

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received APR 18 1986
date entered MAY 15 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Flag - Coburn House (preferred)

and or common Coburn House

2. Location

street & number 722 E. Merrimack Street N/A— not for publication

city, town Lowell N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Middlesex code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name James R. Foley and Dorothy J. Foley

street & number 722 East Merrimack Street

city, town Lowell N/A vicinity of state Massachusetts

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Northern Middlesex County Registry of Deeds

street & number Gorham Street

city, town Lowell state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
as this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 Inv. # 700 federal state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission, 80 Boylston Street

city, town Boston state Massachusetts

7. Description

Flagg - Coburn House, Lowell, Massachusetts

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Flagg-Coburn House sits on a bluff above the Merrimack River in the eastern section of Lowell, an industrial city in northeastern Massachusetts. Built in 1926, it is a low stone-faced structure, reminiscent in style and form of an Old World cottage. The building, sited on a granite ledge, is set back about 52 feet above the river's southern shore and 80 feet from East Merrimack Street. Its northern facade overlooks the river, while its southern facade is oriented toward the street. The building is flanked by low, dense evergreen bushes and rhododendrons, while the lot contains several evergreens and deciduous trees. The house is located in the midst of more recent construction, densely set: to the east and west, the 10,000-square-foot lot is abutted by mid 20th century houses, while to the north it adjoins the river. There is one outbuilding on the property, a simple frame storage shed built within the last 25 years.

The house was designed by New York-born architect Ernest Flagg and built according to his principles for inexpensive house construction. Its plan was said to be based on classically proportioned modules, with attention paid to symmetry and balance as well as to construction costs and practicality of room arrangement. In appearance, the building is essentially a gable-roofed rectangular core with hip-roofed extensions, its roofline broken by projecting dormers, monitors, and fieldstone chimneys.

A photoessay in the Boston Herald, published as the building was nearing completion in January 1926, depicted the most unusual features of Mr. Flagg's innovative system of small-house construction. These included: the 15-inch-thick walls, only 7 1/2 feet in height, made of rubblestone around a poured concrete core; monitorlike tripartite ridgeline dormers, which could be kept open throughout the warmer months for ventilation; and the unusual plan, with service rooms, studio, bedrooms, and kitchen at the front of the house, and living room and covered stone patio with fireplace located at the rear of the house, overlooking the river. The building's low stone walls and multiplaned, steep-pitched roofs made the use of tie beams unnecessary, while the cement slab construction diminished building costs and eliminated the cost of digging a basement.

The house is 1 1/2 stories in height on its eastern side and only one story at its western end. Its steep roof, with deep overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, combines hip and cross gable forms. The vast expanse of roof in proportion to wall gives the house the appearance of a thatched-roofed European country cottage. Punctuating the roof at irregular intervals are the monitorlike dormers, Flagg's own invention. Dormers on the hipped roofs are oriented to the east, while those on the central gable roof face forward to north and south.

Continued

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Continuation sheet Flagg - Coburn House, Lowell, Massachusetts
Item number

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The building's main entryway is located on its eastern side and, with its bracketed gable hood and heavy panelled door, is the only significant element on an otherwise unpretentious facade, containing as it does one plainly enframed pair of 1/1 windows on the ground floor and a ridgeline dormer and gable dormer above. The facade faces onto a driveway.

On the street facade, the house displays two entries, both surmounted by gabled hoods, and four pairs of paired 1/1 sash, all set high under the eaves and flanked by decorative blinds. The high, hipped-roof dormer at the building's eastern end contains one pair of 1/1 sash and displays applied half-timbering. Above, at the roof's highest point, a single monitor faces north. There are two north-facing monitors on the central gable, while four east-facing monitors on the flanking hipped roofs are also visible.

The building's southern facade was designed to take full advantage of the river view. Fenestration on the ground floor is a trio of tall 2x3 windows. Slightly off center, Flagg included a shed-roof-covered patio, with fireplace, enclosed on three sides by the building's projecting planes. That patio has since been converted to additional indoor space, enclosed on its fourth side by modern sliding glass doors.

The western facade includes two 1/1 windows flanking a central outer chimney.

