

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1084



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lowell Post Office
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 89 Appleton Street not for publication
city or town Lowell vicinity _____
state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01852

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brona Simon 8/20/02
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
☐ removed from the
National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 10/4/02

Lowell Post Office
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 building
 sites
 structures
 objects
1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/post office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/court house

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Richardsonian Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls Granite

roof Slate

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lowell Post Office
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

Physical Description

The Lowell Post Office, completed in 1895, is a monumental granite structure designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. It sits on the northwest corner of Appleton and Gorham Streets and occupies nearly all of its 19,533 square foot lot. The two principle elevations, Appleton and Gorham Streets, border the public sidewalk while the rear and west elevations face paved driveways. The lot is situated in a densely developed section of downtown Lowell and is surrounded by buildings of various periods, most of which have been significantly altered.

The H-shaped post office has a two-story main block, a five-story clock tower (in the southeast corner), and a two-story west addition built in 2000. Exterior walls are constructed of rusticated granite ashlar and are trimmed with both smooth granite and carved granite blocks. All elevations are decorated in a similar manner, with numerous features that are characteristic of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, including broad arches, recessed entries, repetitive arches, multi-textured surfaces, a turret, and stylized carved motifs on spandrel panels and column capitals. The building originally had two principal entries, centered on the Appleton and Central Street facades. Both entries were replaced by brick and glass infill in the mid-20th century, but were restored as part of the recent renovation and now have wood double doors that replicate the originals. The Appleton Street entry is recessed within a broad arch, one of three that line this elevation. This entry is located on a shallow two-story pavilion that rises in a steep gable above the roofline. Windows at the second story of the pavilion are also set in a broad arch. The Gorham Street entry is also recessed within a prominent arch, which is part of a small shallow single-story entry pavilion that rises from stout compound columns to a low parapet. A handicap access ramp was constructed to this entry in 2000. There is a secondary entry on the Appleton Street façade. It had served as the main entry for a time and had modern aluminum double doors until paneled wood doors were restored as part of the recent renovation. It appears that the only other original entrances to the building were the two secondary doorways centered on the rear elevation (at the basement and first floor). The first floor entry was obscured by an addition in the mid-20th century but the addition was removed and the entry restored as part of the recent renovation. The basement door is obscured beneath a stoop and was infilled with concrete block (date unknown).

(continued)

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Lowell Post Office
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

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The building has a variety of window types, arranged in single, paired, and tripartite groupings. Flanking the main entry on Appleton Street are paired windows with transoms set in the two arches. The remaining first floor windows over the entire building are set in tall narrow openings separated by granite piers with carved capitals. Second story windows of the building, except those at the center of the rear elevation, are set in arched openings framed by smooth voussoirs and prominent drip moulds. Second story windows are separated from those at the first floor by ornately carved spandrel panels. Windows centered on the second floor of the rear elevation are paired in simple rectangular openings. Most window openings retain the original wood 1/1 double-hung sash; the remainder contain 1/1 wood replacement sash that were made to match the originals as part of the recent renovation.

The roofline is defined by a granite cornice of small brackets. The main block of the building is enclosed by a slate-covered hip roof, as are the tower and adjoining turret. Slate roofs are trimmed with copper flashing. The tower retains the historic clock and bell.

As part of the recent rehabilitation, a small two-story addition was constructed off the west side of the building. This provides a location for an elevator, additional staircase, and additional offices without major impact to the historic main block. The metal-clad addition is recessed from the Appleton Street façade to reduce visibility of it from the street. The design of the addition is sympathetic to the historic building yet clearly reads as a new feature.

The interior has been altered somewhat over the years but retains many features of its original design which help to preserve the historic character. The building was originally designed with the public service area on the first floor and postal offices on the second floor. There was a two-story space near the center of the building but this was removed in the mid-20th century when a floor was inserted to create additional offices at the second level. A number of other changes occurred between ca. 1950 and 1980, primarily renovating and adding offices, dividing large spaces into smaller rooms, and adding suspended panel ceilings. Despite these alterations, many historic elements remained, including wood trim throughout most of the building, marble floors and wainscoting in

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lowell Post Office
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

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two of the entry vestibules, two principal staircases, historic doors, trim and wainscoting of the second floor corridor, mantelpieces in the offices, and plaster cornices in many locations. In 2000 the building was converted for use as a courthouse. All of the modern alterations were removed and the historic features were retained and exposed whenever possible. The huge wood trusses at the center of the building were once again exposed and partitions removed in that area (former location of the two-story space) to create a large open space once again.

