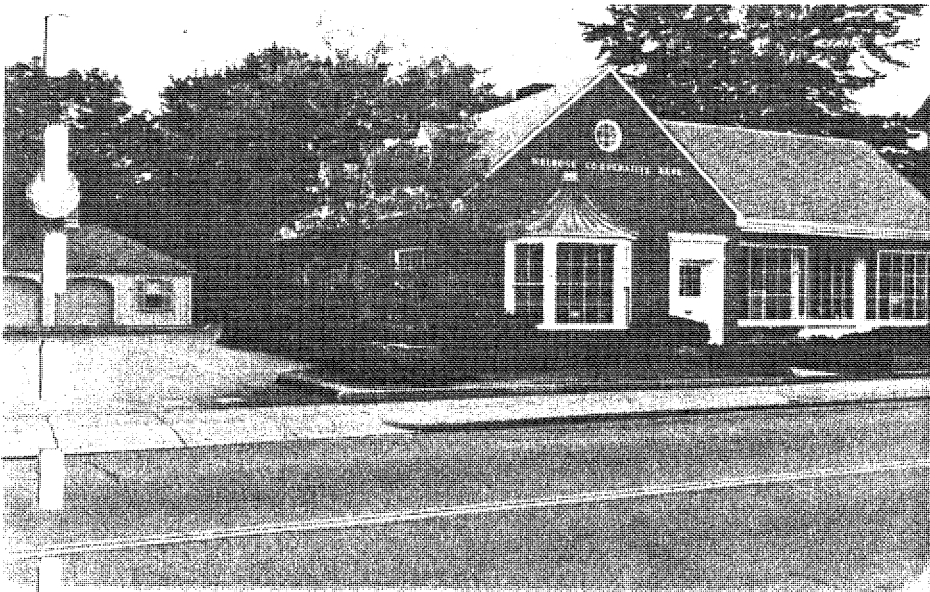
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

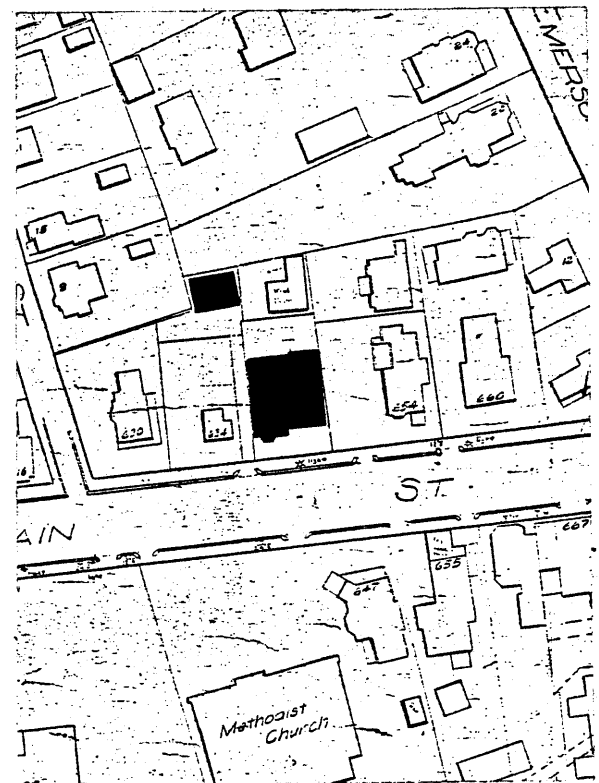
e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number	Form number
	32

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 638 Main Street
3. Name Melrose Cooperative Bank
4. Date 1929 (Building permit)
5. Style Colonial Revival
6. Architect _____
7. Builder Chester S. Patten
8. Owner (original) Chester S. Patten
 (present) Melrose Cooperative Bank
9. Use (original) Commercial
 (present) Commercial
10. Lot size 4,814 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 11 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 54.01 ft.

3. Building type Bank
14. Plan type "T"
5. No. of stories 1 bays _____
6. Foundation Concrete
17. Walls Brick
18. Roof forms Gable; cross gable
 materials asphalt shingle
 features Gable end - Main St.
(3) dormer windows - south
19. Chimney(s) (1)
0. Doors and windows Recessed entranceway with pilasters and dentilled architrave trim; panel window to north with sectioned panes; bay window with copper hood, 1st floor front.
21. Porches and additions _____
2. Outbuildings Garage, 2 bay
23. Alterations Remodeled 1936; 1976
4. Present condition Very good
25. Other exterior features Ocular window with (9) lights in gable to Main Street; 3 dormer windows facing south; wood brackets supporting panel window to the north/



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Driveways to the north and south; attractive landscaping close to the building.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Chester S. Patten constructed this building originally as an office and two stores. It was remodeled in 1956 for the Melrose Cooperative Bank by Chester S. Patten using a design by W. H. Jones & Sons, Melrose architects.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

Originally this lot belonged to the William Emerson Estate before subdivision by Emerson's heirs. George W. Farnsworth's real estate office and residence (north of Farnsworth's residence at 630 Main Street) previously occupied this site.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors Records
Building permits

32. Recording:

- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
- d. research at Melrose Public Sources
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



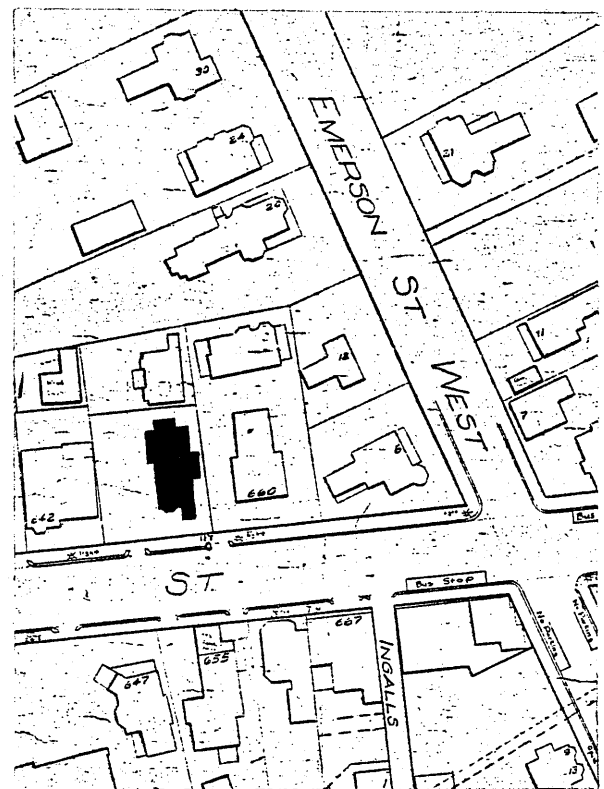
Area number

Form number

33

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 654 Main St.
3. Name _____
4. Date 1877 (Melrose Directory)
5. Style Bracketed - Italianate
6. Architect _____
7. Builder _____
8. Owner (original) Saran J. Barrett
(present) Frank P. Rossano
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Residence
10. Lot size 9,997 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 16.5 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 71.42 ft.

3. Building type Multi-family dwelling
14. Plan type Side hall entrance
5. No. of stories 2-1/2 bays _____
6. Foundation Stone
17. Walls Asbestos shingles (painted)
18. Roof forms Gable; cross gables
materials Asbestos shingles
features Gable end to Main St; Cross gables to rear
19. Chimney(s) 1
0. Doors and windows Varied: 6/6; 1/1
21. Porches and additions Porch; rear
2. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations Applied vertical clapboard 1st floor, bay window and front porch.
4. Present condition Fair/poor
25. Other exterior features paired "c" scrolled brackets beneath cornice; dentils beneath 1st floor; hoods over bay and porch.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Driveways to the north and south; small lawn facing Main Street.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

This lot originally belonged to the William Emerson Estate before subdivision by Emerson's heirs. This house is a good example of Melrose residential architecture in the 1870's-80's leading to the most prosperous period of development of the Melrose commercial area.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

S. Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors Records
Melrose Atlas
Melrose Town Directories

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



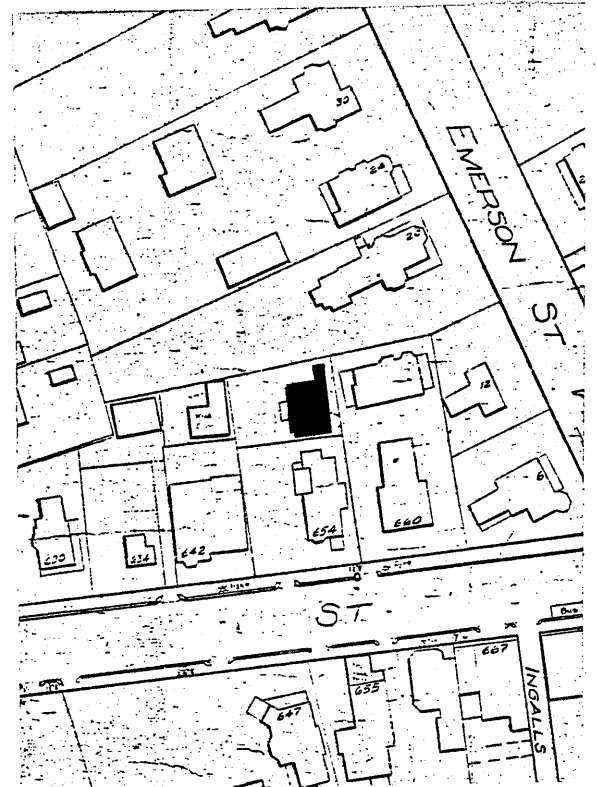
Area number

Form number

34

1. Town Melrose, Mass.
2. Address 654A Main Street
3. Name _____
4. Date 1889-99
5. Style _____
6. Architect Unknown
7. Builder Unknown
8. Owner (original) Sarah J. Barrett
(present) Frank P. Rossano
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Residence
10. Lot size 9,997 sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 88 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 71.42 ft.

3. Building type Single family
14. Plan type Rectangular
15. No. of stories 2 bays _____
16. Foundation Brick and Stone
17. Walls Wood shingle
18. Roof forms Gable
materials Asphalt shingle
features Gable end to street-cross
gable to south
19. Chimney(s) one (1)
20. Doors and windows Entrance and porch center
of south elevation with sidelights; 1s (2/1)
windows; 2s (2/2) windows.
21. Porches and additions Enclosed porch
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations Conversion 1906
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Square window
south gable end; 2 square bays 2 stories
south elevation.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building). Facing south at the rear of lot; north- residence; south-asphalt parking lot; east-asphalt drive and residence.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)
This residence was built on the site of the barn connected to the Barrett residence. The building remained a rear extension of 654 Main Street until 1906. In 1906 Frank Stratton, owner, converted build to tenement. George Prescott was the builder for the conversion.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
The 1906 conversion of this residence is representative of transition occurring on Main Street with contractors' expansion of Melrose suburbs.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Building permits
Melrose Atlas

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number

Form number

35

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts

2. Address 660 Main Street

3. Name _____

4. Date 1871 (Melrose Journal)

5. Style Mansard

6. Architect _____

7. Builder _____

8. Owner (original) George Woodward

(present) Frank P. Rossano

9. Use (original) Residence

(present) Residence

10. Lot size 9,983 Sq. ft.

11. Distance from St. 18 ft.

12. Approximate frontage 70.46 ft.

3. Building type Multi-family

4. Plan type Central entrance

5. No. of stories 2-1/2 bays _____

6. Foundation Stone

17. Walls Stucco

18. Roof forms Mansard

materials Painted slate shingles

features _____

19. Chimney(s) 1

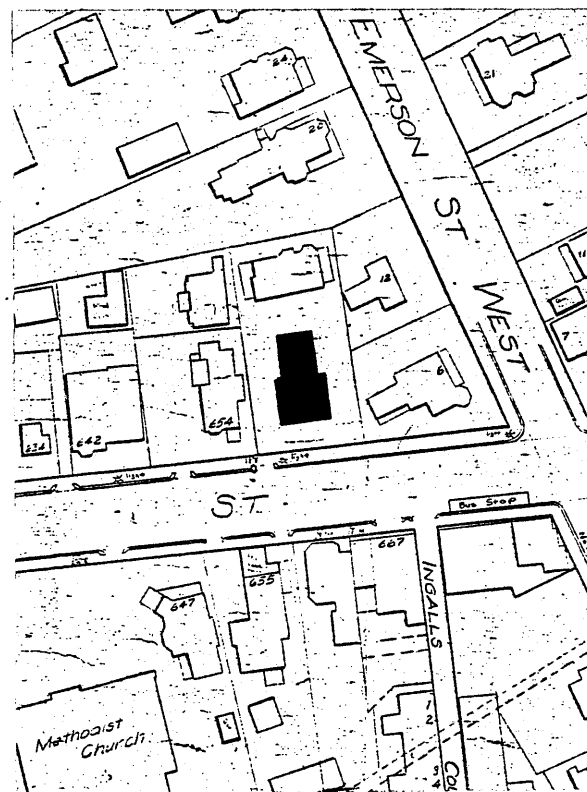
20. Doors and windows Bay window addition of stucco 1st and 2nd floor; 3, 2/1 windows on each floor.