The interior retains its original plan and detailing. Ground-floor rooms at the building's western portion and those in the upper story of the eastern portion have full-height ceilings open to the roof, with exposed beams. Flagg's interior was as carefully thought out as his exterior; lacking a basement, the house included storage through built-in units under the eaves and service areas--utility and boiler rooms--located at the structure's western end.

Archaeology

While no prehistoric sites have been recorded on the property, there is a potential for significant survivals. The margins of the Merrimac River were intensively utilized by native people, and if the land surface has not been substantially altered, it is likely that sites are present.

8. Significance

Flagg - Coburn House, Lowell, Massachusetts

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1926 Builder/Architect Ernest Flagg

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Flagg-Coburn House retains integrity of location, design, materials, setting, feeling, workmanship, and association. Built in Lowell in 1926, the house was designed by prominent New York architect Ernest Flagg for Frederick W. Coburn, a member of a local industrial family. It is the earliest known New England example of Flagg's unique design for a small, inexpensive suburban bungalow. Representing the work of a master, the house therefore fulfills Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local and state levels.

Ernest Flagg (1857-1947), the house's designer/architect, was born in Brooklyn but educated abroad; in 1888, he graduated from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Flagg was well-schooled in the methods and principles of the Beaux Arts school, with its emphasis on a clear articulation of function and a logical balance between aesthetics and practicality. He returned to New York thoroughly versed as well in the richly detailed, classically inspired style favored by the school and its architects. He established an independent practice in New York City in 1891.

In 1896, Flagg was commissioned to design the new campus for the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. A year later, he designed a fine Beaux-Arts style building for the Singer Sewing Machine Company on New York City's lower Broadway. Shortly thereafter, he designed the Bourne Building on the lot to the west of the Singer Company's building, which was subsequently enlarged with a fourteen-story addition. In 1906-1908, the Singer Office Building and the Bourne Building were remodeled and integrated in the forty-one-story Singer Tower, at 612 feet then the tallest office building in the world. He also designed the office building for publisher Charles Scribner's Sons at 597 Fifth Avenue, which still serves the firm today.

Flagg also designed many splendid townhouses; a number were located in New York City, including his own at 109 East 40th Street and the Oliver G. Jennings residence at 7 East 72nd Street, which was crowned by a convex mansard roof with copper crestings. His own country house, "Stone Court" at Dongan Hills on Staten Island, was a charming gambrel-roofed example of neo-Dutch Colonial architecture.

In addition to buildings on a grand scale, both residential and commercial, Flagg was also concerned with buildings for the lower and middle classes. He attempted to reduce the cost of small suburban homes with his "Ernest Flagg System," a then-unique modular method of stone-and-concrete construction, without tie beams and without basements. Flagg described his method in a book, Small Houses: Their Economic Design and Construction, published in 1922.

Continued

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Lowell, Mass. - New Hampshire

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UTM References

A

1	9	3	1	2	5	0	0	4	7	2	3	8	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See assessor' map

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg, Preservation Planner, Massachusetts Historical Commission, with James R. Foley

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 1986

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie A. Talmage

title Executive Director date April 10, 1986
State Historic Preservation Officer

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

for Allouez Byan
Keeper of the National Register

date 5-15-86

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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Flagg - Coburn House, Lowell, Massachusetts

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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For NPS use only
received
date entered

The nominated property, built in 1926, was the first Ernest Flagg house in New England. It was constructed for Frederick W. Coburn, a Lowell-born historian and patron of the arts whose family had participated in the first years of Lowell's development as a planned industrial city. Coburn, his wife, and daughter had lived in Cambridge for many years, but chose to return to Lowell in the 1920s. Coburn's wife and daughter were artists, said to be interested in new and modern art forms. It is unknown how the family became familiar with Flagg's work, but perhaps it can be said that both the building's design, lit by ridgeline dormers, and its site--a then-isolated bluff overlooking the Merrimack River in the eastern section of Lowell--were appropriate to artistic endeavors.