The Lowell Post Office was recently renovated as a Certified Rehabilitation. Proposed work was approved by the National Park Service in November, 2000. The building is currently leased for use as a courthouse.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded on the Post Office property, sites may be present. Five sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile). The natural environment of the post office property and area has been obscured by urban construction; however, based on existing local and regional environmental characteristics, the area probably conformed to locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that were favorable for many types of ancient sites. The property occupies a level to moderately sloping riverine terrace that was probably well drained. Spur canals that connect the Pawtucket Canal with the Merrimack and Concord Rivers are also located within 1000 feet north and west of the Post Office. Natural wetlands may have been present in the latter areas prior to construction of the canals. In spite of the above information, however, the potential for locating significant archaeological resources on the Post Office property, either ancient Native American or historic, is low. Construction of the Post Office building (1893-95), which completely covers the lot and has a basement, would have destroyed earlier Native American and historic resources present on the property. Saint Peter's Church (1841) originally occupied the Post Office lot, however, construction of the existing monumental granite structure would have destroyed most if not all traces of the earlier church.

(end)

Lowell Post Office

Name of Property

Middlesex, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☒ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested HPCA #6258
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1893-1952

Significant Dates

1893

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

W.J. Edbrooke

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Lowell Post Office
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

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Historical Significance

The Lowell Post Office possesses integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, design, and location. It is significant for its association with the development of Lowell's postal service and its downtown commercial area, serving as Lowell's principal post office for roughly 40 years. It was the first building in Lowell designed specifically to serve as a post office. The building is also significant as an intact example of Richardsonian Romanesque design, and is one of the finest examples of this style in the city. The Lowell Post Office is of local significance and meets Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Public postal service in the United States had its start in Massachusetts in 1639 when the state General Court passed a law providing "that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought beyond the seas, or all to be sent thither, to be left with him; and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent, according to directions; and he is allowed for every letter a penny, and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind." In 1673 Governor Lovelace of New York set up a monthly postal delivery between New York and Boston. This postal trail later became known as the Old Boston Post Road (part of today's US Route 1.) The Continental Congress by then had also established routes and offices in the principal towns between Falmouth, Maine (then in Massachusetts) and Savannah, Georgia. For most of the 17th century there was no centralized postal system in America. William Penn established Pennsylvania's first post office in 1683 and southerners relied largely on private messengers, typically slaves, to relay mail. In 1691 the first central postal organization was established in the colonies when Thomas Neale received a 21-year grant from the British Crown for a North American postal service. Neale had little success and in 1707 the British government purchased back the postal service rights and appointed John Hamilton as Deputy Postmaster General for America. Hamilton was succeeded by several others, including Benjamin Franklin (1753), appointed as a joint postmaster with William Hunter of Virginia. In 1774 Franklin was dismissed from his position as a result of his sympathies toward the colonies. As the colonies became increasingly dissatisfied with the British government they also became suspicious of the royal post office. Shortly after Franklin left his post, printer and publisher William Goddard established the Constitutional Post for inter-colonial mail. It was funded by

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Continuation Sheet

Lowell Post Office
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 2

subscription, with revenues going toward improving postal service. Goddard's enterprise was a great success and by 1775 there were 30 post offices operating between Portsmouth, New Hampshire and Williamsburg.

In 1775 the Continental Congress was organized in Philadelphia to establish an independent government. One of its first order of business was establishment of a new postal system for the colonies, with Franklin appointed Postmaster General. The first General Post Office was established in Philadelphia in 1794, but was permanently moved to Washington, DC in 1800. At the time the office was moved, postal rates were as follows: 6 cents for letters traveling up to 30 miles, 8 cents between 30 and 60 miles, and increasingly by distance with a maximum rate of 25 cents for letters traveling over 450 miles. This system was costly for the general public and was still not widely used, most people opting instead to hire private carriers. As the federal postal system became more efficient and sending letters became less costly, its was more widely used and expanded rapidly. Postage stamps were first used in 1847 but prepayment was not required. Mailers could send a letter and have the recipient pay postage upon receipt. After 1855 payment was required in advance. Beginning in 1862, free delivery to homes and businesses was instituted in 49 of the largest cities in the country. Prior to that time, patrons had to go to the post office to pick up or send their mail. By 1890 there were 454 post offices delivery mail in the more urban communities. At the turn of the century free delivery was expanded to farmers and other rural residents throughout the country.

The earliest postmasters received a salary based upon the amount of mail handled. Lowell's first postmaster, Jonathan C. Morrill, received between \$80 and \$362 annually during his term. Lowell had no post office until 1824 when Morrill, a local merchant, was appointed to the position. Lowell's first post office was located in his store on Tilden Street near Merrimack, a modest 2½ story gable-front wooden building. Letters were slipped through an opening beneath the front window. When Morrill moved his store the following year, the post office moved along with him to a two-story wooden building on Central Street near Williams. The second postmaster for Lowell, Capt. William W. Wyman, was appointed in 1829. During his term the post office was moved several times, first to the corner of Hurd and Central Streets and then in 1831 to the local government building, known as the Town House, at the intersection of John and Merrimack Streets. In the 19th century there was a succession of Lowell postmasters and

(continued)

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Lowell Post Office
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locations. In 1861 James A. Goodwin was appointed postmaster and held his position for 13 years, the longest of any of his predecessors, maintaining the post office at the Hildreth Building on Merrimack Street. It remained there through several more postmasters until it was determined that a larger, more modern facility was needed for the rapidly expanding city of Lowell.

