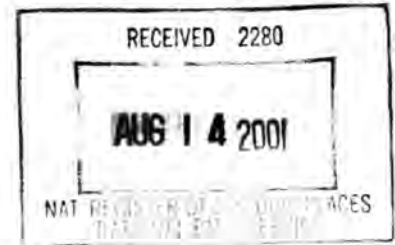


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name ST. PAUL'S PARISH CHURCH

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 26 WASHINGTON STREET n/a not for publication

city or town MALDEN n/a vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county MIDDLESEX code 017 zip code 02148

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brona Simon August 8, 2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper
**Entered in the
National Register**

Date of Action
9-28-01

St. Paul's Parish Church
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

2 building

sites

structures

objects

2 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls STONE: slate

roof STONE: slate

other stained glass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Malden (Middlesex), MASection number 7 Page 1

Saint Paul's Episcopal Parish of Malden, constructed in 1913, survives as an early 20th century landmark for its transitional neighborhood, separating business and residential districts, and continues as an active social center for the surrounding community. The Gothic Revival church occupies an 11,200 square-foot lot at the corner of Florence and Washington Streets in Malden, an industrial city located on the Mystic River about five miles north of Boston. The two-story rectangular plan church is located at the northwest of the lot with a 1 ½ story Parish House attached to the southern end of the church. The Parish House is the original St. Paul's Church that was constructed in 1871, and updated to its present stucco and stone trimmed appearance in 1951.

Multi-storied apartment buildings, commercial space, and civic buildings to the south and east form the core of downtown Malden, with St. Paul's at the junction of residential and commercial districts. A parking lot to the west of the church, and one-, two-, and three-story houses to the north characterize the surrounding neighborhood. The structures typically date from around the early 20th century to the present. There are small plantings and shrubs along the east and west side of the church and deciduous trees along the east side of the property. (photo #1)

Designed in the Modern Gothic style by architect Ralph Adams Cram, St. Paul's retains a high degree of integrity of all historic architectural features. Constructed early in the 20th century, the church exhibits typical characteristics of the Gothic Revival style, and is distinguished by random seam, faced granite ashlar walls and cast concrete trim, leaded glass windows, a steeply sloped gable roof covered with slate over the nave, and copper seamed roofs over the aisles. An entry vestibule is incorporated into the main block. Of the numerous stained glass windows of the church, only three were installed in 1917. Other windows including the sanctuary windows, designed by the noted studio of Wilbur Herbert Burnham of Boston, have been added. The twenty-four clerestory windows were added in 1969.

The three-bay-wide by six-bay-deep church is rectangular in plan with an entry vestibule incorporated into the main block of the structure at the north end. The nave rises two stories and terminates in a gable roof sheathed with variegated Vermont purple slate.¹ The clerestory features six sets of paired Gothic arched windows on the east and west sides. Cast-stone tracery and a cast-stone hood mould highlight each opening. One-story aisles project from the east and west elevations. The aisles terminate in shed roofs sheathed with batten seam copper.² Six paired Gothic arched window openings punctuate the sides of the aisles. Each opening is marked by cast stone tracery. Each of the window pairs is separated by pier buttress. (photo #2)

Two entranceways are featured on the church and include the main entry at the north end of the church and a one-story, one-bay entranceway located at the north end of the east aisle. The main

(continued)

¹ Preservation Technology Associates, Inc. *St. Paul's Church Site Inspection Report*, 2000, 2.

² *Ibid.*

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Malden (Middlesex), MA

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entranceway to the sanctuary is centered on the north elevation and is reached by a shallow rise of three steps. The entry way contains paired, wood-panel doors with a decorative Gothic arched wood panel above. These are set within a Gothic arched cast stone tracery of clustered piers. The entryway on the east elevation features paired, wood batten doors, set within an arched cast stone tracery. The entryway terminates in a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The gable end of the bay terminates in a parapet wall.

In addition to the principal entranceway, the north elevation features two large paired arched windows centered above the entranceway. The window openings feature cast stone tracery similar to the entranceway with clustered piers supporting the arch above. To each side of the window and door openings is a single cast stone niche, set within the façade. The peak of the gable features a small circular multifoil window located directly above the paired windows. The peak of the parapet features a cast-stone Latin cross. (photo #5)

The 1 ½ story parish Hall, located at the southern end of the church is oriented on an east and west axis. The hall is connected to the church by a two-story block that terminates in a side gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the east plane of the roof. The east elevation of the building features the principal entrance to the Parish Hall. The doorway is a metal frame and glass doorway. A granite portico protects the opening.

