

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

48, 55, 56, 62, 63,
64, 65

Boston N

H

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sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Town/City: Lexington

Place (*neighborhood or village*):
Merriam Hill Neighborhood

Name of Area: Merriam Hill

Present Use: Residential

Construction Dates or Period: 1737-2014

Overall Condition: Good-excellent

Major Intrusions and Alterations:

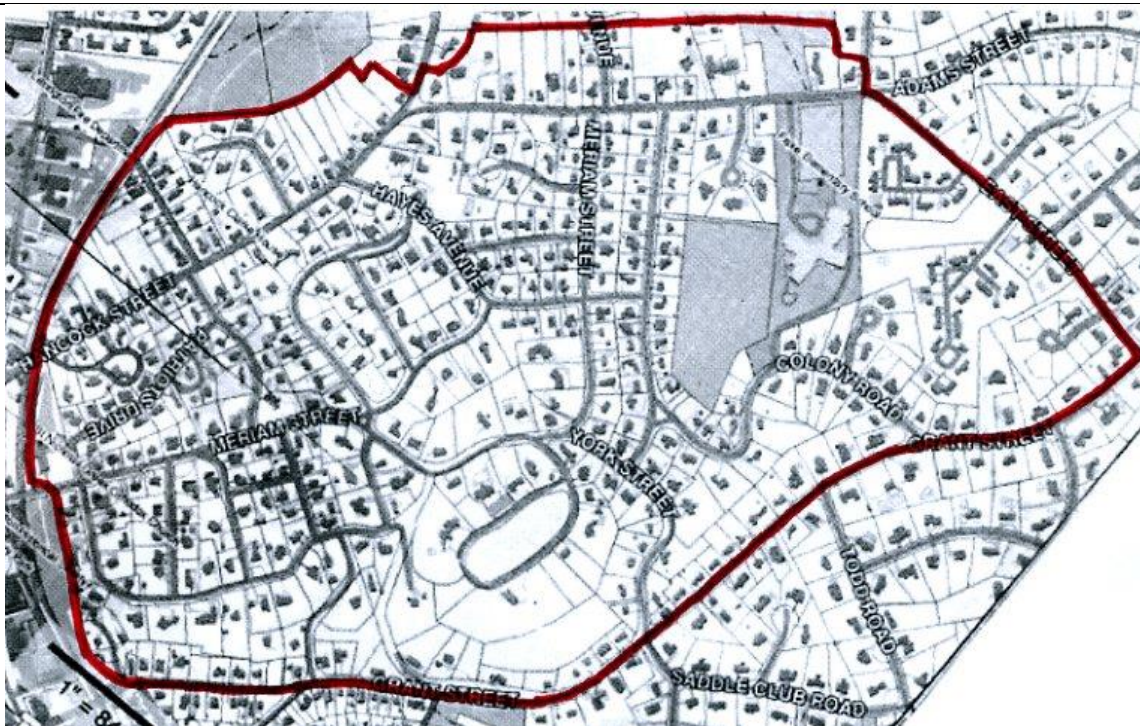
Acreage: Circa 300 acres

Recorded by: Anne Andrus Grady

Organization: Lexington Historical Commission

Date (*month/year*): June 2014

Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

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MERRIAM HILL

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☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.

The Merriam Hill Association (MHA), according to its by-laws, includes all the properties encompassed by the Minuteman Bikeway, Hancock Street, Adams Street, East Street and Grant Street as well as the opposite sides of Hancock and Adams Streets and Hancock Avenue and Brigham Road.

The area is best known for its assemblage of late 19th and turn-of-the-20th century houses. While much of the southern part of the area was developed during that time, additional construction there and in the northern parts of the area continued through the 20th century and beyond. The following area form is intended to supplement earlier area forms for parts of the Merriam Hill Association area (A Forms: C, G, and H) completed between 1975 and 2000. The fragmented nature of the coverage of the greater Merriam Hill area in these previous area forms led to gaps in the understanding of the development of the area and did not cover all of the historically significant buildings. This area form brings together information on all of the surveyed buildings and landscapes in the area and presents an overview of significant buildings yet to be surveyed.

The buildings included in the area covered by the Merriam Hill Association, more than 50 years old, reflect a continuum of architectural styles from the Early Georgian Hancock-Clarke House of 1737 through late 19th century picturesque styles and various iterations of the Colonial Revival of the early 20th century to styles popular in post World War II period.

Along Hancock Street, the earliest street in the MHA area to be built up, are some houses in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles dating from the second and third quarters of the 19th century, for example (26 Hancock Street, MHC # 108 and 18 Hancock Street, MHC # 194). The Benjamin Muzzey House (MHC # 679), built in 1835 on Massachusetts Avenue and moved to 14 Glen Road South, is the MHA area's only high style Greek Revival dwelling and one of the few such houses in Lexington. The General Samuel Chandler House at 8 Goodwin Road (NRIND, 1977) is the only survivor of the three grand Italianate or Second Empire mansions that once graced the north side of Hancock Street. More modest versions of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles are found on Hancock Street and in a few other places (7 Adams Street, MHC # 700; 13 Hancock Avenue, MHC #111) and 2-4 Grant Place).

The Gothic Revival style is now represented by a single house at 16 Hancock Street (MHC #109) with allusions to designs of Davis and Downing. This house and the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, at 17 Meriam Street (MHC #380) also are the only examples of the Gothic Revival Style in Lexington. Built in 1886 and designed by E. P.A. Newcomb for an Episcopal congregation (the Church of Our Redeemer), the church is a creative

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blend of the Shingle and Gothic Revival styles, and is particularly noteworthy for the wooden tracery surrounding its stained glass windows.

The district's only example of the French Second Empire style is the house at 3 Stetson Street (MHC #390), though one other house has an added Mansard roof. The group of five Mansard cottages built by developer John L. Norris between 1870 and 1873 on Hancock Avenue, were noted by William Dean Howells in *Three Villages* of 1884 as "examples of story and one half, mansard architecture so popular in our wood built suburbs." Many of these cottages, including possibly those on Hancock Avenue, were based on designs in architectural pattern books. A similar Mansard cottage is found at 58 Hancock Street (MHC # 734).

Queen Anne is a prevalent style on the south slope of Merriam Hill, which was developed in the last two decades of the 19th century. Many of the houses exhibit asymmetrical elements and massing emphasized by the use of windows, turrets, porches, varied window treatment and textured surfaces. Particularly fine examples of the Queen Anne style include 17 Oakland Street (MHC #372) and 4 Chandler Street (MHC #395). The house at 25 Oakland Street (MHC #377) is an excellent example of the Shingle style while a number of the more modest houses on Upland Road and Glen Road also exhibit elements of that style. Many of the most gracious and exuberant houses on Merriam Hill were designed in a combination of these two styles as in 12 Oakland Street (MHC #369). The houses at 3 Chandler Street (MHC #394) and 29 Oakland Street (MHC #379) can be characterized as English Revival dwellings because of the half timbering in their gables. Several houses constructed in the late 19th century are notable for retaining elaborate and well-preserved carriage houses that complement the design of the main house. These include 20 Oakland Street (MHC #1175) and 29 Oakland Street (MHC #1179).

Many of the houses built after the turn of the 20th century are creative blends of the Colonial Revival style with elements of the Queen Anne, Shingle or Craftsman styles. These are among the most interesting buildings in the district (See 8 Adams Street, (MHC # 697); 20 Meriam Street, MHC # 382; 25 Adams Street, MHC # 1019).

