

660

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

RECEIVED 413

APR 28 1995

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 Trinity Episcopal Church

other names/site number Trinity Church

2. Location

street & number 131 West Emerson Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Melrose

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 02176

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.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

4/24/95

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

Edson B. Beall

Entered in the National Register Date of Action 5/26/95

Trinity Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Middlesex County, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(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	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: church; church school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: church; church school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle Style

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: English

Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Concrete

walls Granite, Wood Shingle, Stucco

roof Slate, Asphalt, Rubber

other

Narrative Description

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1Trinity Episcopal Church
Melrose, (Middlesex County)
MassachusettsINTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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7. DESCRIPTION

Trinity Episcopal Church is located 7 miles north of Boston in the city of Melrose, Massachusetts. Set on the northeastern corner of West Emerson and Tremont Streets on a level lot of less than one acre (.865 acre), the church is set back approximately 40 feet from West Emerson Street and 190 feet from Tremont Street. On the westerly side, there is a paved parking lot which separates the church from Tremont Street. Landscape features are limited to several large pine and ash trees, as well as some mature shrubbery located around the entrance.

The area in which Trinity Church is located contains a mix of residential and commercial buildings dating from the mid-19th to the early 20th century. Specifically, to the east and north are residential properties while across West Emerson and Tremont Streets, to the south and west, are residential and commercial properties. To the east, at 63 West Emerson Street, is the 1904 Melrose Public Library. The Neoclassical-style Melrose Public Library was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

Located about 600 feet to the north of the church is Ell Pond, which covers approximately 30 acres. The site of the church property is about ten feet above the pond level.

Although technically considered one building, the church is comprised of the 1886 church, an attached 1936 parish house, and a large 1956 addition to the parish house. Constructed in 1886, in the English Revival style, Trinity Church was designed by noted architect Charles Brigham, of the Boston architectural firm of Sturgis & Brigham. The builders for the church were Miller & Ladd, also of Boston.

The church building is a high single story with a full basement and a bell tower rising to a height of three stories. The parish house consists of a basement and first floor; the addition also includes a basement and single floor.

The church rises from a stone foundation to a steeply pitched, slate-covered gable roof. Wall material for the church consist of a mixture of pink, black, and gray granite from a Gloucester quarry. Window trim and surrounds are a dark green granite quarried from Lynnfield.

The south elevation, or main facade, of the church features an arched projecting gabled entrance portico. Set on raised granite walls projecting from the building are small colonnades of turned columns supporting the gabled entrance portico. The gable features an intricate design, which also can be found in the other gables of the church. To the east of the

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Trinity Episcopal Church
Melrose, (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 2

entrance portico, in the middle of the south elevation, is a projecting bay, which on the interior houses a small chapel. The lower half of the bay features three narrow, evenly spaced, stained-glass windows, set within green granite window surrounds. The gable of the bay features a half timbering pattern surrounding a large rectangular stained-glass window which rises to the peak of the gable. The vergeboard design is again present in this gable as well. The eastern corner of the south elevation features a bell tower with a conical spire. The bottom section of the tower is of the same granite as the rest of the church; the mid-section of the tower features the same half timbering found in the gables, as well as an arched, colonnaded openings around the bell, the tower is then capped with a slate-covered conical spire. Topping the spire is an iron-crested finial.

The tower continues around the corner to the east elevation. There are two secondary entrances located at the base of the tower, one on the south side and one on the east side. Also on the east elevation is a projecting curved bay, which houses the apse on the interior. The bay features small rectangular stained glass windows, which are set beneath the slate covered curving roofline. Adjacent to the bay is an entrance to the 1956 parish house addition.

The 1956 addition is relatively simple and utilitarian in design and does not detract from the architectural magnitude of the church or the 1936 parish house. Set on a concrete foundation, the low single-story addition features a stucco exterior finish and sets of windows with simple surrounds. Windows in the addition are a variety of nine-over-six and six-over-six. By providing unobstructed views of the steeply pitched gables of the church and parish house, the flat rubber roof of the addition further illustrates the minimal impact the addition has on the rest of the building.

On the north elevation, the 1956 addition connects with the original 1936 wood-shingled parish house. Designed in the Shingle Style, the 1936 parish house compliments the rustic English Revival design of the 1886 church. The 1936 parish house was designed by Boston architect and parish member William H. Smith. The contractor for the parish house was Malcolm Fillmore, also a parish member.

