

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration FormNATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Melrose Public Library
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 63 West Emerson Street N/A not for publication
city, town Melrose N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Middlesex code 017 zip code 02176

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

May 9, 1988In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Entered in the
National Register6-23-88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use <u>Melrose Public Library, Melrose, Massachusetts</u>	
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
<u>Education/library</u>	<u>Education/library</u>
<u>Recreation and Culture/museum</u>	<u>Recreation and Culture/museum</u>

7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
<u>Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:</u>	foundation <u>stone</u>
<u>Classical Revival</u>	walls <u>Brick</u>
	roof <u>asphalt</u>
	other <u>limestone</u>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Melrose Public Library is situated on the northwest corner of West Emerson Street and Lake Avenue near the civic core of the City of Melrose. The Library is in a predominantly residential neighborhood that was developed from 1845, although most of the extant structures are from the late 19th century. The library, constructed of limestone colored bricks, is a combination of the 1904 T-shaped building and a 1963 addition. The Neoclassical style of architecture, which is characteristic of many institutional and civic buildings constructed at the turn of the century, is represented in the design of the Library including its massing and decorative elaboration.

The lot, on which the library and addition are located, is flat and planted with several large oak trees and evergreen shrubs. The substantial set backs from the intersecting streets and the plant material give a feeling of space and importance to the edifice. Adjacent properties are commodious late 19th- and early 20th-century single family dwellings in the Queene Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Other late 19th century styles such as Second Empire and Italianate are represented in substantial residences near Ell Pond, which is only two blocks north of the library. The library is well located two blocks east of a railroad station and one block west of Main Street, the principal commercial and civic corridor. There are two churches within a block of the library as well.

The land on which the Melrose Public Library is situated is approximately 7/8th acre made up of two lots. The original building is on the corner lot and is set back 40 feet from West Emerson Street and 66 feet from Lake Avenue. The second building lot was acquired by the city in order to build the 1963 addition. There had been a late 19th-century Victorian structure, which was demolished for the construction of the library addition. This lot is also the location of the multi-car parking lot west of the building.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Melrose Public Library
Melrose, Massachusetts

Although the addition is of substantial size, the original neoclassical library is the predominant feature, with its two large rectangular blocks forming a T-shaped plan with a projecting central pavilion entrance on the main or south facade. The main block of the 1904 building is two stories over a full basement while the rear or northern block is one story, which achieves a similar height to the main section. There is also a small one-story office block built into the northeast part of the L created by the two original blocks. The 1963 one-story addition wraps from the rear to the front (south) facade on the west side of the original building. The exterior building materials are brick of limestone color and Indiana limestone trim. The hipped roofs of the two 1904 blocks are made of asphalt shingles and the flat roof of the addition is of tar and gravel. The early building is constructed on a fieldstone foundation while the addition is supported by a poured concrete foundation.

The simple, yet substantial, neoclassical design of the 1904 building is enhanced with neoclassical ornamentation including heavily accentuated dentil blocks at the cornice, an unadorned entablature, the seemingly rusticated brick work of the projecting pavilion, the arcaded windows with keystones, and the paired, fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals, which articulate the former centrally located entrance. Other elaboration that is important to the style and to this building is the templar pediment on the projecting central pavilion, which is accentuated with dentil blocks and has a scroll-like design within the pediment depicting the "Lamp of Knowledge." The paired Ionic pilasters flanking the former center entrance support a wide entablature in which is inscribed "PVBLIC LIBRARY." The corners of each section of the building, including the addition, are articulated by the same indentation detail of the entrance pavilion resembling rustication.

