

FORM A - AREA

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

P-9	Boston North		
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Photograph



Brooks Place, (l to r) 19, 17, 15, 9, rear of 222 Main

Town/City: Medford

Place (neighborhood or village):
Medford Square South

Name of Area: Brooks Place

Present Use: residential

Construction Dates or Period: 1844-2004

Overall Condition: good

Major Intrusions and Alterations:
Apartment blocks added
in 1972 and 2004

Acreage:

Recorded by: Claire Dempsey with John Clemson

Organization: Medford Historical Commission

Date (month/year): February 2018

Locus Map *north is up*

This assessors map shows buildings at 16 and 20 that were demolished to make way for the apartment block there now.



see continuation sheet

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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.

Properties within this area are identified in the text by name, where applicable, and by address and can be cross referenced to the expanded data sheet in that way; properties also covered in an MHC B form have that B form number included in this text.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Brooks Place, originally platted in 1844, demonstrates the pattern of development that characterized many such efforts over the 19th and 20th centuries in Medford and other inner ring suburbs. This subdivision is exceptional for the open green-space at its center which has survived in spite of significant changes to the neighborhood and the city. Several large, elaborate residences for affluent local and Boston industrialists and merchants were constructed in the early decades, but at the same time, smaller houses were constructed here as well for artisans and their families. Then beginning in the 1920s, some of these properties were subdivided and others demolished, most to make way for large brick apartment blocks. The area initially planned for probably 13 single-family residences now includes over 100 living units.

Brooks Place is organized around its central green space, now known as **Brooks Park**, as is the street that traces its outer edges. The parcel subdivided at this time was generally a deep rectangle extending from Main Street east to the angled bound along the path of the Middlesex Canal and today along the lots lines of parcels facing Mystic Avenue. The lots were originally arranged so that four of the original thirteen faced onto Main Street at the west end, but the other nine faced the park, and the buildings today maintain this orientation although some lots have been subdivided and others merged over time. The park is simply maintained, with no fencing and indeed no curbing to enclose it. The plot is round at each end, and its outer edges are marked by bushes and occasional trees that circle the central grass lawn. There are several benches on the edges of this lawn but no other structures or objects.

Five of the houses built in its first three decades of development have survived here. Several of the initial builders at Brooks Place chose large or otherwise ambitious houses, and two of these survive today. The **Owen W. and Rebecca Abbott House (222-224 Main Street, 1847-1855, MDF.xx)** is a large Italianate end house with a deep rear ell. More unusual is the **Pinkham House (24 Brooks Park, ca. 1850, MDF.67)** a T-plan house with a canted central bay that rises to break the eaves as an octagonal tower. A recent plan suggests its entry and an office were located to the north side of the bay, with a parlor in the bay, kitchen in the rear ell, and a dining room to the south side of the bay. More surviving houses, however, take the familiar period form of the small end house, a story-and-a-half end-gabled block enclosing a side-passage plan found in three surviving examples. Perhaps the best preserved of these is the **Pullen House (9 Brooks Park, pre 1850, MDF.xxx)**, which retains its clapboards and the typical pilaster and entablature treatment of its corners and eaves. Its slightly later neighbor, the **Dunbar house (19 Brooks Place, 1855-75)** retains the Italianate features of door hood and canted bay windows on the front and side elevations. The still later the **Hayes House (13 Brooks Park, 1889-98)** was constructed on a subdivided lot, a taller end house of two full stories with a glazed entry porch and canted bay windows.

The transition to multifamily housing here came in 1926 with the construction of a two-family house and a large apartment block in the same year. The **Friel Two-family (17 Brooks Park)** is a hip-roofed version of the standard type, enlarged with a front sunroom and porch, also on a sub-divided lot. It retains its shingle wall cover and parapet porch enclosure, and employs broad three-part windows for its public spaces. The first redevelopment in the area came when the house occupying three lots on the corner of Main Street was demolished and replaced with a large apartment block. Like many of Medford's apartment blocks, the **Mulclær Hall (208 Main Street, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 Brooks Park, MDF.xxx)** is brick, employs restrained classical decoration in contrasting cast stone, and rises to three stories, but its division into

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multiple units with separate entrances is a point of contrast to other Medford examples. In 1934 a single-family house was added at **226 Main Street**, on a previously undeveloped lot. The **Gilch House** is a side-entry colonial with a brick veneer façade and an offset chimney behind the ridge; a sunroom extends from the south side, a porch covers the front entry, and a rear porch is positioned toward the rear of the north side.