In 1888-89 Congress appropriated \$200,000 to erect a post office building in Lowell. Several downtown sites were considered for the new building, including one on John Street, and another at the northwest corner of Appleton and Gorham Streets on which stood St. Peter's Church. In the end the church offered the property at a very attractive price and that site was selected. The church had stood on the lot since 1841 but the congregation had outgrown the structure and had plans to construct a new grand edifice on another nearby site. Negotiations with the Federal government were completed and the parcel sold in February 1890.

Three months later demolition of the church got underway and design of the new post office commenced. At that time nearly all federal buildings were designed by the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Department of the Treasury in Washington. This office existed from 1852 until 1939, during which time some of this country's most impressive federal buildings were designed. Prior to establishment of this office there was no centralized administrative structure to deal with federal building design. Instead, private architects were commissioned, or competitions were held for individual buildings. The Treasury Department was charged with managing construction for projects nationwide, except in the Washington DC where projects were handled by individual departments or appointed commissioners. Beginning about 1840 the Army Corps of Engineers also assisted with the design of federal buildings (primarily marine hospitals). By 1850 there was such a volume of federal projects that a centralized design system could not be avoided. In 1852 Boston architect Ammi B. Young was hired to be exclusive architect for the federal government; he was known as the "Architect of the Department" and then the "Supervising Architect." Centralization of the design process very quickly resulted in buildings more standardized and consistent in their architecture. In 1853 the Bureau of Construction was established within the Treasury Department to oversee operations of the Supervising Architect. An officer of the Army Corps of Engineers was placed at the head of the Bureau, under the title Engineer in Charge. The

(continued)

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Lowell Post Office
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

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duties of the Engineer in Charge were eventually transferred to the Supervising Architect and the Bureau of Construction was dissolved. A total of 15 men served as Supervising Architect during the period the office existed. Some were well-known architects of their time, while others gained the post through political connections, but each greatly influenced federal building design during their tenure. Their personal aesthetics, together with contemporary fashion, dictated the direction of federal design. Young was known for his adaptation of the Italian Renaissance palazzo style. Alfred B. Mullet, second Supervising Architect, designed large Second Empire style buildings. In keeping with trends of the period, Victorian Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles were favored by later 19th century Supervising Architects. Although William Freret was previously cited as the architect for Lowell's Post Office, it seems unlikely given the fact that he had left the post of Supervising Architect in 1889, and the style of the Post Office differs significantly from his other buildings. On the other hand, Edbrooke's designs are remarkably like the design of the Lowell Post Office, particularly the Federal Building in Worcester. Edbrooke's designs were distinctly influenced by the work of Henry Hobson Richardson, and the Richardsonian Romanesque style was elegantly employed in most of Edbrooke's designs which also included post offices in Washington, DC and Sacramento, California. Edbrooke was a Massachusetts native, but began his practice in Chicago, in association with Franklin P. Burnham. There he made a reputation designing a large number of public buildings nationwide. While the earliest Supervising Architects were very much involved in the design process, the position had evolved into a largely administrative sinecure by the time Edbrooke was appointed. He continued to have influence over the design and final approval but had a large staff of architects and draftsmen. During his tenure the Supervising Architect's office produced plans for 86 federal buildings.

The contractor responsible for the construction of the Lowell Post Office, which began on March 16, 1893, was Staples Brothers of Lowell. Construction was hampered by many delays and a succession of construction supervisors but the building was finally ready for occupancy in April of 1895. The new building had approximately one-third more space than the Hildreth Building, with much of the additional space being in the public area.

(continued)

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Lowell Post Office
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

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The Appleton Street post office remained in use as the city's principal post office until 1936 when a new large Classical Revival style post office was built on East Merrimack Street (NR 1986). The federal government continued to use the Appleton Street building (for Veterans Administration offices) into the 1970s. By 1975 ownership had been transferred to the City of Lowell who used the building for city offices. More recently the post office was occupied by the Lowell School Department, which remained until the building was vacated in the late 1990s. The building was recently rehabilitated using the investment tax credit program and is now leased for use as a courthouse.

The Lowell Post Office is architecturally significant as one of the finest examples of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture in the city. There are only two other Richardsonian Romanesque buildings of this scale in Lowell, the City Hall and the adjacent Memorial Hall (the city library), both of which are listed on the National Register as part of a district (NR 1978).