The integration of the original 1904 building and the 1963 addition has been achieved by accentuating some of the neoclassical motifs with a modern interpretation. The illusions of rustication appears in the entrance section of the new addition just as it was part of the design of the central pavilion where the original entrance to the library was. The long arcaded windows of the original building are recalled in the new addition and the projecting unadorned limestone window surround or molding gives a sleek modern appearance while accentuating the form. The corners of the original and addition sections of the library give a sense of strength and solidity created by the indentations that resemble rusticated bases of supporting corner pilasters. In the original section of the library, limestone string courses are used to articulate the division of stories from the basement to the second floor with advancing and receding planes or indentations and projections. These are effective ways to visually describe a part of the floor plan from the exterior.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

Melrose Public Library
Melrose, Massachusetts

South Elevation

The south elevation is dominated by the original building's two-story facade with projecting central pavilion and the elaboration described above. The pavilion is flanked by three arcaded windows, each having unadorned center keystones. The original double entrance doors have been replaced with a large double casement window. The second story is articulated with a string course that separates the rusticated facade of the first story from the plain brick facade of the second story. Windows are double-hung, rectangular, and correspond in rhythm to the first story central pavilion separated by paired square pilasters. The transoms of these two windows retain the decoratively placed mullions.

The addition projects beyond the original building's main facade, to create a new entrance bay with an eastern exposure. The south elevation of the 1963 addition is comprised of two visual units; one of three arcaded windows echoing those that flank the original building's entrance, and two full length arcaded windows that look into the entrance hall. The rustication of the entrance bays echoes the rustication of the original building's central pavilion. An entrance ramp extends from the double doors of the east-facing entrance in the southeast corner of the 1963 addition.

East Facade

The east elevation has three planes, all parts of the original building. Each section is set back to form Ls when viewing the facade. The main block consists of five arcaded windows at the first story level and five rectangular second story windows under a dentil cornice.

The one-story office block, which is set back from the main block by only a few feet, has two small rectangular windows.

The longer rear block of the original building, which is set back from the office block by the width of one bay, has five bays. There are five small square basement windows topped by an Indiana limestone wide string course. The long arcaded windows of the original high, one-story block were divided in 1930 when the mezzanine floor was added. The result is five rectangular, double-hung sash on the second story or mezzanine floor. The division between the second story sash and the arched glass is a limestone string course which was part of the original design.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Melrose Public Library
Melrose, Massachusetts

North Elevation

The north elevation is the rear of the library and is the location of the handicapped access ramp that parallels the original building before turning south to enter at the corner of the 1963 addition. It is well concealed from visibility from the public way, yet highly accessible to the parking lot. The north elevation of the original building has one arched window, similar to those of the east side, on each side of a rear service entrance. The rear wall facade of the 1963 addition is two distinct sections, one that is infill of the original T-shaped plan and the other that is clearly new addition with rusticated corners to resemble quoins and a modified cornice and frieze. This separation helps to articulate the original massing and gives some variety to what would be an expansive brick wall due to the absence of windows on the north elevation.

West Elevation

The west elevation is a facade of the 1963 addition. There are nine unadorned, evenly spaced, rectangular windows on the first floor with corresponding basement windows. There is a portion of the original building exposed above the roof line of the addition. There is a basement entrance to the Children's Room at the north end of the west facade. Although the addition is characterized as a one-story addition, there are three accessible areas (the Children's Room in the basement, the entrance level, and the main library level) which are demonstrated on the exterior by indentations and overhangs, slight changes in the plane of the exterior wall.

Interior

The classical motifs are accented in the interior of the 1904 part of the building. There are six arches separating what was the central hall (now paperback section) from side rooms (now study areas). The arches have keystones that are elaborated with acanthus leaves. Pilasters with Ionic capitals and an egg and dart motif support the arches. The doorframes leading from this same central hall area have projecting lintels with dentil blocks and wide entablatures. Fluted pilasters flank the entryway.

The original entrance led into a stair hall in which parallel stairs rise on either side of the hall. This stair is now accessible from the central hall/paperback room and is the access to the second story museum area. There are curved steps at two levels meeting at a broad landing and then continuing

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Melrose Public Library
Melrose, Massachusetts

as double width stairs to a large reception area, which is now used to display artifacts. The balustrade of the staircase is unusual and was designed for the Melrose Library. There are oak newel posts decorated with acanthus leaves and topped with a cone and ball design. The balusters are made of handwrought iron with an elaborate scroll design.

The second story reception area has two arched niches displaying statuary in the rear wall, oak settees designed for this location, oak panelled doors leading to side rooms, and an unusual graduated skylight decorated with dentil molding.

