## FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AREA	FORM NO.
	24-9



ess_	100	Common Street			
oric	Name_	Henry O.	Underwood	House	

Present_	condominium units		
Original	single	family	residence
SCRIPTION:			

1885

### SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

# Source family records/Belmont room Style Shingle Style Architect Hartwell and Richardson Exterior wall fabric wood shingle Outbuildings New condominum units

# See attached

Recorded by	Nora Lucas		
Organization_	Boston University		
Date	November 1982		

Major alterations (with dates)

new windows and flesh colored paint

in condominum conversion,

Moved

NA

Date

Approx. acreage

Over 10 acres

Setting

Set back from the road behind a stone wall, with new Colonial Revival units in front yard.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

100 Common Street (BEL-82-14-18A) is a rare example of an intact architect-designed (Hartwell and Richardson) Shingle Style house in Belmont, and is significant under Criterian C of the National Register.

Although the house is now a multi-family, rather than single-family dwelling as it was designed, its rehabilitation has been sensitive, and the asymmetrical composition and facade have been respected. Significant architectural features include a center turret, rounded hipped-roof dormer, front porch, and a (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Shingle Style house was designed by Hartwell and Richardson in 1885 for Henry O. Underwood, owner of a successful meat canning business, member of a prominent Belmont family, and town benefactor. Underwood probably knew of the architect's work because his father William James Underwood had served as chairman of the building committee for the 1881 Town Hall, also by Hartwell and Richardson.

H.O. Underwood's committment to Belmont's improvement was evidenced by his service as: School Committee Member, Selectman, and Library Trustee. He was also active in the suburban real estate development of areas such as Belmont Hill (Form \_\_\_\_\_). Underwood further illustrated his interest in the town by such lavish gifts as The Underwood Memorial Library (Form \_\_\_\_\_), and The Underwood Pool and Playground (Form \_\_\_\_\_).

His obituary stated: "Whether acting officially or not, he kept constantly in touch with town matters, and the extent to which the fine development of Belmont as a residence town has been due to his influence and advice can hardly be too highly estimated."

The building is now divided into multi-unit condominum housing, and the old front yard is now occupied by three Georgian Revival cluster units. Ironically, in choosing to rehabilitate the Shingle Style house, the most romantic of the Colonial Revival styles, a very traditional, symmetrical and literal representation was chosen. (Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

"Henry O. Underwood," Boston Transcript, Aug. 24, 1921

100 COMMON STREET, H.O. UNDERWOOD HOUSE, INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET

# Architectural Significance Continued

recessed porch in the gable, and patterned shingles.

The once dark-stained shingles have been painted a pale pink to blend with newer Colonial Revival units (BEL-82-14-19&20A), set at a respectable distance from the main house.

# Historical Significance Continued

100 Common Street represents the first house built by an Underwood on what was already a large family estate, and is significant under Criterian A of the National Register for its association with a family important in the development of the canning industry.

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