However, a growing reaction to the excesses of the late nineteenth century picturesque styles found expression in simpler styles that became popular after the turn of the 20th century. A pure version of the Craftsman style is found in the house at 28 Meriam Street (MHC #385). The houses at 9 Glen Road (MHC #1149) and 38 Colony Road (MHC # 1559) are good examples of the emerging Four Square style, while houses that combine Colonial Revival and Four Square elements are found at 10 Berwick Road (MHC # 1035), 50 Hancock Street (MHC # 728), and 28 Woodland Road (1924) (MHC #2169). A modest but well-preserved example of the Bungalow style stands at 10 Oakland Street (MHC #1169). Only one other bungalow is found in the Merriam Hill area, at 47 Hancock Street (MHC #1058).

After 1920 Merriam Hill witnessed infill construction on vacant lots as well as the addition of garage structures on older properties. The 1920s and 1930s also saw a return to generally more modest houses. In this era, the north side of Merriam Hill, which had been subdivided in 1903 from the Hayes estate into smaller lots along Colony Road, Woodland Road, York Street, and the northern part of Meriam Street, began to be developed. A different mix of styles from those associated with the previous decades on the Hill prevailed. Most were modest versions of Colonial Revival style. These smaller houses have been targeted as teardowns, so the

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occasional new construction of larger houses in this area of Merriam Hill has been, simply by virtue of the size of the houses, intrusive to the streetscape.

By far the most prevalent style built in the 20th century in the Merriam Hill neighborhood is the classic center entrance Colonial. This style had remarkable staying power. The earliest example is a house built in 1912-1913 at 38 Somerset Street (MHC #1125) and the latest is that of 1994, at 144 Grant Street (not on the inventory). A number of center entrance Colonials built in the 1920s and 1930s evince the trend of the time toward greater historical accuracy. [See 8 Oakmount Circle (MHC #1105), 42 Somerset Road (MHC #1130) and 47 Somerset Road (MHC #1133), as well as 11 Edgewood Road (1932) (MHC #2115), 77 Meriam Street (1931) (MHC #2146), 96 Meriam Street (1940) (MHC #151), 99 Meriam Street (1937) (MHC #2152), 6 Patriots Drive (1938) (MHC #2160), 7 Patriots Drive (1940) (MHC #2161), 38 York Street (1939) (MHC #2175), 39 York Street (1929) (MHC #2176), 43 York Street (1929) (MHC #2177), and 59 York Street (1929) (MHC #2178).]

When the center entrance Colonials are added together with the other versions of the Colonial Revival style, i.e. the Dutch Colonial, the Garrison Colonial, the side entrance Colonial and the Cape Cod House, the number of houses in the Colonial Revival style represents more than 120 of the 403 buildings in the MHA district.

There are Dutch Colonial Revival houses at 24 Meriam Street (MHC #1159), 3 Oakland Street (MHC #1165), 4 Oakmount Circle (MHC #1102) and 23 Edgewood Road (MHC #1049). Other houses in the Dutch Colonial style are found at 101 Meriam Street (1926) (MHC #2154), 12 Patriots Drive (1926) (MHC #2162), 11 Somerset Road (1928) (MHC #2163), 22 Woodland Road (1920) (MHC #2146) and 6 (1936) (MHC #2109) and 10 Colony Road (1937) (MHC #2110).

Among the few Garrison Colonials in the MHA district are the house 41 Woodland Road (1940) (MHC#2172) and the house at 12 Meriam Street (MHC #1153), built on the former Goodwin estate. The latter preserves its original slate roof.

The house at 10 Meriam Street (MHC #1152) is a building in the Cape Cod style constructed in the late 1930s on the site of the former Goodwin mansion. The Cape Cod dwelling at 4 Stetson Street (MHC #1182), built in 1939, displays a stone veneered facade and metal casement windows. Fourteen Meriam Street, built in 1947 (MHC #1154) and 31 Meriam Street, built in 1935 (MHC #1162) are Capes inserted among larger, earlier houses on the south side of Merriam Hill. Other houses in the Cape Cod style are found at 30 Edgewood Road (1938) (MHC #2146), 27 Hayes Avenue (1938) (MHC#2138), 2 Patriots Drive (1947) (not on inventory), and 35 Woodland Road (1939) (MHC#2171).

Tudor Revival houses characterized by areas of half timbering or live edge siding, brick construction and steeply pitched roofs formed part of the housing stock built in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s in the MHA area. Examples include houses at 4 Wadman Circle (MHC #1138), 17 Goodwin Road (1933) (MHC #2120), 6 York Street (1947) (not on the inventory), 45 Adams Street (1937) (MHC #2105) and 40 Meriam Street (1948) (MHC #2144).

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Scattered construction on vacant lots continued to occur into the 1970s in styles associated with the post war period: Colonials, Capes, and Ranches. Two houses of the mid-century modern style are found at 56 Meriam Street (1956) (MHC #2145) and 10 Oakmount Circle (1964) (MHC #2158), one of the few known "Deck Houses" houses in Lexington designed by the Acorn Deck House Company. As would be expected, a number of houses in the MHA area have been enlarged.

Construction techniques used in the MHA area were apparently almost exclusively conventional. The house of Howard and Mabel Winlock of 1913 at 33 York Street (MHC # 389), however, was built of hollow tiles covered with a stucco finish, while the house at 10 Round Hill Road (MHC # 1612), built in 1913, was described as a cement structure with red asbestos-and-cement shingles. The house built in 1920 at 21 Glen Road South (MHC # 1053) is believed to be a prefabricated house from Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Many of the more substantial houses on Meriam Hill throughout its history were architect-designed. Lexington's best-known early 20th century architects, Willard D. Brown and William Roger Greeley are represented by a number of houses. Willard Brown's designs are found at 8 Adams Street (MHC #697), 1908; 18 Adams Street (MHC #701), 1903; 20 Adams Street (MHC# 702), 1903; 5 Berwick Road (MHC # 1853), early 1930s; 7 Berwick Road (MHC # 1551), c. 1910; 18 Edgewood Road (MHC # 407), 1894-1898; 27 Edgewood Road (MHC #1050), 1929; 5 Goodwin Road (MHC # 1854), 1921; 29 Hayes Avenue (MHC #1066), 1914; 31 Hayes Avenue MHC # 1855), 1915; 20 Meriam Street (MHC #382), 1906; 28 Meriam Street (MHC #385), 1906; 57 Meriam Street MHC #387), c. 1914; 19 Oakland Street (MHC #373), remodeling of 1906; 4 Oakmount Circle (MHC #1102), 1925; 42 Somerset Road (MHC # 1130), 1923. A house designed by Brown at 31 Somerset Road was torn down in 2013.

William Roger Greeley designed the house at 16 Franklin Road (MHC #1052) in 1910 and the aforementioned house at 38 Somerset Road (MHC # 1125) in 1912-1913 for his own residence. A house designed by Greeley in 1950 at 6 Oakland Street was torn down in 2007.

Royal Barry Wills, who designed quite a few buildings in Lexington and was especially known for his interpretation of the Cape Cod house, was responsible for a Garrison Colonial at 43 Woodland Road (MHC # 1144), a Tudor Revival Style house at 39 Meriam Street (MHC # 1096) in 1938, and Cape style houses at 35 Woodland Road in 1939 (MHC #2171), 3 Franklin Road in 1956 (MHC #2118), 2 Oakmount Circle in 1960 (MHC #2157) and possibly 100 Meriam Street (1938) (MHC #2153), 23 Hayes Avenue (1950), not on the inventory, 6 Colony Road (1936) (MHC #2109), 86 Meriam Street (1927) (MHC #2145), and 12 Woodland Road (1940) (MHC #2165). Verification of the attribution of the latter buildings awaits matching of the names of original owners with names on the Royal Barry Wills Associates client list.