In 1972, the area's southeast corner was redeveloped, and the buildings on lots 7 and 8 were replaced by a large brick apartment block, enclosing 44 housing units. At **25 Brooks Park** the building's footprint is a large square, with the section facing the park covered by a broad gable roof over a center entry and the south section of the building under a long low gable roof. Both sections feature vertical banks of wide windows, some including sliding glass doors to balconies. At the same time, the earlier house, next door at **21 Brooks Park**, was replaced with a ranch house. The **Anderson House** is a wide, low gabled rectangle, with its offset entry into an enclosed gabled porch. As illustrated by its plan in the Building Department records, its living and dining room are located front and rear at the east end, behind the wide three-part window, and a kitchen is located behind the entry and a bedroom in the west rear corner. Two front rooms, labeled T, may have been treatment rooms, and there was a second bathroom as well; Hazel Anderson was a chiropractor.

Additional redevelopment took place on the north side of the Park in 2004 when the buildings on lots 4 and 5 gave way to the large brick apartment block designed by the firm Sterling Brown of Winchester, **16-20 Brooks Place**. Including 18 units, the three-story building most closely resembles a variation on Boston brick rows. Its symmetrical façade extends to 16 bays on the façade, with five pairs of bays gently bowed and a modillion block cornice at the flat roofline. Two entries are positioned in the third bay from each end, each enriched by fluted pilasters supporting a simple entablature, and the windows have simple sills and lintels, 6/6 sash, and shutters.

The character of the neighborhoods surrounding Brooks Place is remarkably similar. Mid-19th-century examples survive on Main Street toward the Hancock Subdivision, which was developed contemporaneously by the same owner, David Kimball (see area xxx). These surviving examples are surrounded by in-fill residential buildings including single and two-family examples. A group of large apartment blocks is arrayed around the corner of Pearl Street on the other side of Main Street (see area xxx). Behind them on Stearns and Pearl streets is a similar mix of earlier mid-19th-century houses and later two-families (see area xxx). A third type of building, including a well-preserved cast-stone early-20th-century taxpayer block is located across the street at 255-257 Main Street, and others line this important commercial corridor.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Brooks Place, originally laid out in 1844, provides an interesting case study in real estate development and would benefit from additional consideration of the long path to its current configuration. Like other areas along Main Street, this one was planned when the town was experiencing prosperity and growth, and new residential neighborhoods were springing up around the civic and commercial center. And initially, ample houses were constructed on some of its lots along Main Street and facing the park as one might have expected in an area served by that sort of amenity. But from the beginning, there was also a number of moderate and smaller sized houses that provided housing for a variety of artisans and their families who owned and made their homes here, and the neighborhood was quite stable throughout the 19th and early 20th century. This changed in the 1920s when one Main Street property was replaced with a large brick apartment block and a two-family was added to the mix. More recent changes paralleled these, at least in part because zoning reified existing uses, with some houses converted to multi-family use and two more large brick apartment buildings added in 1972 and 2004.

Brooks Place is located on the east side of Main Street in the Medford Square South neighborhood, initially extending as far east as the Middlesex Canal. The block was one part of the far-larger farm that was first established as Ten Hills by John Winthrop in 1631 and became Isaac Royall's in 1732, when it included 504 acres; a close examination of the break-up of this farm would be important contribution to Medford's historical development (Isaac Royal House, 15

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George Street, MDF.29). Royall, a former plantation owner in Antigua and a merchant in sugar, rum, and slaves, undertook extensive renovations and expansion of the house, constructing numerous outbuildings including quarters for his many African slaves. The Loyalist left Massachusetts in 1775 and his property was occupied by military commanders during the Revolution and eventually sold by his heirs in 1806. The land changed hands among a series of investors in 1806 and 1810, and at about this time, portions were parceled at the north end near the bridge crossing the Mystic, to the east of what is now Main Street, and at its southern end in the Winter Hill neighborhood in Medford and Somerville (then Charlestown. This section to the east of Main (or "the old road leading from Medford to Charlestown") was owned by William H. Sumner (1780-1661) of Boston in 1819, a lawyer perhaps best known for his development of East Boston and his book tracing the same. He sold "part of the Royall estate so-called" to then-governor John Brooks for \$3,133. Brooks (1752-1825) was a member of the important Medford family, a doctor, military man, and governor of the Commonwealth from 1816 to 1823; Sumner served as Brooks' aide-de-camp, adjutant general, and quartermaster general. Linking the description to the survey of Peter Tufts, the property was "seventeen acres one quarter and 25 rods more or less" and ran from the brook on the south to land of Hezekiah Blanchard (formerly Fitch Tufts) on the north and was bound by the Middlesex Canal on the east; see the Tufts Survey in the Medford Square South Overview. The governor's heir, Alexander S. Brooks, gentleman of Medford, sold the property to David Kimball, merchant of Medford, for \$5,221.88 in 1835, when its northern abutter was John M. Peck and its southern Nathan Tufts, deceased "now in the tenure of Nathan Adams esquire." It seems likely that this association with the governor, and his family with Medford, gave the subdivision its name.¹