The important artistic feature of the addition is the stained glass work of Wilbur H. Burnham. The arched sections in the three, south elevation windows are designed to represent the arts; "Art," "Music," and "Literature." These enhance the feeling of the bright and airy open rooms of the library building.

The major alterations have occurred at times of expansion. In 1930, there was some remodelling to meet the needs of the community. The high one-story, rear block was altered with the addition of a glass and steel mezzanine floor. Second story windows had resembled those in the second story, central pavilion with casements and an upper fixed sash with mullions in the shape of a star. These were replaced with double hung sash. The other major alterations occurred with the 1963 addition when the west wall of the original building was removed to integrate the addition and the original building. At the same time the decorative fireplaces in the south part of the 1904 building were covered over.

Archaeology

The potential of archaeological remains is limited due to the extensive construction of the library and the parking lot. However, the proximity to Ell Pond should be noted for the potential of pre-historic sites. Historic sites of interest could possibly be found in the general area due to the location of the Emerson Farm including a farmhouse and related buildings. However, the significance of archaeology to this nomination is minimal.

8. Statement of Significance

Melrose Public Library, Melrose, Massachusetts

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1904 - 1930

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Penn Varney

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Melrose Public Library, located within a block of Main Street, is important for its association with the development of the City of Melrose and for its representation of a neoclassical civic building, a popular building form at the turn of the century. The Melrose Public Library was constructed in 1904 and rapidly increased its collections and its rate of circulation, until 1930, when additional space was needed. A major addition was also constructed in 1963. The Melrose Public Library retains integrity of location, design, setting, material, feeling, workmanship, and association and is significant for Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

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. The town was incorporated in 1850. 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. In the late 1800s, the expansion of the streetcar routes along Main Street and the continued development of the railroad with two passenger spots in Melrose led to continued suburban residential development. By 1899, when Melrose became a city, it was a substantial northern residential suburb of Boston. Melrose continues to be a suburban city north of metropolitan 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 continued to be on Main Street.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References Melrose Public Library, Melrose, Massachusetts

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 # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Melrose Public Library
MHC Inventory of Historic Assets #85

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property less than one acreQuad- Boston NorthScale- 1:25000

UTM References

A 19 330030 4702620
Zone Easting NorthingC B
Zone Easting NorthingD ☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are based on the legally recorded boundary lines that are Lots 8 & 9 on Assessor's Map #C-9, City of Melrose. The boundaries include two lots, one owned by the City (then Town) since 1869 and one acquired by the City for the 1963 addition of to the Library.

☐ See continuation sheet**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Betsy Friedberg, NR Director/MHC with Gretchen G. Schuler/Melrose Historical
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February, 1988 Commission
street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617-727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Melrose Public Library
Melrose, Massachusetts

The Melrose Public Library was founded in 1871, at which time it was located in the Waverly Building, a mid-19th-century commercial structure that subsequently was converted to residential use. When the Town Hall, now known as City Hall was constructed in 1874 the library occupied space in that building. However, by 1895, the library had outgrown the Town Hall space and was forced to move to the Romanesque Revival, Young Men's Christian Association on Main Street. The crowded conditions in the rented space at the YMCA and the rapidly growing population of Melrose at the turn of the century combined to signify the need for more adequate facilities. The thirst for knowledge and a corollary faith in literature fostered the need for proper library facilities in Melrose. In addition, Melrose citizens' interest in art, music, local history, and genealogy were to be expressed in the library design including separate areas to foster these educational and cultural activities and interests.

The mayor, supported by other local officials decided to construct a library building. The construction of a library facility was a common occurrence in New England cities at the turn of the century and due to the large expense at a time when other municipal costs were increasing due to the dramatic growth, many of the less wealthy communities were assisted by Andrew Carnegie, well known philanthropist and "Patron Saint of Libraries." Melrose was no exception and through the appeal of the Mayor to Carnegie, the city was given \$25,000 or 80% of the total cost of construction.