(end)

Middlesex, MA
County, State

Acreage of Property less than one acre

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone	Easting	Northing
---------	---------	----------

See continuation sheet

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

name/title Christine Beard, Tremont Preservation Services with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 2002

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Nicholas C. Sarris

street & number 87 Pevey Street telephone 978-458-9762

city or town Lowell state MA zip code 01852

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Lowell Post Office
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

History of the U.S. Postal Service (<http://www.usps.gov/history/hisl.htm>)
Illustrated History of Lowell and Vicinity (Lowell: Courier-Citizen Co., 1897)
Lee, Antoinette J. Architects to the Nation (New York: Oxford U.P., 2000)
Lowell Centennial Edition. "Nineteen Postmasters Have Served Lowell" (June 30, 1936)
Lowell Cultural Resources Inventory (form #89 for Appleton Street)
Lowell *Morning Mail*. "Opened at Last" (April 1, 1895)
The Lowell *New Century* (January 1901)
Lowell *Sun*, "Lowell Has Had Nineteen Postmasters Over Period of One Hundred Years," (June 27, 1936)
Lowell *Sun*, "Contest Over Site of Gorham Street Building One of Most Strenuous in City's History," (January 20, 1938)
Withey, Henry and Elsie Rathburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970)

(end)

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies the city lot on which the building stands as delineated on City Maps 160, 161, 179 (noted as 41 Gorham Street on Map 179).

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary included the entire lot historically associated with the building. Lot dimensions have not been altered over time.

(end)



ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

(ROMAN CATHOLIC.)

Gorham, corner Appleton Street.

BUILT, 1841. Rev. Peter Crudden, *Pastor*. Patrick Sheehan, *Clerk*.

Figure 1

1855 Lowell City Directory, p. 247.

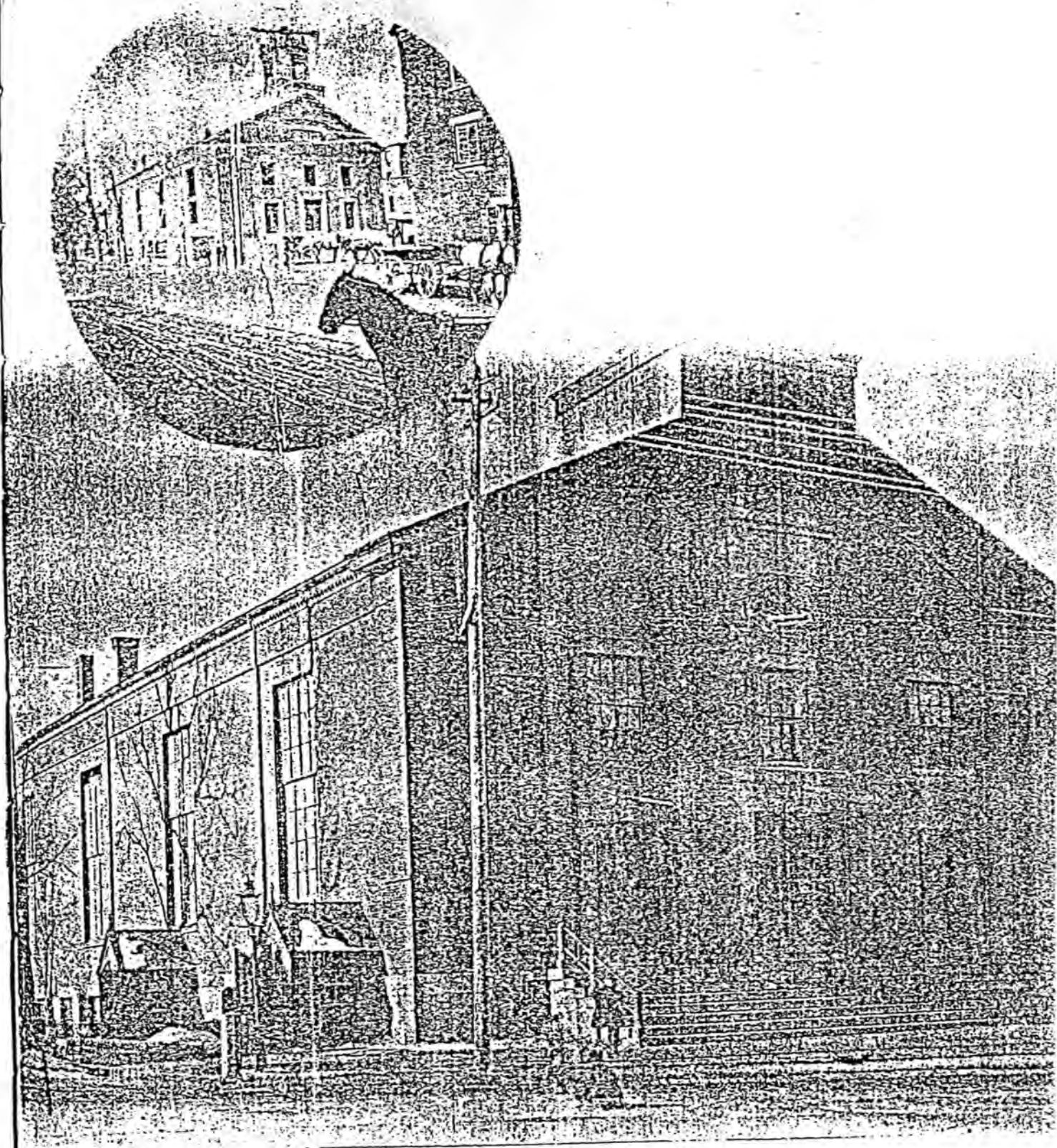


Figure 2

University of Lowell Library, photo file.

