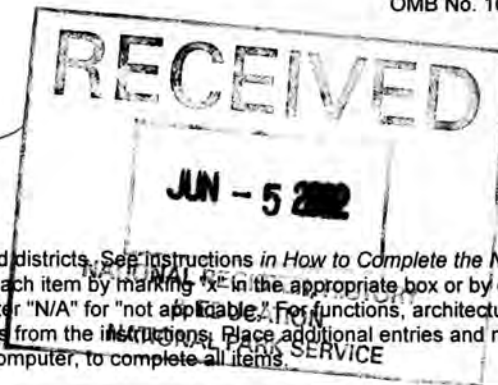


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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 an 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 St. Joseph's Convent and School

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 517 Moody Street ☐ N/A not for publication

city or town Lowell ☐ N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01854

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

May 24, 2002
Date

State of 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 the 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 A. Beall

7/19/02

St. Joseph's Convent and School
Name of Property

Middlesex County, Massachusetts
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(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	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

school: VACANT

convent: COMMERCE/TRADE/business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls Brick

roof Slate

other Concrete

Narrative Description

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

See attached.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

St. Joseph's School and Convent
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

7. Physical Description

St. Joseph's School and Convent sit on a small lot in a neighborhood dominated by modern multi-family housing developments. The two buildings were joined by a small single-story connector addition but were separated when the connector was removed as part of a recent renovation to the convent (2001). A large paved parking area is located at the front of the rectangular lot.

St. Joseph's School: The red brick school building (1883) rises three full stories above a raised basement that is faced with rough-cut granite ashlar. Built in the Italianate style, its symmetrical design features six bays along its south and north elevations and five bays at its ends (east and west). The three central bays of the end elevations project to form gabled pavilions. The building is enclosed by a shallow gable roof that is covered by slate shingles (photo #2). The roof line is finished with a prominent wood cornice featuring paired brackets. Windows at the first and second floors have segmentally arched heads, while those at the third floor have round arches. An oculus is centered beneath the gable at both the shorter end elevations. The school is fairly austere in its ornamentation, having only simple brick belt courses and drip moldings. A metal fire escape was added to the front (south elevation). The only other notable exterior change is a single-story wood-frame entry enclosure that was added to the northeast corner of the building. The interior remains remarkably intact, retaining its original layout and most finishes.

St. Joseph's Convent: (photo #5) The red brick convent (1911) is three stories high and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. It has a rectangular plan with five bays at the façade (south) and rear, and nine bays at the south elevations. The building sits on a foundation of uncoursed roughly squared stone. A portion of the foundation was obscured at the east elevation when a handicap access ramp was constructed as part of the 2001 renovation (photo #6). The building is enclosed by a flat roof and has a prominent wood cornice with dentils. Regularly-spaced rectangular window openings are trimmed with rough-cut granite sills and lintels. There is little ornamentation on the building. The original 2/1 double-hung wood sash were replaced by modern aluminum 1/1 windows (ca. 1970) which were in turn replaced during the recent renovation by more appropriate 2/1 wood-clad windows. The main entry is centered on the façade and sheltered by a small wood porch with fluted posts and a cornice with dentils. Using historic photographs, the balustrade atop the porch was restored as part of the 2001 renovation.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

St. Joseph's School and Convent
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

In addition, paneled wood double doors and transom were restored to the main entry; as the original doors had been replaced by a single door and sidelight in the 1970s. There is a secondary entry near the center of the west elevation that has a simple concrete stoop (photo #7). This door contains a new paneled wood door that is appropriate to the historic character of the building; the door replaced a ca. 1970 wood door. When originally constructed, the east elevation featured a two-story wooden porch that ran the length of the building. Only a portion of this porch (the three northernmost bays) remained at the start of restoration work in 2001. The poor condition and altered state of the historic porch were such that it was not feasible to preserve this feature in the 2001 restoration. Instead, the older porch was replaced by a new wood porch that is sympathetic to the historic character of the building. There is a secondary entry sheltered by the new porch. This contains a new paneled wood door that is appropriate to the historic character of the building; the door replaced a ca. 1970 wood door. There is a two-story brick addition off the rear (north) elevation that was constructed ca. 1960-1970 (photo #8).