The land on which the library is located was originally part of the William Emerson Farm. Typical of the sparsely settled agricultural community of the early 1800s, the Emerson Farm covered a sizeable area of land near the center of what was soon to become Melrose, formerly part of the Town of Malden. The Emerson Farm from Main Street on the east to the present day Vinton Street of the west and from Ell Pond on the north to Winthrop and Vine on the south. The 1805 farmhouse was located on what is now the corner of Main and West Emerson Streets, until ca. 1950 when it was demolished. Following the opening of the Boston & Maine Railroad in 1845, the farm land was subdivided and sold for residential development. The lot on which the library was eventually to be built was sold to David L. and John G. Webster. In 1869 the parcel was purchased by the Town of Melrose and a three story wood high school building was constructed on this corner lot of West Emerson Street and Lake Avenue. This first high school was built closer to the core of the civic and commercial center on Main Street. Thus the land on which the library was to be built was owned by the city and vacant for development.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Melrose Public Library
Melrose, Massachusetts

The design and construction of the 1904 library was the result of a competition for which the Trustees selected Penn Varney of Lynn, Massachusetts, as architect. Varney's design was selected from a field of sixteen applicants. The general contractor was a local resident of Melrose, George M. Tufts. Although Varney was a local architect there are no records of other known Varney buildings in Melrose.

Most civic and institutional buildings in Melrose were constructed in classical revival styles; however, Varney's design for the library made it one of the only non-residential buildings expressing neoclassical motifs. It was one of only a few buildings constructed of light colored brick as well.

The continued population growth and the continued interest in collecting art and local history artifacts led to the need for additional space. In 1930, the floor space within the 1904 building was expanded by adding a mezzanine floor in the rear high one-story block.

The most recent expansion was the 1963 addition, the design and construction of which was also the work of local architects and contractors. Valtz & Kimberly of Melrose were the architects and Louis Grande & Sons, Inc. of Everett was the general contractor. The new design paid careful attention to historic building by accentuating neoclassical architectural detail in a modern idiom. Of interest is the stained glass in the windows of the south elevation. They were designed and created by Wilbur H. Burnham Sr. and William H. Burnham Jr. whose studio was in nearby Wakefield, Massachusetts. Burnham Jr. lived in Melrose until the late 1960s when he moved to Boxford. The Burnhams are known for their stained glass windows in the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C.. Other works of the Burnhams in Melrose are found in the Trinity Episcopal Church.

Of particular interest and importance to the evolution of the library as a small local art museum is one of the great benefactors of the Melrose Public Library, Felix Gendrot (1866-1955). He supported the library in the early 1900s, was responsible for the development of its Art Department, and bequested a portion of his estate to the Melrose Public Library. Gendrot lived in Melrose from 1880-1885 prior to returning to France with his family to study art. When he returned to Massachusetts at the turn of the century, he taught at the Massachusetts School of Art where he met his future wife and Melrose resident, Almira Blake Fenno. Gendrot inherited a substantial portion of his wife's estate in 1924 and from this became a benefactor of the library. Several of his paintings hang in the library as well as many other paintings and artifacts donated by Gendrot during his life time. It is interesting to note that he was an instructor of William H. Burnham who would later design and create the stained glass windows in the 1963 library addition. This project was funded by the Gendrot bequest.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

Melrose Public Library
Melrose, Massachusetts

The Melrose Public Library is significant for Criterion A for its representation of an important aspect of community life in Melrose. The rapidly growing residential community desired a substantial library facility that would also foster the strong local interest in art, music, and local history. It is also significant for Criterion C for its expression of a distinctive style and period of construction particularly in civic buildings of outlying suburban communities. Although the substantial 1963 addition was constructed after the period of significance, it is important to weigh its contribution to retaining an important structure for the City of Melrose and for ensuring and enhancing the continued and intended use of this significant structure. The present library, including the 1904 construction and the 1963 addition, retains integrity of design, location, setting, workmanship, association, materials, and feeling.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Melrose Public Library
Melrose, Massachusetts

Centennial Committee of the Melrose Public Library, One Hundred Years of the
Melrose Public Library, published by Centennial Committee, Melrose MA,
1971.