21. Porches and additions Porch additions and additions to the rear

22. Outbuildings _____

23. Alterations _____

24. Present condition Fair/poor

25. Other exterior features Mansard roof partially obstructed by bay window additions; overhanging cornice beneath mansard roof forms unusual design with hooded porch


26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Driveway to south and lawn to the north; small lawn and shrubs along Main St.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

Originally the lot belonged to the William Emerson estate before subdivision by Emerson's Heirs, and is typical of the residential architectural development that took place in Melrose in 1870's to 1880's.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors Records
Melrose Atlas; Directories
Melrose Reporter

32. Recording:

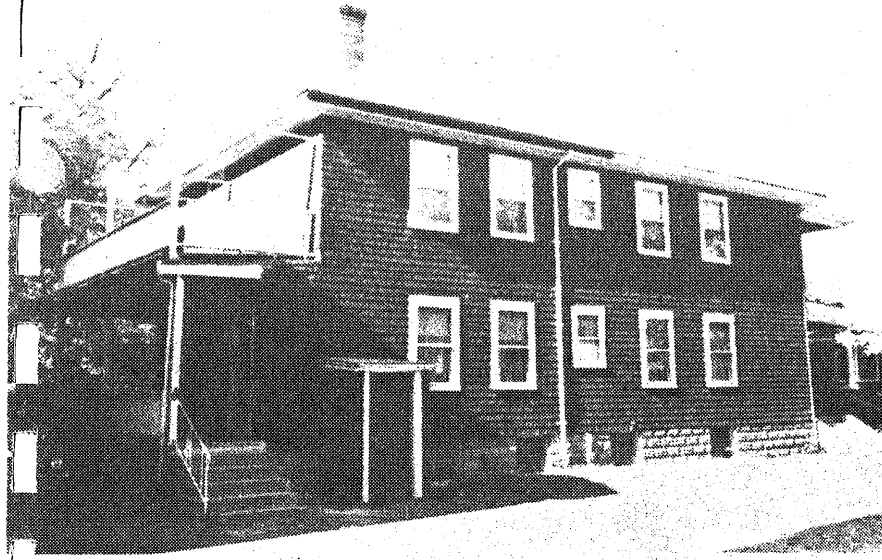
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number

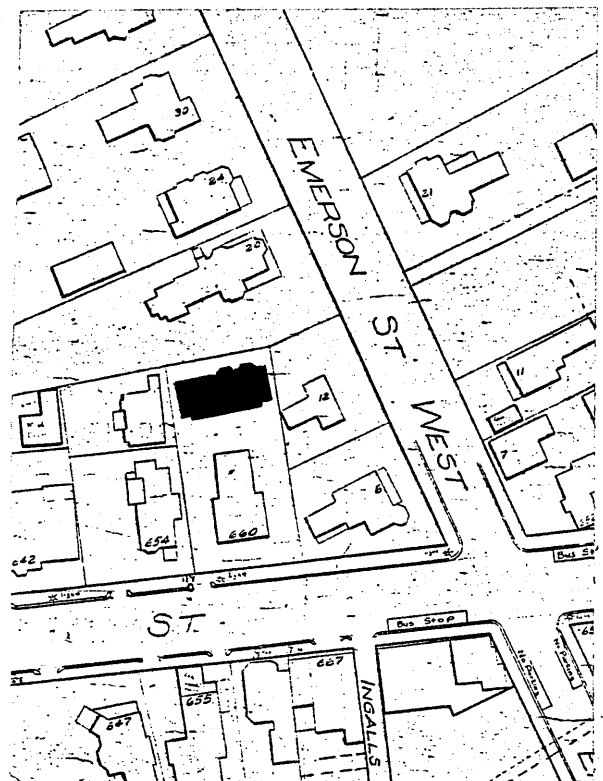
Form number

36

1. Town Melrose, Mass
2. Address 662-4 Main Street
3. Name _____
4. Date 1916 (bldg. permit)
5. Style _____
6. Architect Unknown
7. Builder L. A. Holden

3. Building type Multi-family (2)
Entrances north and south;
14. Plan type rectangular side-hall
5. No. of stories 2 bays _____
6. Foundation Concrete block
17. Walls Wood shingle
18. Roof forms Hip
materials Asphalt shingle
features _____
19. Chimney(s) Two (2)
20. Doors and windows Porch entrances north & south elevations; windows 6/1; 2 bays west elevation.
21. Porches and additions Open porches
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations None
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features _____

8. Owner (original) Southwick
(present) Frank R. Rossano
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Residence
10. Lot size 9,983 sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. _____
12. Approximate frontage 70.46 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Rear of 660 Main Street Residence.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

Originally part of William Emerson estate, this residence is an example of multi-family construction occurring on Main Street with the continued expansion of Melrose suburbs.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds

32. Recording:

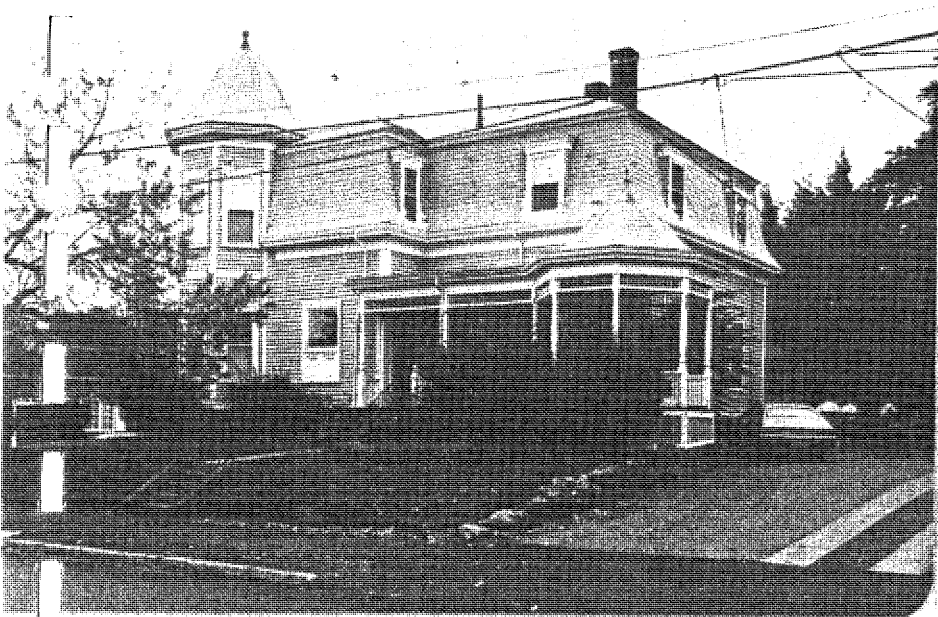
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/Distefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



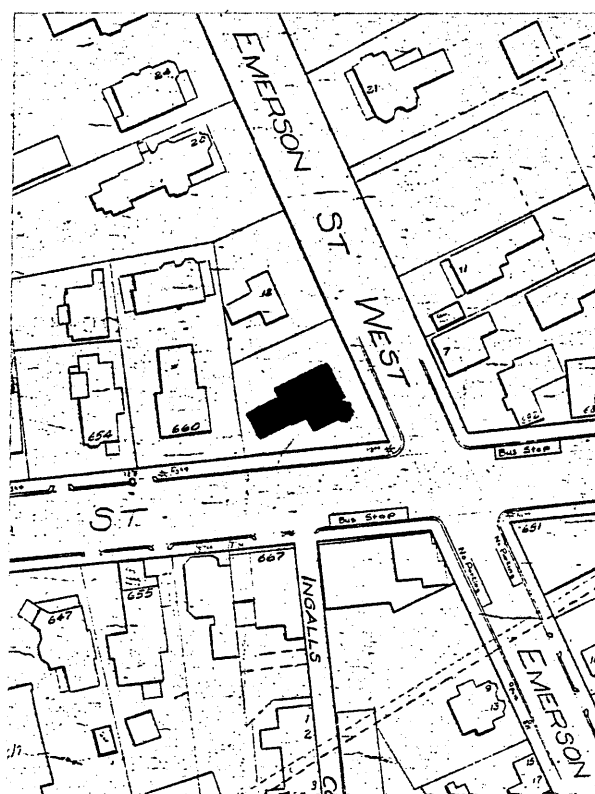
Area number

Form number

37

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 6 West Emerson
3. Name _____
4. Date 1862-69 (Registry of Deeds)
5. Style Mansard
6. Architect _____
7. Builder Joel Atwood
8. Owner (original) Saran Anderson,
Martha Wezls
(present) Pauline L. Grimes
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Residnece
10. Lot size 6,027 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 4-1/2 ft. (Main)
12. Approximate frontage 85.83 ft (Main)

3. Building type Multi-family house
14. Plan type Irregular "T" shape
5. No. of stories 1-1/2 bays _____
6. Foundation Stone
17. Walls Clapboard
18. Roof forms Mansard; turret
materials Asphalt shingles
features Polygonal turret; concave Mansard
19. Chimney(s) 2 interior
0. Doors and windows Flat headed shallow 2/2
dormer windows with "C" scroll moldings.
Other windows 1/1.
21. Porches and additions Turret; rear additions;
turretted piazza, 1905
2. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations Asphalt single roof
4. Present condition Good
5. Other exterior features Domed turret and
porch pavilion with copper finials. Porch
with fret work and turned posts.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

On a substantial lot at the corner of Emerson and Main Streets. Driveway to the west on Emerson Street.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)
Joel Atwood, a Melrose carpenter, built this residence for Anderson and Wells. A later owner, Dr. Ernst S. Jack added the 1-1/2 story turret and turretted piazza (1890-1910). The building survives in its original condition and is an excellent and unusual example of the Mansard style of architecture.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

This lot originally belonged with lot adjacent to its west to the Sally Fuller Estate. Heirs Saran Anderson and Martha Wells sold lot and residence to Joel Atwood in 1869. This residence is a good example of early construction on Emerson Street, later to become very fashionable residential area.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors Records
Melrose Atlas; directories
Building permits

32. Recording:

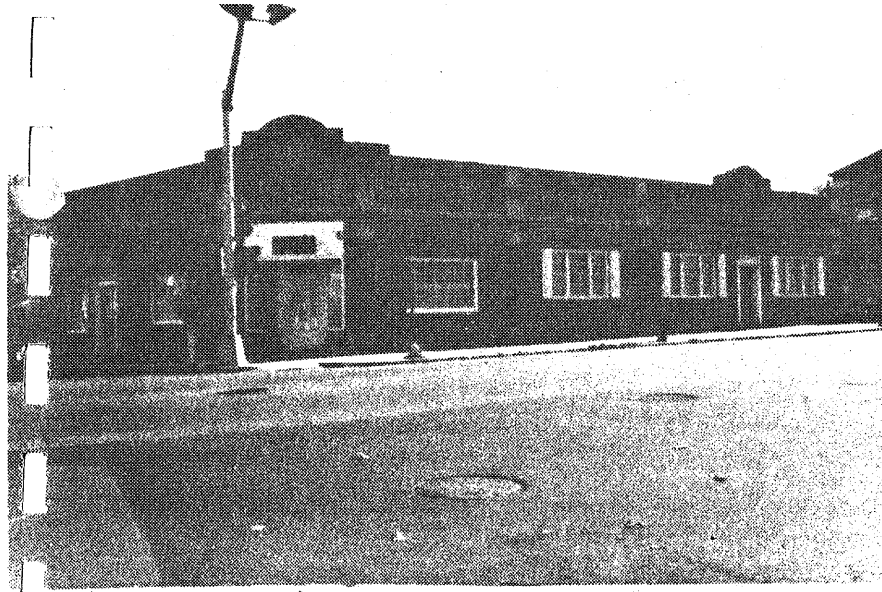
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/Distefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