Charles Platt is represented by a single dwelling, 95 Meriam Street (MHC #2150), one of his few residential commissions, designed in 1916 though it has since been substantially remodeled.. The architects of other buildings in the MHA area include the following. Francis Allen and Arthur Kenway designed the houses at 17 Oakland Street (MHC #372) and 19 Oakland Street (MHC #373). Samuel D. Kelley was the architect of 6 Abbott Road (MHC #405) in 1902. Edward Bridge designed the Church of Our Redeemer at 6 Meriam Street (MHC #2143). Bridge also designed the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at 1386

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Massachusetts Avenue (1966). Ralph Herman Hannaford was the architect of the interesting Tudor style house with nautical decorative details on the interior at 19 Hancock Street (MHC #2133). Lewis Sise of Haven and Hoyt, architects of Boston, designed 8 Oakmont Circle (MHC #1105) in 1922. Isaac Melvin is the first architect known to have designed a building in the MHC district in 1846: the General Samuel Chandler House at 8 Goodwin Road (NRIND 1977). Melvin designed a number of important Lexington buildings in the 1830s and 1840s, including the Stone Building at 735 Massachusetts Avenue in East Lexington in 1833 (NRIND 1976), and First Parish Church at 7 Harrington Road in 1847 (MHC #56). E.P.A Newcomb was the architect of the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church at 17 Meriam Street (MHC #380) in 1886; in 1960 Edward Reed was responsible for an addition to the church. John May of Magnolia designed the house at 6 Stetson Street (MHC #392) and Walter J. Paine designed the one at 2 Oakland Street (MHC #367). George H. Sidebottom designed the house at 6 Berwick Road in 1912 (MHC #1033). E. T. Stewart was the architect of the house at 61 Meriam Street (MHC #389) in 1913.

A number of builders are known to have constructed houses in the Merriam Hill Association area. Lexington's two most prolific builders in the 19th century, David Ainsworth Tuttle and Abram C. Washburn, are well represented. David Tuttle might be considered a serial developer as he constructed houses at 22, 24, 30 and 40 Hancock Street (MHC #s 106, 107, 109 and 120), respectively "for himself" and then sold them in short order to others. He also constructed the buildings at 17 Adams Street (MHC #700), 53 Hancock Street (MHC #730), 19 Meriam Street (MHC #381), 27 Meriam Street (MHC #384), 20 Oakland Street (MHC #374) and 27 Oakland Street (MHC #378).

Abram C. Washburn built a number of houses on Merriam Hill including 2 Oakland Street (MHC #367), 35 Meriam Street (MHC # 386), 25 Oakland Street (MHC # 377), 4 Chandler Street (MHC #384), and 3 Upland Road (MHC #398). He also built more modest houses speculatively on the outskirts of the area where larger houses were built, including 4 Upland Road (MHC # 399), 6 Upland Rd. (MHC #400), 4 Glen Road (MHC #401), 12 Glen Road (MHC #404), and probably 6 Glen Road (MHC #402) and 8 Glen Road (MHC #403).

Other builder/contractors working in the MHA area included Walter Black, who built the house 43 Woodland Road (MHC #1144) and Custance Bros., who built 4 Oakmont Circle (MHC #1102). In addition, Deveau Bros. built 6 Stetson Street (MHC #392), T. H. O'Connor built 6 Abbott Road (MHC #405), 32 Edgewood Road (MHC #603), 28 Meriam Street (MHC #385), and 20 Meriam Street (MHC #382). John May of Magnolia built 17 Oakland Street (MHC #372) and 19 Oakland Street (MHC #373). John MacKinnon built 14 Oakland Street (MHC #370) and 20 Oakland Street (MHC #374). John McKay, who came to Lexington from Prince Edward Island in 1883 and had a house and shop at 12 Fletcher Avenue, built 6 Chandler Street (MHC #396) and 7 Adams Street (MHC #1018). O. B. Marston built 3 Chandler Street (MHC #394), and Winthrop Contractors constructed 10 Round Hill Road (MHC #1612). Patrick Dacey, the first owner of the house at 66 Hancock Street (MHC #1059) probably built the house, as he was a contractor and mason.

Several significant landscapes, the Chiesa Farm and the Ada Govan Bird Sanctuary, enrich the area. A general interest in landscaping and an assemblage of well-documented specimen trees are found in the MHA neighborhood. These follow on the interest in horticulture of the early owners of the great estates on the Hill. Some of their plantings are still present in the area.

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The source of the design of many of the houses is not known. Only two have been identified as having been published in house design books of the 1930s: 45 Adams Street (1937) (MHC #2105) and 4 Wadman Circle (MHC #1138). Others like 43 Hayes Avenue (1928) (MHC #2142), a small side-entrance Colonial, are similar to published designs such as one offered by the Small House Service Bureau. Some of the larger early 20th century houses may have been designed by Willard Brown, as they exhibit characteristics similar to those he is known to have designed.

An outstanding feature of the Merriam Hill neighborhood is the extent to which houses of the late 19th and early 20th centuries have survived without significant change and have been well maintained by their owners. No other area of Lexington includes as many well-preserved sizable, architect-designed houses from that period. However, it is the mix of larger and smaller houses of a range of dates that defines the Merriam Hill area today and that is important to preserve, if the full history of the area's development is to be understood and the area's substantial architectural integrity is to be maintained.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.

Much of the land comprising the Merriam Hill neighborhood was included in a grant of 600 acres made in 1636 when Lexington was part of Cambridge. The grant encompassed all of the current Lexington Center. Soon, under the ownership of the Pelham family, the land began to be cleared and farmed. When the future Lexington was set off from Cambridge as a separate parish in 1691, the area became known as Cambridge Farms. Farming continued to be a primary occupation of residents into the 20th century.

Like much of Lexington, the Merriam Hill area has a history of use as farmland or associated woodland. By the late 17th century the Pelham grant was sold off in large parcels that remained intact into the 19th century. In 1693, Benjamin Muzzey purchased 206 acres, including the land north of what would become "Massachusetts Avenue," extending from east of Grant Street, along Hancock Street almost as far as Adams Street, and over Merriam Hill. In 1708, Muzzey sold land to the parish for a Common. Five years later, after Lexington was incorporated as a town, Muzzey's son, John, opened a public house in the building adjacent to the Common that would become known as the Buckman Tavern, famous for its role in the Revolution. Forty-two acres of land, including the southwest side of Merriam Hill continued to be part of the Tavern property until the second half of the 19th century, when it was owned by the Meriam family. David Muzzey owned the southeastern part of the hill into the late 19th century. Descendants of the Hancock-Clarke family owned 50 acres of land, originally purchased from Benjamin Muzzey, on both sides of Hancock Street stretching from the Common to Adams Street. The Fiske family owned much of the northern part of the Merriam Hill area from the 18th century on. The Chiesa Farm Conservation Land and several surviving farmhouses on Adams and East Streets attest to the region's agricultural heritage.

Over the course of the 19th and into the 20th century the subdivision of these large parcels reflected the transformation of Lexington from a farming community to a suburb. The Merriam Hill neighborhood evolved to

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include many houses of architectural distinction. Proximity to the meetinghouse on the Common and access to the Lexington and West Concord Railroad station after the line was built in 1846 made the area particularly attractive for development. Many of the Hill's new residents first came to Lexington as summer visitors who appreciated the Town's natural beauty and healthy environment.