Rising from a granite foundation, the wood-shingle parish house also rises to a steeply pitched gable roof. However, unlike the church, the steeply pitched gable roof of the parish house is covered with asphalt shingles rather than slate. Detailing on the north elevation of the parish house is limited to a secondary entrance with a simple door surround, and a window that appears to have been added later. The most interesting details of the parish house are the flaring shingles found in the first three rows of shingles.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Trinity Episcopal Church
Melrose, (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts****Section number** 7 **Page** 3

The west elevation of the parish house projects out further than the church building. Located below the gable of the parish house are three sets of evenly spaced windows. The windows to the left and right contain eight-over-eight divided lights, while the center paired windows contain six-over-six divided lights, topped with a Gothic arched fanlight. All windows are set within a simple surround. In the gable of the west elevation of the parish house is more half timbering detail, in this case surrounding a center vent. Unlike the church, the parish house gables do not contain vergeboard detailing.

On the south side of the parish house is a slightly projecting entrance. The west side of the entrance contains six-over-six divided lights, set within a simple surround.

Like the west elevation of the parish house, the west elevation of the church also features a gable end. The west elevation of the church features three Gothic-style arched stained-glass windows, arranged in a tripartite order of a center window flanked by two smaller ones. In the gable of the west elevation of the church is again more half timbering, in this case surrounding a trefoil-shaped stained-glass window. The gable features the same vergeboard detail found elsewhere on the church.

The roof of the building includes two chimneys. The parish house heating chimney passes through the vestibule roof adjacent to the apse. The sanctuary heating chimney passes through the roof west of the apse.

The full basement under the church is used for storage and houses the facility's heating system. The full basements of the parish house and addition are used for Sunday School classes and offices. The main floors of the latter are used for offices, assembly hall, kitchen, chapel, and church parlor. A thrift shop also occupies the basement rooms of the addition, except for a small room used for a food pantry.

The interior of the church is cruciform in shape, with nave and chancel, and a small chapel in the half transept on the south side of the building. The roof trusses are natural wood and extend over the nave and chapel areas. The pews are oak and are placed with a center aisle and two side aisles. The walls above the dark stained wainscoting are painted off-white, as are the walls in the chancel and chapel.

In the front of the interior of the church are three Gothic arches. One is over the organ screen. The one in the center is over the chancel steps, and the one on the right is a small Gothic arch over the entrance to the sacristy.

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**United States Department of the Interior
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**Trinity Episcopal Church
Melrose, (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts**

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Supporting one of trusses on the southerly wall of the church is a carved stone from the remains of Melrose Abbey in Melrose, Scotland, which was presented to the church by James C. Herdman, minister of Melrose Parish in Melrose, Scotland, and installed here during construction in 1886. Melrose Abbey was originally built in the year 1136, only to be destroyed in an English invasion two centuries later. It was rebuilt in the later part of the 14th century and seriously damaged again one hundred years later and never rebuilt.

In 1933, Thomas Hawley, the then Senior Warden of the Parish, and Henry D. Turner, another parishioner, both of English parentage, transformed the transept of the church building into what was named St. Mary's Chapel, after the chapel in Melrose Abbey, Scotland. Both were skilled craftsmen and the carved screens in the Chapel follow the design of those in Dunster Parish Church in England.

In 1991, some changes were made in the chancel to incorporate a new freestanding altar. The original altar was cut back to decrease the width. The altar rail was removed and replaced with a new altar rail extending across the nave of the chancel steps. New choir stalls were installed perpendicular to the center line of the church. The organ console was moved from the nave to the chancel.

The only major nonhistoric alteration to the building since its original construction is the addition, to the parish house, which, as discussed above, has only a minimal impact on the buildings architectural significance.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the church property or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. The physical characteristics of the property, level terrace and close proximity to Ell Pond indicates favorable locational criteria for prehistoric sites. In general, however, the potential for significant archaeological survivals, either prehistoric or historic is low because of the small size of the parcel (0.865 acres) and church/parish house construction which included basement structures and covered much of the lot.