The four-bay-wide and five-bay-deep parish hall adopts a rectangular plan on a granite foundation. The building terminates in a front gable roof sheathed with asphalt. Five shed roof dormers are symmetrically aligned on the northern and southern planes of the roof. Each dormer features paired six-light casement windows. An exterior end brick chimney is centrally located on the east elevation of the building. The building is clad with stucco and half-timbering. Granite quoins are featured on the corners of the east elevation and define the first bay of the Parish hall. Window openings on the east elevation and the first bay of the south elevation feature paired eight-light casement windows highlighted by a simple wood surround. The remaining window openings feature paired 8/8 double-hung windows. Simple wood surrounds highlight the openings. A two-story addition projects from the west elevation. The six-bay wide by two-bay deep addition terminates in a flat roof. The south elevation of the addition is clad with stucco; the west elevation is clad with asbestos shingles. A secondary entrance is located on the south elevation of the addition. The door is a metal security door. A window opening is located to the west of the doorway, and features paired 8/8, double-hung sash windows. Windows on the west elevation are 8/8, double-hung sash windows highlighted by a simple wood surround. A driveway, Heath Court, is located along the south elevation of the Parish Hall and a paved parking area is located beyond. A parking lot is also located along the west elevation of the building. (photo #3)

The interior of St. Paul's is adorned with exposed trusses and rafters spanning the sanctuary. The walls are finished with painted plaster; the ceiling is finished with wood sheathing. The center

(continued)

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aisle is carpeted with stained oak pews designed by Ralph Adams Cram to each side. Wall sconces and eight chandeliers provide the primary light. The main nave rises two stories and is lit by stained glass clerestory windows. The nave is flanked to the east and west by one-story aisles. Cast-stone columns that support the roof truss above separate the nave and aisles. (photo #6)

At the north end of the name, steps on the side of the vestibule lead to an oak balcony that spans the width of the sanctuary. The altar is located at the south end of the sanctuary, and is separated from the nave by steps to a higher floor level. Cram designed the pulpit located to the southwest of the altar. The altar of the Crucifixion, designed by Cram, was added in 1941. Behind the pulpit is the Kimball organ that was added in the 1950s.³

Located along the south wall of the sanctuary is a wood reredos designed by Cram and added in 1941 through the generosity of Florence Eastman Packer, a former member of the parish.⁴ The center panel of the reredos symbolizes Christ the King in victory over death. The figure of St. Mary is located to the left and St. John is located to the right. The posts, which support the canopy of the reredos, are decorated with the emblems of the twelve apostles and the crucifixion.⁵ (photo #7)

To the west of the sanctuary at the south end of the aisle is the Ascension Chapel. The chapel provides the parish a quiet place for prayer and meditation. The altar in the chapel is from Grace Church, the first Episcopal Church of Malden, which dissolved when St. Paul's was formed. A plaque on the altar notes that the Ladies of Grace Church originally presented it.⁶

A door to the east of the pulpit leads to a stair hall and the parish hall. A kitchen, a parish hall, and administrative offices are located within the Parish House. This area was most recently rehabilitated in 1951. Spaces typically have painted plaster walls and ceilings. The parish hall is the original wood-frame St. Paul's Parish, constructed in 1871.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded on the church property, it is possible that sites are present. Three prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property prior to urban development and construction of the church may have represented locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that were favorable for prehistoric sites. Saint Paul's Parish is located on a level to moderately sloping land surface

(continued)

³ Anthony Dickinson, interview by Geoffrey E. Melhuish, 6 Feb 2001

⁴ *St. Paul's Church and Parish, 1867-1967. The First Hundred Years*, 32.

⁵ *Ibid*, 34.

⁶ *Ibid*, 28.

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within 1000 feet of the Malden River headwaters. Undisturbed soils on the property were also probably well drained prior to historic development. In general, however, the potential for locating intact prehistoric resources on the nominated property is low. Impacts associated with construction of the original Saint Paul's Church in 1871, the existing Church in 1913 and an earlier house, now demolished, on the existing church property have adversely impacted any prehistoric resources that might have been present on the small, less than one acre lot.