There interior was modified substantially in the 1970s leaving only a few historic finishes. There is little remaining of the original historic trim on the interior but the historic layout and circulation pattern is still recognizable. As part of the recent restoration, much of the trim was restored so that today the interior is more in keeping with its early 20th century appearance.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites have been identified on the Saint Joseph's School and Convent property, sites may exist. Five sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property indicate the presence of locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of ancient sites. The convent and school are located on a level riverine terrace less than 1000 feet south of the Merrimack River. Natural soils in the area were probably well drained prior to urban development of the area. Given the above information and known patterns of ancient Native American settlement along the Merrimack River drainage, a high potential originally existed for locating Native American resources on the nominated property. Historic development of the parcel, however, indicates the potential for recovering intact resources on the property is low. Impacts related to construction and demolition of the Saint Joseph's School and Convent

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

St. Joseph's School and Convent
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

and three earlier homes on the property would have adversely affected the integrity of any resources present on the small lot (approximately 0.5 acres).

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the nominated property. At least three buildings, possibly all residences, dating to the 19th Century or earlier were present on the property prior to construction of the convent and school. The rear ell of the Luther D. Sawyer home was removed to make way for construction of the school in ca. 1883. The remaining portion of the Sawyer House was removed from the site by 1924 leaving the large open space in front of the school. The George L. Harris House, located at the corner of Moody and Saint James Streets (just west of the school), was replaced by the convent in 1911. A third small house facing Saint James Street, was purchased in 1918 and demolished in 1985 when the rear addition to the convent was built. Structural evidence from any or all of the buildings listed above may survive on the property. Archaeological evidence of outbuildings, occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) and related utilities might also survive.

(end)

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 a 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.)

See attached.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ 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

1883-1952

Significant Dates

1883 & 1911

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Morin, F. X. (convent)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

St. Joseph's School and Convent
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

Statement of Significance

St. Joseph's Convent and School played significant roles in developing and nurturing Lowell's French-Canadian community for over 100 years. The school is also notable as the first in the Archdiocese of Boston established specifically for French-Canadians. Furthermore, the two buildings are architecturally significant as rare remnants of this historic building stock from Lowell's "Little Canada" neighborhood, an area that was leveled in the mid-20th century as part of urban renewal efforts. The buildings are of local significance and meet Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Lowell has historically had a large and varied immigrant population. By 1836, when the city was chartered there were 32,000 residents and the Irish were the largest immigrant group, with only 1,200 French Canadians. By the mid 19th century mill owners in Lowell were recruiting immigrant labor from many different countries. Several Lowell manufacturers sent Samuel P. Marin to his native Quebec to recruit workers for local mills, which may account for the large numbers of French Canadians who moved to Lowell after the mid 19th century. By 1882 approximately 11,000 of them had settled in Lowell, and increased to about 16,000 by 1890. Typical of immigrant populations, the French Canadians brought with them their cultural and religious heritage. In order to accommodate the spiritual needs of these new residents, the Boston Archdiocese set out to establish churches to serve the rapidly expanding French-Canadian communities in Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Marlborough, and the Merrimack Valley. To that end, two missionaries were posted to Lowell from the Oblates of Mary Immaculate of Montreal in 1868 to establish a French-speaking parish. That same year the Diocese purchased a former Unitarian church on Lee Street in Lowell and established St. Joseph's parish. The initial mass attracted 1,200 and by June of 1869 the Oblate community in Lowell included four priests, with three more due to arrive that fall. Additional parishes were subsequently established by the Oblates in surrounding communities to serve the French-Canadian and other immigrant populations. By 1872 St. Joseph's had roughly 2,400 parishioners and served as both the religious and social center for the French-Canadian community, most of whom were settling in the area known as Little Canada, about ten blocks from the church. The small Lee Street church was renovated and enlarged several times in order to keep pace with the continued growth. Eventually the grand and spacious St. Jean-Baptiste Church (1889-1891) was erected within the Little Canada neighborhood, and remains to day the most significant monument to the 19th century

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

St. Joseph's School and Convent
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

French-Canadian community, which continued to grow, resulting in the establishment of another French-speaking parish, St. Louis de France, in Lowell's Centerville section.

In 1883 the Archdiocese established a French-speaking school in an effort to help preserve the traditions and culture of Lowell's French-Canadian community. Named St. Joseph's School, it was the first French-speaking school in the Archdiocese of Boston. At the time St. Joseph's School was constructed the only other parochial school in Lowell was St. Patrick's (ca. 1880), a more traditional English-speaking school. Located on Moody Street, St. Joseph's was intended for children up to age 12 and the tuition was 50 cents per week, when the families could afford it. It was reported that 790 children attended classes on opening day, and were overseen by eight nuns. The school was operated by the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa (also known as the Grey Nuns of the Cross).