(end)

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

SOCIAL HISTORY

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1886 - 1945

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

BRIGHAM, CHARLES (church)

SMITH, WILLIAM (parish house)

COLLENS, WILLIS, & BECHONERT (1956 addition)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Melrose Public Library

Trinity Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Middlesex County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre (.865 acre)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	329860	4702640		3.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
2.			4.			
Zone	Easting	Northing	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 Robert W. Graham, Melrose Historical Commission, and Douglas J. Kelleher, Preservation Planner, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 1995

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 Trinity Episcopal Church

street & number 131 West Emerson Street telephone _____

city or town Melrose state MA zip code 02176

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Trinity Episcopal Church
Melrose, (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Trinity Episcopal Church meets National Register Criterion A for its social history and associations with the development of the city of Melrose, and Criterion C as a complex which includes a well-preserved late 19th century English Revival style church and an attached Shingle Style parish house. The Trinity Episcopal Church is of local significance. The period of significance is from 1886, when the cornerstone was laid, until 1945, to reflect the significant role the church continues to play within the community.

The first settlement within present city boundaries occurred as early as 1650 when Melrose was part of Malden, an adjacent city. Despite this early settlement date, there was only sparse activity until the early 1800s. The primary transportation and development route was on a north-south axis along what continues to be Main Street. In the early 1800s, the agricultural economy was supplemented by shoemaking, which became the only significant industry for Melrose with the 1883-1884 construction of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company. With the arrival of the railroad in 1845, came a wave of suburban residential development. The town was incorporated in 1850. By 1899, when Melrose became a city, it had become a substantial northern residential suburb of Boston. Melrose continues to be a suburban city with many of its residents commuting either by car or by train to Boston.

Following the incorporation as a town in 1850, Melrose grew rapidly from a population of nearly 4,000 by 1875 to over 14,000 by 1905. With the exception of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, Melrose saw little industry and the commercial and civic center remained on Main Street.

Located west of Main Street, the church is set on the corner of West Emerson and Tremont Streets near the railroad station. West Emerson Street is a main thoroughfare between Main Street (the old Reading Road), the railroad station, and the old Stone Road. Most of the houses on the street were constructed during the late 1800s and reflect a variety of Victorian styles.

The growth of the steam railroad system locally and statewide led to new housing developments in many areas in the 1880s. Thus, existing parishes were growing along with the growth in population, and new parishes were being established in many areas. The members and clergy of Trinity Church played a prominent part in the establishment of Episcopal parishes in surrounding areas, particularly Malden, Wakefield, and Saugus.

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

**Trinity Episcopal Church
Melrose, (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts**

Section number 8 **Page** 2

Trinity Church was the first Episcopal Church to be built in the Melrose area. Services were first held in a private home on Lake Avenue on April 13, 1856. As the parish grew in size, services were later held in several local halls.

It soon became apparent that a permanent home was needed; accordingly, in 1859, the parishioners began to think in terms of their own church building, and at a meeting on June 1, 1859, the Building Committee reported that \$1,415 had been subscribed for a lot on West Emerson Street about 190 feet east of Tremont Street, which was owned by Webster and Company. Webster and Company agreed to sell the lot to the parish for \$1,000 and to donate \$400 toward the cost of the building to be erected there. On that basis, the parish voted to authorize the purchase of the lot.

Plans for the new building were prepared by W. Thomas Sears, a Boston architect, and were approved at a parish meeting on September 13, 1859. Thomas M. McKay Company of South Reading started construction shortly thereafter. The building was completed in the spring of 1860 and dedicated on Easter Sunday, April 8, 1860. The one-story, timberframe building cost about \$2,800, and measured 39 x 64 feet in dimension. Several months later, horse sheds were built to the rear of the church. The purchase of the lot did not include the lot at the immediate corner of West Emerson and Tremont Street (the site of the current parking lot). Later, in 1925, the lot was purchased from the Page Family, who had come into possession after the death of the Websters. The threat of selling the vacant lot to a developer for a commercial enterprise forced the parish to act quickly.

The parish continued to grow through the 1870s and 1880s; as a result the need for expanded church school facilities became evident. Therefore, in 1885, a one-story, freestanding, frame building was constructed to the north end of the church. The cost of the building was \$3,000.