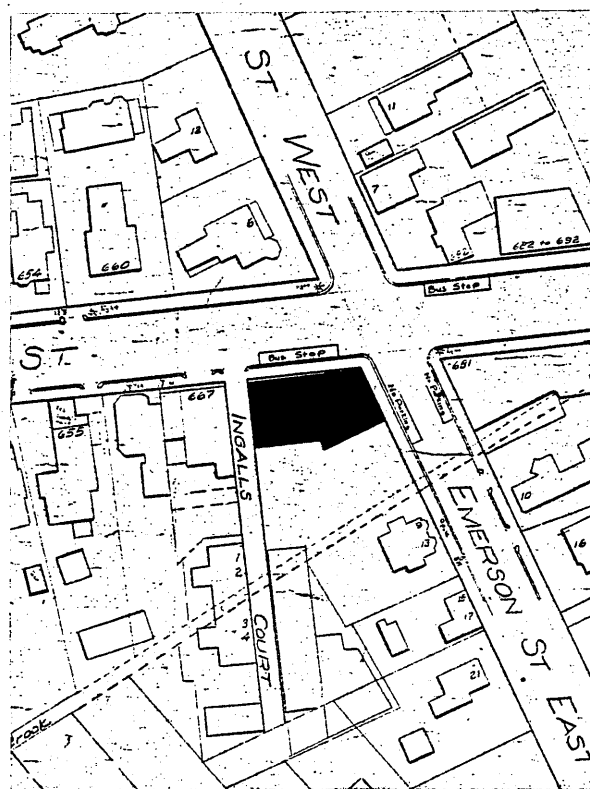
Area number

Form number

38

3. Building type One-story Commercial
14. Plan type Rectangular, corner site
15. No. of stories 1 bays
6. Foundation Stone
17. Walls Brick
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar and gravel
features
19. Chimney(s) 2
20. Doors and windows Colonial Main St. entrance;
recessed corner entrance Emerson St. entrance
21. Porches and additions
22. Outbuildings
23. Alterations Store fronts - 1952
24. Present condition Good
5. Other exterior features Copper and concrete cornice;
2 pediments with medallions; 2 concrete string
courses; pilasters with concrete base, capitals
and medallions.

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 675 Main Street
3. Name
4. Date 1926 (Building permit)
5. Style 1920's commercial
6. Architect
7. Builder
8. Owner (original) Charles N. Taylor
(present) American Society of
Abdominal Surgeons
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 9,240 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 2 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 59' (Main)
28' (Emerson)



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

On the corner of Main Street and East Emerson Street; Ingalls Court to the south; parking lot to the rear of the building.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

This building was constructed during the 1920's surge in commercial construction and contributed to the transformation of this block of Main Street to commercial use.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors records

Building Department

Middlesex County Registry of Deeds

32. Recording:

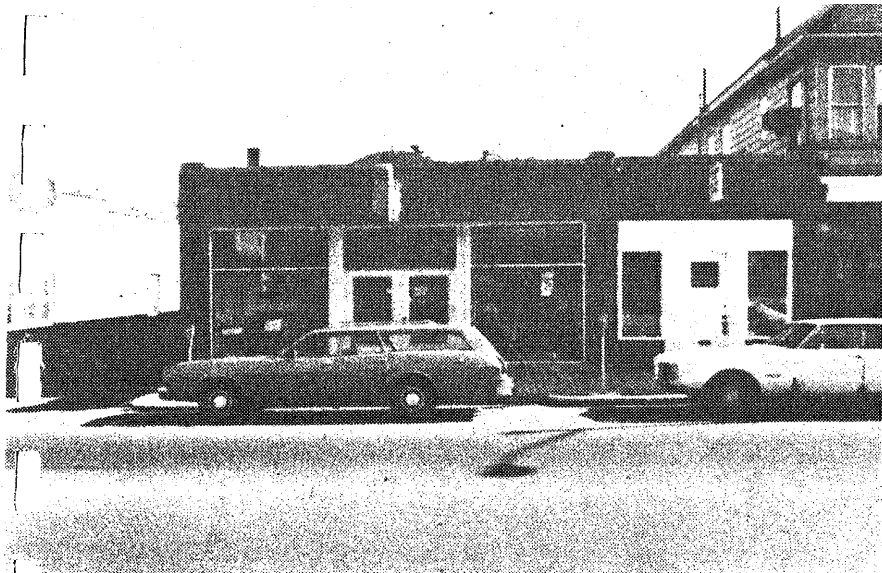
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number

Form number

39

3. Building type One-story store
14. Plan type Rectangular
5. No. of stories 1 bays
6. Foundation Concrete
17. Walls Brick
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar and gravel
features
19. Chimney(s) 1
20. Doors and windows Recessed center entrance
double door; original bronze and plate
glass front.
21. Porches and additions
22. Outbuildings
23. Alterations
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Concrete cornice;
panel brick below cornice and on cornice
pilasters

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 669 Main St.
3. Name
4. Date 1928 (Building permit)
5. Style 1920's commercial
6. Architect
7. Builder
8. Owner (original) Willia A. Smith
(present) American Upholster Co
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 4,587 S. ft.
11. Distance from St. 2 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 36 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Ingall Court to the north; abuts 665 Main to the south; parking lot to the rear.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

This building was constructed during the 1920's surge in commercial construction and contributed to the transformation of this block of Main Street to commercial use.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors Records

Building department

Middlesex County Registry of Deeds

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

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c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



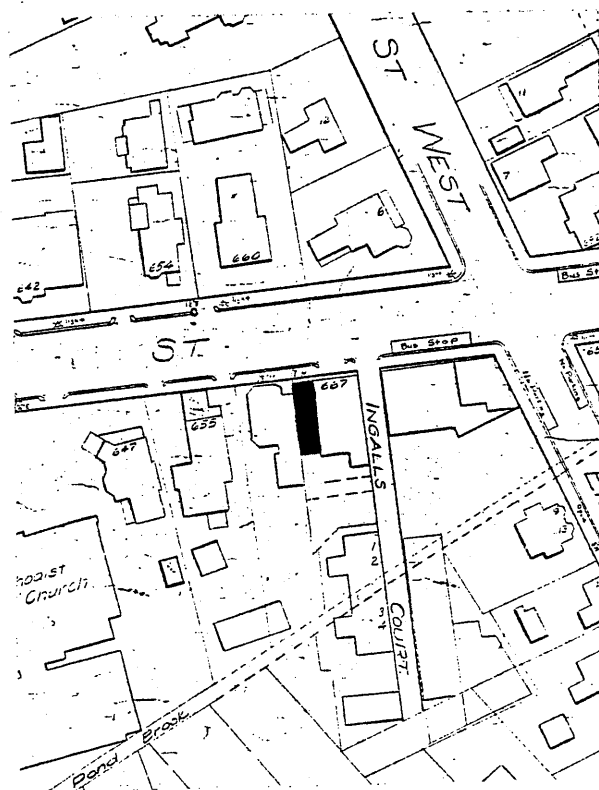
Area number

Form number

40

3. Building type One-story store
14. Plan type Rectangular
5. No. of stories 1 bays 1
16. Foundation Concrete
17. Walls Brick
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar and gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) _____
20. Doors and windows Center entrance and plate
glass
21. Porches and additions _____
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations Store front
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Concrete cornice
panel brick below cornice and on pilaster

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 665 Main Street
3. Name _____
4. Date 1928 (Building permit)
5. Style 1920's Commercial
6. Architect _____
7. Builder _____
8. Owner (original) Willis A. Smith
(present) Groveland
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 6,875 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 2ft.
12. Approximate frontage 46 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Abuts 669 Main to the north and 663 Main to the south; parking lot to the rear.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

This building's style and construction are identical to that of 669 Main, yet it is probably an extension of that building added shortly after the 669 Main building's completion.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
This building was constructed during the 1920's surge in commercial construction and contributed to the transformation of this block of Main Street to commercial use.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors Records
Building Department
Middlesex County Registry of Deeds

32. Recording:

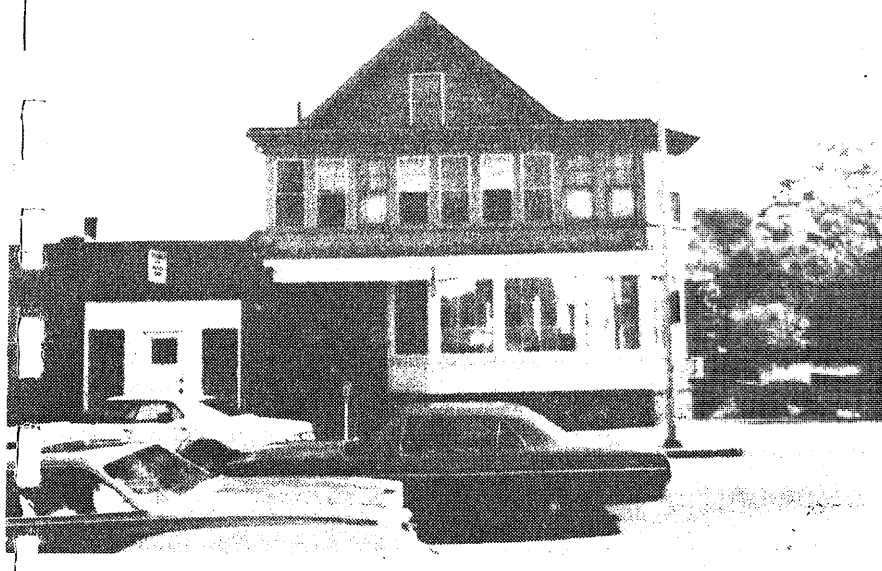
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

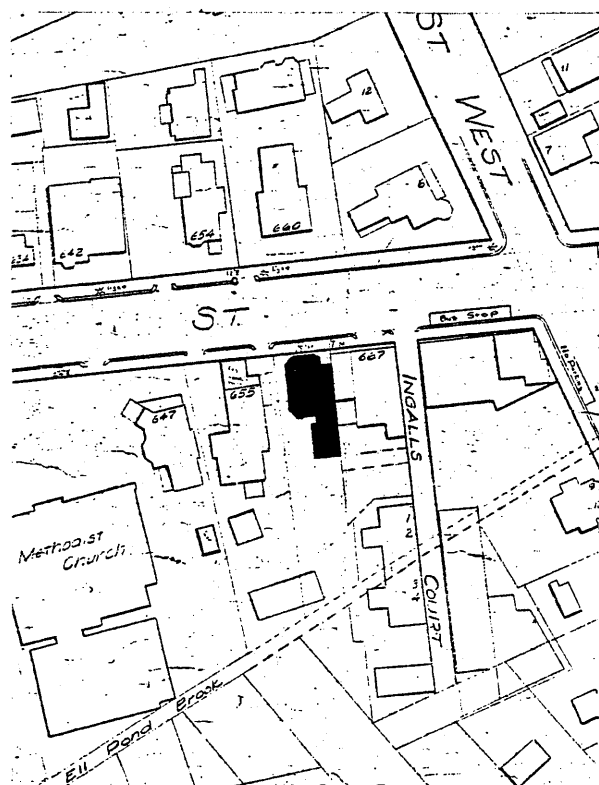
e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number	Form number 41
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1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 663 Main Street
3. Name (Atwood)
4. Date 1881-83 (Deeds)
5. Style Bracketed-Italianate
6. Architect _____
7. Builder _____
8. Owner (original) Ann E. Atwood
(present) Groveland Co. Inc
9. Use (original) Residence
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 6,875 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 2 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 46 ft.