The story of the French Canadian parish is similar to that of many other ethnic groups in Lowell. The city has a total of 14 Catholic parishes, most of which were established to serve a particular immigrant group (four were French Canadian). Like St. Joseph's parish, many of the others set up schools in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The property on which St. Joseph's school was built, located just a few blocks west of St. Jean-Baptiste Church, had been purchased in 1881 and was formerly the home of Luther D. Sawyer. The rear ell of the house was removed to make way for construction of the school, while it appears that the nuns initially lived in the former Sawyer House. St. Joseph's architect is unknown but its design, in the Italianate style, is typical of late 19th century school architecture. Constructed at a cost of \$50,000, the school originally had three lower floors containing 12 classrooms and a top floor that housed a large room, used as a parish hall. The hall was temporarily used for church services when St. Jean-Baptiste Church was under construction (ca. 1890). In 1897 the hall was subdivided to create four additional classrooms.

School enrollment climbed steadily so that by the early 1890s there were roughly 1,300 students in St. Joseph's parish, and it was clear that the existing school building was insufficient to accommodate the large number of students. The first step toward providing additional classroom space was construction of St. Joseph's College for Boys (junior high school) on Merrimack Street (extant). The boys school, a four-story brick and granite building with Romanesque Revival detailing, had 15 classrooms and two large halls. After the boys were transferred to Merrimack Street in 1892 there were roughly 900 girls taught by 14 nuns at the Moody Street school. That same year lay

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

St. Joseph's School and Convent
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

teachers were hired to supplement the staff of nuns at St. Joseph's on Moody Street. The parish continued to grow in the late 19th century so that by 1896 enrollment had reached 1,414.¹ To further ease overcrowding the Oblate Fathers purchased a house on the opposite side of Moody Street (510 Moody Street) in 1900. It became known as the "Little White School" and accommodated two additional classes (about 100 boys ages seven to ten). At the same time the Oblates purchased the former home of George L. Harris on the corner of Moody and St. James Streets, just west of St. Joseph's School. This house provided larger living quarters for the Sisters. This remained in use until it was replaced by the existing convent in 1911. Architectural plans for the convent were drawn up by F.X. Morin, about whom very little is known. It is possible that Morin was a local architect, or someone associated with the Oblate Fathers. The modest brick convent with sparse Colonial Revival detailing was indicative of the parish's thrift and of its intended use. The first floor originally contained a large dining room, kitchen, pantry, wash room, and storage room (west side of the main corridor). On the east side of the corridor was a large parlor, storage room, bathroom, and boiler room. The latter was a two-story space, extending down into the basement. The second floor originally contained a parlor and large community room on the west side of the main corridor. On the east side was a small parlor, Superior's office and bedroom, infirmary, and bath. Along the back of the building was a chapel. The third floor originally had a large dormitory and a large study room on the west side of the main corridor. On the east side was a smaller dormitory, two private rooms, a bathroom, and another study room. By 1936 there were 31 sisters living in the convent.

The last land acquisition at the site occurred in 1918 when a small house facing James Street was purchased. In 1923 this building was pressed into service as an annex to the school. The James Street building was demolished in 1965 when the rear addition to the convent was built. By 1924 the former Sawyer House was removed from the site, leaving the large open space at the front of the school that remains today.

St. Joseph's eventually became the mother school to three other French-Canadian parish schools in Lowell: St. Louis de France School in Centralville (opened 1907, still operating), Notre-Dame-de-Lordes School in the Highlands neighborhood (opened 1913, closed in the 1970s), and Ste. Jeanne d'Arc School in Pawtucketville (opened 1929, still operating). One additional French-Canadian parish, Ste. Marie in South Lowell, did not have a school. The Merrimack Street boys' school remained in operation until 1950 when it began to be phased out, closing for good in 1960. St. Louis de France School is the only one that is similar architecturally to St. Joseph's.