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Melrose Public Library
Melrose, Massachusetts

Verbal Boundary Description

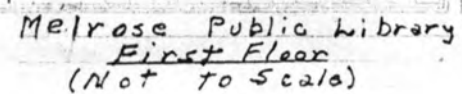
The boundary description is taken from the property deeds and is in two parts relating to the two parcels that make up the 39,564 square foot area on which the library is constructed.

The deed for the original property was recorded at the Middlesex County Registry of Deeds on October 10, 1868, under Book No. 1054, Page 141. The legal description of the premises thereunder reads as follows:

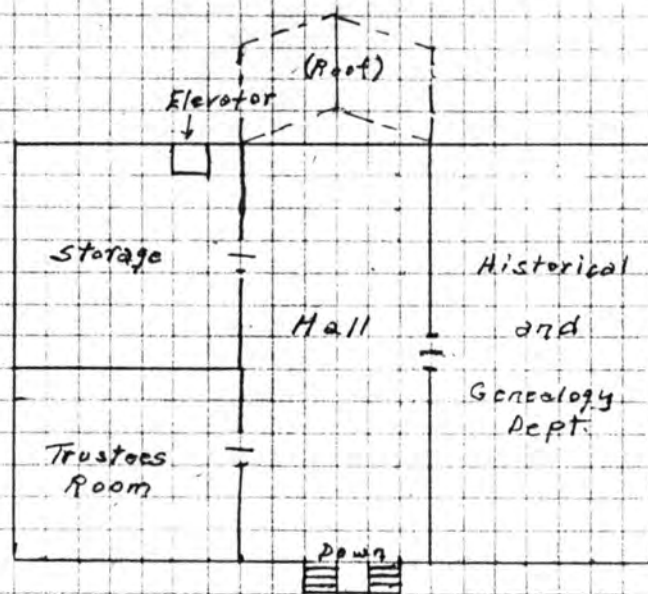
Beginning at the Southeasterly corner of the premises at the corner of Emerson Street and Lake Avenue; thence running North 75° West and bounding on said Emerson Street one hundred and ninety two (192) feet to a stake; thence North 15° East and bounding on land of said Grantors one hundred and fifty one and one half (151 1/2) feet to a stake; thence South 75° east by land of said Grantors two hundred and eight (208) feet to the Westerly line of Lake Avenue; thence Southerly by said Lake Avenue one hundred and fifty two feet and four inches (152 feet 4 in.) to the point of beginning.

The deed for the adjoining premises needed for the 1963 Addition was recorded on January 2, 1962, under Book No. 9963, Page 169. The legal description of these premises, which were taken through Eminent Domain by the City of Melrose, reads as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West Emerson Street, said point being one hundred ninety-two (192) feet westerly from the westerly line of Lake Avenue; thence westerly along said northerly line of West Emerson Street seventy-one and fifteen one hundredths (71.15) feet to the dividing line between Lot 3 and Lot 4; thence northwesterly along said dividing line and hundred eight and thirty-eight one hundredths (108.38) feet to an angle; thence northerly along a dividing line between said Lots 3 and 4 thirteen and ninety-five one hundredths (13.95) feet to an angle; thence easterly along a dividing line between said Lots 3 and 4 twenty-five and eighty-four one hundredths (25.84) feet to an angle; thence northeasterly along a dividing line between said lots 3 and 4 forty-nine and eighty-eight one hundredths (49.88) feet to land of City of Melrose; thence southerly along said land of City of Melrose one hundred fifty-one and fifty one hundredths (151.50) feet to a point of beginning and containing nine thousand one hundred eighty-nine (9,189) square feet more or less.