David Kimball (1802 – 1873) would develop this land as two residential subdivisions, this one at the north end around a central green space now known as Brooks Park and one to the south around the U-shaped Hancock Street (see Hancock Subdivision MDF.XXX). Kimball was a dry goods merchant, specifically of cloth, in Boston between 1831 and his death. His place of business was for many years located at 28 Washington Street and he resided at 40 Hancock Street in Boston (demolished) as early as 1845 and for the rest of his life. His father, Nathaniel P. Kimball, was a merchant as well of English goods; his store was located 613 Washington Street in Boston. David Kimball had strong connections to Medford; both his wives, Augusta Blanchard (1811-1854), whom he married December 25, 1832, and Caroline Langdon Frost, whom he married May 20, 1857, were natives of Medford. He also resided for part of each year in Medford and Rockport, his birthplace, in addition to Boston. Unfortunately the location of his country house in Medford could not be ascertained as he only listed his principal Boston residence in period directories. His son, David Pulsifer Kimball (b. Sep. 20, 1833), a lawyer who maintained offices at 209 Washington Street and resided at 37 Hancock Street in Boston, was also an active Medford real estate speculator.²

The subdivision plan for Brooks Place, filed at the Middlesex County South Registry of Deeds in book 453 (end), dated 1844, references both Kimball and his agent, John Sparrell, as contacts for buyers; copy attached. The parcel was a deep rectangle extending from Main Street east to the angled bound along the path of the Middlesex Canal. The mall or park at the center had round ends and measured 70 by 280 feet. It was surrounded by 40-foot roads, taken by the town by 1880 and perhaps in 1870 when the second attached plan was made. The lots were originally arranged so that four of the original thirteen faced onto Main Street at the west end, measuring 55 feet along Main and 100 feet deep (6600 square feet). Another six lots faced the park from the north and south sides, larger at 80 feet across and 110 feet deep (8800 square feet). The center of the three eastern lots was 70 feet across and 80 to 110 feet deep along the path of the canal. The northeast corner lot was also angled across the canal and larger, 145 feet in its longest dimension and fit into the corner with a 35-foot exposure to the street. The southeast corner lot is somewhat unclear, larger still and including additional subdivision lines that suggest a path to the rear canal-side section of the property.

¹ Title and land use research for the neighborhood overview is underway and will be the basic reference for these paragraphs and for the Historic Overview for the neighborhood. The Royal House has a brief title summary based on Blake 1998 (we are seeking a copy). Its early history was recently examined in Alexandra Chan's *Slavery in the Age of Reason: Archaeology at a New England Farm* (2007) and C.S. Manegold's *Ten Hills Farm: The Forgotten History of Slavery in the North* (2010). This project focuses on the 19th century history of the area. MCSR 228:319, 347:318.

² William Richard Cutter, *New England Families, Genealogical and Memorial, Vol. 4* (Genealogical Publishing Company, 1996, p. 1167, 2366; multiple entries in the 1860-1869 grantor indexes of the MCRD indicate David P. Kimball was an active real estate speculator.

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The development pattern of this subdivision differed somewhat from that of Hancock Street. Lots were sold rapidly and directly during 1847-1849 to buyers who constructed houses for themselves, several of whom became long-term residents of Brooks Place. Purchasers who bought directly from Kimball included Ruth Roundey (lot 3), Edmund Crouch (Lot 4), J.V. Litchfield (lot 5), R.G. Pinkham (24 Brooks Park, Lot 6), W. Burbank (lots 7, 8, 9, and 10), C Pullen (9 Brooks Park, lot 11), G. Pratt (224 Main Street, lot 12 and 13), and many remained neighborhood residents as late as 1880. These deeds also included restrictions to preserve the character of the neighborhood, like this one for Roundey's lot #3:

no building shall ever be erected on any part thereof which shall be used for any nauseous or offensive trade or calling, such as that of a butcher, currier, oil manufactory, tallow chandler, brewer, or distiller or any other trade or calling the exercise of which shall be calculated to disturb the quiet or comfort of the neighborhood, and that no building or projection or part of building shall ever be erected within five feet of the line of the streets as laid down on said plan.