Most of the houses were built on individually purchased lots. Relatively few were built on speculation by developers until the late 1970s. Since then all the remaining larger parcels of open land, except those devoted to the Fiske School and two conservation areas, have been built out by developers. Recently, the continuing appeal of the neighborhood has resulted in the replacement of a number of houses, not previously surveyed, with new construction.

Hancock Street was the first area to be built up. The Hancock-Clarke House of 1737 at 36 Hancock Street (NHL 1976) is the oldest surviving building in the Merriam Hill neighborhood. In the early 19th century further development of the street began, as the surviving Clarke sisters sold off land from their father's estate. With the coming of the railroad, Hancock Street became the first place in Lexington where houses with stylistic pretensions were built, prompting Charles Hudson to call Hancock Street the "Court End" of Lexington in his 1868 history of the Town. The first was the Italianate villa of General Samuel Chandler at 8 Goodwin Road (NRIND 1977), designed by Isaac Melvin and built in 1846. Chandler had been a major in the Militia, and as a leading citizen of Lexington, served as sheriff of Middlesex County, state senator and trial justice. Edward Emerson, a provisions dealer in Lexington, built an imposing Italianate house of a different kind on adjacent land in 1848. Benjamin F. Brown, a wealthy insurance agent from Charlestown, acquired the house in 1876 and enlarged and remodeled it. The house was torn down in the early 1930s, but the rear ell survives as a dwelling at 17 Patriot's Drive. After 1898, all of Brown's four sons lived on Merriam Hill in houses designed by his son, Willard, who was an architect.

Francis B. Hayes, a railroad official, lawyer, state senator, and U.S. congressman, was Lexington's most prosperous resident in the late 19th century. When he first came to Lexington as a summer resident in 1861, he lived in an imposing house with a French roof and a cupola at 45 Hancock Street (later razed). Over time, he acquired additional property extending over Merriam Hill and to the east of Grant Street, encompassing nearly 400 acres. In 1883-4, Hayes built a five-story 32-room fieldstone mansion known as "The Castle" or "Oakmount" on what is now Castle Road. The Castle was demolished by dynamite in 1941, but two outbuildings from the estate were converted into dwellings, the former carriage house at 60 Meriam Street (MHC #388) and a large barn at 13-15 Somerset Street (MHC #1121). The house at 136 Grant Street may also have been part of the Hayes estate. Henry C. Pfaff, a German brewer, bought the estate in 1895 from Hayes's heirs. The owners of the above-described estates had a significant interest in horticulture. In some cases their plantings survive.

Development of the southeastern part of Merriam Hill began after 1873 when land, previously owned by David Muzzey, was laid out in 33 house lots along new streets, Oakland and Stetson, and along a new portion of Meriam Street, which was extended beyond the current bike path. The southwest part of Merriam Hill remained in large estates belonging to Benjamin Brown, Charles Goodwin, a wholesale druggist, and Matthew Merriam. Merriam was a civil engineer, known for making improvements to machinery, especially machinery used in the

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leather industry. Merriam and a partner began to produce leather trimmings for shoes in Charlestown in 1857. About 1869 Merriam purchased the Gen. Samuel Chandler estate and moved to Lexington. In 1882 he expanded his business by building the M. H Merriam & Co. factory on lower Oakland Street, now owned by Supportive Living, Inc. (NR 2008). The factory was described in 1890 as the largest and best of its kind in the country. By 1898, Merriam had moved to Oakland Street and subdivided the former estate surrounding Goodwin Road into house lots in what was called "Colonial Park." The Benjamin Brown property located to the northwest was divided into house lots along Edgewood Road before 1898. The former Goodwin estate was the last to be subdivided when Hallie Blake laid out lots along Patriots Drive in 1925.

Perhaps because Matthew Merriam was such a prominent citizen and successful entrepreneur, the name of the hill itself became associated with his spelling of the Merriam surname, rather than with that of the Rufus Meriam, whose heirs owned a substantial part of the hill until the late 19th century. Meriam Street is named for Rufus' family.

The development of this most prosperous part of town in the late 19th and early 20th centuries had an effect beyond the borders of the neighborhood. The new residents, most of whose male heads of household worked in Boston, helped to transform Lexington from a rural town into a suburb. They were instrumental in establishing a town government in keeping with their vision of a modern progressive suburb (See Elizabeth Wright's doctoral dissertation, "Suburbanization and the Rural Domestic Ideal in Lexington, Massachusetts 1875-1915," Boston University, 1982). The new residents, both male and female, were involved in many improvements to the Town, in the founding of cultural institutions such as the Historical Society, and in services such as the Lexington Savings Bank. (See individual property forms for owner's specific contributions.)

In 1903, the c. 400 acre Hayes estate, except for the six acres surrounding the Castle itself, was divided into house lots as part of the "Oakmount Park" subdivision, which included over 130 new building lots. Thus began the development of the northeast part of the Merriam Hill area in which many of the properties in the present study are found. Up until the 1920s, most of the residents continued the pattern of those who settled the southern part of the hill. They were prominent citizens, who worked primarily in Boston and could afford to build substantial architect-designed houses.

After the period of upscale construction in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, houses, generally more modest in scale, continued to be built on remaining lots. The house styles reflected the tastes of the time and the less expansive aspirations of owners in the Depression, World War II and the post war periods. Almost 100 of the more than 283 houses in the Merriam Hill Association district that are now more than 50 years old were built in the post war period, a fact that reflects the rapid suburban expansion and resultant population growth in Lexington, which caused the Town's population to double between 1945 and 1960.

Major events in the more recent history of the Merriam Hill area include:

1. The moving of the Hancock-Clarke House in 1896 from the west to the east side of Hancock Street to save it from destruction. It was returned to its original site in 1974.
2. The construction of the Fiske School in 1949 and its replacement with a new building in 2007.

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3. The establishment of the Ada Govan Bird Sanctuary conservation land. Fifteen years after the death of Mrs. Govan in 1964, ten acres of land, previously held in a private trust by the Govan family, were transferred to the Town of Lexington.
4. The establishment of the Chiesa Farm Conservation Land in 1976, with additions in 1985.
5. The establishment of the Merriam Hill Association in 1974. The Association was organized to protect the neighborhood from unwanted development, such as the proposal to develop the Merriam factory/Lexington Press property into twenty condominiums.
6. The termination of train service through Lexington in 1981 and the conversion of the railroad right of way into a bike path in 1992.
7. The relocation of the Charles K. Tucker House (MHC # 86) from the site of St. Brigid's Church to 35 Hancock Street and its renovation in 2012.

The role played by developers in the Merriam Hill area has expanded over time. The earliest speculative development occurred in the early 1870s when John L. Norris built a series of houses including five Mansard-roofed cottages on Hancock Avenue, of which four survive at 5, 7, 9 and 11 Hancock Avenue (MHC#s 115, 114, 113, 112). Abram C. Washburn built houses speculatively on Glen and Upland Roads between 1890 and 1910. It was not until the late 1970s that the remaining large parcels of open land began to be bought up and developed. Lexington developer Mark Moore built Fiske Common, including Muster Court and Seaborn Place, in 1977 and 1978, after designs by Merton Barrows, who had recently retired from the firm of Royal Barry Wills. The Windermere Group of Concord developed Porter Lane in 2000. Homes Development Corp. of Burlington developed Wisteria Lane in 2008. John Keeler initiated the development of Keeler Farm Road in 2013. Oak Knoll Park off Adams Street began to be developed by Brooks and Hill Custom Builders in 2014 on the last remaining sizeable piece of land available for development in the Merriam Hill Area.