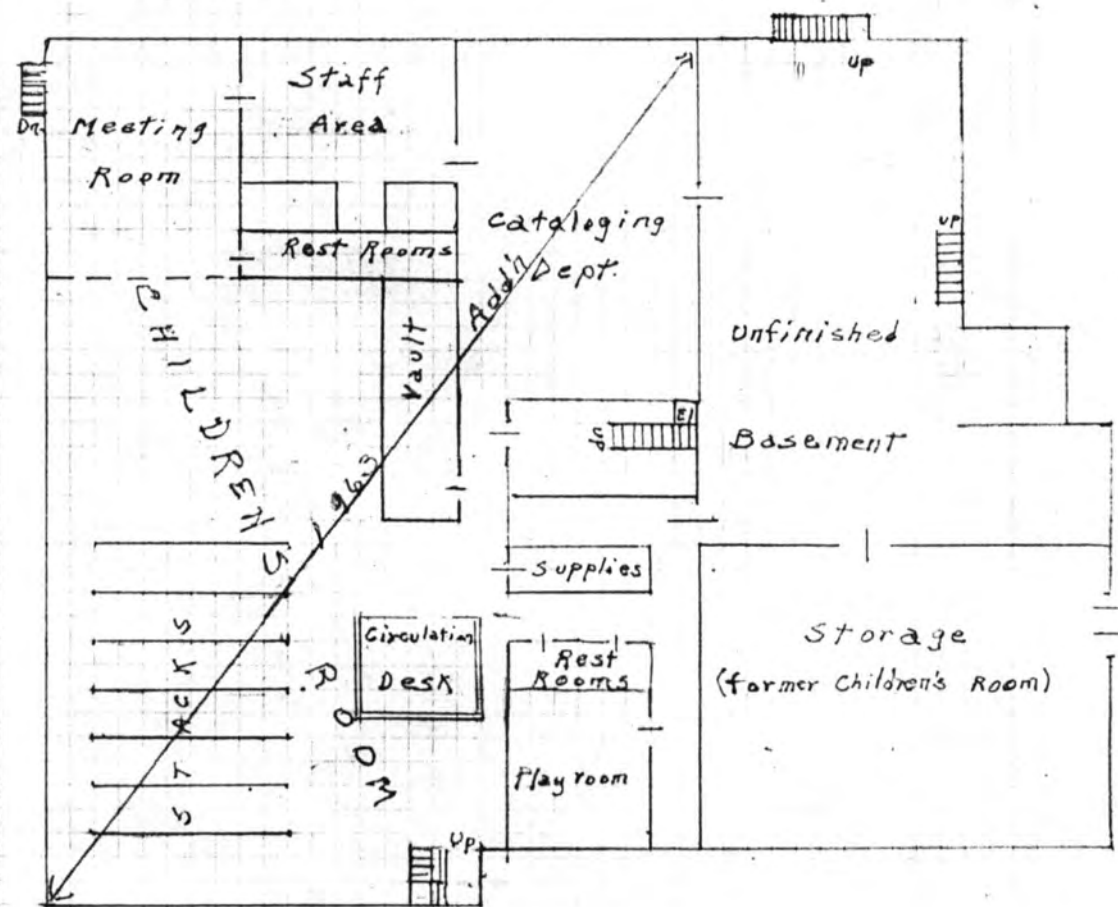
Meirase Public Library
First Floor
(Not to Scale)



Melrose Public Library

Second Floor

Not to Scale



Melrose Public Library
Basement.
 Not to Scale

88000909

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Melrose Public Library
Middlesex County
MASSACHUSETTS

MAY 24 1988

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/89
Date Due: 6/23/88 - 7/8/88

Entered in the
National Register

Action: ☒ ACCEPT 6-23-88
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- ☐ resubmission
- ☐ nomination by person or local government
- ☐ owner objection
- ☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name _____

2. Location _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property _____

5. Location of Legal Description _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ alterations/integrity
- ☐ dates
- ☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, MA

Photographer: Francis B. Jenkins

Date: 11/14/86

Negative on file: Melrose Public Library

Photo # 1 of 3

View of South + East facades

Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, Massachusetts

Photographed by Francis B.
Jenkins on November 14, 1986
Negative in the Library files

Photo No. 1 of 7
View of South and East sides



Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, Massachusetts

Photographed by Francis B. Jenkins
on November 14, 1986.

Negative in the Library files.

Photo No. 2 of 7.

View of South and West sides.

Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, MA

photographer - Francis B Jenkins, November 1986

negative - in library files

view - south and west sides

photo #2 of 7



Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, Massachusetts

Photographed by A. W. Williams
in September 1986.

Negative in the Library files.

Photo No. 3 of 7.

View of rear section of East side.

Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, MA

photographer - A. W. Williams, September 1986
Negative - in library files

view - rear section of East side
photo # 3 of 7



Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, Massachusetts

Photographed by A. W. Williams
in October 1986.