13. Building type Wood residence - offices
14. Plan type Side hall entrance
15. No. of stories 2-1/2 bays _____
16. Foundation Brick & Stone
17. Walls Clapboard (original residence)
Concrete block (rear addition)
18. Roof forms Gable; flat
materials Asphalt shingle, tar & gravel
features Gable end to street
19. Chimney(s) 1
20. Doors and windows 2/2 windows attic
Multi-light front door
21. Porches and additions Enclosed porch
Rear addition 1960
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations Rear gable removed 1963
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Front porch extended
to sidewalk, enclosed and raised two
stories; rear addition two stories
cement block



26. Surroundings
(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).
Vacant lot to south; abutting and connected to one story building to north
27. Importance to setting
(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)
28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance
(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)
29. Historical and social data/significance
(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
A subsequent owner, Mr. A. Smith, adapted residence to commercial use after purchasing in 1927. This alteration is representative of transition occurring on Main Street in 1920's.
30. Preservation considerations
(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates
Assessors Records
Building Department
Middlesex County Registry of Deeds
32. Recording:
- a. date August 21, 1978
 - b. organization Bastille-Neiley
 - c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
 - d. research at Melrose public sources
 - e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number

Form number

42

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts

2. Address 655 Main Street

3. Name _____

4. Date _____

5. Style _____

6. Architect _____

7. Builder _____

8. Owner (original) _____

(present) Leonard M. Caruso
Wilbur W. Mac Intosh

9. Use (original) _____

(present) Vacant lot

10. Lot size 9,546 Sq. ft.

11. Distance from St. _____

12. Approximate frontage 56 ft.

3. Building type _____

14. Plan type _____

15. No. of stories _____ bays _____

16. Foundation _____

17. Walls _____

18. Roof forms _____

materials _____

features _____

19. Chimney(s) _____

20. Doors and windows _____

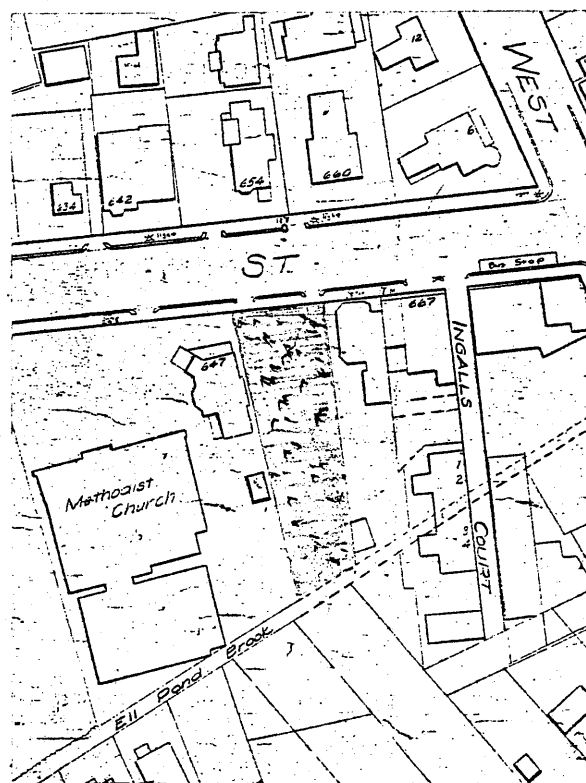
21. Porches and additions _____

22. Outbuildings _____

23. Alterations _____

24. Present condition _____

25. Other exterior features _____



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

East side of Main Street. Bordered by a residence on the south and a commercial/residential structure to the north.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

To insure control over the future development of the lot.

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

This is the site of the Atwood House known in the 1920's as the Melrose Inn. The structure was destroyed by fire in 1976.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors
Melrose Reporter
Building permit

32. Recording:

- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
- d. research at Melrose public sources
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number

Form number

43

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 647 Main Street
3. Name Methodist Parsonage
4. Date 1889 (Cornerstone)
5. Style Queen Anne
6. Architect Joel F. Brown, Melrose
7. Builder _____
8. Owner (original) Methodist Church
(present) Methodist Church
9. Use (original) Residential
(present) Residential
10. Lot size 29,447 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 20 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 166.34 ft.

3. Building type Parsonage/residence
14. Plan type Rectangular with turret
5. No. of stories 2-1/2 bays _____
16. Foundation Stone
17. Walls Clapboard and shingle
18. Roof forms Varied gable
materials Slate
features _____
19. Chimney(s) 2
0. Doors and windows Irregular fenestration; all original sashes and mouldings
South and rear side porch
21. Porches and additions added; porch removed from base of turret.
2. Outbuildings Garage
23. Alterations Porch beneath turret, removed
4. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Broken pitch-domed turret; carved wood panel with date, Main St. facade.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Vacant lot to the north; driveway and Methodist Church to the south.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

With the exception of a side porch addition and removal of the first floor porch extending from the turret, the parsonage exists as originally designed. The parsonage is significant locally as it was designed by a Melrose architect.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

The present parsonage was built on the site of a previous parsonage. Isaac Emerson, a local philanthropist, donated the land with a residence to the First United Methodist Church in 1856.

30. Preservation considerations

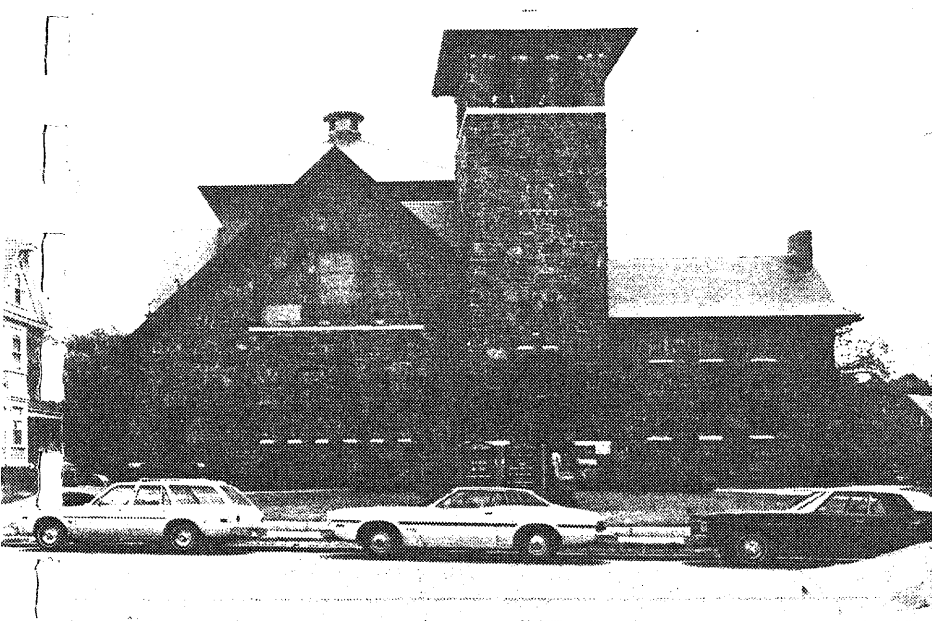
(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Reporter
Assessors

32. Recording:

- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
- d. research at Melrose public sources
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



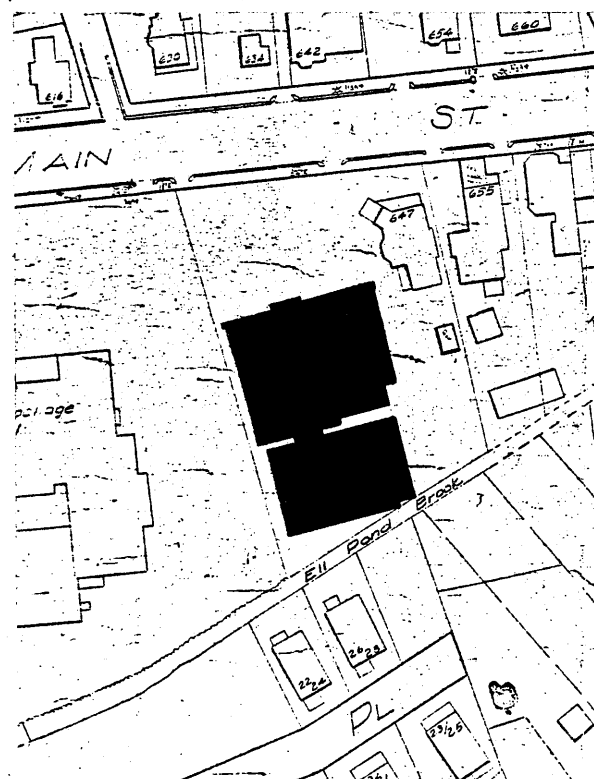
Area number

Form number

44

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 645 Main Street
3. Name First United Methodist Church
4. Date 1904 (Melrose Reporter)
5. Style Romanesque Revival
6. Architect J. William Beal
7. Builder _____
8. Owner (original) Methodist Church
(present) Methodist Church
9. Use (original) Church
(present) Church
10. Lot size 29,447 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 75 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 166.34 ft.

13. Building type church
14. Plan type irregular with wings
15. No. of stories 3 bays _____
16. Foundation stone
17. Walls fieldstone
18. Roof forms hip and gable
materials slate
features cupola atop main hip
19. Chimney(s) (1)
20. Doors and windows varied: stained glass, casement,
double-hung; ornamental doors
21. Porches and additions 1925; 1953; 1964
22. Outbuildings none
23. Alterations few
24. Present condition Very good
25. Other exterior features 4-story square tower;
3 elongated round-headed windows beneath wide
overhanging pyramidal hood-roof with brackets;
stone sills beneath windows; slit windows in
tower



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Semi-circular drive, lawn and shrubs to the front and south; driveway to the north.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

The previous edifice of the First United Methodist Church was destroyed by fire on April 24, 1903. The present edifice constructed in 1904 uses rough brick and stone and is modelled after the Central Methodist Church of Brockton. A parish hall addition was made in 1925 by Chester E. Patton, Builder, and successive additions were made in 1953 by Custance Brothers and in 1964 by Scott Builders, Inc.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

Isaac Emerson, a local philanthropist donated land for the present church and parsonage in 1857. A fire destroyed the original First United Methodist Church in 1903 and the cornerstone for the present edifice was laid in 1904.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Reporter
Assessors Records
Building Permit
MHF

32. Recording:

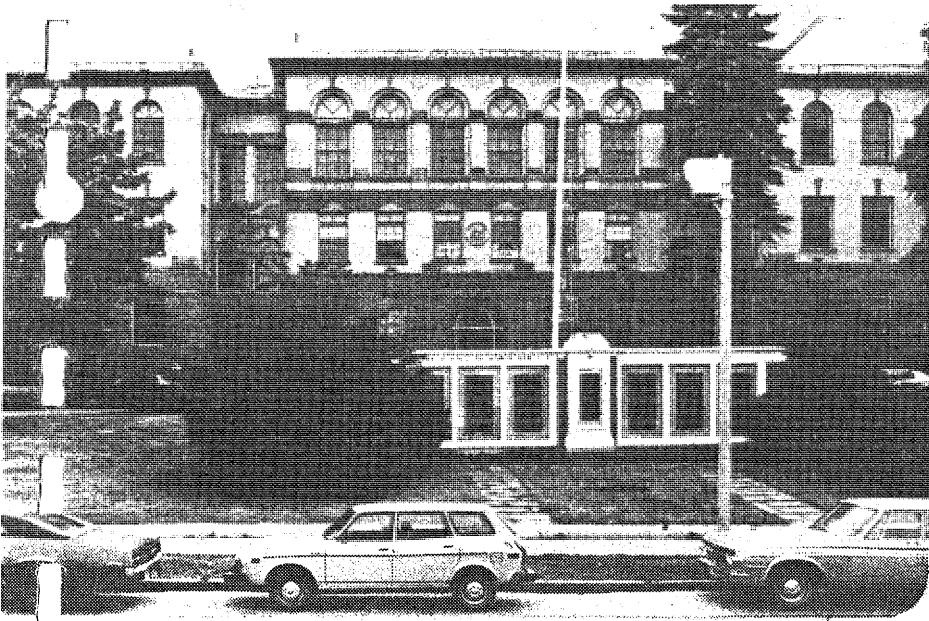
a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



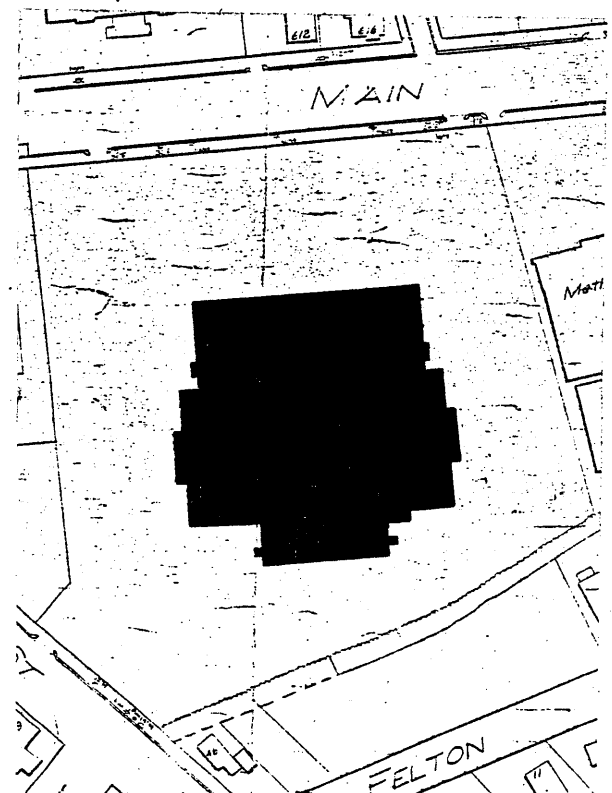
Area number

Form number

45

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 585 Main Street
3. Name Calvin Coolidge School
4. Date 1898 (Melrose Reporter)
5. Style Victorian Romanesque
6. Architect Tristram Griffin
7. Builder F. G. Coburn
8. Owner (original) City of Melrose
(present) City of Melrose
9. Use (original) Educational
(present) Educational
10. Lot size 136,589 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 100 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 306.88 ft.