Catherine Louis Tyler was a prominent and active member of the parish, and following her death in 1885, she left in her will \$10,000 for the construction of a "stone church" to replace the existing 1860 timber frame structure. With the need for better and larger facilities, the parish decided to proceed with her wishes for a new building. Charles Brigham, of the Boston architectural firm Sturgis and Brigham, drafted some plans for a new building with a construction estimate of more than double Miss Tyler's gift. Whereupon, Miss Tyler's surviving family members agreed to make up of the difference. The final cost of the new church was \$28,000.

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Melrose, (Middlesex County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3

Charles Brigham (d. 1925), was a noted Boston architect in the late 19th and early 20th century. In partnership with John Sturgis (Sturgis & Brigham), Brigham was active in designing a number of public buildings in Boston and elsewhere. Trinity Church is the only known local example of Charles Brigham's work. Examples of his work include the Fairhaven Public Library of 1893 (NR 1986), Fairhaven Town Hall of 1894 (NR 1981) and the Fairhaven High School of 1905 (NR 1981). In a later period (1905-1909), Brigham collaborated with the firm of Coveney & Bisbee in the plans for the Christian Science (Mother Church) in Boston.

Construction for the church started on July 31, 1886, and the cornerstone was laid on September 28, 1886. The church was dedicated by the Bishop of the Diocese on June 21, 1887. The contractor for the construction of the building was Miller and Ladd, then at 166 Devonshire Street, Boston.

The timber frame Sunday School building which had been completed the previous year remained in place and continued in use. The new church was constructed on the site of the 1860 church, and actually incorporated portions of the original foundation in the new building.

Before the new building was constructed, the old timber frame church was sold to the Benson Coal Company for \$225 and moved about 300 feet to their coalyards on the west side of Tremont Street, where it was used for the storing of hay and later for horse stables. The old church was later destroyed by fire in 1938, but several of the designed tiles from the chancel floor were recovered after the fire and were embedded in the stucco covering of the south wall of the 1956 church addition.

In 1911, a substantial addition to the Sunday School building was completed at a cost of \$5,000, and at that time, the building (then referred to as the parish house) was joined to the church and a connecting door installed. On January 16, 1936, the parish house was completely destroyed by fire, which necessitated temporarily renting outside quarters for church school classes. With the fire insurance company recovery and financial help from several sources, a new large one-story parish house was constructed and was completed in January 1937. William H. Smith with a Boston architectural firm was the architect for the 1936 parish house, and Malcolm Fillmore, the contractor (both were members of the parish).

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**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
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**Trinity Episcopal Church
Melrose, (Middlesex County)
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Due to continued growth of the church school, a large, new addition to the existing parish house was completed in January 1956. This addition encompassed ground floor and basement church school classrooms, administrative office, a church parlor, and a large Children's Chapel. The total cost of the 1956 addition totaled \$140,000, and was paid for with money raised by the parish. Collens, Willis and Bechonert of Boston, Massachusetts, were the architects for the 1956 parish house addition, and Hollett Building Trust of Wakefield, were the contractors.

While Melrose experienced the construction of many Shingle Style residences at the turn of the century, few residences or institutional buildings were constructed in the English Revival style; thereby, further supporting the buildings architectural significance as a unique architectural style in the city.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Trinity Episcopal Church
Melrose, (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

Section number 9, 10 Page 1, 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Melrose Historical Commission, with Gretchen Schuler, editor, "Melrose Public Library National Register nomination", Boston, MA 1988.

Goss, Elbridge H., The History of Melrose, City of Melrose, 1902.

Kemp, Edwin C., Melrose, Massachusetts 1900-1950, Fiftieth Anniversary Committee, Melrose, MA, MA 1950.

Massachusetts Historical Commission, "MHC Reconnaissance Survey Report; Melrose", Boston, MA 1981.

Williams, Arnold W., A History of Trinity Episcopal Church, Melrose, MA 1982.

Withey, Henry F. & Elsie R., Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., Los Angeles, CA 1970.

(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

See attached Melrose assessor's maps C-9 and B-9.

Verbal Boundary Justification:

The property as nominated includes all the land historically associated with Trinity Episcopal Church, as achieved during the period of significance.

(end)

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Trinity Episcopal Church
Melrose, (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts**

Section number photos **Page** 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

The identification information listed below pertains to all photographs:

Photographed by: Robert W. Graham, Melrose Historical Commission

Date: 1992

Original negative at: Melrose Historical Commission
c/o Robert Graham
116 Conant Road
Melrose, MA 02176

Photo 1: South facade.