Negative in the Library files.

Photo No. 4 of 7.

View of North side (rear).

Melrose Public Library

69 West Emerson Street

Melrose, Massachusetts

photographer - A.W. Williams, October 1986

Negative - in library files

view - north side (rear)

photo #4 of 7



Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, Massachusetts

Photographed by Francis B.
Jenkins on November 14, 1986.
Negative in the Library files.

Photo No. 5 of 7.

View of Reading and Reference
Rooms in 1963 Addition, looking
northwesterly (first floor).

Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, Massachusetts

photographer - Francis B. Jenkins, November 1986
negative - in Library files

View - Reading and Reference Rooms in
1963 addition, looking northwesterly,
(first floor)

photo # 5 of 7



Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, Massachusetts

Photographed by Francis B.
Jenkins on November 14, 1986.

Negative in the Library files

Photo No. 6 of 7.

View of interior of original
building from Circulation Desk,
looking easterly (first floor).

Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, Massachusetts

photographer - Francis B. Jenkins, November 1986
negative - in library files

view - interior of original building from
Circulation Desk, looking east (first floor)



Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, Massachusetts

Photographed by Francis B.
Jenkins on November 14, 1986.

Negative in the Library files.

Photo No. 7 of 7.

View of first floor Book Stack
area from Reference Room,
looking easterly.