Lowell in the early 20th century was showing signs of decline after decades of prominence as a highly developed textile center. Population growth slowed, as did commercial and residential development. Company-owned workers housing had been built near the mills through the Civil War, while residences for the middle and upper classes were spread over several hilly locations, particularly on the slopes above the Merrimack River, overlooking the city center. One of these neighborhoods, Belvidere, was located just south of the river; a large number of examples of high-style Victorian residences were constructed there during the late 19th century. The neighborhood social distinctions continued through the First World War. During the 1920s, production slowed and the city's economy generally declined. Residential construction, reflecting the declining economy, likewise diminished and consisted primarily of modest bungalows and two-family dwellings. Thus the construction of the Flagg-Coburn House--an innovative building in a prominent location--on a bluff a short distance north of Belvidere, and unlike any other bungalows being built in the area, was somewhat anomalous, significant not as part of a general building trend, but as the product of an isolated decision by a family interested in the arts and the avant-garde.

The Coburn site was an idyllic one for an innovative house constructed of rustic materials--rubblestone and rough timbers. It was located some 60 feet above the Merrimack River, and afforded a view of Hunts Falls and the tree-covered Christian Hill, the highest point in the city (now a residential subdivision), beyond.

The builder, Rolf E. Runnels, formed his construction company in 1921 and operated it until 1967. He built many structures in Lowell, including: the J. J. Newbury Co., the Solomon Building and the Chalifoux Building (NR 1979), and The Five Cents Savings Bank. Mr. Runnels also served as the City of Lowell's superintendent of Water Department from 1936 to 1942. He was known locally for the high quality of his workmanship.

Continued

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The Coburn family lived in the house until the late 1940s. Since that time, the building has had a succession of owners. In recent decades, the character of the once isolated neighborhood has changed, as a small residential neighborhood has evolved, a trend that continues into the present. The only major alteration to the structure--the enclosure of a rear patio--was done by a later owner.

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Flagg - Coburn House, Lowell, Massachusetts

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9. Major Bibliographical References

1) Works about Ernest Flagg

1. Burnham, Alan, "Forgotten Pioneering." Architectural Forum, April, 1957.
2. Dictionary of American Biography, "Ernest Flagg." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1974.
3. Flagg, Lucius C. S. and Norman G., Family Records of the Descendants of Gershom Flagg (1907).
4. Hammett, Ralph W., Architecture in the United States: A Survey of Architectural Styles Since 1776. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1976.
5. Handlin, David P., The American Home: Architecture and Society--1815-1915. Boston: Little, Brown, 1979.
6. Hitchcock, Henry-Russell et al., The Rise of an American Architecture. New York: Praeger, 1970.
7. Kidney, Walter C., The Architecture of Choice: Eclecticism in America 1880-1930. New York: George Braziller, 1974.
8. Nevins, Deborah, and Robert A. M. Stern, The Architect's Eye: An American Architectural Drawings from 1799-1978. New York: Pantheon, 1979.
9. "A New Type of City House." Architectural Record, Sept. 1908, on Flagg's own town house.
10. Platt, Frederick, America's Gilded Age: Its Architecture and Decoration. New York: AS Barnes, 1976.
11. Roth, Leland M., A Concise History of American Architecture. New York: Harper & Row, 1979.
12. Scully, Vincent, American Architecture and Urbanism. New York: Frederick Praeger, 1969.
13. Semsch, Otto F., ed., A History of the Singer Building Construction (1908).
14. Whiffen, Marcus, and Frederick Koeper, American Architecture 1607-1976. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, 1981.
15. Who Was Who in America, Vol. 2. (1943-1950). Chicago: Marquies Who's Who, 1971.

Continued

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2

16. "The Works of Ernest Flagg." Architectural Record., April 1902.