Beginning in the 1990s, Merriam Hill became a prime area for "teardowns" as smaller houses were replaced with larger and more elaborate ones. The combination of the replacements and the new developments of larger homes has resulted in a total of fifty-two sizable new dwellings being built in the last twenty years. These houses reflect the desire of affluent families to live on a relatively grand scale in this part of Lexington, a phenomenon that is perhaps not unlike the first wave of expansive architecture built on Merriam Hill exactly 100 years ago in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

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sheet**Merriam Hill District Data Sheet of Inventoried Properties**

Map	Resource	Address	Style	Date	MHC #
56/165	Errol and Elinor Locke House	3 Abbott Road	Colonial Revival	1925	1016
56/166	Arthur C. Whitney House	6 Abbott Road	Colonial Revival	1907	405
63/72	Albert and Mary Tenney House	1 Adams Street	Dutch Colonial w/Craftsman	1910	1017
63/71F	Melissa Downer House	7 Adams Street	Colonial Revival	1898	1018
63/77A	George O. Whiting/Gilmore House	8 Adams Street	Craftsman / Colonial	1903	697
63/79	House	12 Adams Street	Greek Revival (altered)	1886 / 2000	2101
63/80	George Simonds, Jr. House	16 Adams Street	Victorian Eclectic (demolished 2012)	1868	698
63/80	Barn	16 Adams Street			699
63/70	Charles L. Pook House	17 Adams Street	Greek Revival	1858	700
63/81	Charles C. Doe House	18 Adams Street	Craftsman	1903	701
63/82	Freemen J. Doe House	20 Adams Street	Craftsman	1903	702
63/69	House	21 Adams Street	Colonial Revival / Craftsman	1902	2102
63/83	House	24 Adams Street	Colonial Revival	1922	2103
63/32	George and Anna Russell House	25 Adams Street	Colonial Revival	1905	1019
63/32	Garage	25 Adams Street			1020
63/117	George and Ruth Graves House	33 Adams Street	Craftsman	1925	1021
63/117	Garage	33 Adams Street			1022
63/105A	House	36 Adams Street	Italianate	1840	2104
63/116	Chapman/Johnson/Porter/Warren House	39 Adams Street	Queen Anne	1884	703
63/107	David Simonds House/Maplemere/Chiesa Farm	42 Adams Street	Federal w/additions	c.1802-1830	704
63/107	Barn/Carriage House	42 Adams Street			705
13/115	Amos Locke House	43 Adams Street	Greek Revival	1840-1843	706
63/114	House	45 Adams Street	Tudor Revival	1937	2105
63/52	Percy Irvine House	1 Berwick Road	Shingle Style/Dutch Colonial	1908	1031
63/61A	William and Marcia Nash House	2 Berwick Road	Craftsman/Four Square	1912	1032
63/51	House	5 Berwick Road	Colonial Revival	1930	2106
63/62	Herbert and Grace Russell House	6 Berwick Road	Craftsman	1912	1033

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63/50	House	7 Berwick Road	Craftsman Colonial	c.1910	1551
63/63	House	8 Berwick Road	Dutch Colonial	1928	2107
63/49	Harry Stone House	9 Berwick Road	Colonial Revival/ Craftsman	1915	1034
63/64	Paul and Jane Lewis House	10 Berwick Road	Craftsman/ Colonial Revival	c.1910	1035
63/48	House	11 Berwick Road	Craftsman	1920	2108
63/65	Ernest and Charlotte Russell House	12 Berwick Road	Colonial Revival	1921	1036
56/149	French-Dale House	2 Chandler Street	Queen Anne	1896	393
56/148	Edwin Forbes House	3 Chandler Street	English Revival	1902	394
56/148	Garage	3 Chandler Street		c. 1920	1146
56/150	Arthur Howe House	4 Chandler Street	Queen Anne	1895	395
56/150	Garage	4 Chandler Street		c. 1920	1147
56/155	James Perrott Prince House	6 Chandler Street	Colonial Revival	1891	396
63/132	House	6 Colony Road	Dutch Colonial	1936	2109
63/133	House	10 Colony Road	Dutch Colonial	1937	2110
63/19B	House	17 Colony Road	Cape (expanded)	1931	2111
63/18	House	21 Colony Road	Colonial Revival	1935	2112
63/17	House	27 Colony Road	Cape	1937	2113
63/16	House	29 Colony Road	Dutch Colonial	1930	2114
63/141	James J. Burton House	38 Colony Road	Four Square	1912	1559
63/112	House	49 East Street	Italianate	1880	709
62/7	Timothy K. Fiske House	71 East Street	Italianate	1872	711
62/7	Barn	71 East Street			712
62/7	Barn/Garage	71 East Street			713
56/91	House	11 Edgewood Road	Colonial Revival	1932	2115
56/90	House (Part of Brown Estate)	17 Edgewood Road	Colonial Revival	1930	2116
56/92	Frank D. Brown House	18 Edgewood Road	Colonial Revival w/Queen Anne elements	1894-1898	407
56/89	Raymond and Grace Hathaway House	23 Edgewood Road	Dutch Colonial	1924	1049
56/18	Ronald and Velma Brown House	27 Edgewood Road	Georgian Revival	1929	1050
56/93	House	30 Edgewood Road	Cape	1938	2117
56/94B	House	32 Edgewood Road This is carriage house for 28 Meriam	Craftsman	1906	608 (H)
56/131B	House	3 Franklin Road	Cape (Thought to be RBW)	1956	2118

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56/221	Kelsey Reed House	10 Franklin Road	Craftsman	c. 1920	406
56/118	James W. Smith House	16 Franklin Road	Colonial w/Shingle style elements	1910	1052
56/160	House	4 Glen Road	Queen Anne	1898-1906	401
56/161	Aril Wetherbee House	6 Glen Road	Shingle Style	c. 1894	402
56/162	Charles Wheeler/Greene House	8 Glen Road	Shingle Style	1898	403
56/159	Clifford & Ethel White House	9 Glen Road	Four Square	1907	1149 (H)
56/159	Garage	9 Glen Road		c. 1917	1150 (H)
56/163B	John Ballard House	12 Glen Road	Four Square w/ Queen Anne elements	1907	404
56/195	Muzzey Homestead	14 Glen Road S	Greek Revival	1835	679
56/194	Joseph and Lena Fiske House	21 Glen Road S	Sears & Roebuck?	1920	1053
56/194	Garage	21 Glen Road S	Cape	early 20th C.	1054
56/60	John Calder House	5 Goodwin Road	Colonial Revival	1921	2119
56/59	House	8 Goodwin Road	Italianate	1847	101 NRIND
56/58	House	17 Goodwin Road	Tudor Revival	1933	2120
48/105	House	2,4 Grant Place	Italianate	1898	LHC Priority List
48/109	House	10 Grant Place	Cape	1930	2121
48/112	House	11 Grant Place	Queen Anne	1880	2122
48/104	Boston Edison Building #34	4 Grant Street	Classical Revival	1913	603
48/114	House	22 Grant Street	Colonial	1935	G
48/116	House	30 Grant Street	Shingle Style	1920	2123
48/117	House	32, 34 Grant Street	Modified Italianate	1880	G
48/122	House	64 Grant Street	Bungalow? (altered)	1925	2124
56/201B	House	90 Grant Street	Contemporary	1973	2125
55/29	House	132,134 Grant Street	Colonial (altered)	1930	2126
55/30	House	136,138 Grant Street	Colonial (altered)	1925	2127
56/25	House	2 Hancock Avenue	Colonial Revival	1925	2128
56/35	G. C. Cutter House	5 Hancock Avenue	Mansard Cottage	c. 1873	115
56/26	House	6 Hancock Avenue	Dutch Colonial	1925	2129
56/27	Leander T. Wing	7 Hancock Avenue	Mansard Cottage	1871 or 1872	114

