

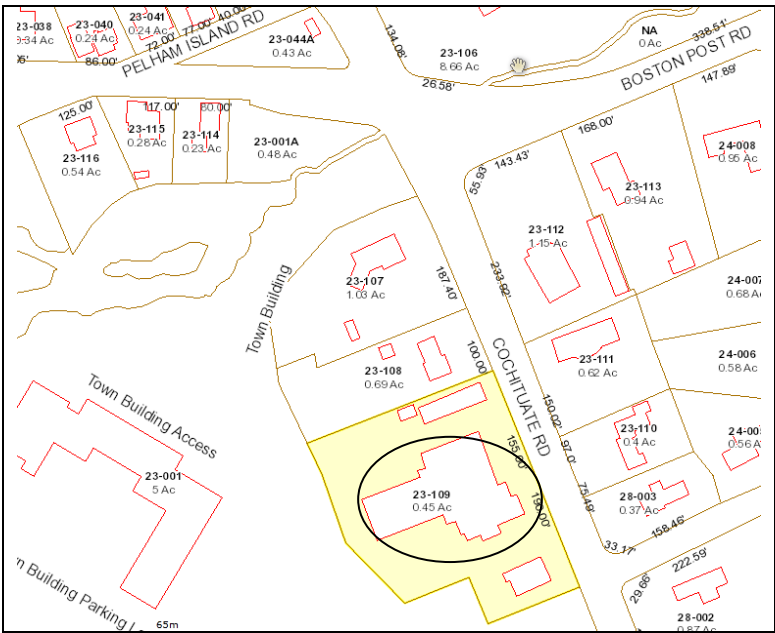
FORM B – BUILDING

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

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler
Organization: for Wayland Historical Commission
Date (month / year): November 2012

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

23-109	Natick		WAY.102
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Town: WAYLAND

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
Wayland Center

Address: 53 Cochituate Road

Historic Name: Trinitarian Church

Uses: Present: religious

Original: religious

Date of Construction 1928

Source: deeds and visual

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder: Goodell, Edwin B., Jr. (1928)
Maple Hill Architects, Sacra, Doug (2010)

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: wood clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: other buildings on same lot have been documented on B-Forms also.

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Addition in mid to late 20th C.; large addition more than doubling size in 2010.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | **yes** | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: 1.66 acres

Setting: Residential/institutional neighborhood at town center, among early 20th C. dwellings and First Parish Church. Parking lot behind building with entrance and exit driveways on south and north sides. Town Building and athletic fields behind parking.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WAYLAND

53 COCHITUATE ROAD

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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 features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*

The Trinitarian Congregational Church is located south of Route 20 in Wayland Center in front of the Wayland Town Building (41 Cochituate Road) and soccer fields. The large lot holds three buildings owned by the Church all of which have a similar set back from the sidewalk. Driveways flank the church building and lead to a parking area behind the building. A greensward in front of the church has a concrete sidewalk that leads from the southern driveway (the entrance) crossing in front of the main sanctuary to an entrance to the parish hall in the new addition.

The building consists of: the 1928 gabled-front church building; a couple of small additions made to the original building; and a large modern addition (2010) that is attached to the north transept of the original church, is set back from the façade of the original church building, and extends well beyond the rear of the original building. The building complex rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in wood clapboards and has an asphalt-shingled roof. The 1928 church building displays a cruciform plan with Colonial Revival elaboration. The gabled-front building has an incorporated bell tower over the centered double-entry doors and cross gables forming transepts near the front of the sanctuary. Windows and doors display a hierarchy of elaboration to denote the interior spaces. The vestibule or narthex includes the gable front façade with main entry, flanking windows and the first window on each side elevation. The centered entry on the gable-front façade consists of a pair of paneled replacement doors with lights in the top half set in a Revival frontispiece that has rustication over which there are applied narrow fluted pilasters on high bases with rosette blocks as caps. The pilasters carry a wide entablature topped with a closed dentil pediment. On either side of this center entry is a single window of 12/12 sash set in a casing with the same closed pediment feature over each window. The first window on each side elevation is finished with the same closed pediment atop the 12/12 window. Above the main church entry there is a single round-headed multi-light window with simple keystone at the top of the projecting molded casing. The bell tower rises above this façade and is incorporated so that the wall of the façade becomes the wall of the bell tower. The three-stage bell tower is characterized by: a square clapboard base with an oculus window set in a projecting molded surround with four keystones in each side of the base, which has on top of the square base a turned balustrade with urn finials on each corner post; the bell housing stage within the balustrade that has a square footprint but is tall with open quoined arches on each side and other Revival elaboration such as fluted pilasters, a deep entablature with triglyphs and heavy projecting crown molding top; and the final copper mansard top with finial and weathervane. On each side elevation there are four round-headed windows which denote the sanctuary – the church interior. Those on the north side have been covered by the addition, part of which is glass so that these windows are still somewhat visible. Windows of the south transept are 12/12 with a wide bolection molding console over each. Other key architectural features of the building are corner quoins, and eave cornice with dentil molding and narrow returns onto the gable façade.