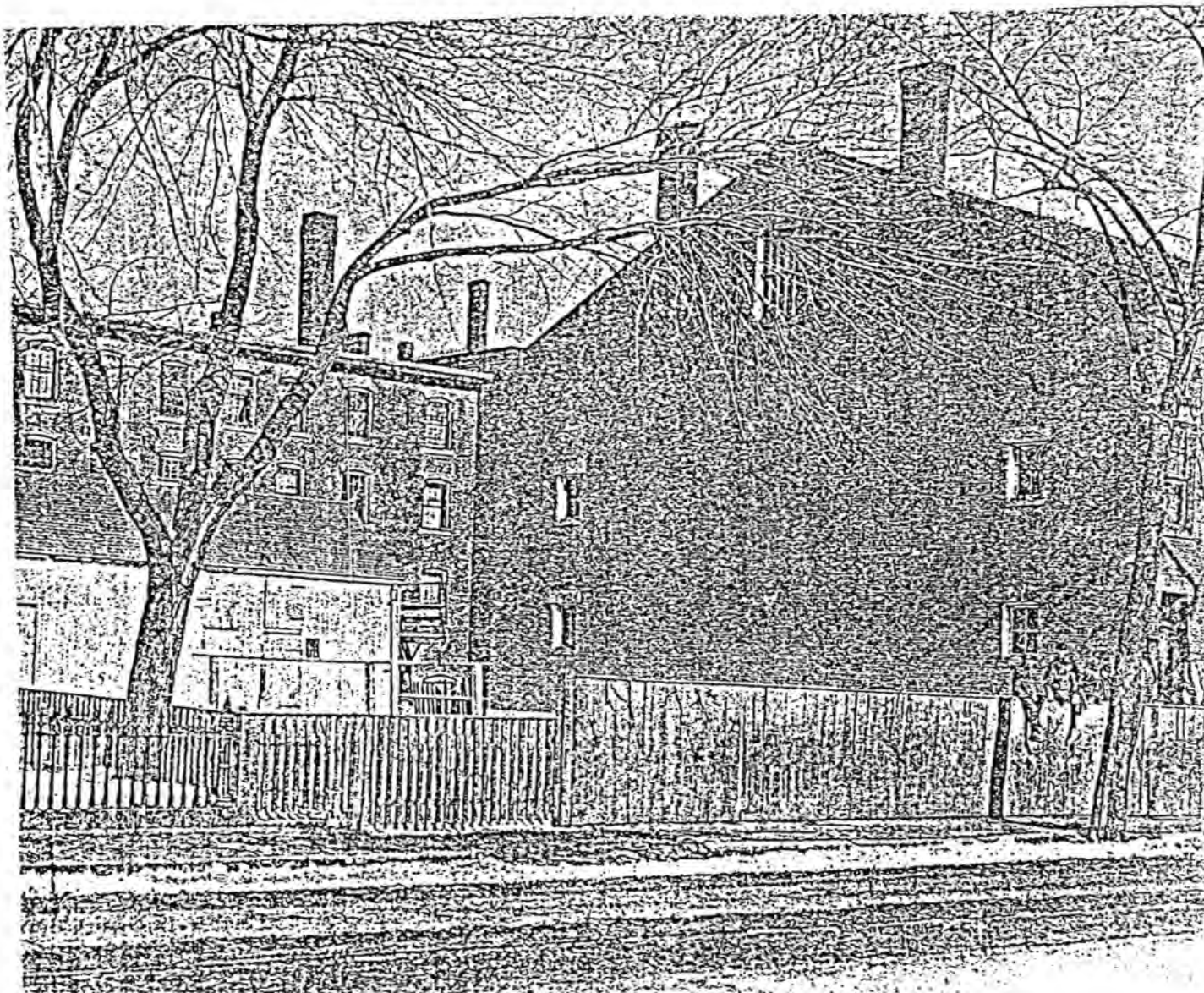


Figure 3

University of Lowell Library, photo file.