13. Building type High school
14. Plan type "U" shape
15. No. of stories 3 bays
16. Foundation Stone
17. Walls Light colored brick 2 & 3 floors;
dark rock faced coursed ashlar ground floor
18. Roof forms Hip
materials Munson slate; copper
features Cross roofs; copper ridges, knobs,
eaves
19. Chimney(s) 8
20. Doors and windows Stone entranceway with fan and
sidelights; (6) 6/6 windows 2nd and 3rd floors
each central elevation
21. Porches and additions 1908; 1936
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations 1953 corbelled chimney caps removed
and covered with copper
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Central building contains
wings at either end and a massive projecting central
entrance; chimneys of brick, massive; rectangular
fenestration 1st and 2nd floors w/elaborate and
varied decoration; fan lights w/keystones adorn
3rd story fenestration; pyramidal overhanging roofs and
dentilled cornice; 1st story rustication.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Parking lot and driveway to north; lot to south; large landscaped grounds facing east, and playground to west

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Tristram Griffin designed the school using Germantown brick and Braintree granite. This massive building costing \$100,000, serves as a focal point for the civic area. (Dimensions: 76' x 164'), the gymnasium addition was built in 1936, J. Williams Beal, architect, and Frank E. Keniston, a Melrose builder. All (8) chimney caps removed because of deteriorating mortar, in 1953.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
The high school occupies the former site of the old burying ground. Before it was selected as location for high school, town had begun process of removing graves, anticipating use of site as common or for erection of Memorial Hall. Dedication v. September 17, 1898

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This building in its generous setting is essential to the civic center of Melrose. It is solidly constructed and should be adapted for other use such as condominium housing when it is no longer needed as a school facility.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Reporter
Assessors records
Building permit
MHF-MTC

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley

FORM C - MONUMENTS
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Town Melrose, Massachusetts

Street 585 Main Street

Name Honor Roll - WW II

Original Owner City of Melrose

Present Owner City of Melrose

Date Constructed 1945

Date Dedicated October 7, 1945

Source of Date Kemp

Designer or Sculptor _____

Individual or group responsible for monument
if other than owner _____

CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved* Altered _____

IMPORTANCE of monument to area: Great Moderate None _____

MONUMENT endangered by: _____

LOCATION OF INSCRIPTION: Plaque on wall, house, post; base of monument; other _____

Central, left and right plaques behind glass

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION on monument: "Honor Roll of World War II Korean and
Vietnam Wars" (Top left and right): "In Honor of the Men and Women

who served in the Armed Forces of Their Country during World War II,
Korean War, Vietnam War" (far left side).

DESCRIPTION**

Foundation: Pedestal Base None Material Concrete

Material: Bronze Stone Marble Granite Wood Other Brick and Wood

Setting (surroundings) Located on front lawn of Coolidge High School.

Size (approximate) 30 ft. length, 8 ft. height.

Indicate location of monument on map below

Recorder Cudlip/DiStefano

For Bastille-Neiley
(Name of Organization)

Photo _____ Date Received _____

* If the monument has been moved, indicate the
original location on the reverse side.

** Describe the monument on the reverse side.



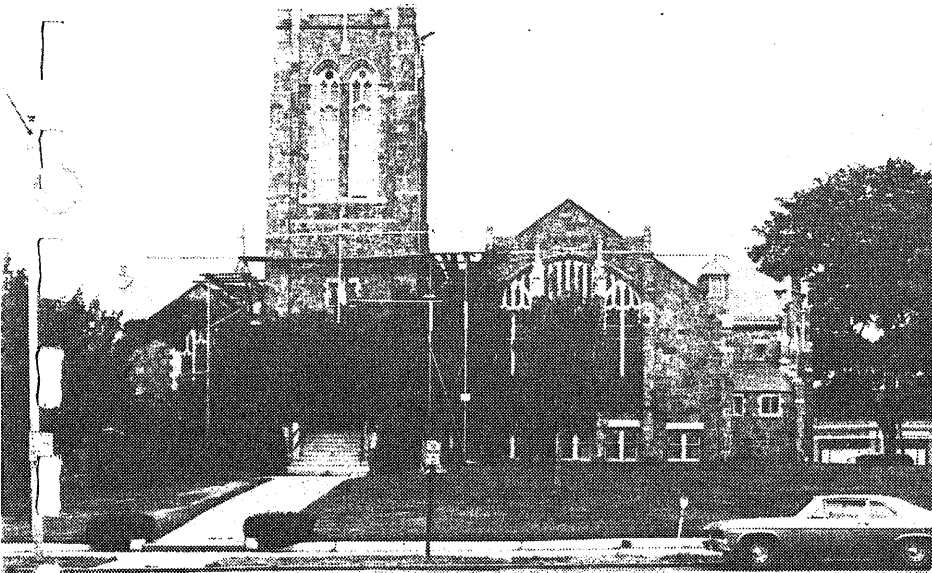
GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT MATTER AND/OR DESIGN OF MONUMENT

Eight foot high red brick wall, 30 feet in length, with square end piers and large central pier surmounted by gold eagle (missing); central pier inset plaque; glass covered with Seal of City of Melrose and inscription "City of Melrose, Massachusetts Incorporated 1900". Lists of those who served on inset plaques right and left of central pier, glass covered. Wood cornice painted white.

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF MONUMENT. (Refer to the theme circled on front of form. What happened? Who was important? Comment)

REFERENCE: (Where was this information obtained? What book, records, etc.)

Edwin C. Kemp Melrose, Massachusetts 1900-1950



Area number

Form number

47

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts

2. Address 561 Main Street

3. Name First Baptist Church

4. Date 1907 (Melrose Reporter)

5. Style Gothic Revival

6. Architect George F. Newton

7. Builder Robert Wilson

8. Owner (original) 1st Baptist

(present) 1st Baptist

9. Use (original) Church

(present) Church

10. Lot size 45,379 Sq. ft.

11. Distance from St. 59 ft.

12. Approximate frontage 214.48 ft.

13. Building type church

14. Plan type nave and transept

15. No. of stories 3½ bays

16. Foundation stone

17. Walls granite, limestone, brick

18. Roof forms varied gable

materials slate

features cross gable; polygonal hipped
apse

19. Chimney(s)

20. Doors and windows entrance at base of off-
center tower; stained glass window; gable
wall transept.

21. Porches and additions 1951

22. Outbuildings none

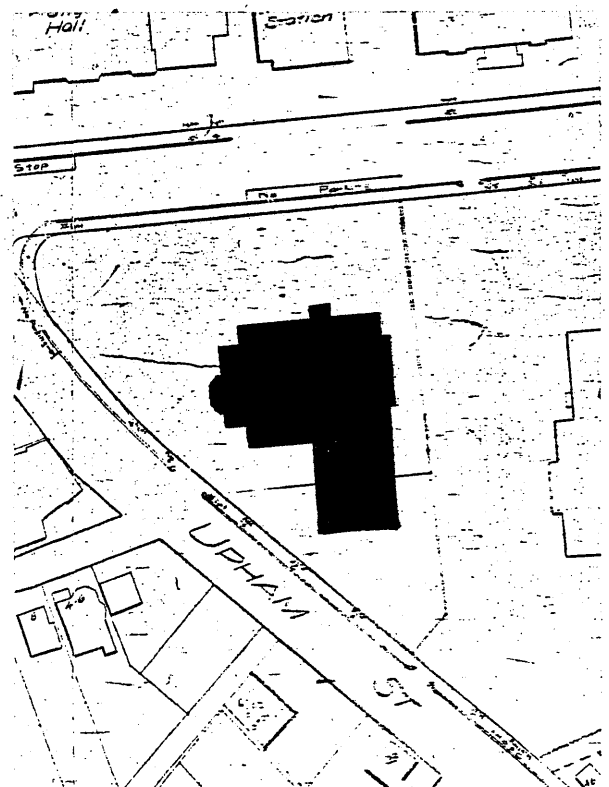
23. Alterations

24. Present condition repointed, 1978, very good

25. Other exterior features four-story tower,

north end; elongated arched openings;

elaborate tracery and buttresses



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

North-east corner of Main and Upham Streets; to the north, lawn with trees and shrubs; granite curbing at edge of concrete sidewalk

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

A brick building was initially contemplated, but later a Church of Weymouth seam granite with trimmings of Indiana limestone was constructed. Brick from a previous Church edifice was used in the interior walls. An addition was made to the east end in 1951, 100' x 48', designed by Albert M. Kreider.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
This corner location has been the site for churches since 1828. The First Baptist Church constructed their original edifice in 1856 on this site, and a second church was constructed in 1874. The 1874 red brick Gothic Revival church was demolished and replaced by the present church. The cornerstone was laid May 30, 1906 and dedicated April 7, 1907.

30. Preservation considerations

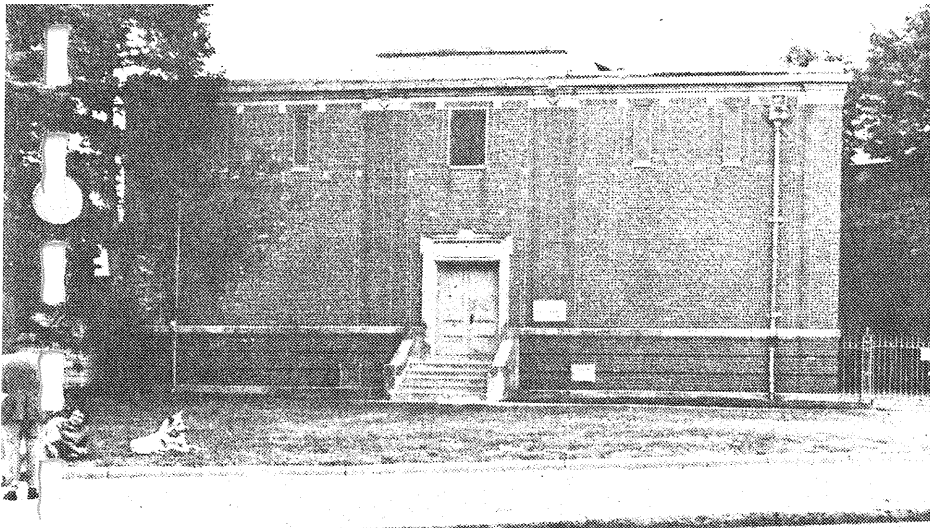
(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Reporter
Assessors Records
Building Permit
Kemp
Goss

32. Recording:

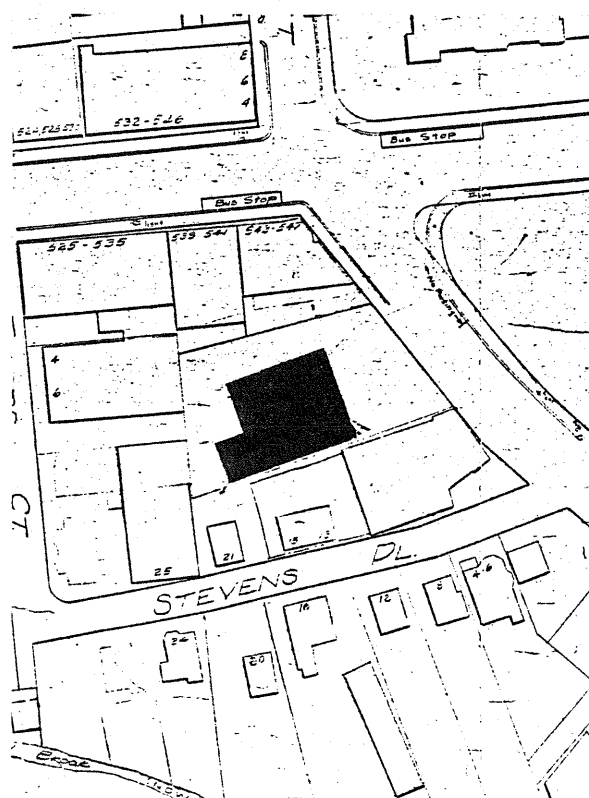
- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
- d. research at Melrose Public Sources
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number	Form number 48
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1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 11-13 Upham Street
Massachusetts
3. Name Electric Company
4. Date 1924 (Building permit)
5. Style Neo-classical
6. Architect _____
7. Builder Wm. M. Bailey Co.
8. Owner (original) Malden Electric Co.
(present) Mass. Electric Co.
9. Use (original) Industrial
(present) Industrial
10. Lot size 11,866 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 45 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 870 ft.