Some of these deeds added that "the mall on said Brooks Place is not to have erected thereon any building." Some of the deeds had built-in payment plans, dividing them over time, functioning as a sort of mortgage as well as a property transfer. By 1875 these properties, including improvements, were valued at between \$2,500 and \$3,400. In 1871, Kimball sold the central park to the owners of the surrounding property, including O.W. and Rebecca Abbott, Benjamin and Ruth Roundy, Charles and Elizabeth L. Cummings, P.R. and Laura A. Litchfield, Edmund and Eunice B. Crouch, R.G. and R.F. Pinkham, W.E. and Maria Haskins, David and Jane Vaughan, E.C. Burbank, Elbridge and Maria Teel, and T.F. and Eliz P. Pratt; in 1880 these owners sold it to the Inhabitants of Medford for \$1. The parcel was sold "under the restriction that no building of any description whatsoever shall be built upon the same, and that the said piece of land shall forever be kept as a public park and be kept in order as such by the town of Medford." The character of the area at this moment is captured in Bailey's bird's eye view of 1880, which also provides a glimpse of surviving as well as lost houses.³

By 1880, the US Census of Population reported nine households here. At the north corner of Main and Brooks Park (lots 1, 2 & 3) were the Roundeys, Benjamin (b. ca. 1799), a retired farmer, and his wife Ruth (b. 1804), noted above. Ruth acted as femme sole in the deed to a portion of the property "in her own right and free from the control or interference of any husband present or future." Next to the east (lot 4 and formerly 16 Brooks Park) was the Crouch household; Edmund had been a ship carpenter but at 69 reported no occupation; he lived with his wife, two daughters and a granddaughter, one of these Amelie B. Wilkinson was a widow working in a photography studio, likely that of the local photographer O.R. Wilkinson. Next listed (and perhaps at lot 5, formerly 20 Brooks Park, multiple other names on period maps) was the household of sign-painter John S. Breck, 42, living with his wife, daughter, and mother-in-law. Carpenter Richard Pinkham lived in his octagon-enriched house (lot 6, **24 Brooks Park**) with his wife, daughter, and father-in-law. Eliza Burbank (widowed and age 62) lived at the base of the park with her adult children employed as a cashier, a teacher, and as a librarian at the public library (lot 7, formerly 25 Brooks Park). In the corner lot lived 58-year-old Daniel Vaughan (lot 8, formerly 23 Brooks Park) an Irish-born tailor and his wife, five children, and a niece. Although the period maps mark the property as "Mrs. Morrison," the census places Albert Bullard, 57, (21 Brooks Park, lot 9); he was employed in a button works, and lived here with his wife and two children. William H. Dunbar, 40, a carriage painter, likely at Teel's farther north on Main Street, lived at **19 Brooks Park** (lot 10) with his wife and two children. At **9 Brooks Park** (lot 11), shipbuilder Charles Pullen's widow Nancy lived here with her daughter Mrs. Pratt, herself a widow, and three Pratt children, one son employed in a brokers office. The house at **13 Brooks Park** added between 1889 and 1898 on the subdivided lot 11 was occupied by renter James Hayes, 41, in 1900, a laundryman, with his wife and three children.⁴

³ MCSRD: 453:161, 471:35, 518:40, 519:505, 573:501, 576:230, 594:85, 827:589, 1541:446. Some of these transactions are complex, and there may be multiple documents for the same parcel, and additional research would elucidate this process. 1875 City of Medford Assessor's Records.

⁴ Ancestry.com: MA Census 1855, 1865; US Census 1880, 1900.