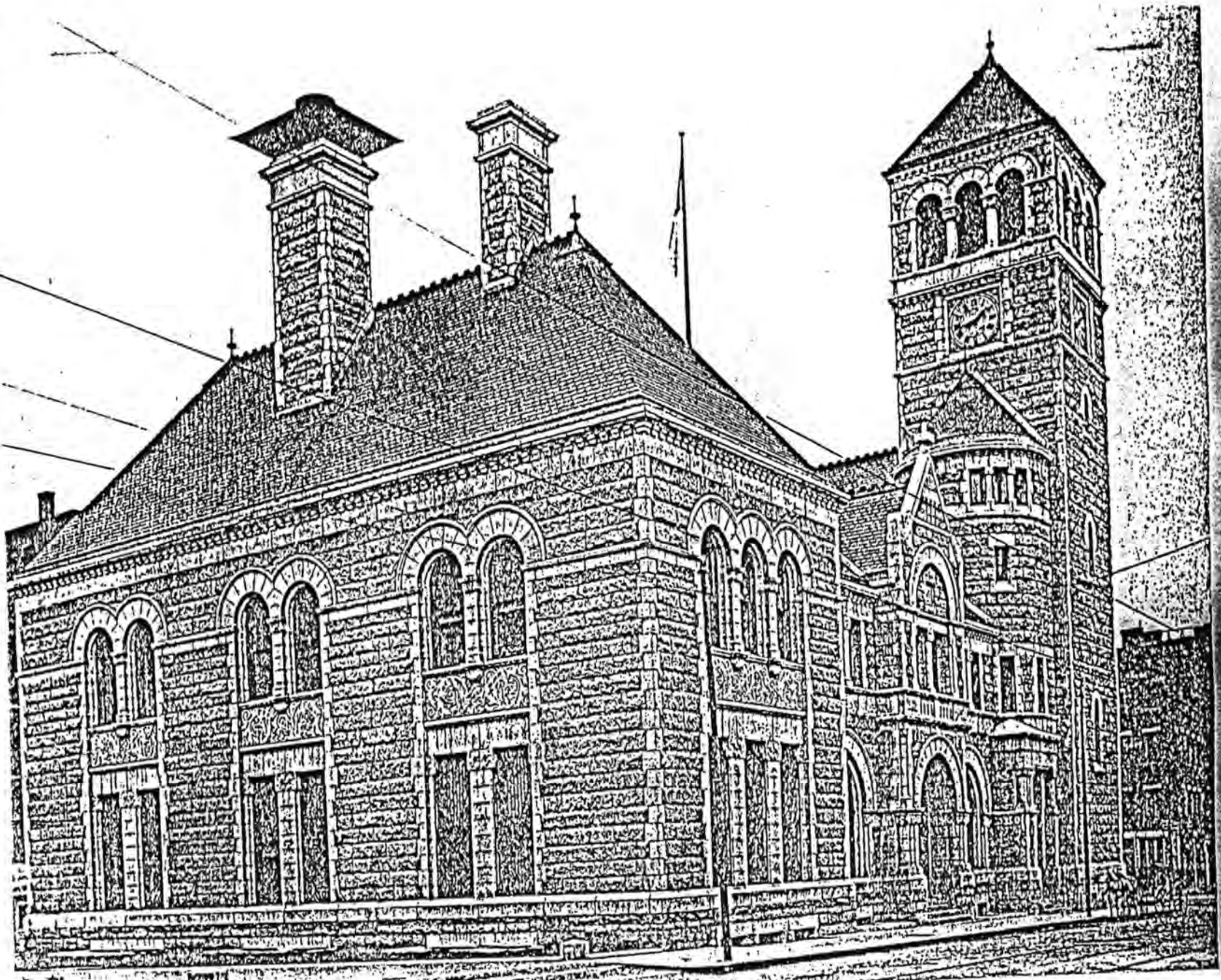


FIGURE 4
View of the newly constructed Lowell Post Office, ca. 1892.
SPNEA, Regional Photo File.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lowell Post Office
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 8/21/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/23/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/09/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/05/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02001084

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 10/4/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Lowell Post Office