Photo 2: West facade.

Photo 3: West and south facades.

Photo 4: Southeast facade: tower, apse and 1956 addition.

Photo 5: Apse of 1886 church and 1956 addition.

Photo 6: Northeast facade, 1956 addition.

Photo 7: North facade, facing south: 1956 parish house on left & 1936 parish house on right.

Photo 8: West facade.

Photo 9: cornerstone.

Photo 10: 1993 chancel arrangement.

Photo 11: Alter, St. Mary's Chapel.

Photo 12: 1993 chancel arrangement.

Photo 13: Interior south wall showing Melrose Abbey stone and St. Mary's Chapel.

Photo 14: Carved stone from Melrose Abbey, Scotland.

Photo 15: Plaque below carved stone from Melrose Abbey, Scotland.

(end)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Trinity Episcopal Church

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 4/28/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/10/95
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/26/95 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/12/95
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95000660

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 5/26/95 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



Trinity Parish

Episcopal

MORNING PRAYER

HOLY COMMUNION

EVENING PRAYER

BAPTISM

TRINITY CHURCH
131 WEST EMERSON ST
MELROSE

ROBERT W. GRAMM
APRIL 1993 1992
Kodakulux
Processing Services
APRIL 1993

116 CONANT RD
MELROSE

NEGATIVE 21A OF 23

SOUTH FACADE

N

Kodakulux
Processing Services
APRIL 1993

N

Kodakulux
Processing Services
APRIL 1993

PHOTO # 1 of 15

PHOTO # 1 of 15



TRINITY CHURCH

131 WEST EMERSON

MELROSE, MASS.



N



N



ROBERT W GRAHAM

1992

116 CONANT RD

MELROSE

NEGATIVE 1 A OF 21

WEST FACADE

PHOTO #2 of 15

PHOTO #2 of 15



Trinity Parish
Church
1000 1st Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
Phone: 612-291-1234

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MELROSE, MASS



West & South Facade

PHOTO # 3 of 15

3



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MELNORSE, NVKSS



SOUTH EAST FACADE
TOWER, APSE & 1956 ADDITION

PHOTO # 4 of 15



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MELROSE, MASS



APSE OF 1886 CHURCH AND 1956 ADDITION

PHOTO # 5 of 15



THURGOOD EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MILROSE, MASS



N
NORTH EAST FACADE 1956 ADDITION

PHOTO # 6 of 15

6



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MELROSE, MASS



FACING SOUTH, NORTH FACADE
1956 PARISH HOUSE ON LEFT AND 1836
PARISH HOUSE ON RIGHT

PHOTO #7 of 15



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MELROSE, MASS



N



N

WEST FACADE

PHOTO # 8 of 15

8

A.D. 1886

TRINITY CHURCH
MELROSE
CORNER STONE



PHOTO # 9 of 13

2



TRINITY CHURCH
NEUROSE, MASS

NEW CHANCEL ARRANGEMENT 1793

N



N

PHOTO # 10 of 15

10



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MELROSE, MA

ALTAR ST MARY'S CHAPEL

PHOTO # 11 of 15



TRAINING TELESCOPIC CHAIR
MELORE, 1988



N



NEW CHANCE ARRANGEMENT 1993

PHOTO #12 of 15



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MELROSE, MASS



N



INTERIOR SOUTH WALL SHOWING MELROSE
ABBEEY STONE AND ST MARY'S ~~CHURCH~~ CHAPEL

PHOTO # 13 of 15



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MELROSE, MASS

CARVED STONE FROM MELROSE ABBEY SCOTLAND



N



N

PHOTO # 14 of 15

14



The above carved stone once formed a part
of the abbey church of

✠ SE-MARY ✠

Helrose. Scotland. built about
A.D. 1400.