A moderate potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Saint Paul's Parish property. Structural evidence may survive from a house, now demolished, originally located on the lot at the corner of Washington and Florence Streets purchased in 1900 for construction of the existing church. Little information describing the house is known, however, it may date from the mid to late 19th century during the period the area surrounding the church experienced its greatest period of growth. Since the 1913 Church is attached to an earlier 1871 structure, portions of the house may survive beyond the footprint of the 1913 church. Structural evidence from outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive related to the earlier demolished house.

(end)

St. Paul's Parish Church

Name of Property

Middlesex, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☒ **A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1913-1951

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Ralph Adams Cram, Theodore E. Colburn

Wilbur Herbert Burnham Studio stained glass

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Paul's Parish Church of Malden is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, meeting criteria A and C at the local level. A religious property, it also meets criteria consideration A. The church is an excellent local example of Neo-Gothic Revival and significant for its association with the prominent Boston firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, Architects, as well as the stained glass studio of Wilbur Herbert Burnham. The Burnham studio was located in Boston and specialized in Gothic Revival styled windows, and frequently collaborated with Cram in his church projects.

PARISH HISTORY

Malden was incorporated in 1649 when it was set off from Charlestown. However, development in the town and other outlying areas remained predominately agricultural through the 18th century. Major development of the town did not occur until the mid 19th-century when transportation corridors were built. The advent of regular train service during this time meant that people who worked in Boston did not necessarily have to live there. In 1845 the Boston & Maine rail line went through the center of town along the Malden River. In addition, in 1858 a horse car line connected with the Boston transit system in Charlestown. The existence of quick freight service promoted industrial development in the area. Tanning and dying, nails, bricks, shoes, and soaps were only a few of the items manufactured in the town at this time.

As early as 1648, steps were taken to establish a Baptist church organization in the area. This was not without difficulties or irregularities.⁷ It was not until the late 18th century when the Brethren of the First and Second Church of Christ voted to join each other and embrace each other as members of "one and the same visible church of Christ...to cultivate Christian communion and fellowship"⁸ that a church was fully organized in the area. The Episcopal Church did not exist in Malden until October 17, 1861 when a "group of ten persons (six men and four women) associated themselves by written agreement as a religious congregation under the name of the Grace Church Episcopal Society."⁹ Early records show that Mr. Samuel H. Woods, an Episcopal layman who moved to Malden in 1861, initiated the establishment of the Episcopal Church. Little else is known about the group.

The church was very poor and was dependant on volunteer clergy from neighboring communities. In December 1861, the society secured a hall in the Boston & Maine Railroad station on Summer

(continued)

⁷ Delrairie Pendre Corey, *History of Malden, Massachusetts, 1633-1875* (Malden 1899), 105.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 599.

⁹ *St. Paul's Church and Parish 1867-1967*, ..., 10.

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Street. At this time there were 34 communicants, and a church school consisting of seven teachers and sixty students.¹⁰ The church had a small choir and an active Ladies Sewing Society.¹¹ Services were suspended in 1865 when the worshippers came to the site of where their new church was being constructed to find that it had been dismantled, a sacrifice of the war. Some parishioners refused to give up and continued to meet and read services in private halls or homes. In 1867, newcomers looking for an Episcopal Church established what is now St. Paul's Parish in the hopes of creating a "church for all."¹² On April 22, 1867, eleven men organized the St. Paul's Church and Parish, unaware of the previously established Grace Church. Shortly afterward Grace Church was dissolved and all of its properties turned over to St. Paul's. The Rev. George P. Huntington, St. Paul's first rector, noted that there were 48 communicants and a Sunday school of 25.¹³

Immediately efforts were begun to raise money for land and a church building. These efforts included a large fair and concert held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, that earned over \$5,000. Soon after, the lot on Washington Street was purchased for \$4,700, and the building of the new church began in May 1871. The architect was Theodore E. Colburn, Boston, the builders were Hunnewell and Hanson, and the masons were Floyd and Robinson.¹⁴ The cornerstone was laid on July 13, 1871; among the articles laid in the cornerstone were a Bible, names of officiating clergy, Officer of the Parish, donors and a sketch of the church. The completed church was consecrated on May 23, 1872, with the total cost, including land and furnishings reaching nearly \$16,000.