Lowell, MA

Photo 1 of 4



Lowell Post Office
Lowell, MA
photo 2 of 4



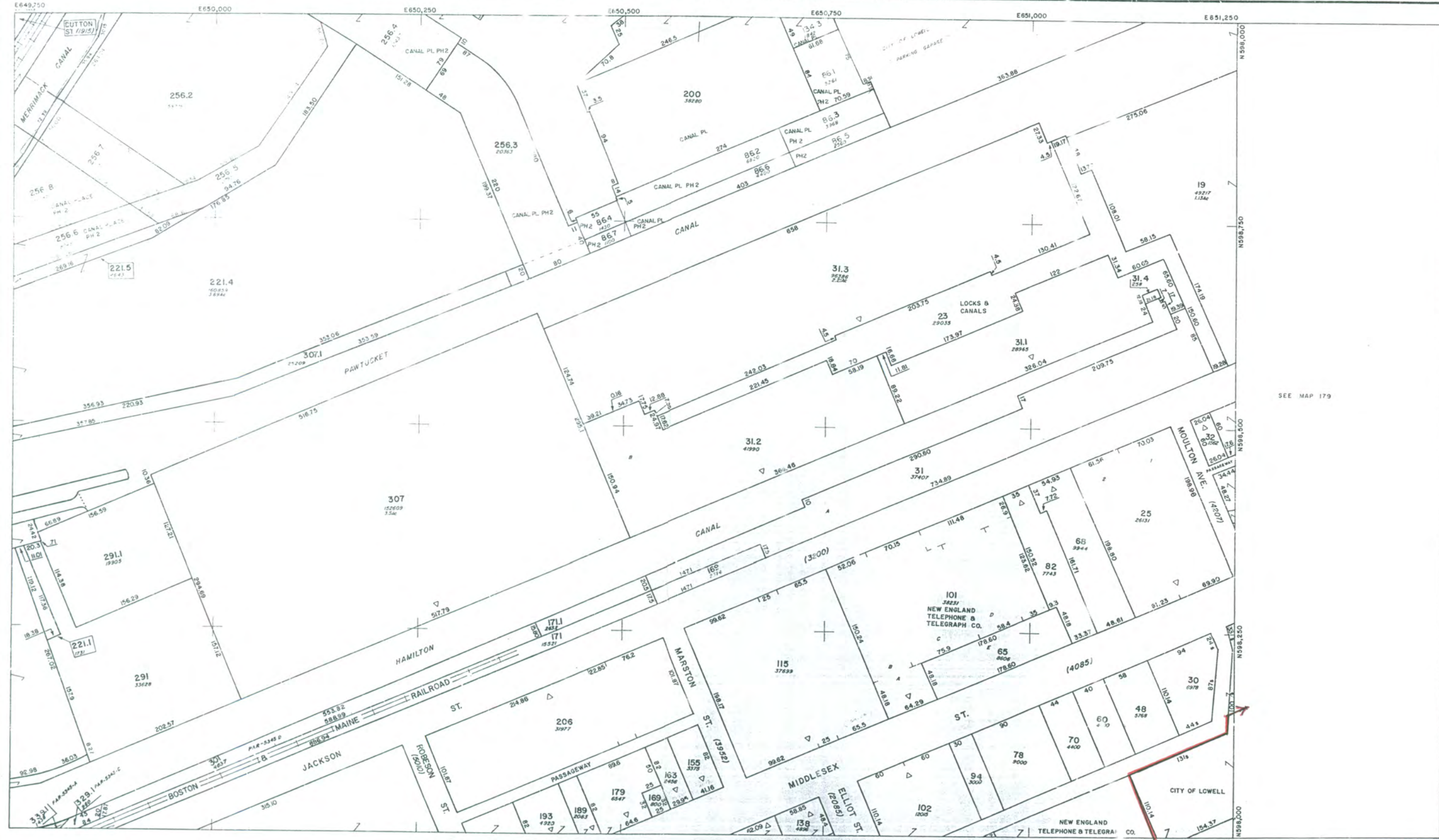
Lowell Post Office

Lowell, MA

Photo 3 of 4



Lowell Post office
Lowell, MA
Photo 4 of 4



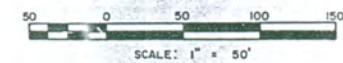
SEE MAP 179

PREPARED BY
HUNNICUTT & ASSOCIATES, INC.
A DIVISION OF L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOC.
ENGINEERS - APPRAISERS - CARTOGRAPHERS
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-20-80
USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

30X

REVISIONS		PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS	SHEET INDEX		
DATE	REV. BY		138	159	178
		CITY OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS	139	160	179
			140	161	180
		DATE: JAN. 1, 1982			





PREPARED BY
HUNNICUTT & ASSOCIATES, INC.
 A DIVISION OF L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOC.
 ENGINEERS - APPRAISERS - CARTOGRAPHERS
 ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

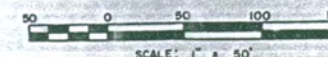
TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-20-80
 USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