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By 1931 the neighborhood included many more households, because of the addition of multi-family residences at **208 Main/ 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 Brooks Park** (replacing one house) and at **17 Brooks Park** built in 1926. The latter two-family was built by G.P Fiel, who at the same time built three two-families in the Hancock Subdivision (see MDF.xxx), two of which resemble this one. Mulclær Hall, the apartment block, was built by a former plumber who also played a role in developing the Royal Block subdivision (see MDF.xxx). Residents' employment remained quite various in 1931. White collar/ managerial jobs dominated for men, especially in the large apartment block, including salesman (5), quartermaster, chef, accountant, estimator, ass't agent, engineer, manager, real estate, draughtsman, physician, bank teller, fireman, sales manager, steward, inspector, teacher, auditor, coffee business. Blue color jobs included master plumber, plumber (2), machinist (2) auto mechanic, contractor, and janitor. Most women were reported as housewives (23) or at home (5), but especially because of the number of independent women in the apartment block, there was an array of other jobs noted here as well: teacher (5), stenographer (3), bookkeeper (2), housekeeper (2), nurse (2), as well as musician, toy business, manager, dentist's assistant, and sales lady.⁵ An interesting pattern that seems to be emerging in this neighborhood is the clustering of medical professionals, including the dentist whose wife built their house at **226 Main Street**, next to a doctor who built next door at 230 Main Street (Hancock Area MDF.xx), another practitioner added an office across the street at 187-89 Main Street (MDF.xxx), and at 211 Main Street (MDF.xxx); as noted below, a chiropractor built here at **21 Brooks Place** in 1972.

Redevelopment of this area accelerated in the 1970s, with the demolition of three more single-family houses for the construction of another large apartment block, 44 units at **25 Brooks Park**, by the Arthur W. Johnson Realty Trust of Arlington, and a ranch house at **21 Brooks Park**. Two more houses were demolished in 2004 for the construction of the historical reproduction apartment row at **16 Brooks Park** for the R.A. Johnson Realty Trust also of Arlington.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps and atlases:

- 1855 H.F. Walling. "Map of Medford...."
- 1875 F. W. Beers, *County Atlas of Middlesex, Massachusetts*.
- 1880 O. H. Bailey [Bird's Eye View of] Medford.
- 1889 Geo. H. Walker & Co., *Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*.
- 1898 Geo. W. Stadly & Co., *Atlas of the City of Medford....*
- 1900 Geo. W. Stadly & Co., *Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Volume 1*.
- 1892, 1897, 1903, 1910, 1936, 1936-1950 Sanborn Insurance Atlases.

Ancestry.com: see footnotes.

Charles Brooks and James M. Usher, *History of the Town of Medford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, From its First Settlement in 1630 to 1855; Revised, Enlarged and Brought Down to 1885* (Rand, Avery & Co., 1886).

Medford Poll List 1931.

Middlesex County South Registry of Deeds, in notes as MCSRD book:page.

Research protocol for expanded data sheet entries:

- 1880 US Census for first generation of buildings.
- Medford Building Department by address.
- Poll list for year next after permit date.

⁵ Medford Poll List 1931.

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See Research Protocol	Name, Address, Date Assessor's Number MHC #
	<p>Style type/form features Materials (roofs assume asphalt unless noted) Notes on alterations</p> <p>Building permit date and owner/builder, where available First poll list address appears, named residents, age, occupation Otherwise census near building date</p>
	<p>Brooks Park, 0 Brooks Park, 1844 P-09-8a MDF.no</p> <p>rectangular park with round ends grass lawn with bushes and trees at edges given to the town in 1880</p>
	<p>Mulclae Hall, 2 - 12 Brooks Park, 1926 P-09-12 MDF.</p> <p>Classical Revival / apartment block See MHC B form MDF.xxx also 208 Main Street</p>
	<p>Charles J & Nancy Pullen house, 9 Brooks Park, pre 1850 P-09-3 MDF.</p> <p>Greek Revival / end house See MHC B form MDF.xxx</p>
	<p>Hayes house, 13 Brooks Park, 1889 - 1898 P-09-4 MDF.</p> <p>Italianate / end house rear ell, canted bay window, glazed porch Wall Material: Vinyl siding, window replacement 1898 map, illeg. 1900 census James Hayes laundryman, wife and children</p>