Revered Huntington, as a memorial to a friend who had died presented the first stained glass window to St. Paul's in 1874. The window is currently located at the north end of the current church and represents the "visit to the sepulcher of Jesus on the morning of the Resurrection."¹⁵

During the late 19th century, Malden experienced its greatest building boom. Between 1885 and 1895, the town "grew by over 1300 people a year."¹⁶ The majority of growth occurred in the vicinity of the church. Residential development occurred to the north and east in the Oak Grove and Maplewood areas, industrial activity was located to the east, and commercial and civic activities were located to the southwest along Pleasant Street.

As the population of Malden grew, so did the congregation of St. Paul's. In 1884 a choir room addition was erected on the north side of the church, at a cost of \$2,600. By 1893, there was standing room only at morning services. An addition to the south side of the church and a

(continued)

¹⁰ *Ibid*, 11.¹¹ *Ibid*, 10.¹² Muriel Dodson Nilsson. *A History of Saint Paul's Parish Episcopal* (Malden, 2000), 1.¹³ *St. Paul's Church and Parish, 1867-1967...*, 50.¹⁴ *Ibid*, 15.¹⁵ *Ibid*, 19.¹⁶ MHC Reconnaissance Survey Report, Malden, 1980.

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vestibule across the entire front were designed to accommodate 200 people. However, this was not enough and many people were still left standing at many of the services. By the early 20th century, the congregation was feeling that the current church was no longer adequate for their needs and could no longer accommodate the entire congregation. In 1900 the church purchased the house and lot at the corner of Washington and Florence Streets.¹⁷ In 1910, parishioner Mary Oakes Atwood gave the church \$40,000.¹⁸ With this money and the property adjacent to the existing church, the expansion was possible.

In 1911 the firm of Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson was chosen to design the church. The firm was chosen because they specialized in Gothic architecture. In November 1912, the parish accepted plans for the new church, which would be attached to the north elevation of the existing church. The project was to be carried out under the supervision of Ralph Adams Cram.¹⁹

When St. Paul's was constructed the windows were of plain glass in a diamond pane and it was hoped that stained glass could be installed when funding became available. In 1919 the first of three stained glass memorial windows were installed. The window was dedicated to Mr. & Mrs. George W. Neal. In 1920 the George H. Hartley window was dedicated and soon followed by the William H. Summer window, all of which were located along the Washington Street side of the church. It is unknown who the artist was that did these windows, however, credit has been given to Donald McDonald for creating the angel window located at the north end of the west aisle.²⁰ This window, along with Rev. Huntington's memorial window, was moved from the original church.²¹ In 1951-52, Wilbur H. Burnham Studios in Boston created a few of the remaining windows. Burnham's windows continued the high standard of Gothic Revival design and craftsmanship. (photo #8)

From the moment the church was finished it thrived as a social center for the community. During the early 1900s, St. Paul's gained widespread attention for its fine choirs. Boys and young men joined the choir at St. Paul's even though they were communicants at other churches.²² The women of the church held parish fairs and socials, which helped purchase a new organ and update the interior of the church over the years. During World War I, St. Paul's was the first church in New England to form a service unit of approximately forty women to be instructed about American preparedness.²³ During World War II, the parish corresponded and sent gifts to local area servicemen overseas.

(continued)

¹⁷ *St. Paul's Church and Parish, 1867-1967*...23

¹⁸ Nilsson, 1.

¹⁹ *St. Paul's Church and Parish, 1867-1967*...24.

²⁰ Lyn Hovey, "Restoration Prioritization and Survey of Stained Glass Windows at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Malden, MA," 2000.

²¹ Anthony Dickinson, interview by Geoffrey E. Melhuish, 2001.

²² *St. Paul's Church and Parish, 1867-1967*, 38.

²³ *Ibid*, 26.

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~~At its peak in the 1940s and 50s the church had a congregation of approximately 500 people.²⁴~~

More recently, during the 1980s, a feeding program for the homeless and needy began. A volunteer group called "Cooks for Christ" staffed this weekly event. The dinner gained much local attention and many of the other churches wanted to join in, growing from one dinner a week to four, with over twenty-four groups assisting in the preparation. The program was renamed "Bread of Life" and comprised a full-time staff headed by Thomas Feagley. In addition, St. Paul's is the New England headquarters of the Refugee Immigration Ministry, dedicated to the legal right of legal immigrants.²⁵

The present church membership has dropped to about 220, but they remain an active congregation. Services are provided to the neighboring Chinese community and support is given to missionaries through the church's own missionary program at various times.