13. Building type Electrical sub-station
14. Plan type Square
15. No. of stories 1 bays _____
16. Foundation Concrete
17. Walls Brick; precast concrete block
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar and gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) _____
20. Doors and windows Panelled in slit windows;
2nd floor; central entrance.
21. Porches and additions _____
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations _____
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Molded precast
concrete cornice-basement and belt courses and
other trim; central panel with inscription.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Substantial lawn, Upham Street; driveway to the west; building to the east.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Built at a cost of \$50,000, the electric sub-station is architecturally similar to Medford and Everett sub-stations. With a 15' setback, the grounds were designed with lawn and to create an attractive setting for the building, and they function also as an important visual introduction to the Commercial area.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Building permits
Assessors
Melrose Free Press

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



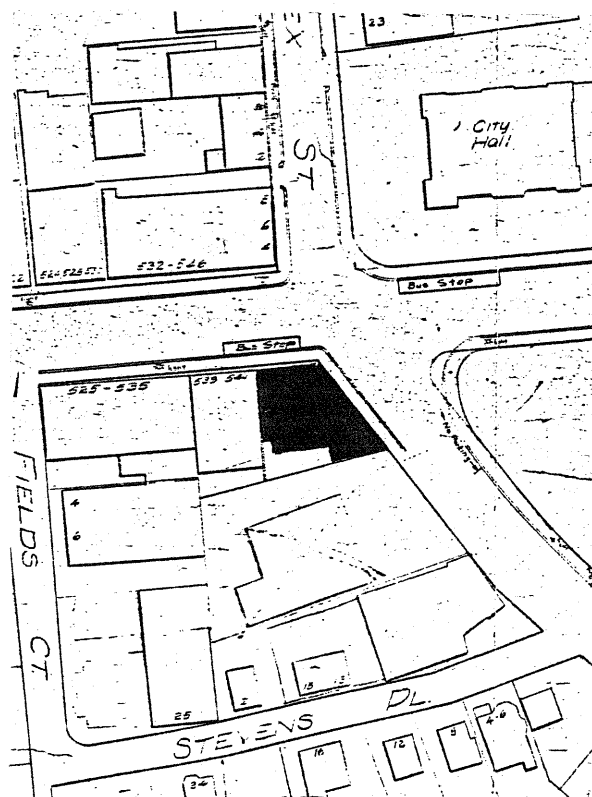
Area number

Form number

49

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 543-547 Main Street
3. Name Newhall's Shoes
4. Date 1872 (major reconstruction)
5. Style Originally-Mansard;
Commercial alterations
6. Architect _____
7. Builder _____
8. Owner (original) William Farnsworth
(present) Newhall, George W. & Isabel W.
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 4,621 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 2 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 43.40 ft.

3. Building type Shoe store
14. Plan type Rectangular
5. No. of stories 2 bays _____
6. Foundation Brick
17. Walls Vertical wood siding clapboards
beneath
18. Roof forms Flat
materials _____
features _____
19. Chimney(s) _____
0. Doors and windows 3 entrance ways, 2 of them
recessed; two double windows with wood lintels
and shutters.
21. Porches and additions _____
2. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations 3rd floor removed 1961, vertical
wood panel siding.
4. Present condition Good
5. Other exterior features 1st floor trapezoidal,
2nd floor rectangular.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building)
Abuts 3 story commercial building to the south; at the corner of Main and Upham Streets.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

This building anchors the north end of the commercial block, and is visible from four main approaches.

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

George Newhall purchased this building in 1872 and altered it by removing the low piazza and raising it one story with the addition of a mansard roof. Subsequent extensive alterations have extended the Main Street facade and resulted in removal of third story in 1961.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

William J. Farnsworth, who had extensive land holdings in Melrose sold this building to George W. Newhall, it was then known as the Melrose House. Originally the Odd Fellows occupied the second floor. Newhall's shoe store has occupied the building since 1872.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

The extensive alterations this building has undergone restrict it from being greatly important to its setting. With exterior improvements, its importance can be increased.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Journal
South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors
Building Permits

32. Recording:

- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
- d. research at Melrose Public Sources
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



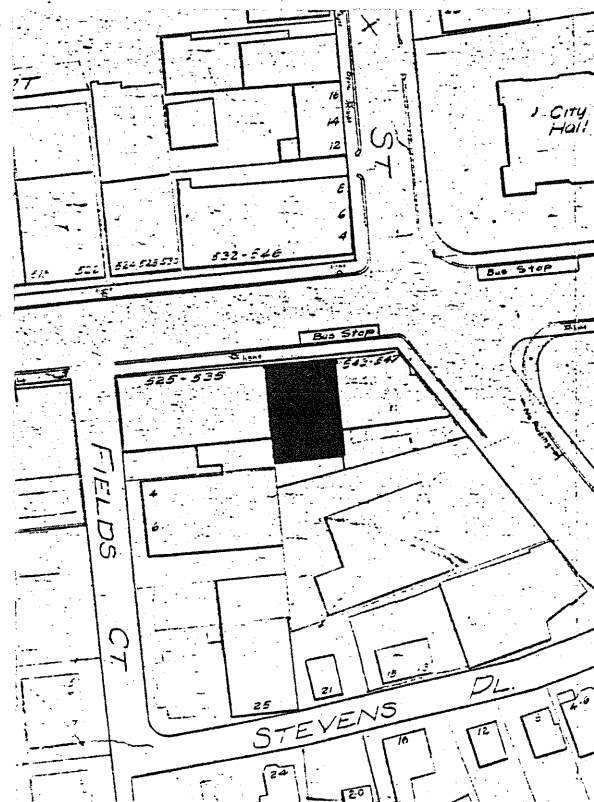
Area number

Form number

50

1. Town Melrose, Mass
2. Address 537-41 Main Street
3. Name Newhall's Brick Block
4. Date 1891 (Melrose Reporter)
5. Style Queen Anne
6. Architect _____
7. Builder A. E. Upham - Melrose
8. Owner (original) George W. Newhall
(present) Robert G. Stewart
9. Use (original) Commercial
(present) Commercial
10. Lot size 3,611 Sq. Ft.
11. Distance from St. 2 feet
12. Approximate frontage 45.67'

3. Building type Commercial/residential
14. Plan type Rectangular
5. No. of stories 3 bays 5
16. Foundation Brick and Stone
17. Walls Brick, light colored
Dark rock-faced ashlar trim
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar and Gravel
features _____
19. Chimney(s) 1
20. Doors and windows Central recessed entrance;
5 windows 3rd floor, single window and 2
copper sheathed bay windows 2nd floor
21. Porches and additions _____
22. Outbuildings _____
23. Alterations 1st floor aluminum, glass and
brick columns.
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Brick cornice and lin-
lintels; stone courses 1st and 2nd floors;
sculptured stone, chimney corbels and caps;
stone panel beneath sill on the 3rd floor center
window.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building). Facing west on Main St.; Abuts buildings to the North and South.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

George W. Newhall built this block of brick, three stories high, corresponding in height with Eastman's block and measuring 45' x 65'.

J. Lancaster of Malden was the mason.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
The Melrose Savings Bank was an initial occupant of Newhall's Brick Block, on the 2nd floor. By 1895 Frederick Clement moved to the present location in Newhall's Brick Block.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Melrose Reporter, Journal
Assessors

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/Destefano

d. research at Melrose

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



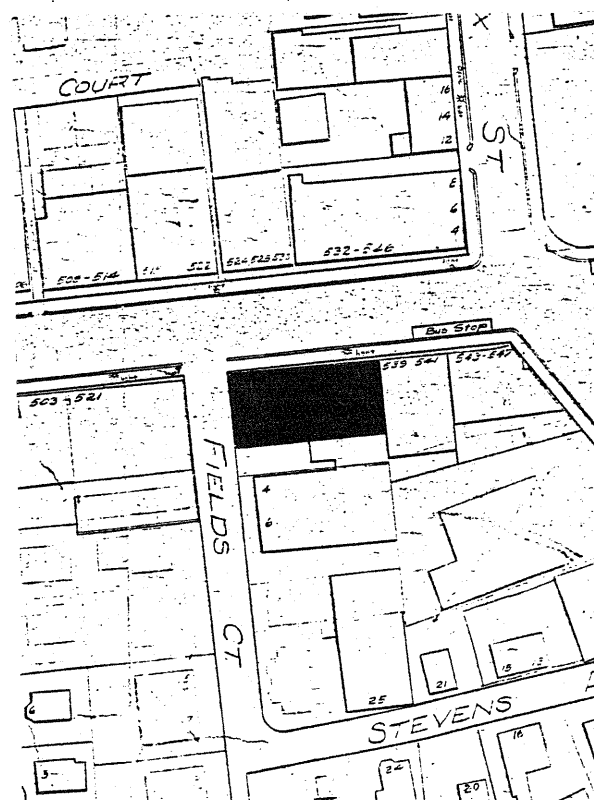
Area number

Form number

51

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 523-525 Main Street
3. Name Eastman's Block
4. Date 1888 (central panel on building)
5. Style Mansard (orig.) altered
6. Architect J.S. Eastman
7. Builder George M. Bell
8. Owner (original) M.F. Eastman
(present) Edmund J. Solari
9. Use (original) commercial
(present) commercial
10. Lot size 7,146 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 1'
12. Approximate frontage 100.17'

3. Building type Commercial-Residential
14. Plan type Rectangular
16. No. of stories 2 bays 7
17. Foundation Stone
17. Walls Brick
18. Roof forms Flat
materials Tar & gravel
features
19. Chimney(s)
20. Doors and windows (6) doorways, first floor,
four of them recessed; alternating double and
single windows; granite lintels and sills
21. Porches and additions None
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations (4) bay windows replaced with double
windows; brick story added; Mansard roof removed
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features central second floor
terra cotta scroll panel (Eastman 1888); original
recessed entrances; original cast-iron storefronts



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

East Main Street exposure; abuts building to the north; driveway to the south.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)
J.S. Eastman's original design for a long three-story brick commercial building with a mansard roof with twin turrets at the center established the style and fabric for successive building on the east side of Main Street. The third story and turrets were removed in 1927. Second story bay windows have also been removed.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
M.F. Eastman, a prominent Melrose merchant, built this block to contain businesses on the first floor. The Athletic Club and the Melrose Cycle Club occupied the second floor and a meeting hall was on the third floor.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This building, though extensively altered has a very good cast iron storefront which can be further revealed and accentuated with good signage.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Reporter
S. Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Assessors records

32. Recording:

- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
- d. research at Melrose Public Sources
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number

Form number

52

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts

2. Address 511-521 Main Street

3. Name _____

4. Date 1931 (Building permit)

5. Style Art Deco

6. Architect Unknown

7. Builder Unknown

8. Owner (original) Ray Beaser 1931

244-1585

DAVID BALEY

(present) Robert S. Lone

9. Use (original) Commercial

(present) Commercial

10. Lot size 7,648 Sq. ft.

11. Distance from St. 2 ft.

12. Approximate frontage 78.33 ft.

Stores:

3. Building type Musical instruments; restaurant;
antiques

14. Plan type Square

5. No. of stories 1 bays 4

6. Foundation Concrete

17. Walls Brick; precast concrete

18. Roof forms Flat

materials Tar & gravel

features _____

19. Chimney(s) _____

20. Doors and windows (4) entrance ways; plate glass
with aluminum frames

21. Porches and additions Rear addition

2. Outbuildings None

23. Alterations Aluminum paneling along the extent
of the Main St. facade

24. Present condition Good

5. Other exterior features (4) precast concrete

pilasters w/sunbursts on corner capitals;

vertical strip aluminum covering precast concrete

art deco facade.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Abuts Stearns and Hill Building to the south, alleyway (Eastman Place) to the north.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

The 1931 one-story art deco building replaced a building of the Second Empire Style built in 1891 by Burrell and Swett. The structure of 1891 was three stories and contained a corner tower on the 2nd & 3rd stories to the north. The one story art deco building of 1931 exposes corner pilasters with sunbursts and patterning, with an aluminum facade that conceals an interesting art deco facade.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)
Burrell & Swett hardware store owners who built the Burrell & Swett Block shared it with H.G. Fields, a local real estate entrepreneur and the Melrose Post Office. The Melrose Club occupied the second story of the predecessor of the present stone structure.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Melrose Reporter
Melrose, Mass., 1900-1950 Edwin C. Kemp
Assessors Records
Building permit

32. Recording:

- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
- d. research at Melrose Public Library
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number

Form number

53

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts

2. Address 503-509 Main Street

3. Name Stearns & Hill Building

4. Date 1896 Melrose Reporter

5. Style Queen Anne- Commercial

6. Architect Hartwell, Richardson & ^{Driver}

7. Builder Lancaster, Hockings & Mitchell

8. Owner (original) Burrell & Swett

(present) Doane REalty Corp.