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	<p>apartment block, 16 - 20 Brooks Park, 2004 P-09-10 MDF.</p> <p>Colonial Revival / apartment block three stories, bowed bays, 18 units Wall Material: Brick</p> <p>building permit, 2002, owner R A Johnson Realty, architect Sterling Brown Winchester</p>
	<p>Friel Two-family, 17 Brooks Park, 1926 P-09-5 MDF.</p> <p>Craftsman / two-family standard type, hip roof, front sunroom Wall Material: Shingles well preserved</p> <p>building permit, 1926, owner/builder G.P. Friel 1927 poll list: Augustus Basselman, 32, plumber, and Nancy A B, 32, housewife</p>
	<p>Dunbar house, 19 Brooks Park, 1855 - 1875 P-09-6 MDF.</p> <p>Italianate / end house rear ell, door hood, and canted bay windows Wall Material: Vinyl siding, window replacement</p> <p>1880 US Census: William H. Dunbar, 40, carriage painter, wife and two children</p>
	<p>Anderson house, 21 Brooks Park, 1972 P-09-7 MDF.</p> <p>/ ranch glazed porch Wall Material: Shingles well preserved</p> <p>building permit owner Hazel Anderson, builder Stanley Sandgren poll list 1972: Hazel Anderson, 52, chiropractor</p>
	<p>Richard G. Pinkham House, 24 Brooks Park, ca. 1855 P-09-9 MDF.</p> <p>Italianate / T-plan central canted bay rising to octagonal tower</p> <p>See NR and MHC B form for MDF.67 NRIND (01/16/2008); PR (03/24/2009); NRDIS (11/19/2009)</p>

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	<p>apartment block, 25 Brooks Park, 1972 P-09-8 MDF.</p> <p>/ apartment block large rectangular block, two stories, 44 units Wall Material: Brick</p> <p>building permit 1972, Arthur W Johnson Realty Trust, no architect noted</p>
	<p>Owen W & Rebecca Abbott Hse, 222-224 Main St, 1847-1855 P-09-2 MDF.</p> <p>Italianate / end house</p> <p>See MHC B form for MDF.xxx</p>
	<p>Gilch house, 226 Main Street, 1934 P-09-1 MDF.</p> <p>Classical Revival / side-entry colonial sunroom wing and rear side entry, brick facade Wall Material: Vinyl window replacement, new porch</p> <p>building permit owner Esther M. Gilch, builder Erickson and Erickson poll list 1936 George F. Golch, 41, dentist, Esther MG, 39, housewife</p>

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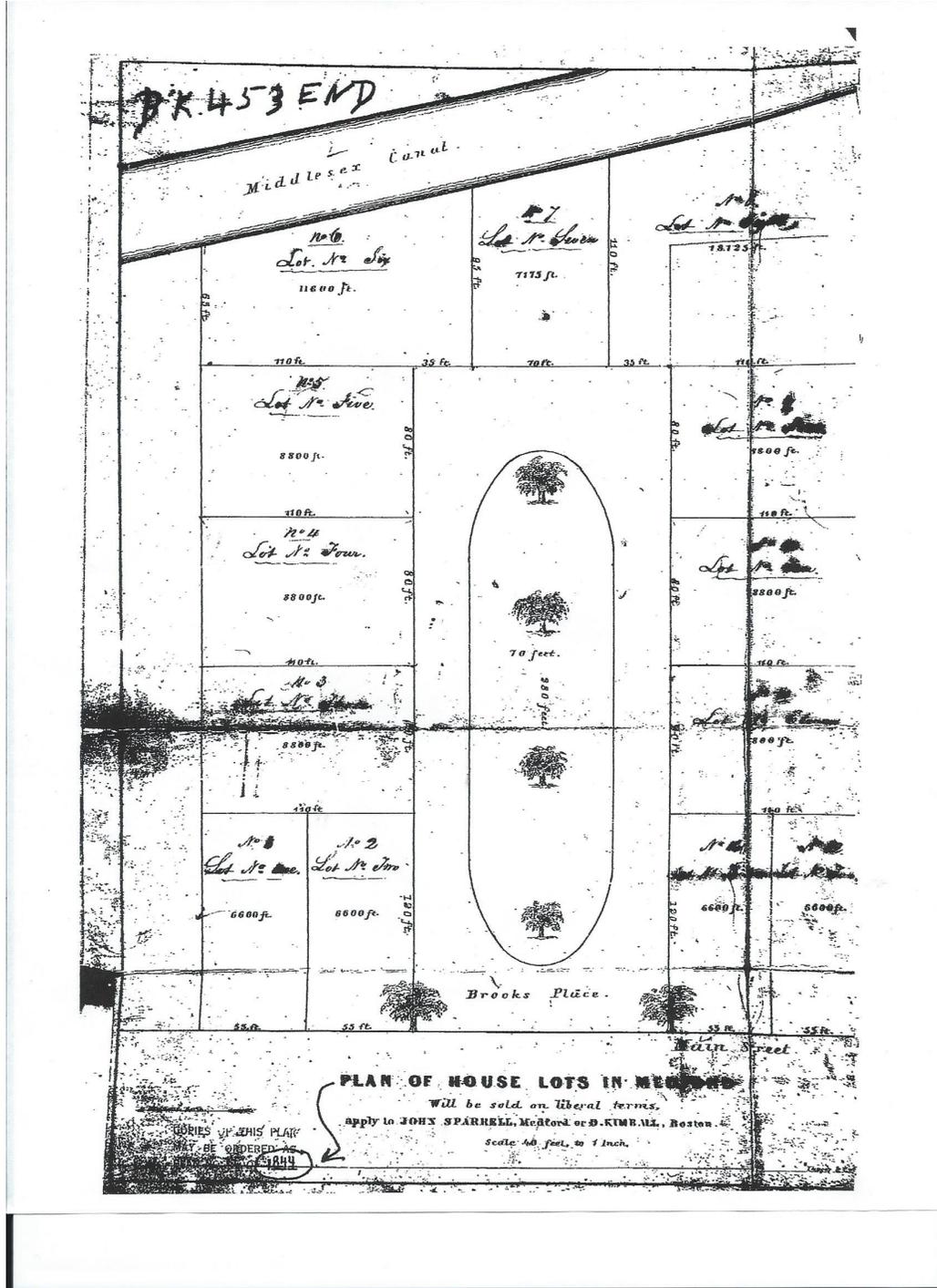
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Empty rectangular boxes for area letter and form number.