It was obtained through the kind offices of
Alexander G. Simson Esq. Eldon Grove-Helrose
and the

Rev. James C. Frydman Helrose.
and presented to William H. Williams.
of this town. and by him to

GRINDY PARISH. A.D. 1886.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MELROSE, MASS

PLAQUE BELOW CARVED STONE FROM
MELROSE ABBEY, SCOTLAND

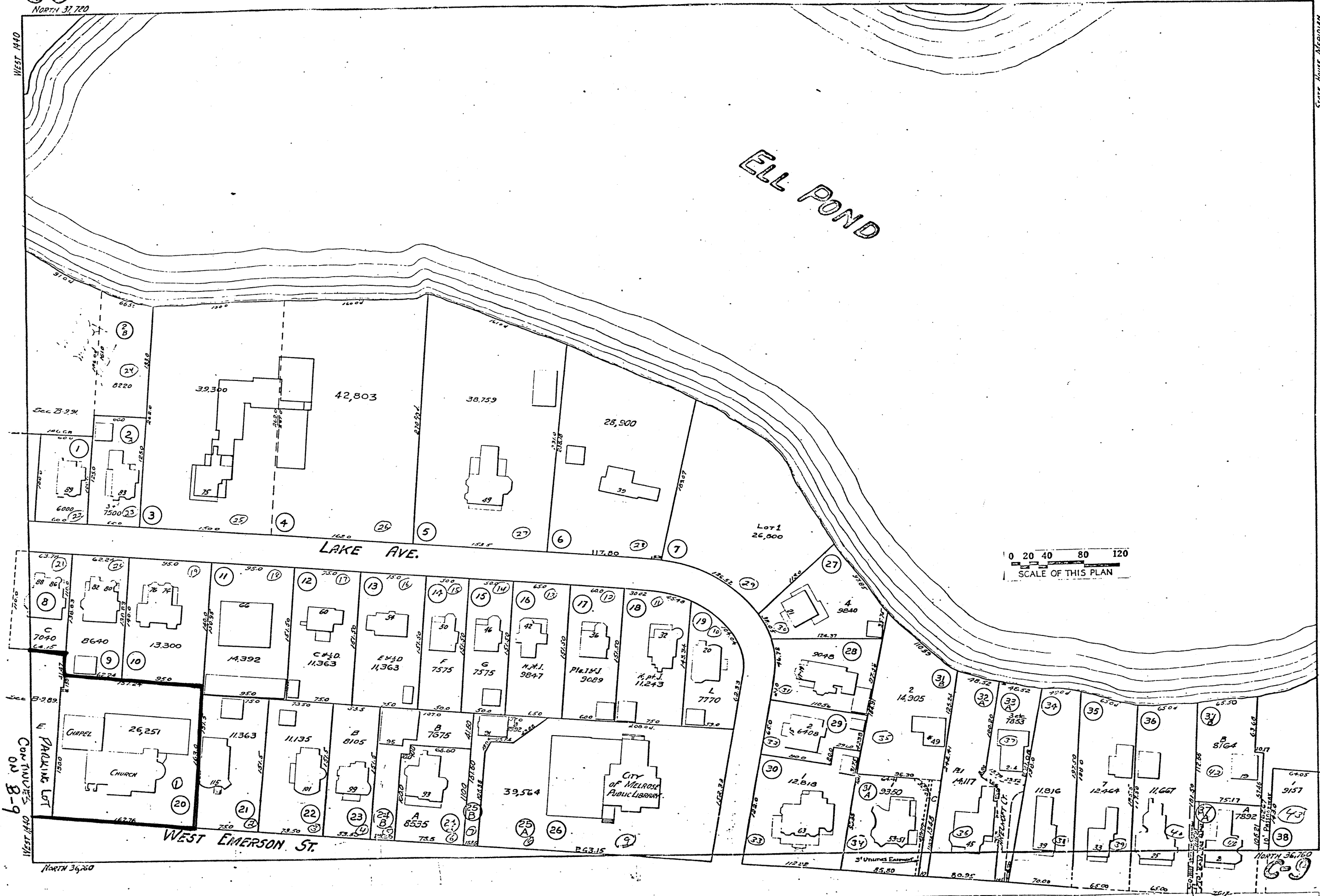


PHOTO # 15 of 15

15

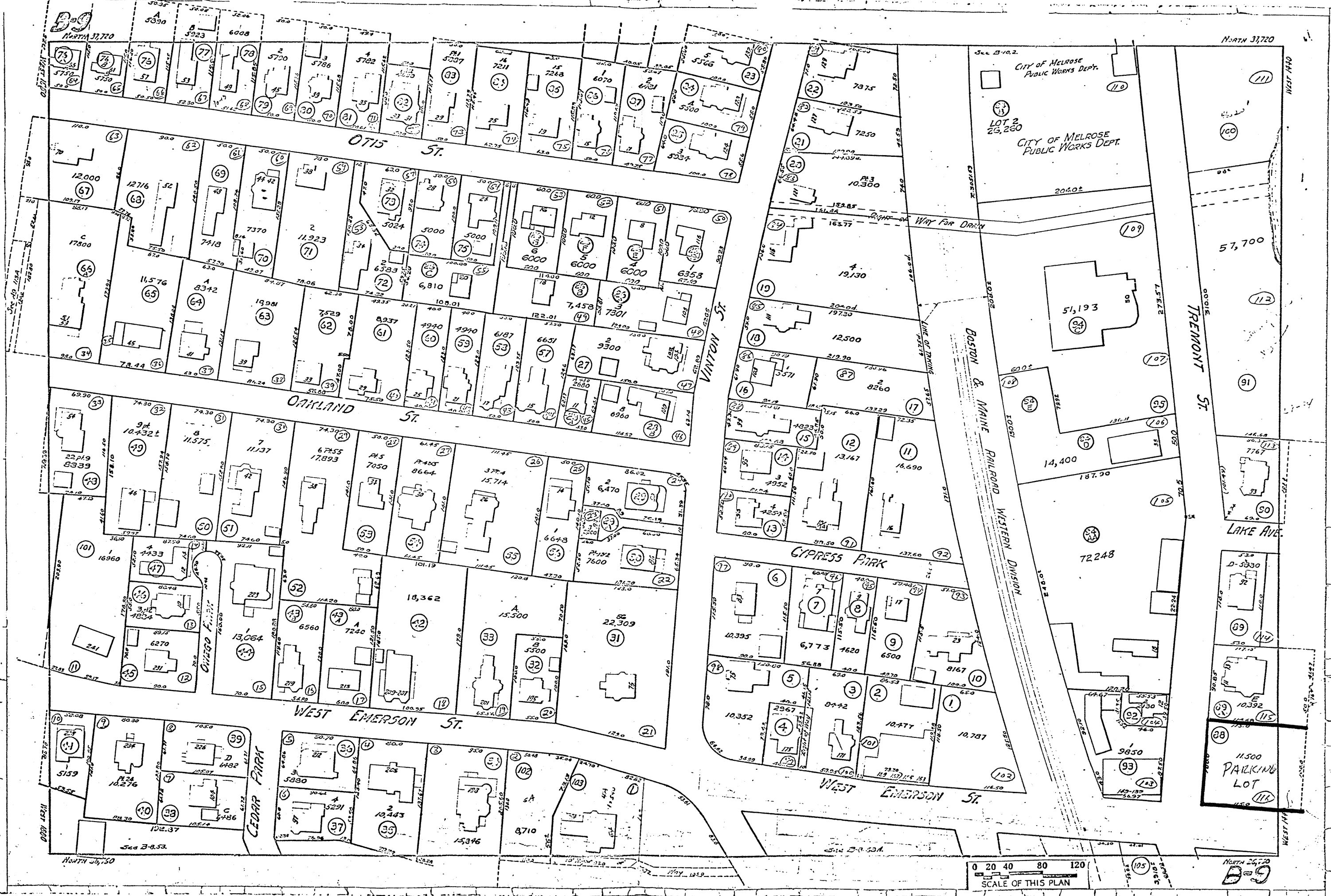
TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
131 WEST EMERSON STREET
MELROSE (MIDDLESEX COUNTY), MA