II) Works by Ernest Flagg

1. Flagg, Ernest, "American Architecture as Opposed to Architecture in America." Architectural Record, October, 1900.
2. _____, "The Ecole des Beaux-Arts." Architectural Record, Jan.-Mar. through July-Sept. 1984.
3. _____, "Fireproof Tenements and the Building Lay." N.Y. Architect, June 1911.
4. _____, "A Fish Store: An Autobiography: Sketch of the Education of an Architect." Journal American Institute of Architects, May 1945.
5. _____, Genealogical Notes on the Founding of New England. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publications, 1973 (Reprint. 1922).
6. _____, "Influences of the French School on Architecture in the U.S." Architectural Record, October-December, 1984.
7. _____, Le Naos du Parthenon, 1928.
8. _____, "The Limitation of Height and Area of Building in N.Y." American Architect and Building News, April 15, 1908.
9. _____, "The Module System in Architectural Design." Architecture, July, 1920.
10. _____, "New Buildings for the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD." American Architect and Building News, July 1 and 8, 1908.
11. _____, Small Houses, their Economic Design and Construction, 1922.

III) Works About the House

1. Better Homes and Gardens. "Attic Conversions: A Teenager's Suite," Remodeling Ideas, Fall 1983, pp. 94-95.

Continued

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National Park Service**

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received

date entered

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Item number

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2. "Ralph Runnels Still an Engineer at 90." Lowell Sun, August 22, 1977, p.4.
3. "Rotogravure Section," Boston Herald. January 10, 1926.

IV) Works by Frederick Coburn

1. Coburn, Frederick W., History of Lowell and Its People. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1920. 3 vols.

Flagg-Coburn House
722 E. Merrimack Street
Lowell, MA
Lowell Assessors Map
Book 2550, Page 306

1"=50'

MERRIMACK RIVER

BOOK 2550
PAGE 306

E. MERRIMACK ST.

ST.

18075

14980

10837

10762

6880

5555

8924

6933

10001

7547

1548

920

111

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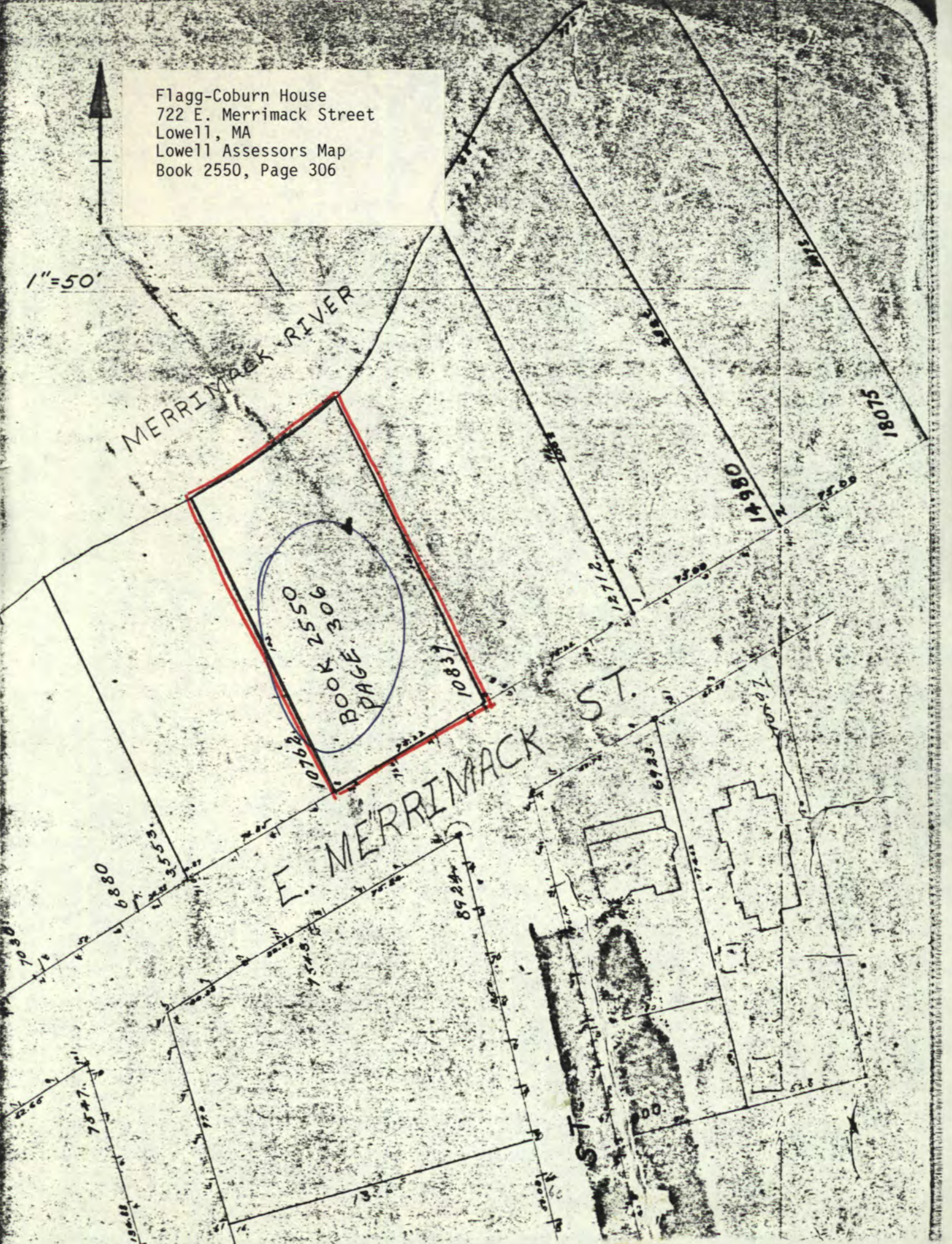
111