Plan of House Lots in Medford, Middlesex County South Registry of Deeds, 1844, end of book 453; north is to the left. Showing this initial division of thirteen lots, the road layout, and the central decorative mall, with trees there and at the entry to the area.

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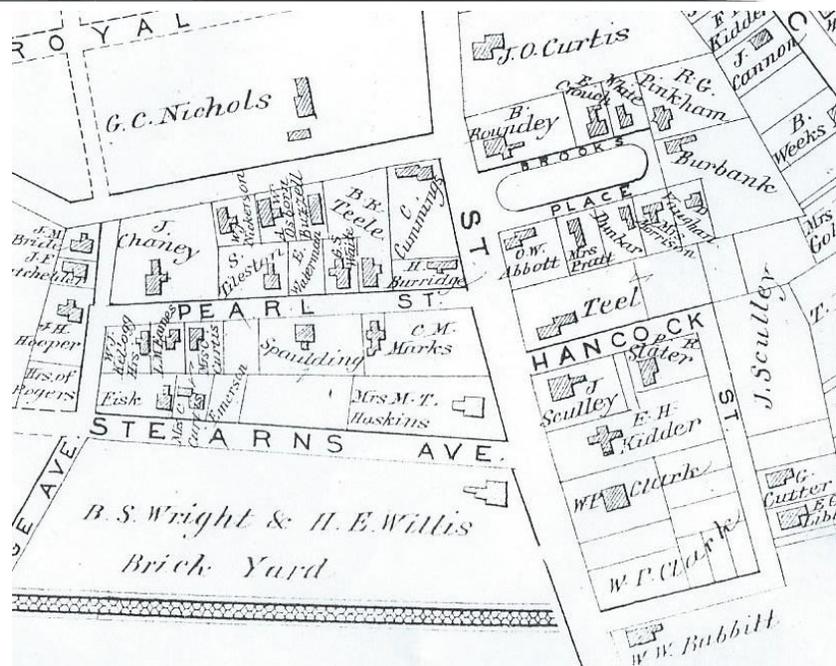
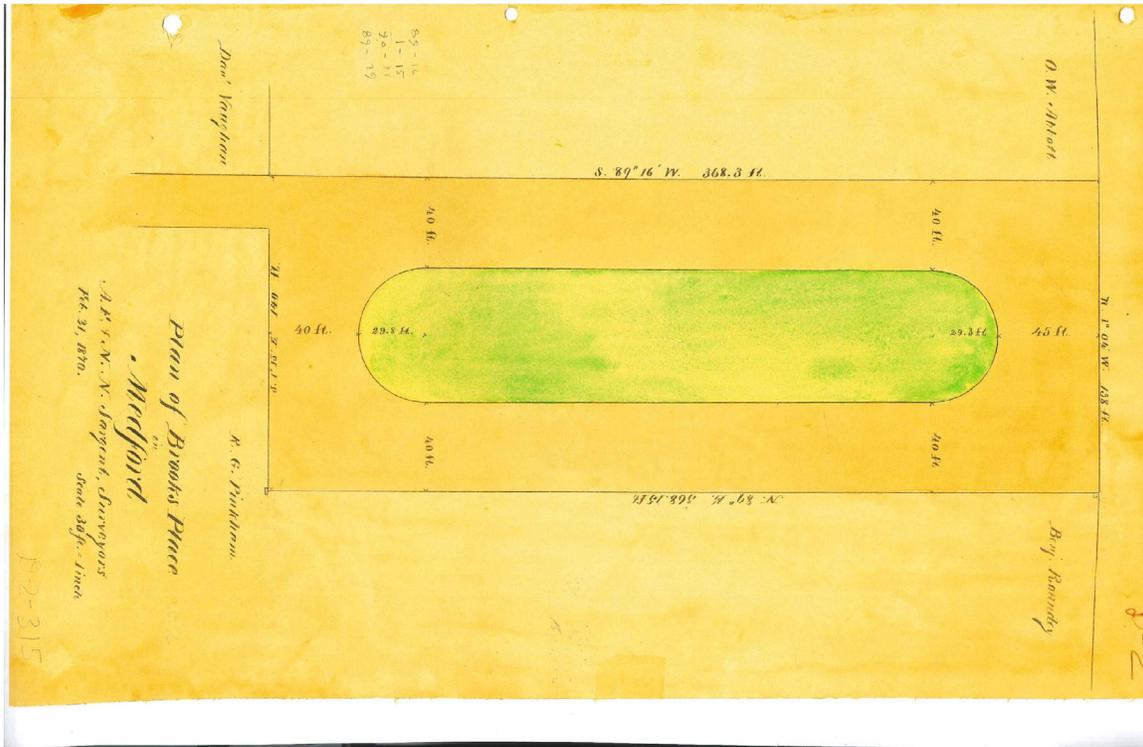
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Top: Plan of Brooks Place in Medford, showing the central mall and the surrounding 40-foot roads, 1870. Likely made when the roads were taken by the town. Image provided by Medford Law Department, City Solicitor. Below: Detail of the plate from the Beers Atlas of 1875, Brooks Place and its neighborhood. The Royall House is labeled G. C. Nichols in the upper left, Kimball's other subdivision in the lower right, and a third subdivision in the lower left.