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56/27	John L. Norris House	8 Hancock Avenue	Greek Revival/Italianate	c. 1870	110
56/33	James Emery House	9 Hancock Avenue	Mansard Cottage	1871 or 1872	113
56/28	William and Ethel Crowther House	10 Hancock Avenue	Colonial Revival	c. 1918	1568
56/32	House	11 Hancock Avenue	Mansard Cottage	1865	112
56/29	A. L. Scott House	12 Hancock Avenue	Colonial Revival (later alteration)	1873	1569
56/31	W. R. Cutter House	13 Hancock Avenue	Italianate	1873	111
56/57	House	11 Hancock Street	Dutch Colonial	1926	2130
56/17	Reed/Hinchey House	12 Hancock Street	Federal/Greek Revival	c. 1830	102
55/56	House	15 Hancock Street		1915	2131
56/18	James Sumner/Herbert Locke House	16 Hancock Street	Gothic Revival	c. 1845	103
56/55	House	17 Hancock Street	Garrison Colonial	1930	2132
56/19	Amos Locke House	18 Hancock Street	Italianate	1842	104
56/54	House	19 Hancock Street	Tudor Revival	1921	2133
56/20	J. S. Parker House	20 Hancock Street	Italianate w/ Mansard roof added	c. 1840	105
56/53	House	21 Hancock Street	Colonial Revival	1932	2134
56/21	David A. Tuttle House	22 Hancock Street	Italianate	1855	106
56/52	House	23 Hancock Street	Dutch Colonial	1930	2135
56/22	David A. Tuttle House	24 Hancock Street	Italianate	1865	107
56/50	House	25 Hancock Street	Tudor Revival	1933	2136
56/23	Oliver Kendall House	26 Hancock Street	Greek Revival	c. 1840	108
56/49	Arthur Gilman House	27 Hancock Street	Dutch Colonial	1931	1057
56/24	Tuttle-Bennett House	30 Hancock Street	Greek Revival	1845	109
56/48	House	31 Hancock Street	Greek Revival/Italianate	1840s	124
56/37	William Henry Greeley House	32 Hancock Street	Italianate	c. 1870s	117
56/47	House	33 Hancock Street	Greek Revival	c. 1850s	123
56/38	House	34 Hancock Street	Italianate	c. 1860s	118
56/46	Charles Tucker House	35 Hancock Street	Italianate	c. 1850s	86
56/39B	Hancock-Clarke House	36 Hancock Street	Georgian	1737	119
56/45	House	37 Hancock Street	Federal w/ Greek Revival additions	1780	122
56/39C	Tuttle-Brigham House	40 Hancock Street	Italianate	1847	120

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56/53	Philip and Marion Clark House	41 Hancock Street	Colonial Revival	c. 1920	121
56/40	Warren M. Batcheller House #1	46 Hancock Street	Colonial Revival	1897	725
56/42	Bennett Williams House	47 Hancock Street	Bungalow	1814	1058
56/41	Warren M. Batcheller House #2	48 Hancock Street	Colonial Revival	1903-04	726
56/41	Carriage House/Garage	48 Hancock Street			727
64/130	Warren M. Batcheller House #3	50 Hancock Street	Colonial Revival	1903-04	728
64/131	House, former shop	52 Hancock Street	Colonial Revival simplified	c. 1870s	729
63/74	Jos. F. Simonds/Batcheller/Stone House	53 Hancock Street	Italianate w/ Colonial Revival and Jacobethan additions	1849	730
64/132	Albert and Catherine Spaulding House	54 Hancock Street	Italianate	1874	731
63/73A	Davis House	55 Hancock Street	Shingle Style	1900	732
64/133	Warren Duren House	56 Hancock Street	Greek Revival w/ Colonial Revival additions	1849	733
64/134	Lorin Wetherell House	58 Hancock Street	Mansard Cottage	1872	734
63/59	Bowen and Octavia Tufts House	10 Hayes Avenue	Colonial Revival	1908	1063
63/59	Garage	10 Hayes Avenue		1941	1064
63/60	Edward and Barbara Larner House	12 Hayes Avenue	Colonial Revival, substantially remodeled and enlarged	1900/2007	1065
63/53	House	22 Hayes Avenue	Cape	1940	2137
63/54	Henry L. and Marion Wadsworth House	26 Hayes Avenue	Craftsman	1912	1571
56/126A	House	27 Hayes Avenue	Cape (expanded)	1938	2138
56/125	Howard and Bertha Nichols House	29 Hayes Avenue	Craftsman/Colonial Revival	1914	1066
56/125	Garage	29 Hayes Avenue			1067
63/58	House	31 Hayes Avenue	Modified Bungalow	1915	2139
63/55	House	32 Hayes Avenue	Tudor Revival	1920	2140
63/56	House	34 Hayes Avenue	Tudor Revival	1928	2141
63/57	Alexander Wadsworth House	36 Hayes Avenue	Craftsman/Colonial Revival	c. 1910	1572
63/41	House	43 Hayes Avenue	Colonial Revival	1928	2142
56/62	Church of Our Redeemer	6 Meriam Street			2143
56/81	Guy & Belle Chace House	10 Meriam Street	Colonial Revival	1937	1152
56/82	Ira & Edith Rymal House	12 Meriam Street	Colonial Revival	1938	1153 (H)
48/95	Farnsworth-Tucker House	15 Meriam Street	Queen Anne	1888?	36

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56/84	Plaque in Wall	16 Meriam Street			Form C
56/140	St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church	17 Meriam Street	Gothic Revival	1886	380
56/139	McDonald House	19 Meriam Street	Queen Anne	1887	381
56/86	Willard Brown House	20 Meriam Street	Col. Revival/Craftsman	1905	382
56/137	James & Blanche Lewis House	23 Meriam Street	Colonial Revival	1927	1158 (H)
56/87	Neil & Lila McIntosh House	24 Meriam Street	Dutch Colonial	1928	1159 (H)
56/136	George H. Emery House	25 Meriam Street	Colonial Revival	1884	383
56/136	Garage	25 Meriam Street		c. 1920	1160
56/135	Robert P. Clapp House	27 Meriam Street	Queen Anne	1889	384
56/94A	"Ogeedankee"/Fred Brown House	28 Meriam Street	Craftsman	1907	385
56/133A	Charles Miles House	35 Meriam Street	Colonial Revival	1906	386
56/132	James and Helen Barrington House	39 Meriam Street	Tudor Revival	1939	1096
56/168A	House	40 Meriam Street	Tudor Revival	1948	2144
56/174	House	56 Meriam Street	Modern	1956	2145
56/186C	William and Katie Reed House	57 Meriam Street	Italian Villa	c. 1914	387
56/172A	Hayes Carriage House	60 Meriam Street	Stone Carriage house remodeled	1883-84	388
56/185	Howard and Mabel Winlock House	61 Meriam Street	Craftsman	1913	389
63/45	Obert and Beatrice Sletten House	73 Meriam Street	Dutch Colonial	1918	1097
63/44	House	77 Meriam Street	Colonial Revival	1931	2146
63/43	House	83 Meriam Street	Colonial Revival	1931	2147
63/47	House	86 Meriam Street	Cape	1927	2148
63/39	House	89 Meriam Street	Cape	1925	2149
63/38	House	95 Meriam Street	Neoclassical Revival (altered)	1916	2150
63/66	House	96 Meriam Street	Colonial Revival	1940	2151
63/37	Henry and Susan Seaver House	97 Meriam Street	Dutch Colonial	1914	1098
63/36	House	99 Meriam Street	Colonial Revival	1937	2152
63/67	House	100 Meriam Street	Cape	1938	2153
63/35	House	101 Meriam Street	Dutch Colonial	1926	2154
63/34	House	103 Meriam Street	Cape (altered)	1934	2155
48/94	House	1 Oakland Street	Queen Anne	1898-1906	37