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The land in said Lowell, with buildings thereon, situated on the Northerly side of East Merrimack Street, and thus bounded and described:

- Southerly: by said East Merrimack seventy-five and 22/100 (75.22) feet;
- Easterly: by Lot #9 on plan of land hereinafter mentioned; one hundred forty-seven (147) feet;
- Northerly: by Merrimack River, seventy-six (76) feet, more or less; and
- Westerly: by Lot #7 on said plan, one hundred forty-two (142) feet.

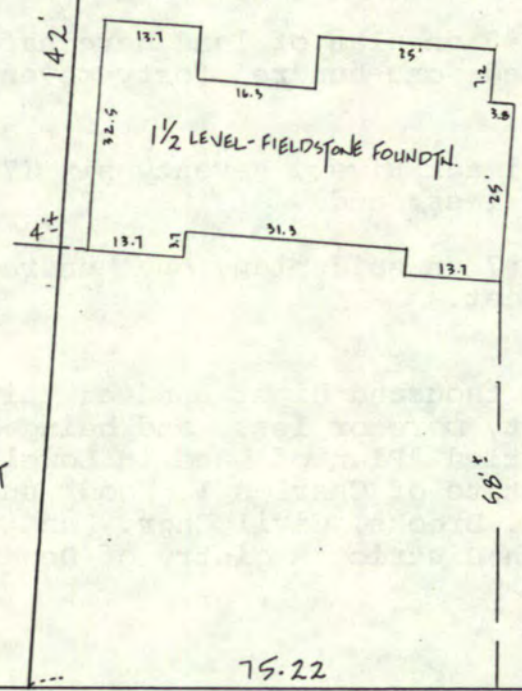
Containing ten thousand eight hundred thirty-seven (10,837) square feet, more or less, and being Lot #8 on a plan of land entitled "Plan of Land in Lowell, Mass., belonging to the Estate of Charles I. Hood" surveyed May 1922 by Henry P. Brooks, Civil Engr., and recorded with Middlesex North District Registry of Deeds, Plan Book #42, Plan #22.

Mortgage Plan

MERRIMACK

76' ±

LOT 8
10,837 SF.



WOOD SHED

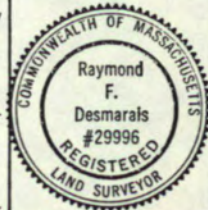


EXCEPTION

● WOOD SHED ENCROACHMENT

EAST MERRIMACK ST.