30X

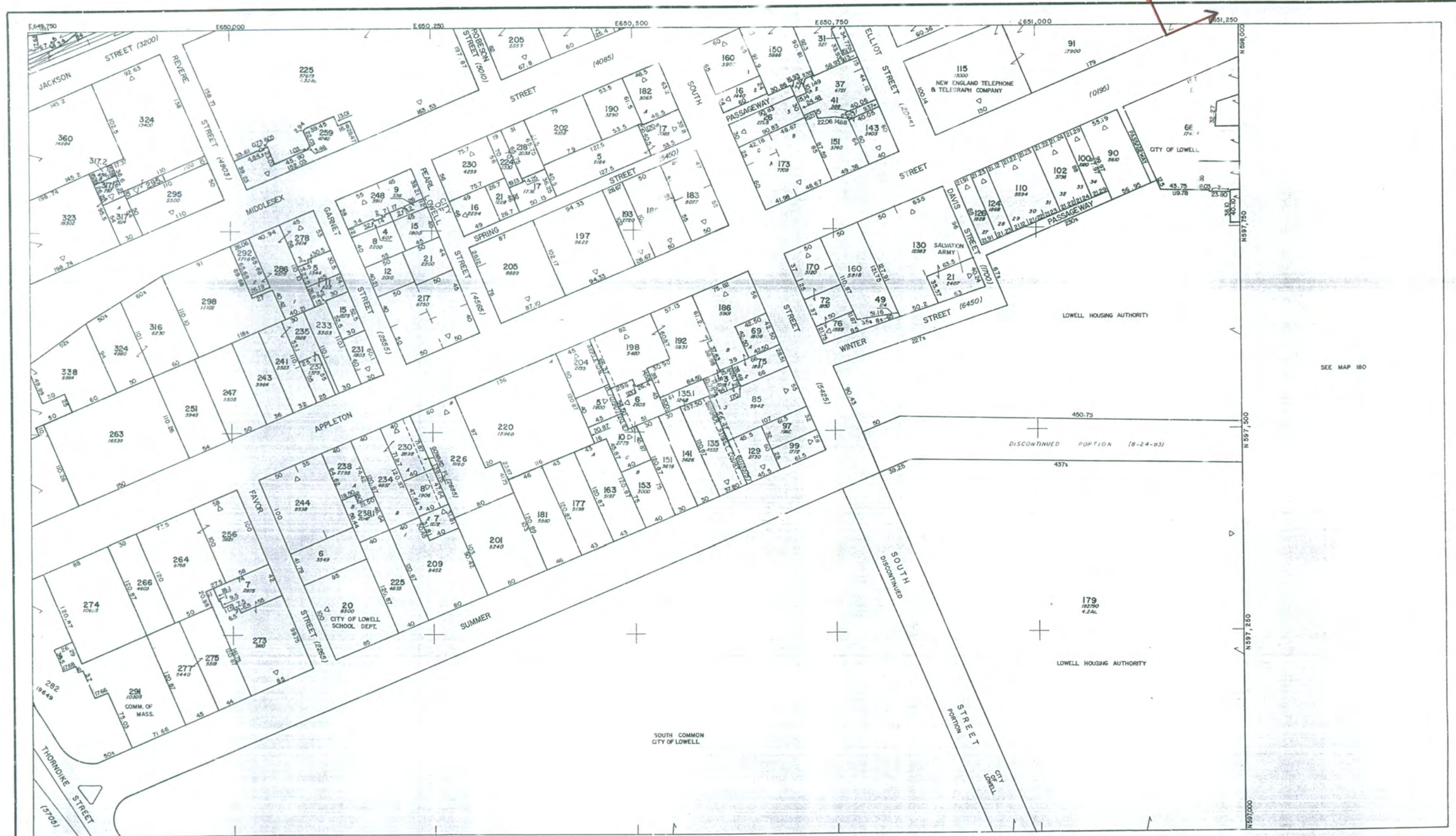
REVISIONS	
DATE	REV. BY

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS
**CITY OF
 LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS**

DATE: JAN 1, 1982



SHEET INDEX		
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160	179	200
161	180	20



SEE MAP 180

PREPARED BY
HUNNICUTT & ASSOCIATES, INC.
A DIVISION OF L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOC.
ENGINEERS - APPRAISERS - CARTOGRAPHERS
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-30-80
USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

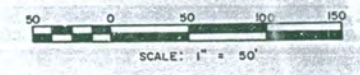
REVISIONS	
DATE	REV. BY

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS

**CITY OF
LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS**

DATE: JAN. 1, 1982

SHEET INDEX		
139	160	179
140	161	180
141	162	181



30X



LOWELL POST OFFICE 42071-F3-TM-025
LOWELL (MIDDLESEX) MA

Lowell

MASSACHUSETTS-
NEW HAMPSHIRE
1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1983. Map edited 1987

This area also covered by 7.5-minute 1:24,000-scale maps: Nashua South 1965 and Lowell 1966

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19

Universal Transverse Mercator

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system

1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 40 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER

OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

UTM grid convergence (GTM by 1983) declination (MN) at center of map

Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
1 Millford	2 Nashua	3 Haverhill
4 Townsend	5 Lawrence	6 Ayer
7 Billerica	8 Reading	

ISBN 0-607-23461-X

9 780607 234619

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface

Secondary highway, hard surface

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Unimproved road, trail

Route marker: Interstate, U.S., State

Railroad: standard gauge, narrow gauge

Bridge: drawbridge

Footbridge: overpass, underpass

Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown

House, barn, church, school, large structure

Boundary

National, with monument

State

County, parish

Civil township, precinct, district

Incorporated city, village, town

National or State reservation; small park

Land grant with monument; found section corner

U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section

Range, township; section line: location approximate

Fence or field line

Power transmission line, located tower

Dam, dam with lock

Cemetery, grave

Campground, picnic area; U.S. location monument

Windmill; water well; spring

Mine shaft; prospect; adit or ore

Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation

Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression

Distorted surface: strip mine, levee, sand

Bathymetric contours: lake, intermittent

Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream

Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small

Swamp; marsh

Submerged marsh; bed subject to controlled inundation

Woodland; scattered trees

Scrub; mangrove

Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

August 20, 2002



Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Lowell Post Office, 89 Appleton Street, Lowell (Middlesex), MA
HPCA # 6258

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property in the Certified Local Government community of Lowell were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Nicholas Sarris, owner
Eileen Donaghue, Mayor, City of Lowell
Debra Grossman, Lowell Historic Board
Christine Beard, Preservation Consultant
Matt Coggins, Lowell Planning Director
Steven Stowell, Lowell CLG

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