ARCHITECTURE AND STAINED GLASS

St. Paul's is an excellent example of Neo-Gothic (or Modern Gothic) ecclesiastical architecture and significant for its association with the prominent Boston architectural firm of Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson, as well as the stained glass studios of Wilbur Herbert Burnham. The Neo-Gothic style was a part of the Academic Architecture that was occurring in the United States around the turn of the 20th century. "Academic" can be defined as referring to a way of handling earlier styles of architecture, refining and correcting them according to rules or attitudes learned "academically."

Ralph Adams Cram, the foremost American church architect of the early 20th century, largely promulgated the Neo-Gothic style. Cram opened an office in Boston in 1899 with Charles Francis Wentworth after studying architecture in Boston and in Europe. Together they determined that Gothic architecture was the most appropriate architecture for American Christian churches. Their design intention was to avoid copying Gothic churches of the 17th century, but instead to work with historical forms and principles and interweave modern elements. Cram followed in the footsteps of the Oxford movement in Europe, and was trying to reform ecclesiastical architecture in the United States. The Oxford Movement began in Oxford, England in 1833 and was a religious revival within the Church of England that emphasized the catholic origins of the church. There was a belief that the Church of England was more than a merely human institution because divine authority had created the Catholic Church. This movement began to fade in the 1850s, but the religious revival brought about a renewed interest in theology and church history and inspired new artistic achievements in ecclesiastical music and architecture among other things. Gothic architecture had traditionally been a symbol of the Catholic Church and this reform brought about a renewed interest in the Gothic style. In his book, *Church Building: A Study of the Principles of Architecture in their Relation to The Church*, Cram states

²⁴ Dickinson interview

²⁵ Dickinson interview.

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that to build a church properly it is necessary to build it as Gothic; select an architect who believes in the Church and sympathizes with her, who understands Gothic as a living, not as an historical style; and build a little now and build it right.²⁶ Cram designed many Neo-Gothic churches across the United States and his most notable commission was for the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine in New York City. Cram redesigned the nave and west front of the church, a structure still unfinished, and originally planned as the world's largest cathedral. Cram's church buildings in the Boston area include All Saints' Church in Dorchester, the First Universalist Church in Somerville, and Grace Church in Lawrence (all NR).

Ralph Adams Cram said that churches should be of brick or stone with simple plans and mass. St. Paul's was designed as a simple rectangle, fairly typical of many of the Gothic Revival churches designed by the Cram firm in the early 20th century. The entire building was clad with a buff colored stone. The Gothic ornamentation included the pointed arch entrance doors and windows and the parapet gabled roof. On the interior, the open web raised-chord trusses have pointed arch bottoms that mimic a vault.

For the stained glass and fittings of his churches, Cram selected talented artisans, including Wilbur H. Burnham and Charles J. Connick, the most prominent practitioners for the Gothic Revival glass at the time. Cram's architecture called for decorative leaded windows to compliment the churches. Burnham, like Connick, was an advocate of the medieval stained glass tradition and this philosophy was very much compatible with Cram's. Wilbur H. Burnham is well known for his nave and transept windows at Cleveland's Episcopal Trinity Cathedral, the central window of the apse at Washington's National Cathedral (in combination with Joseph G. Reynolds), and the five great nave windows and five clerestory windows in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. Burnham was born in Boston in 1887. In 1908, while attending the Massachusetts College of Art, his work was shown to Harry Goodhue, a talented designer in Cambridge, and Burnham was invited to apprentice with Goodhue during the summers. Burnham stayed at the studio until 1916, and went on to work for Horace J. Phipps for two years and Walter G. Bell for two more years.

In 1920, the three – Phipps, Bell, and Burnham – combined forces and set up a joint studio at 65 Bedford Street, Boston. This arrangement last for three years, until Phipps and Bell formed independent studios and Burnham took a tour of Europe with his family. While overseas, Burnham traveled to many of the great cathedrals and sketched many of the stained glass windows. His studies demonstrated the balance of primary colors and the predominate use of red and blue as well as the importance of unity among multiple windows.²⁷ In addition, the pieces of

(continued)

²⁶ Ralph Adams Cram, *Church Building: A Study of the Principles of Architecture in their Relation to The Church* (Boston, 1901).

²⁷ Norman Temme, "The Burnham's" A Story of Outstanding Achievement," *Stained Glass Quarterly*, Winter 1982/1983, 366.