FOR MORTGAGE PURPOSES ONLY

<p>DESMARAIS ASSOCIATES, INC. RAYMOND F. DESMARAIS Registered Land Surveyor DAVID B. DESMARAIS 566 Rogers St., Lowell, MA 01852 459-9860</p>	<p><i>Setbacks shown on this plan are for the determination of zoning requirements only. Not for Boundary Determination.</i></p>	<p>I certify to the Title Insurer and to the Bank that the building is located approximately as shown and conforms to the zoning laws dimensional requirements regarding setbacks from streets and lot lines in the city/town of <u>LOWELL, MA.</u> By <u>Raymond F. Desmarais</u> REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR</p>
<p>I hereby certify that the dwelling shown on this plan is not located within a flood hazard area as shown on Federal Emergency Management Agency/Federal Insurance Administration Maps.</p> <p>Community Number <u>2502010010A</u></p> <p>Identification Date <u>APRIL 16 1979</u></p> <p>By <u>Raymond F. Desmarais</u> Registered Land Surveyor</p>	<p>scale: <u>1" = 20'</u> date: <u>10-24-83</u></p>	<p><u>MIDDLESEX</u> County</p> <p>Deed Reference Book <u>2322</u> Page <u>62</u></p> <p>Plan Reference Book <u>42</u> Plan <u>22</u></p> 

86001052

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Flagg--Coburn House
Middlesex County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. APR 18 1986

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87

Date Due: 5/15/86 - 6/2/86

Action: ACCEPT 5-15-86

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

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

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

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

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

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Condition
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent
<input type="checkbox"/> good
<input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered
<input type="checkbox"/> altered | Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____ |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Photo #1 of 3

Flagg/Coburn House
722 E. Merrimack Street
Lowell, Mass. 01852

James R. Foley 3/18/84
722 E. Merrimack Street
Lowell, Mass. 01852

This is a view of the Northeast and side of the house showing the formal entrance to the house. Also showing, a gable and ridge vents.



Flagg/Coburn House
722 E. Merrimack Street
Lowell, Mass. 01852

Photo # 2 of 3

James E. Foley 3/18/84
722 E. Merrimack Street
Lowell, Mass. 01852

This is a Northwest view of the front of the house, showing the entrance to front utility room (furthest) and the common entrance through the kitchen (nearest).



Flagg/Coburn House
722 E. Merrimack Street
Lowell, Mass. 01852

Photo # 3 of 3

James R. Foley 3/18/84
722 E. Merrimack Street
Lowell, Mass. 01852

This is a view of the enclosed patio which originally was an open patio. This view overlooks the Merrimack River. This is the only addition to the house.

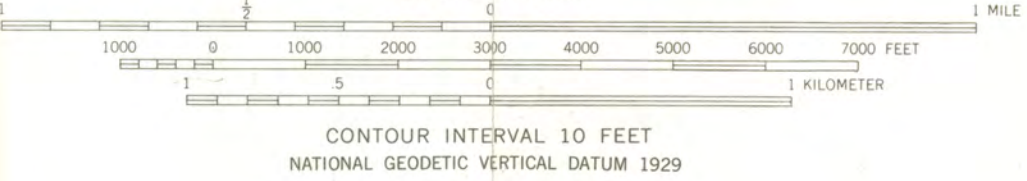
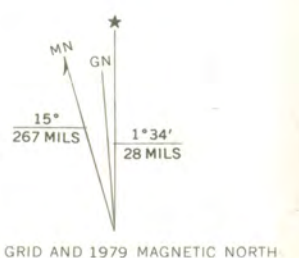


To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

Flagg-Coburn House
722 E. Merrimack Street
Lowell, MA
Lowell-New Hampshire Quad
UTM : 19/312500/4723820

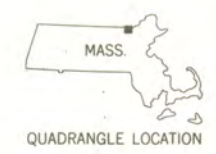
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1939 and 1944. Revised 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid
zone 19

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



SCALE 1:25 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM 1929

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
○ Interstate Route ○ State Route



LOWELL, MASS.—N. H.
N4237.5—W7115/7.5
1966
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6769 III NE—SERIES V814

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

April 9, 1986

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Fairhaven, MILLICENT LIBRARY, 45 Center Street

Lowell, FLAGG - COBURN HOUSE, 722 E. Merrimack Street

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Sincerely,

Sarah Zimmerman

Sarah Zimmerman
Director, Preservation Planning
Massachusetts Historical Commission

SZ/dr