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48/94	Garage	1 Oakland Street		c. 1920	1163
48/81	Matthew Merriam House	2 Oakland Street	Shingle Style/ Queen Anne	1894	367
48/81	Garage	2 Oakland Street		c. 1930	1164
48/93	Lilla Dickey House	3 Oakland Street	Dutch Colonial	1925	1165 (H)
48/82	G.H. Emery House	4 Oakland Street	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	c. 1900	368
48/92	Lexington Press (former Nathaniel Merriam Barn)	7 Oakland Street	Italianate	1883	38
48/92	Garage	7 Oakland Street		c. 1920	1167
48/85	House	10 Oakland Street	Bungalow	1910	1169
48/85	Garage	10 Oakland Street			1170
48/86	Dr. Nathaniel Henry Merriam House	12 Oakland Street	Queen Anne	1889	369
56/145	Alonzo E. Locke House	14 Oakland Street	Queen Anne	1887	370
56/146	Edmund K. Houghton House	16 Oakland Street	Queen Anne	1888	371
48/90A	G. S. Jackson House, Maywood Cottage	17 Oakland Street	Queen Anne	1883-1884	372
48/90A	Garage complex	17 Oakland Street			1173
48/89B	E. P. Bliss House, Cedarcroft	19 Oakland Street	Queen Anne/Craftsman	1883-1884	373
48/89B	Garage	19 Oakland Street			1174
48/88B	House	19A Oakland Street	Dutch Colonial w/modern addition	before 1927	2156
56/156A	Herbert Wellington House	20 Oakland Street	Shingle Style/Queen Anne	1887	374
56/156A	Barn	20 Oakland Street			1175
56/193	House	21 Oakland Street	Queen Anne	1890	1176 (H)
56/192	George B. Grant House	23 Oakland Street	Queen Anne	1887	375
56/192	Garage	23 Oakland Street			1177
56/157A	House	24 Oakland Street	Craftsman/English Revival	1910-17	376
56/191	Theodore Parker Robinson	25 Oakland Street	Shingle Style	1887	377
56/158	House	26 Oakland Street	Colonial Revival	1937	1178 (H)
56/190	Charlotte E. Smith House	27 Oakland Street	Colonial Revival	1895	378
56/189	Egen R. Ferguson House	29 Oakland Street	English Revival	1895	379
56/198	Garage	29 Oakland Street			1179
56/180	House	2 Oakmount Circle	Colonial Revival RBW?	1961	2157
56/181	Robert and Grace Merriam House	4 Oakmount Circle	Dutch Colonial	1925	1102

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56/17	John and Elinor Proctor House	6 Oakmount Circle	Craftsman / Mission	1916	1103
56/17	Garage	6 Oakmount Circle			1104
55/18	Sherburne and Mary Prescott House	8 Oakmount Circle	Colonial Revival	1923	1105
55/18	Garage/Gardner's Cottage	8 Oakmount Circle			1106
55/19	House	10 Oakmount Circle	Modern Deck House	1964	2158
56/183	Mrs. Halle Blake House	18 Oakmount Circle	Colonial Revival/Contemporary	1938	2159
56/184A	Frank and Dorothy Sheldon House	28 Oakmount Circle	Tudor Revival	1929	1107
56/65	House	6 Patriots Drive	Georgian Revival	1938	2160
56/77	House	7 Patriots Drive	Colonial Revival	1940	2161
56/68	House	12 Patriots Drive	Dutch Colonial	1926	2162
56/74	Benjamin F. Brown Carriage House	15 Patriots Drive	Queen Anne	1885-1895	408
56/70	Emerson-Whitmore-Brown House	17 Patriots Drive	Italianate	c. 1850	409
56/198A	Joseph and Marion Leonard House	10 Round Hill Road	Craftsman/Colonial	1913	1612
56/104	House	11 Somerset Road	Dutch Colonial	1928	2163
56/103	Hayes Estate Barn, now Multi-family house	13, 15 Somerset Street	Colonial elements	Late 19th C.	1121
56/111	Fred and Fannie Woodruff House	24 Somerset Road	Craftsman	1912-1913	1122
56/111	Garage	24 Somerset Road		1917	1123
56/100	House	37 Somerset Road	Colonial Revival/ Craftsman	1910?	1124
56/112	William and Marjory Greeley House	38 Somerset Road	Colonial Revival	1912-1913	1125
56/99	Henry Stratton House	39 Somerset Road	Colonial Revival/Craftsman	1912	1126
56/99	Garage	39 Somerset Road			1127
56/98	William and Grace Shurtleff	41 Somerset Road	Colonial Revival/ Craftsman	1912	1128
56/98	Garage	41 Somerset Road			1129
56/113	George and Marjory Emery House	42 Somerset Road	Colonial Revival	1923	1130
56/97	Clarence and Edith Shannon House	43 Somerset Road	Craftsman/Colonial Revival	1913	1131
56/114A	Lawrence and Olive Burnham House	44 Somerset Road	Dutch Colonial	1927	1132
56/96E	Edwin and Ida Stevens House	47 Somerset Road	Craftsman/ Colonial Revival	1926	1133
56/142	C. C. Goodwin House	3 Stetson Road	Mansard	c. 1880	390

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56/143	House	4 Stetson Road	Cape	1938	1182 (H)
56/141	Frederick Lincoln Emery House	5 Stetson Road	Shingle Style	1894	391
56/144	Edward Porter Merriam House	6 Stetson Road	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne	1894	392
56/154	Herbert H. Saunders House	1 Upland Road	Shingle Style	1894	397
56/153	Stratton House	3 Upland Road	Colonial Revival	1895	398
56/151	House	4 Upland Road	Colonial Revival	c. 1900	399
56/152	Fred Cloyes House	6 Upland Road	Shingle Style	1898-1906	400
56/152	Garage	6 Upland Road			1185
56/71	House	4 Wadman Circle	Tudor Revival	1928	1138
56/72	Benjamin F. Brown Estate	6 Wadman Circle	Queen Anne	c. 1885-1985	410
56/73	House	8 Wadman Circle	Italianate	1860	1620
63/28	House	11 Woodland Road	Bungalow	1934	2164
63/121	House	12 Woodland Road	Cape	1940	2165
63/123	House	20 Woodland Road	Craftsman	1918	2166
63/124	House	22 Woodland Road	Dutch Colonial	1920	2167
63/125	House	24 Woodland Road	Colonial Revival	1929	2168
63/126	House	28 Woodland Road	Craftsman	1924	2169
63/128	Ada Govan House	32 Woodland Road	Colonial Revival	1930	2170
63/24	House	35 Woodland Road	Cape	1939	2171
63/129	George M. and Bessie Fuller House	36 Woodland Road	Colonial Revival	1916	1142
65/129	Garage	36 Woodland Road			1143
56/179	House	41 Woodland Road	Garrison Colonial	1940	2172
56/178	D. Craig and Mildred Wark House	43 Woodland Road	Garrison Colonial	1934-35	1144
55/11	House	20 York Street	Cape	1928	2173
55/27B	House	27 York Street	Craftsman?	1850	2174
65/26	Henry Robinson House	33 York Street	Craftsman/ Colonial	c. 1915	1623
55/14	House	38 York Street	Colonial Revival	1939	2175
55/26	House	39 York Street	Colonial Revival	1939	2176
55/24	House	43 York Street	Colonial Revival	1929	2177
56/177	Walter and Marjory Temple House	51 York Street	Dutch Colonial	1927-28	1145
56/176A	House	59 York Street	Colonial Revival	1929	2178