9. Use (original) Commercial/residential

(present) Commercial/residential

10. Lot size 4,738 Sq. ft.

11. Distance from St. 2 ft.

12. Approximate frontage 51.87 ft.

13. Building type commercial/residential

14. Plan type rectangular

15. No. of stories 2 bays 3

16. Foundation stone

17. Walls brick with ornamental work

18. Roof forms flat

materials gravel

features copper cornice

19. Chimney(s) (1)

20. Doors and windows recessed doorways; varied windows; plate glass; fixed; double hung, 1/1

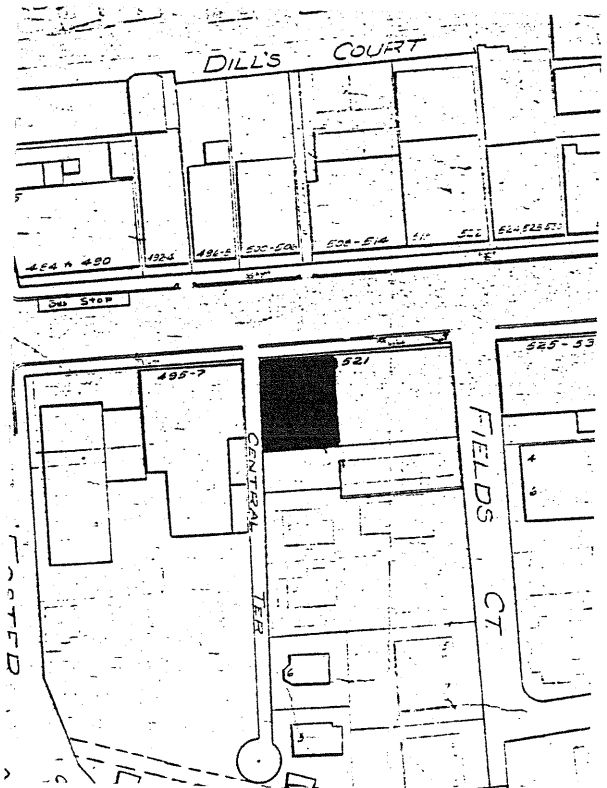
21. Porches and additions none

22. Outbuildings none

23. Alterations various storefronts; some sash blanked

24. Present condition fair

25. Other exterior features original iron storefront painted but intact; stained glass store name transom section painted out.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

abuts 511-521; alleyway to south; concrete sidewalk.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Original plan by Hartwell, Richardson and Driver for a three-story commercial building. The plan was later revised to a two-story building.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

Burrell & Swett's New Block (1896) sold to J. Augustus Barrett, thereafter known as Barrett's Block (1898). Burrell & Swett were Melrose merchants and real estate developers. This building was occupied by the post office from 1901-1925 and Larrabee and Stearns from 1925-1967.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This building, by the same architects as the adjacent YMCA, is of good quality and adds an important unifying element to the street. It would be much more effective if restored to its original designed appearance.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

S. Middlesex County Registry of Deeds
Melrose Reporter, 1896
Assessors Records

32. Recording:

- a. date August 21, 1978
- b. organization Bastille-Neiley
- c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano
- d. research at Melrose Public sources
- e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



Area number

Form number
54

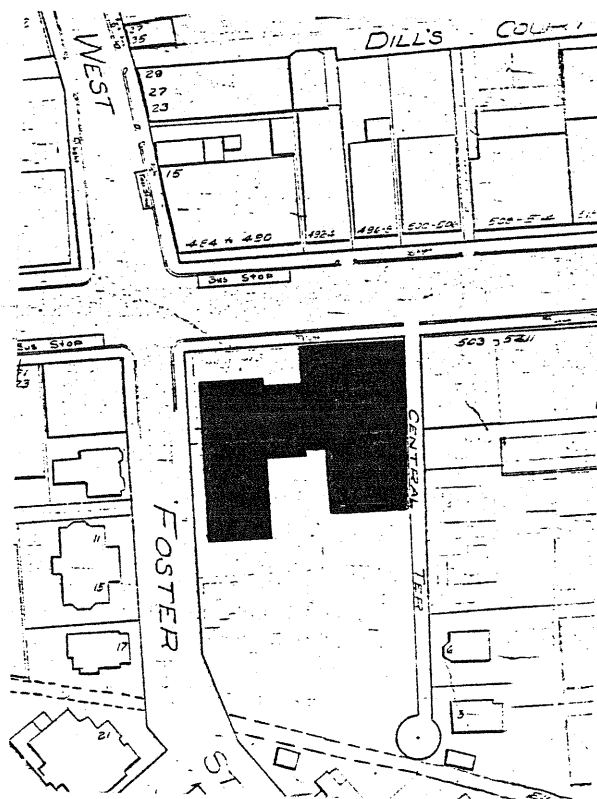
1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 497 Main Street
3. Name Young Men's Christian Ass'n.
4. Date 1894 (cornerstone)
5. Style Romanesque Revival
6. Architect Hartwell & Richardson
Addition: Valte & Kimberly
7. Builder Cummings, Contractor
Addition: Bond Brothers
8. Owner (original) YMCA

(present) YMCA

9. Use (original) community/residential
(present) community/residential

10. Lot size 39,546 sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 2', add., 21'
12. Approximate frontage 155.93

3. Building type YMCA multi-purpose
14. Plan type rectangular
6. No. of stories 3½ bays 7
10. Foundation stone
17. Walls brick bearing walls
rear elevation clapboard and asbestos
18. Roof forms side gables; 3 front dormers
materials slate with copper flashing and trim
features ball finials on dormers
19. Chimney(s) _____
20. Doors and windows varied sizes and shapes;
plate glass l/t with fixed transoms.
21. Porches and additions swimming pool wing
22. Outbuildings none
23. Alterations new center entrance, et. al
24. Present condition good
25. Other exterior features north side 3rd floor
stepped round-arched windows (5), with patterned
brick; pool addition: slightly sloped gable
roof; overhanging eaves; brick walls, connecting
metal and glass hyphen; limestone panel on gable
end-to-street wall, setback from street.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Important corner location. Alley on north side. Pool addition set back from corner with small brick plaza and free-standing wall in front with flagpole.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

The most impressive and best-designed building in downtown Melrose, the YMCA has fine proportions, elegant iron, brick, copper and terra cotta work and a dominant position on Main Street. A brick addition was made in 1919 by Angus MacDonald, Builder.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

The present Melrose YMCA was dedicated on April 1, 1895. By 1911 its membership was 1,108, the largest in the country for a city of comparable size. In that period, it contained also the Public Library and the Melrose National Bank. It has been the center of the community's recreational activity for more than eighty years and continues to serve and expand its original functions.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Protection, restoration and sensitive use of this building and its corner open space is most important in affirming and maintaining the quality and historic appearance of downtown Melrose.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Goss, Elbridge H. , Melrose, Massachusetts, 1900-1950

Kemp, Edwin C. The History of Melrose, 1902

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley



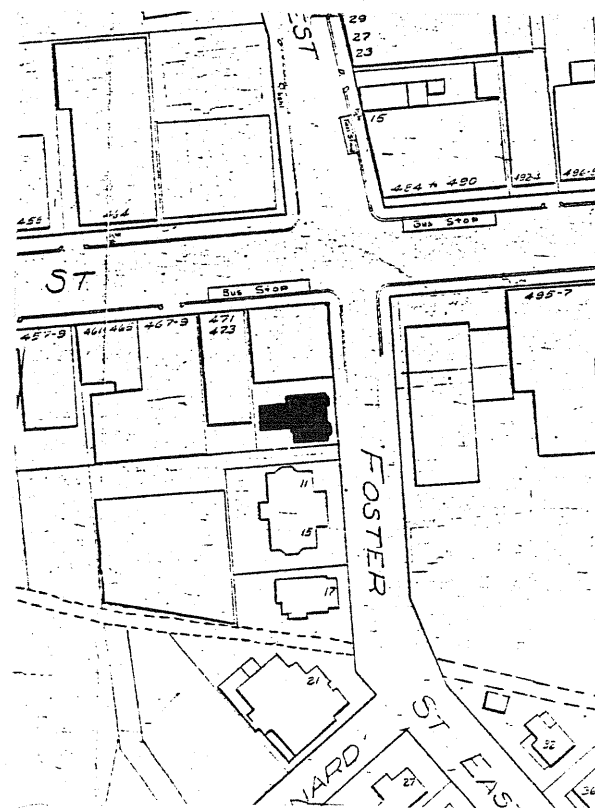
Area number

Form number

55

13. Building type Residence w/ground floor shops
14. Plan type Central Hall
15. No. of stories 2-1/2 bays 3
16. Foundation Concrete block, raised
17. Walls Clapboard; brick veneer east and
south walls
18. Roof forms Gross gables
materials Asbestos shingle
features _____
19. Chimney(s) 2
20. Doors and windows Varied, original
ornamentally glazed front door
21. Porches and additions Front porch
22. Outbuildings None
23. Alterations Porch filled for shops, second
floor entrances added at front
24. Present condition Good
25. Other exterior features Chevron boarding
front gable, sunburst pediment on porch.
Turned porch columns

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts
2. Address 3-5 East Foster Street
3. Name Aaron Hill House
4. Date 1886-99 (Deeds)
5. Style Bracketed-Italianate
6. Architect Unknown
7. Builder Unknown
8. Owner (original) Aaron Hill
(present) Emily G. Terlizzi
9. Use (original) Residential
(present) Commercial/residential
10. Lot size 2,039 Sq. ft.
11. Distance from St. 4 ft.
12. Approximate frontage 39 ft.



26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

Alleyway running along the east and west sides of the building; flush to the sidewalk with no landscaping.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristics of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

Originally Aaron Hill's residence, this structure was built soon after Hill acquired lot at East Foster and Main St. In 1924 it was moved from its original Main and East Foster location to its present site at 3-5 East Foster.

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This building, is a significant representative of its type and period,

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Building Permits
Atlas

32. Recording:

a. date August 21, 1978

b. organization Bastille-Neiley

c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose Public Sources

e. checked by Robert G. Neiley

Area number

Form number

56

1. Town Melrose, Massachusetts2. Address 481 Main Street (475-81)

3. Name _____

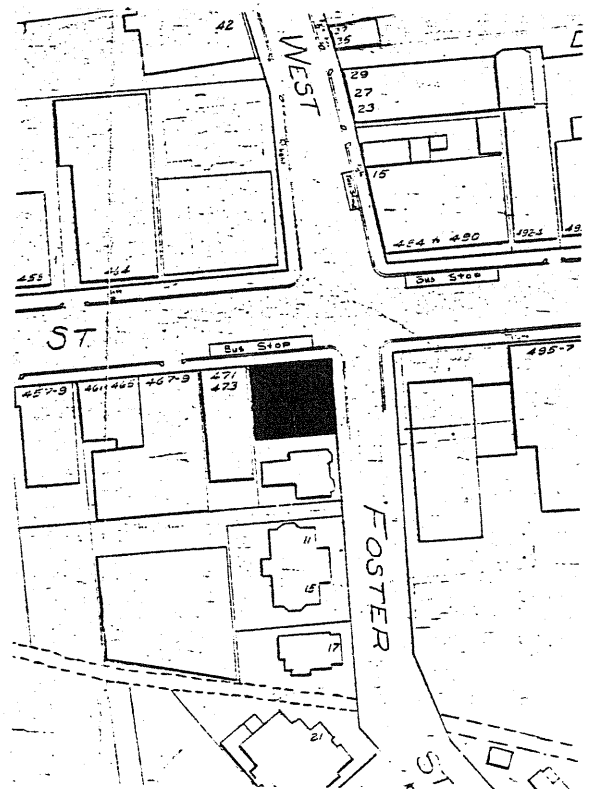
4. Date 1924 (Building permit)5. Style 1920 Commercial eclectic

6. Architect _____

7. Builder _____

8. Owner (original) Samuel Gorin(present) Stavros A. Dinis9. Use (original) Commercial/residential/recreational(present) Residential/recreational10. Lot size 3,092 Sq. ft.11. Distance from St. 0 ft.12. Approximate frontage 59 ft.3. Building type Commercial14. Plan type Rectangular5. No. of stories 1 bays 416. Foundation Brick and stone17. Walls Red brick in patterns18. Roof forms Flatmaterials Tar and gravel

features _____

19. Chimney(s) 120. Doors and windows Commercial storefronts in each bay.21. Porches and additions None22. Outbuildings None23. Alterations None24. Present condition Good25. Other exterior features Cast concrete cornice and parapet cap. Piers with stacked brick and soldier coursing.