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glass were kept small and all figurers were stylized, never representational. The windows of St. Paul's exemplify these qualities.

Upon his return to America, Burnham founded his own studio, listed in the 1925 Boston City Directory at 168 Danforth Street. His first commission was for a building designed by Ralph Adams Cram. Cram was so impressed with quality of Burnham's work, that he kept Burnham busy for the rest of his life incorporating Burnham's windows into many of his churches.²⁸ In 1930 Burnham received the Gold Medal at the Boston Tercentenary Art Expo and in 1937 the Studio received the Diplome De Medaille D'Argent in Paris.²⁹ In addition, Burnham served as president of the Stained Glass Association of America from 1938-41. In the late 1930s Burnham's son, Wilbur Jr. joined his father's studio. The elder Burnham died in 1974, and due to failing heath, Wilbur Jr. put the studio up for sale in 1982.³⁰ When the studio closed, the Smithsonian Institution designated it as one of the four studios most deserving of having their works preserved. The other studios so included were the Charles J. Connick Associates, Nicola D'Ascenzo, and Reynolds, Francis, and Rohnstock Studios.³¹

St. Paul's Parish Church retains its architectural integrity and remains relatively unaltered from the time of construction. The property is significant for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics that define the Neo-Gothic Revival style of architecture in form, mass, proportion and ornamentation.

Archaeological Significance

Additional documentary research combined with archaeological testing can contribute valuable information on patterns of land use on the property prior to construction of the existing church and earlier attached 1871 structure. Since little information is known about the structure demolished for construction of the 1913 Church, the significance of potential structural remains from the building is unknown. Any archaeological evidence that survives from an earlier structure and related outbuildings can potentially contribute information related to the buildings date of construction, its function, architectural style, and methods of construction. This

(continued)

²⁸ *Ibid*, 366.

²⁹ "Burnham, W.H. (1887-1974)," *Stained Glass Quarterly*, Winter 1973/74, 56.

³⁰ The files of the studio were not sold at this time; they were donated to the Smithsonian Archives of American Art. The Burnham Studio Records (ca. 1904-1980) contain many project files, correspondence, photographs, watercolor studies, and the studio's administrative records.

³¹ Temme, 366.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

St. Paul's Parish Church
Malden (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8/9 Page 7/1

information may contribute data related to 19th (or earlier) century patterns of settlement in the neighborhood and town. Detailed analysis of the contents from occupational-related features may also contribute significant information relating to the social, cultural and economic lives of local inhabitants and Malden's residents during the building's period of occupation, probably the 19th century. This information may contribute a greater understanding of the local community that formed Saint Paul's Parish.

(end)

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(end)

St. Paul's Parish Church
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 329160 4699580
Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tobin N. Tracey, Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2001

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name St. Paul's Parish

street & number 26 Washington St. telephone 781-324-9544

city or town Malden state MA zip code 02148

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**St. Paul's Parish Church
Malden (Middlesex), MA**

Section number 10 Page 1
~~photo~~

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

St. Paul's Parish is located on the south side of Florence Street at its intersection with Washington Street in Malden, Massachusetts. The nominated property occupies an approximately 11,200 square foot lot and is bordered to the north by Florence Street, to the east by Washington Street, to the south by Heath Court, and to the west by an asphalt parking lot.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses all land historically known as St. Paul's Parish. The property includes the church and grounds.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Geoffrey E. Melhuish, February, 2001
Negatives at Turk Tracey & Larry Architects, Portland, ME

1. View southwest of St. Paul's church and grounds.
2. View west of St. Paul's church,
3. View northwest, showing south and east elevations of Parish House
4. View southeast of St. Paul's church
5. View south of principal elevation
6. Sanctuary looking south
7. Aisle looking southeast
8. Aisle stained glass window looking east.

(end)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY St. Paul's Parish Church
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 9/14/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/25/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/09/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/30/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01001199

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



01001199
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

St. Paul's Parish Church
Malden (Middlesex) MA

Section number 10 Page 1

The coordinates originally provided for St. Paul's Parish Church were 19 329160 4699580. The correct location is 0.37 miles SE of this point at **19 329580 4699160** (North American Datum 1927).