The addition is on the north side of the church. A nearly square glazed vestibule connects the north side of the original church vestibule with the large addition which is set back from the church building in order not to dominate. The connector provides a view to the original north side and north transept of the church building. The addition's orientation is a gable-front long block connected to the glazed vestibule and church by a smaller and lower connector that has a slightly projecting gabled-front element with large oculus in the peak. In front of

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this connector there is a pergola which effectively connects the glazed vestibule with the major addition. The primary entry to the addition is on the north side facing the parking lot. Fenestration in the addition consists of strings of 6/1 or 8/1 windows with six-lite or eight-lite transoms above each sash in most groupings.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*

As early as the 1820s some residents of East Sudbury (name changed to Wayland in 1835) were disenchanted with the Reverend John Burt Wight's teachings. He was the pastor at the town church (First Parish) and had become liberal in his theology. So in 1828 a small group of six women and three men asked to be dismissed from the First Parish to start a new church that would be "more in keeping with Christ's teachings." They were joined with another nine persons to be 18 founding members of the new evangelical Religious Society. They built a small chapel immediately in 1828 on land given by Samuel Russell who was among the founding members. The First Parish became the Unitarian Church in Wayland, and the new church became the Congregational Church. The first pastor was Levi Smith who served from 1829 until 1832. The first deacons were William Johnson (who died in November 1828) and Edward Rice who served until his death in 1868. Replacing Johnson was Dr. Ebenezer Ames who was appointed in 1829. Ames was concerned about housing for the clergy, which is reported to have been one of the factors in building his new house at 15 Old Sudbury Road. He built a double house in 1830 providing housing for his family and for that of the minister of the new religious society. It is known that the second pastor Lavius Hyde lived there during his time in Wayland from 1832 until 1841. In 1835 the newly formed Orthodox Society constructed a church and carriage sheds next to the chapel and was called the Evangelical Trinitarian Church of East Sudbury. This first church building set the stage for the streetscape along the west side of Cochituate Road. When the first High School was built next door in 1855 the same setback from the road was observed, as was the placement of the now demolished Centre School south of this site when it was built in 1896. The gable-front orientation of the 1835 church had two entries, each with shed roof doorhoods and each with a second-story window aligned with the doors. The two-stage bell tower straddled the ridge and had a crenelated top with pointed arched louvers. In 1896 the parish became incorporated as the Trinitarian Congregational Church of Wayland and at about that time in order to enlarge its site purchased additional land from John M. Curtin (10 Old Sudbury Road). The 1835 church burned in 1922 and for a few years worship services were held in the first High School then the I.O.O.F – the Odd Fellows Hall – located next door.

In 1928 the present Trinitarian Congregational Church was constructed, 100 years after the Society was formed. Edwin B. Goodell, Jr. (1893-1971) was the architect and the church was built by H. W. Burke and Sons. Goodell lived at 20 Concord Road and worked in the Revival styles in the beginning of his career, which is when he is reported to have designed a number of houses locally working with Everett Warren Small (65 Cochituate Road and 25 Concord Road). By the 1940s Goodell was a partner in the firm Andrews, Jones, Bisco and Goodell of Boston. Here in the Wayland Trinitarian Congregational Church, of which he was a member, he employed traditional architecture somewhat similar to the 1835 church that burned and gave his professional services to his church. William S. Lovell (11 Cochituate Road) chaired the building committee for the 1928 church building and the pulpit was a gift from his mother, Mrs. Emily S. M. Lovell and family in memory of Lorenzo Lovell, the late Deacon of the church.

Additions to the 1928 church included a new educational and fellowship wing in ca. 1955, and expansion of the sanctuary in 1958. In the mid-1950s the church had acquired a lot to the north and demolished the dwelling that had been on that lot. A major building campaign occurred in the early 2000s resulting in the large addition completed in 2010. The architect was Doug Sacra, principal of Maple Hill Architects and also a Wayland resident and member of the congregation.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas/Maps: 1856 Walling (Cong.Church); 1866 Lake (Cong. Ch); 1875 Beers (Orthodox Ch.); 1889 (Orthodox Ch); 1908 Walker (Orthodox Ch) – all preceding present church building; 1946 (Cong.Church).

Emery, Helen. *The Puritan Village Evolves*. Canaan, NH: Phoenix Publishing. 1981.

Wayland Historical Society. Trinitarian Church File including paper read by Mrs. Fred Wheeler at the Historical Society meeting of March 5, 1955.

Wolfson, Evelyn and Dick Hoyt. *Wayland A to Z. A Dictionary of Then and Now*. 2004.

www.tccwayland.org/



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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible ☒ Eligible **only** in a historic district
☒ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ **A** ☐ **B** ☒ **C** ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations: ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by _____ Gretchen G. Schuler _____
The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Trinitarian Congregational Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a Wayland Center Historic District. The property retains integrity of location, setting, design, craftsmanship, feeling and association.