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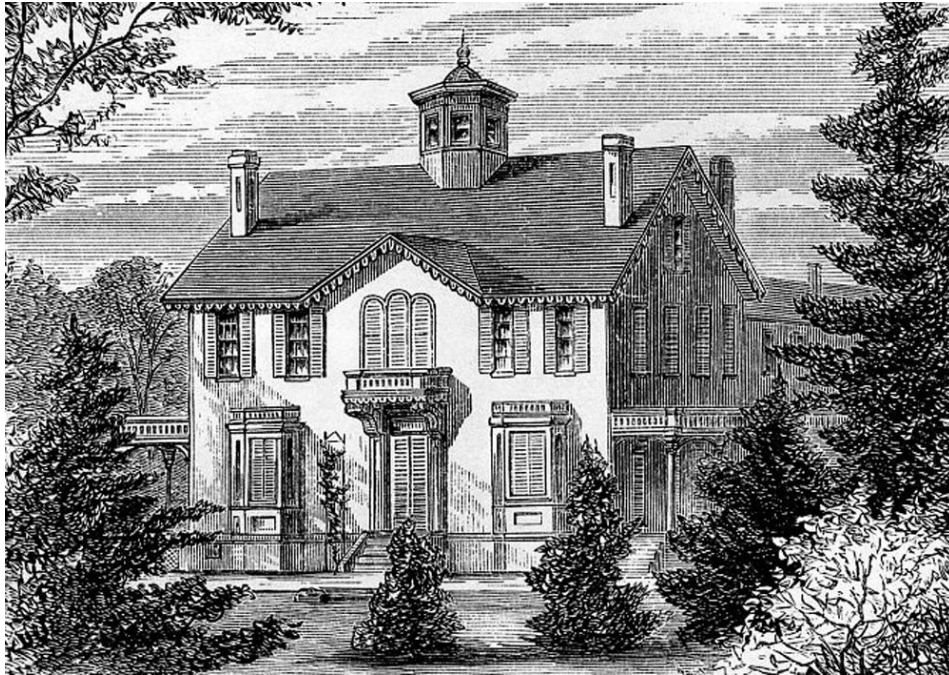
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Supplementary photographs

Photographs 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 of March-April 2013 are by Warren B. Manhard. Photographs 7, 9, 11, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 30 of May-June 2014 are by Anne Andrus Grady.



1) Whitmore-Brown House, built 1748, formerly on Hancock Street.
Reproduced from Charles Hudson, History of Lexington, 1868.

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2) *Hayes House, built by 1868, formerly on Hancock Street.
Reproduced from Charles Hudson, History of Lexington, 1868.*



3) *26 Hancock Street.*

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4) 18 Hancock Street.



5) 14 Glen Road South.

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6) 16 Hancock Street.



7) St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church.

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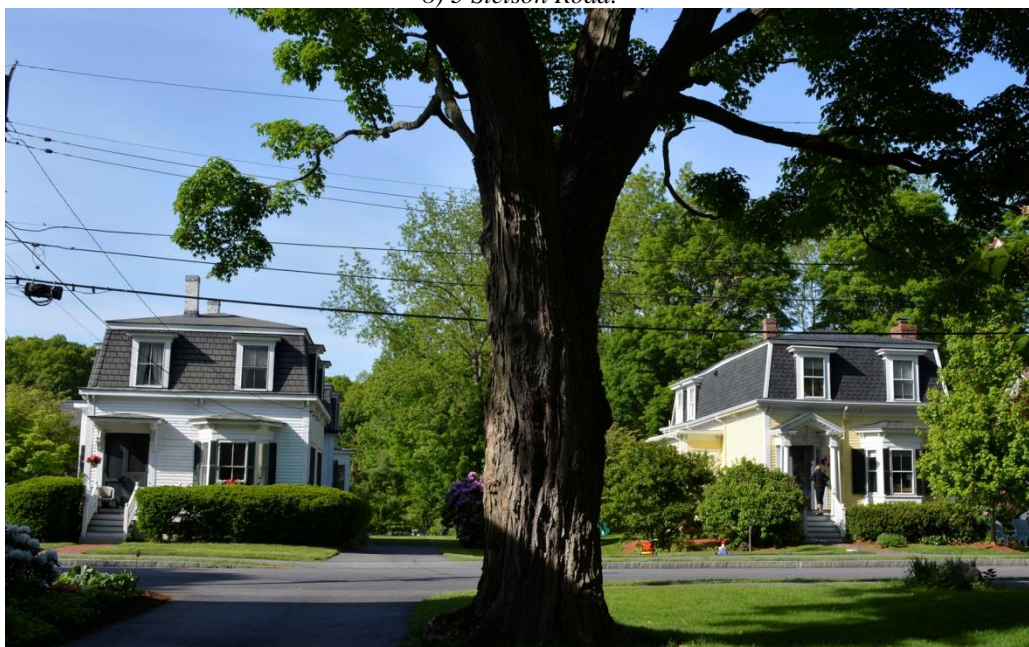
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8) 3 Stetson Road.



9) Mansard Cottages at 7 and 5 Hancock Avenue.

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10) 12 Oakland Street.



11) 25 Oakland Street.

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12) 8 Adams Street. Willard Brown, architect.



13) 38 Colony Road.

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14) 10 Berwick Road.



15) 47 Hancock Street.

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16) 38 Somerset Road. William Roger Greeley, architect.



17) 4 Oakmount Circle. Willard Brown, architect.

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18) 41 Woodland Road.



19) 3 Franklin Road. Royal Barry Wills, architect.

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20) 40 Meriam Street.



21) 10 Oakmount Circle. "Deck House" designed by the Acorn Deck House Company.

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22) 7 Berwick Road. Willard Brown, architect.



23) 16 Franklin Road. William Roger Greeley, architect.

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24) 2 Oakmount Circle. Royal Barry Wills, architect.



25) 19 Hancock Street. Ralph Herman Hannaford, architect.

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26) 6 Stetson Road. John May, architect and builder.



27) 40 Hancock Street. David A. Tuttle, builder.

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28) 20 Meriam Street. Willard Brown, architect; T. H. O'Connor, builder.



29) 45 Adams Street.

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34) Design number 418, *Ideal Homes* catalog, c. 1930.



30) 43 Hayes Avenue.

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36) *An Architects' Small House Service Bureau design.*
Reproduced from Gwendolyn Wright, Building the Dream, 1995.