26. Surroundings

(landscaping, parks, sidewalks, buildings or alleyways that border the building).

To north, YMCA swimming pool addition. Alleyway, to the east; Main Street to the west; adjacent to a commercail building to the south.

27. Importance to setting

(great, moderate, minor, none, detrimental)

28. Further explanation of architectural data/significance

(other uses and dates, previous locations and dates, assessment, elevators, etc., characteristis of architectural style, specimen or period, or architect, builder, or construction method, extent of surviving original material)

29. Historical and social data/significance

(national, regional or local importance relating to events, personages, themes)

Aaron Hill's residence originally occupied this site before Samuel Gorin moved it to 3-5 East Foster Street. Gorin's commercial block was constructed during the mid-1920's, during Melrose's second largest building surge.

30. Preservation considerations

(accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This orderly structure, which already has some good signage, would benefit from a second story in order to dominate its important corner location.

31. Bibliography, references, sources of dates

Assessors
Building permit
Atlas

32. Recording:

a. date September 1, 1978

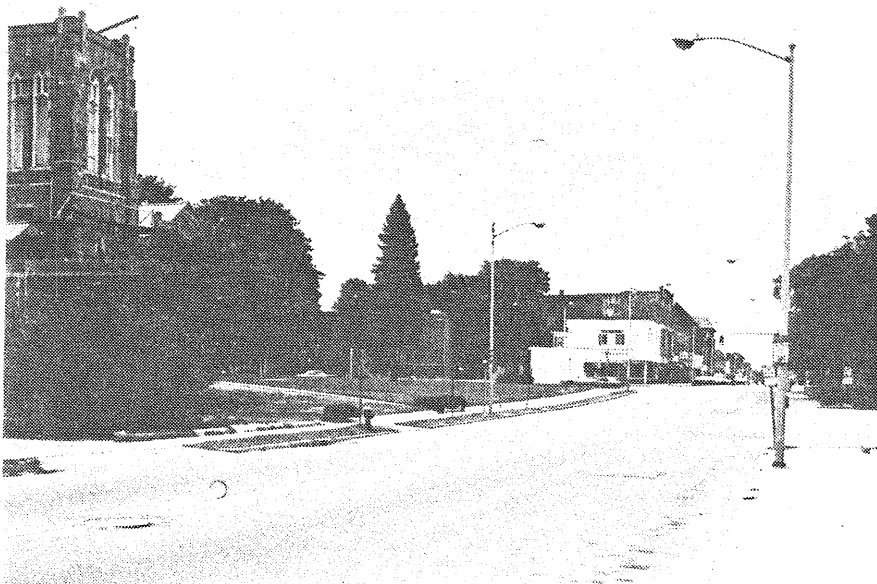
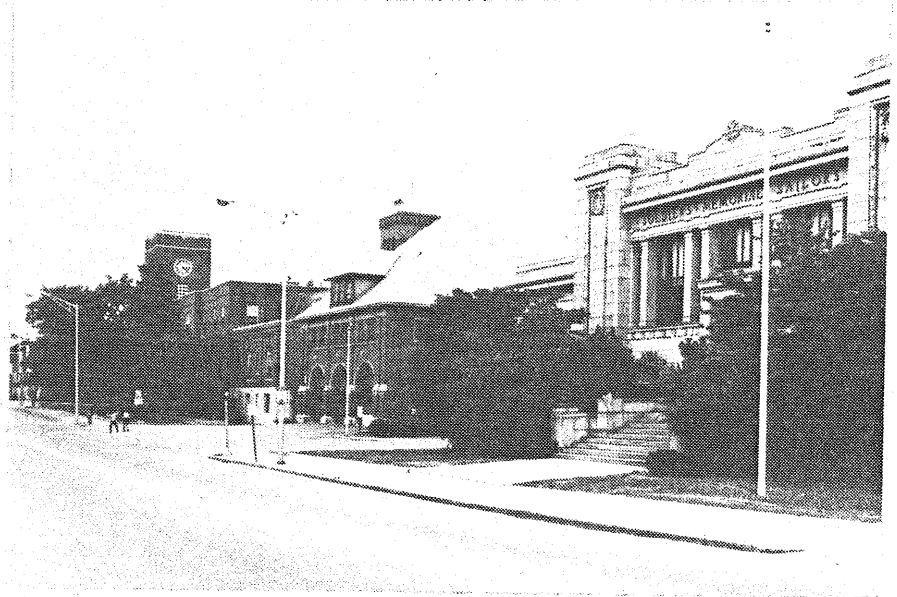
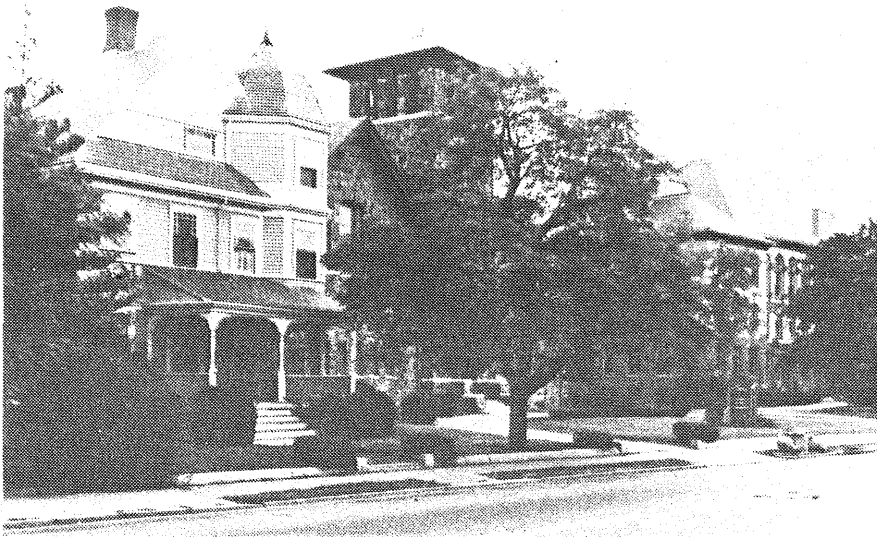
b. organization Bastille-Neiley

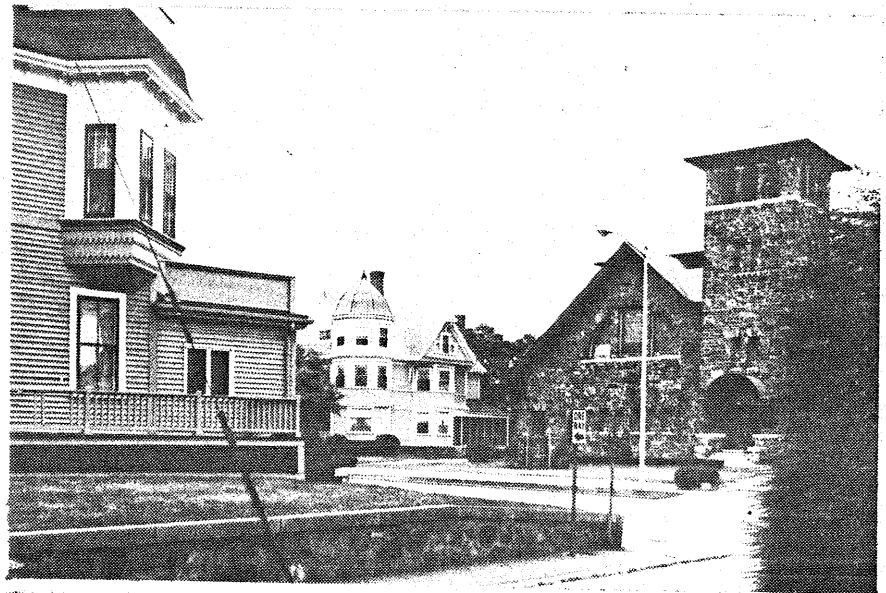
c. field survey Cudlip/DiStefano

d. research at Melrose public sources

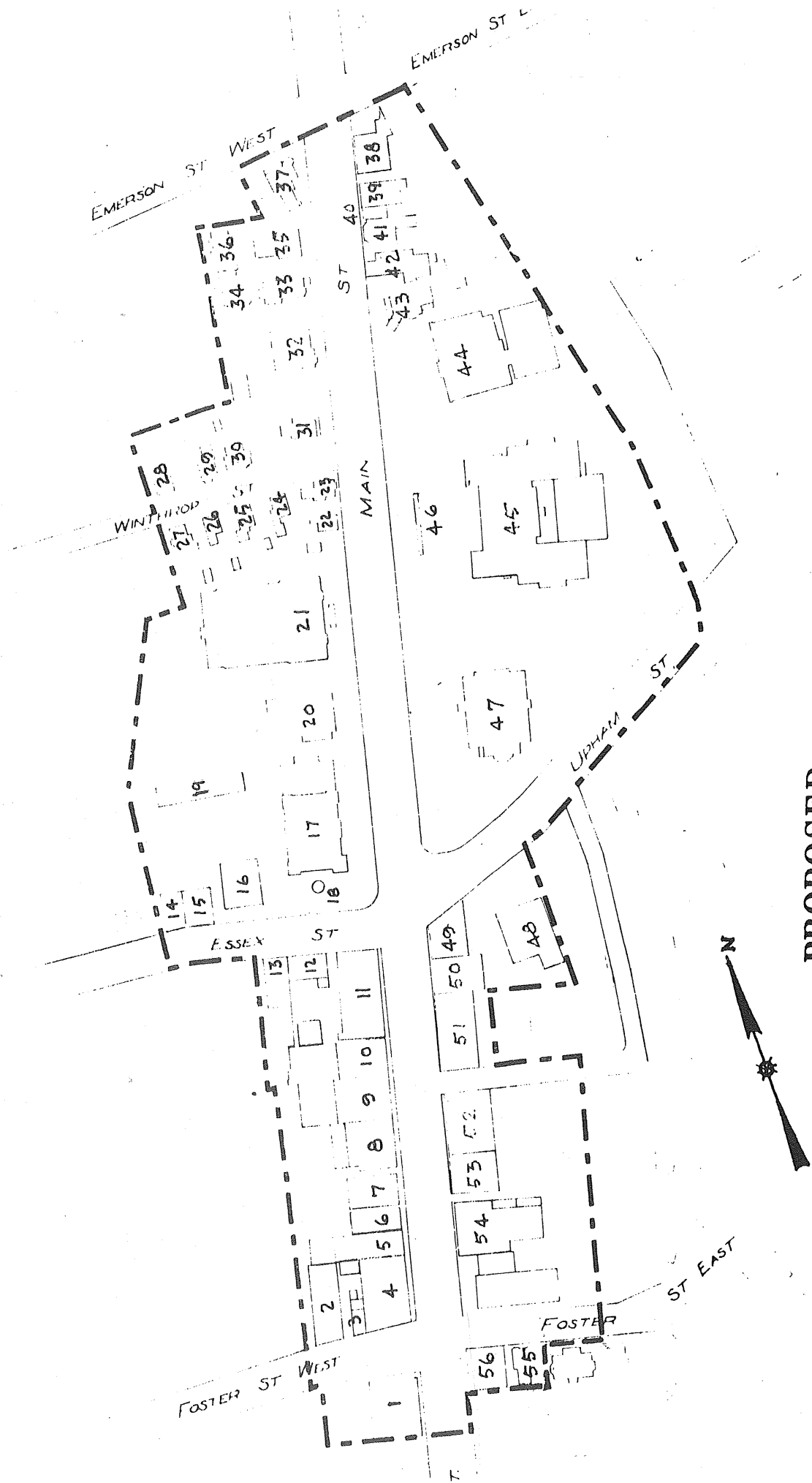
e. checked by Robert G. Neiley

SELECT VIEWS OF DOWNTOWN MELROSE









**PROPOSED
DOWNTOWN MELROSE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