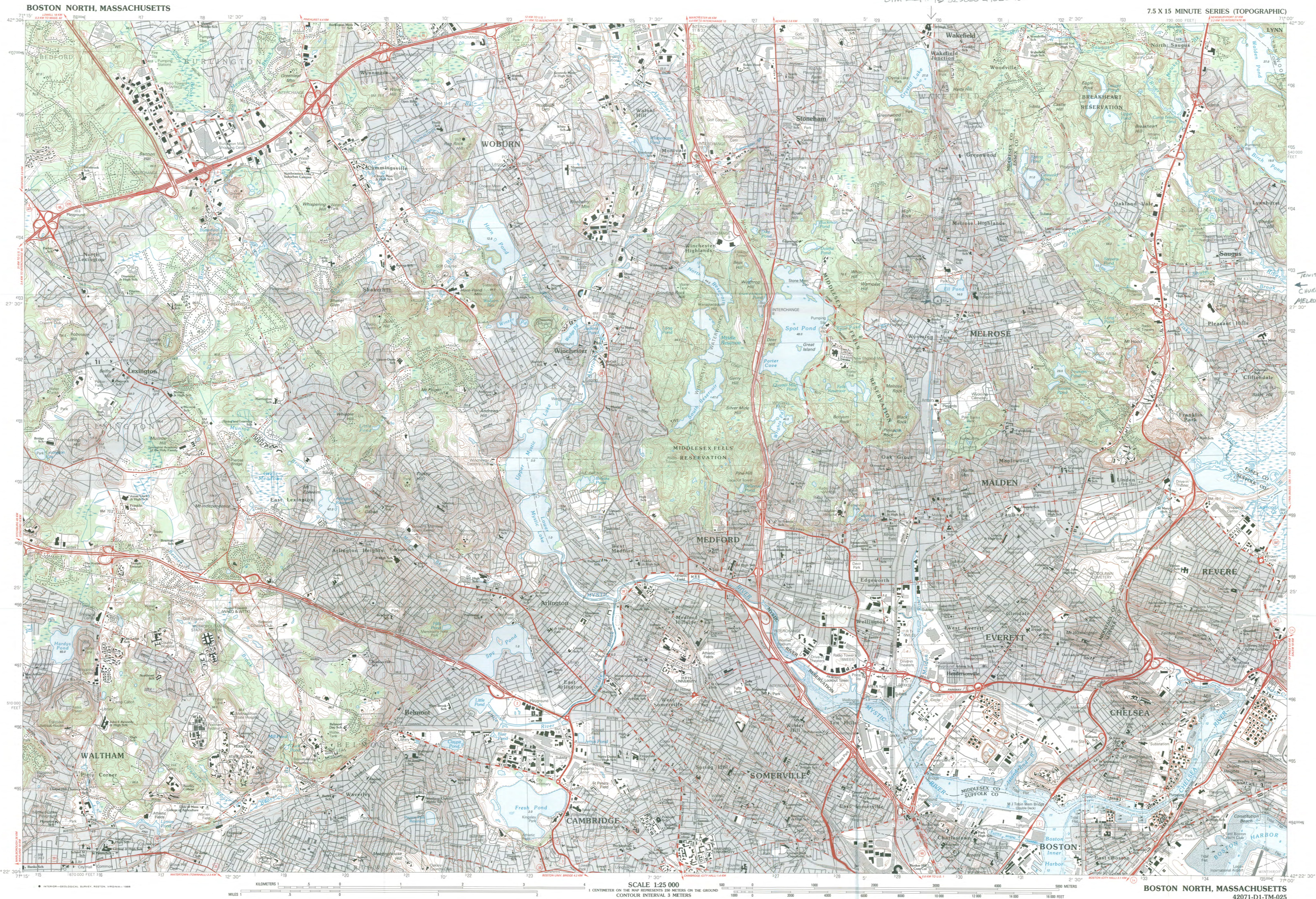
CITY OF MELROSE ASSESSORS MAP #C-9



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
131 WEST EMERSON STREET
MELROSE (MIDDLESEX COUNTY), MA

CITY OF MELROSE ASSESSORS MAP #B-9





TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MELROSE

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

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 based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum.
To place on the projected 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.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.5 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

UTM grid convergence (0.01 m per km) and magnetic declination (0.01 m per km). Diagram is approximate.

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	
6	7	8

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

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80205, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

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 gage, narrow gage
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; land 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
Well(s); water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine, levee, sand
Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate
Perennial 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



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission



April 24, 1995

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Trinity Episcopal Church, 131 West Emerson Street, Melrose (Middlesex County),
Massachusetts 02176.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 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: Trinity Episcopal Church
Mayor Richard Lyons, City of Melrose
Ruth Conti, Chairperson, Melrose Historical Commission
Robert Graham, Melrose Historical Commission
Dennis Kewy, Melrose Public Library