Melrose Public Library
69 West Emerson Street
Melrose, Massachusetts

photographer - Francis B. Jenkins, November 1986
negative in Library files

View - first floor Book Stack area from
Reference Room, looking east

photo #7 of 7

C-9

NORTH 37,720

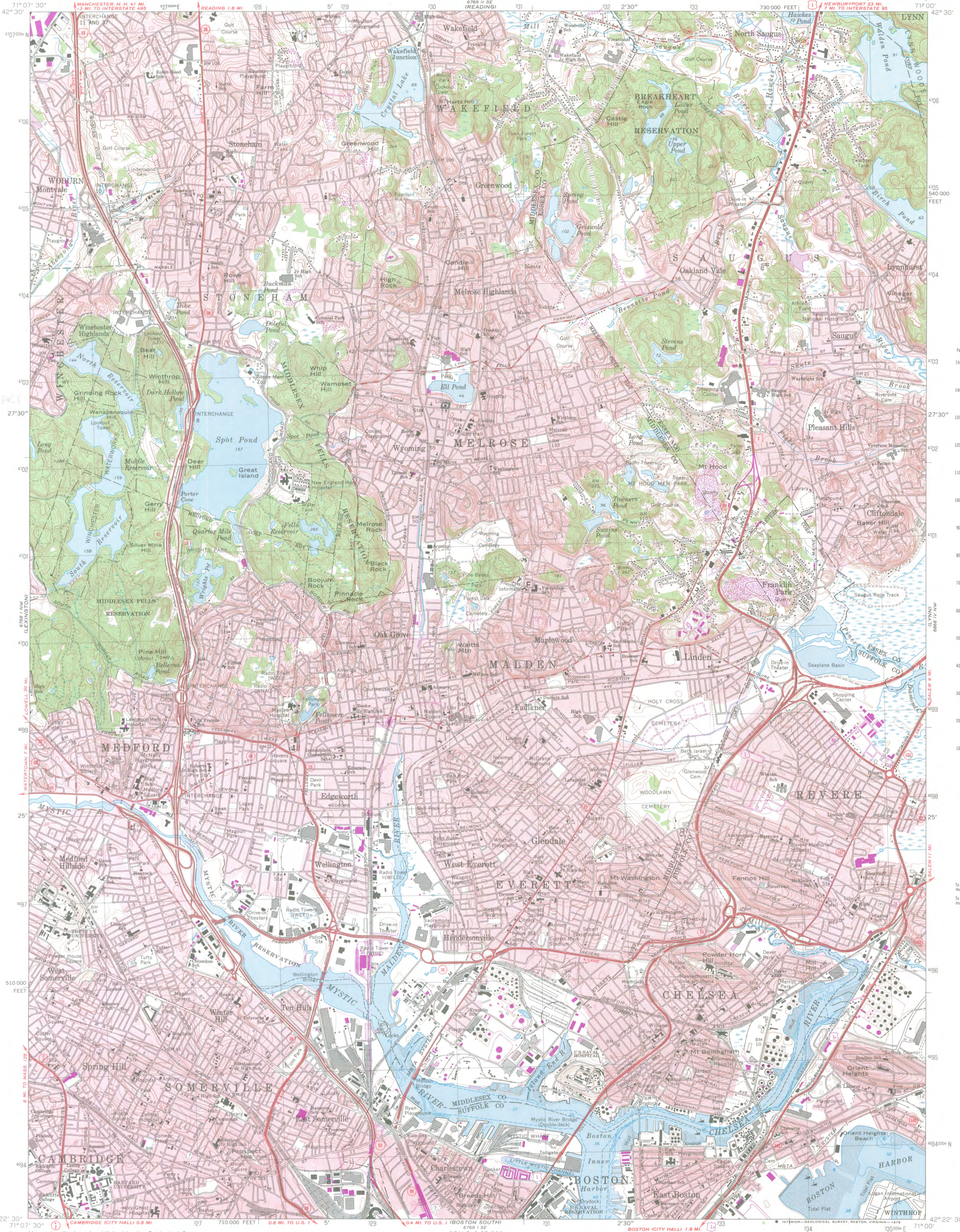
NORTH 37,720

ELL POND

LAKE AVE.

WEST EMERSON ST.

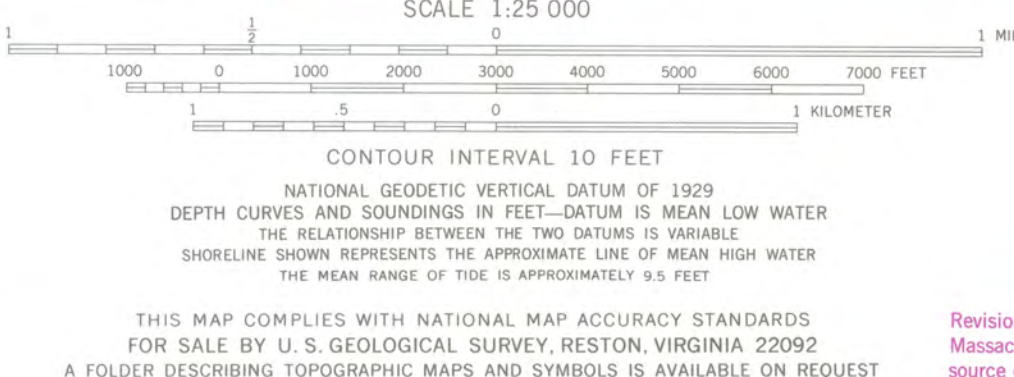
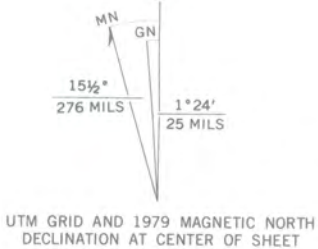
MELROSE, MASSACHUSETTS
MELROSE PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASSESSOR'S MAP C-9
ORIGINALS = WPA PROJECT 1930s
SCALE 1" = 40'



Feet	Meters
1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

To convert feet to meters
multiply by .3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1971
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 248 (1971)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Boundaries in tidalwater areas from information supplied
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

BOSTON NORTH, MASS.
N4222.5—W7100/7.5
1971
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6768 1 NE—SERIES V814



May 16, 1988

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 you will find the nomination forms for the following properties:

Boston, Ozias Goodwin House; 7 Jackson Avenue

Melrose, Melrose Public Library; 63 West Emerson Street

Northampton, Fort Hill Historic District; 124, 130, 134, 135, 144,
and 148 South Street

Peabody, George Peabody House; 205 Washington Street

Sheffield, Sheffield Plain Historic District; roughly 1/2-mile of
U.S. Route 7, south from Cook Road intersection

They have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have 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. No comments have been received to date.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

BF/es

Enclosure

MAY 24 1988