Corrected April 2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY St. Paul's Parish Church
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01001199

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 20, 2011

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Additional Documentation (Technical corrections of UTM's)

In the process of mapping National Register nominations for our GIS database, we have identified errors in UTM coordinates for 23 properties. The errors vary from a few hundred feet to hundreds of miles, often due to transposition of numbers.

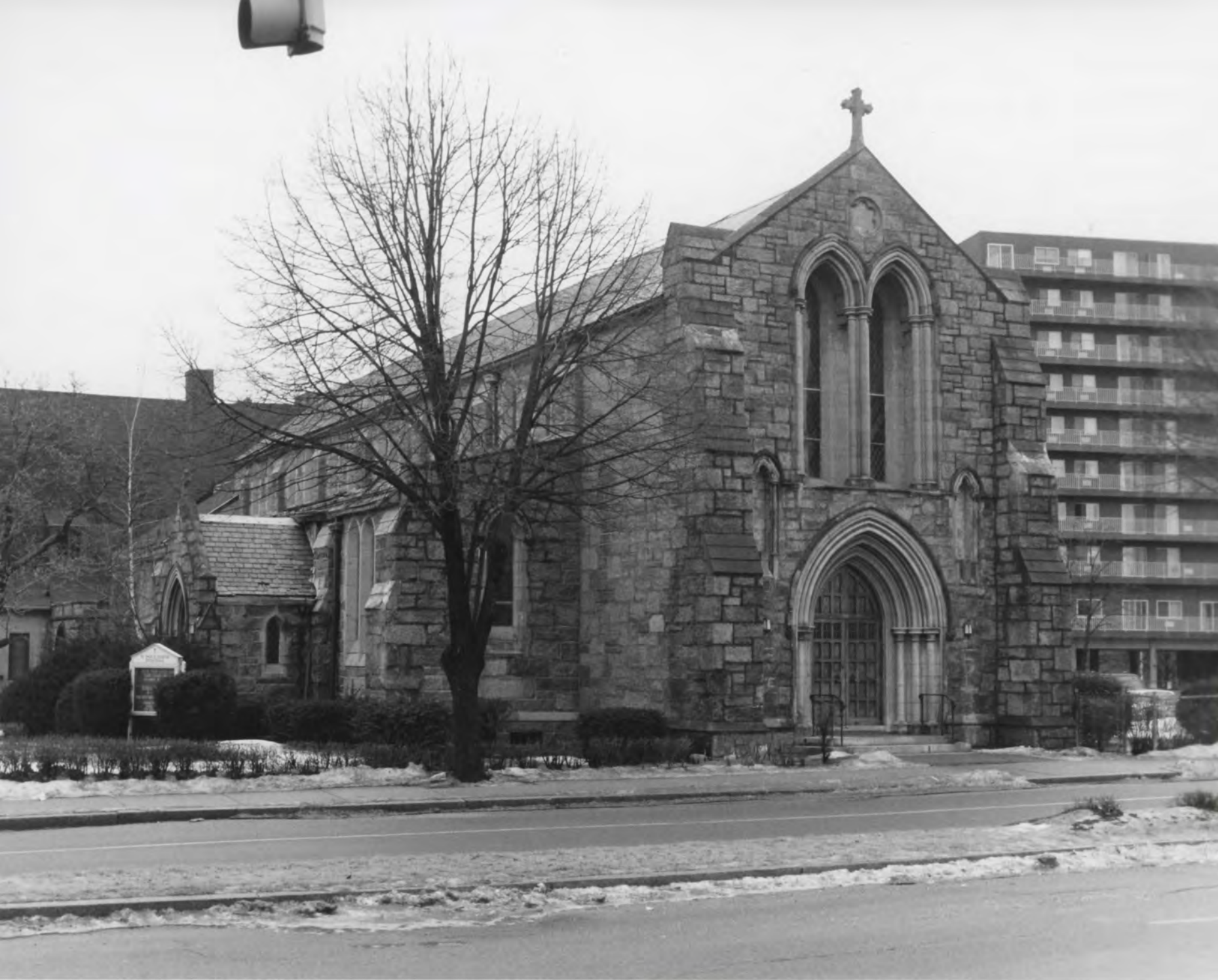
As recommended by Edson Beall, we are enclosing a continuation sheet for each of the nominations. Please let me know if you need more information in order to correct your records.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures



St. Pauls Parish

Middlesex County, MA

Geoffrey E Melhus

2/6/2001

TURK TRACEY & LARRY ARCHITECTS

92 EXCHANGE ST. PORTLAND ME 04101

VIEW SOUTHWEST OF PARISH & GROUNDS

photo #1



ST. PAULS PARISH
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MA
GEOFFREY E MELLISH
2/6/2001

TOM TRACEY & LARRY ARCHITECTS
92 EXCHANGE ST. PORTLAND ME 04101
VIEW WEST OF PARISH

photo #2



ST. PAUL'S PARISH

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MA

GEORGE E. MELLOR

2/6/2001

TUCK TRACY & LARRY ARCHITECTS

92 EXCHANGE ST, PORTLAND ME 04101

VIEW SOUTHWEST OF ST PAUL'S : GROUNDS

1 OF 8



St. Paul's Parish

Middlesex County, MA

Geoffrey E. Melhuish

2/6/2001

TURK TRACEY & LARRY ARCHITECTS

92 EXCHANGE ST, PORTLAND ME 04101

VIEW WEST OF ST. PAUL'S

2 OF 8



ST. PAULS PARISH

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MA

GEOFFREY E MELLORIS

2/6/2001

TURN TRACEY ? LARRY ARCHITECTS

92 EXCHANGE ST. PORTLAND ME 04101

VIEW NORTHWEST OF ST. PAUL'S

30F 8



ST. PAUL'S PARISH
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MA
GEOFFREY E. MELHUIS
2/16/2001

TURK TRUCKY: LARRY ARCHITECTS
92 EXCHANGE ST. PORTLAND ME 04101
VIEW SOUTHEAST OF ST PAULS
4 OF 8



St. Paul's Parish
Middlesex County, MA
Jeffrey E. Melhuish
2/6/2001

TURK TRACEY & LARRY ARCHITECTS
92 EXCHANGE ST. PORTLAND, ME 04101
VIEW SOUTH OF PRINCIPAL ELEVATION
5 OF 8



Sr. Pauls Parish

Middlesex County, MA

Geoffrey E. Mellicham

2/6/2001

TURK TRACEY & LARRY ARCHITECTS

92 EXCHANGE ST, PORTLAND ME 04101

STRUCTURE looking South

6 of 8



Sr. Paul's PARISH

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MA

GEORGE E. MELIKIAN

2/6/2001

TUCK TRACEY & LARRY ARCHITECTS

92 EXCHANGE ST. PORTLAND ME 04101

Aisle looking SOUTHEAST.

7 of 8



IN RESURRECTIONE



IN ASCENSIONE



IN PENTECOSTE



IN PENTECOSTE

ST. PAULS PARISH

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MA

~~GEORGE~~ B. MELVIN

2/6/2007

TURK TRACY & LARRY ARCHITECTS

92 EXCHANGE ST, PORTLAND ME 04101

AISLE STAINED GLASS looking EAST

8 of 8



ST PAUL'S. EPIS. CH. 42071-D1-TM-025
MALDEN (MIDDLESEX) MA

Boston North

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1985 X51008

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS-NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985.
Supersedes Boston North and Lexington 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1971.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 13272 (1982).
This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19.
10,000-foot grid ticks toward Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum.
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

ST PAUL'S
MALDEN
MIDDLESEX
COUNTY
MA

Boston North
QUAD
SCALE 1:25,000
ZONE 19
N: 46° 19' 50"
E: 71° 01' 00"

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet			1	2	3
1	3.2808			4	5	
2	6.5616					
3	9.8424					
4	13.1232					
5	16.4040			6	7	8
6	19.6848					
7	22.9656					
8	26.2464					
9	29.5272					
10	32.8080					

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (IGN and 1983 magnetic declination) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.

1 Billerica
2 Reading
3 Salem
4 Maynard
5 Lynn
6 Framingham
7 Boston South
8 Hull

ISBN 0-607-23443-1

9 780607 234435

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road; trail	
Route marker: Interstate; U. S. State	
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; bound section corner	
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	
Range, township, section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, located tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery; grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Windmill; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or ore	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
Parental lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

BOSTON NORTH, MASSACHUSETTS

42071-D1-TM-025

1985



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

August 8, 2001

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

St. Paul's Parish Church, 26 Washington Street, Malden (Middlesex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Tobin Tracey, consultant
Barbara Tolstrup, Malden Historical Commission
Richard Howard, Mayor, City of Malden
Timothy Glynn, Planning Board Chair