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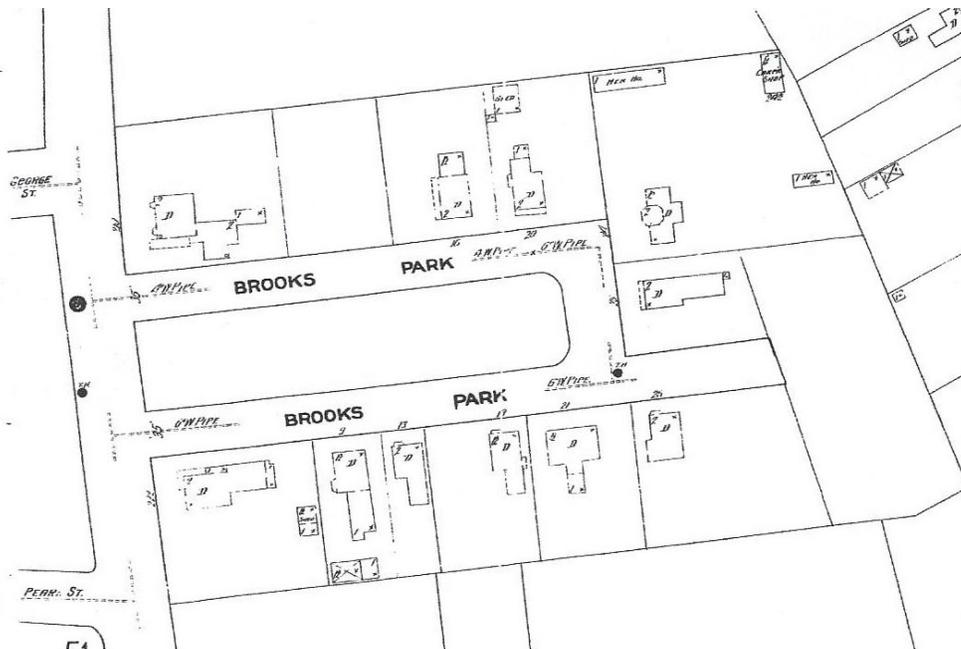
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Two empty rectangular boxes for area letter and form numbers.



Bailey bird's eye view 1880. Properties are identified with the modern address associated with the parcel, and where there is only a number, Brooks Park is assumed. Demolished buildings include 208 Main and 16, 20, 25, 23, and 21 Brooks Park.



Sanborn Fire Insurance Atlas, 1910. North is up.