(continued)

¹ Enrollment figures cited here are noted in several sources and appear to refer to both the Moody Street school and the boys school on Merrimack Street. The capacity at the original 1883 St. Joseph's School on Moody Street is roughly 800.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

St. Joseph's School and Convent
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

The early 1960s began a decline for the school. With urban renewal came the destruction of houses and apartments in the Little Canada neighborhood around the school. Residents were forced to move to different parishes and schools while the brick housing projects were constructed, but few of the French Canadians returned to live there. From that time, enrollment at St. Joseph's began a steady and severe decline. In an attempt to boost enrollment, Kindergarten classes were added in 1967, but the threat of closure was constant after the 1960s, and in 1976 the parish determined that it could no longer subsidize the school. A finance Board was formed by parents, teachers, and other concerned citizens to devise alternate means of funding, but by 1969 only 263 students were enrolled at St. Joseph's School. Another blow came in 1980 when the Sisters of Charity would no longer provide staffing for the school. That year the Board hired its first lay principal and the school began operation for the first time under a complete lay staff. The convent building, having been vacated by nuns in 1980, became the Missionary Oblate Center, a residence for Oblate Fathers working with the Hispanic community of Lowell.

By the 1980s the school population no longer represented a single ethnic group and by 1983 enrollment was down to 165 students. The school finally closed its doors in 1993. The Oblate Fathers occupied the former convent for another year, and sold the building in 1995 to the Coalition for a Better Acre, who plans to restore the buildings under the Federal Investment Tax Credit program.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may be significant to the nomination by contributing information that helps reconstruct the complete land use history of the site and the early settlement history of Lowell. Additional historical research combined with archaeological testing on the property can identify the construction dates for each house and the activities that occurred on each property. This information combined with detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features may contribute information relating to the architectural form and style for each building, the lives of their inhabitants and social life in Lowell during the 19th century and earlier.

(end)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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4 ☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine Beard, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May, 2002
street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Bryan Wyatt/Coalition for a Better Acre
street & number 517 Moody Street telephone 978-452-7523
city or town Lowell state MA zip code 01854

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 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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9/10 Page 1

St. Joseph's School and Convent
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

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Atlas of the City of Lowell, Massachusetts (L.J. Richards, 1896, 1906, 1924).
Building permit record cards – Lowell Building Inspection Dept.
Carriere, Gaston. The Man Lowell Remembered, Andre-Marie Garin, OMI, 1822-95.
City Atlas of Lowell, Massachusetts (Hopkins, 1879).
It All Began in 1868, St. Joseph's The Worker Shrine 1956. (history of St. Joseph's Church)
Lowell *Sun* "Celebrating 100 Years of Survival" (Tuesday, November 8, 1983)
Middlesex County Registry of Deeds.
Property Atlas of the City of Lowell, Massachusetts (Franklin Survey Co., 1936)
St. Joseph's Elementary School, 1883-1983 (centennial celebration pamphlet)

(end)

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated properties occupy the city lot on which the buildings stand, as delineated on city map 116.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire lot historically associated with the buildings. The property was formerly three separate lots, all of which were purchased by the Oblate Fathers to create the St. Joseph's complex that remains today.

(end)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photo Page 1

St. Joseph's School and Convent
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

PHOTOGRAPHS

Subject: St. Joseph's Convent and School

Location: 517 Moody Street – Lowell, MA

Photographer: Christine Beard

Dates: November 2000 (photos 1-4); December 2002 (photos 5-8)

Negative Location: Tremont Preservation Services, Topsfield, MA

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Photo 1 | View north showing facades (south elevations) prior to rehabilitation |
| Photo 2 | View northwest showing south and east elevations of school (right) and east elevation of convent (left) prior to rehabilitation |
| Photo 3 | View northeast showing façade (south elevation) and west elevation of convent, and rear addition prior to rehabilitation |
| Photo 4 | View southeast showing rear addition to convent (center), west elevation of convent (right), and portions of the east and north elevations of the school (left) prior to rehabilitation |
| Photo 5 | View north showing façade (south elevation) of convent after rehabilitation |
| Photo 6 | View northwest showing south (left) and east (right) elevations of convent after rehabilitation |
| Photo 7 | View northeast showing west elevation of convent after rehabilitation |
| Photo 8 | View southeast showing rear addition to convent and west elevation of convent after rehabilitation |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY St. Joseph's Convent and School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 6/05/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/24/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/10/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/20/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000789

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: ☒ NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

1 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/19/02 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



St. Joseph's Convent & School
Lowell, MA
Photo 1 of 4



St. Joseph's Convent & School
Lowell, MA

Photo 2 of 4



St. Joseph's Convent & School
Lowell, MA

Photo 3 of 4



St. Joseph's Convent & School

Lowell, MA

Photo 4 of 4



St. Joseph's Convent & School
Lowell, MA
Photo 5 of 8



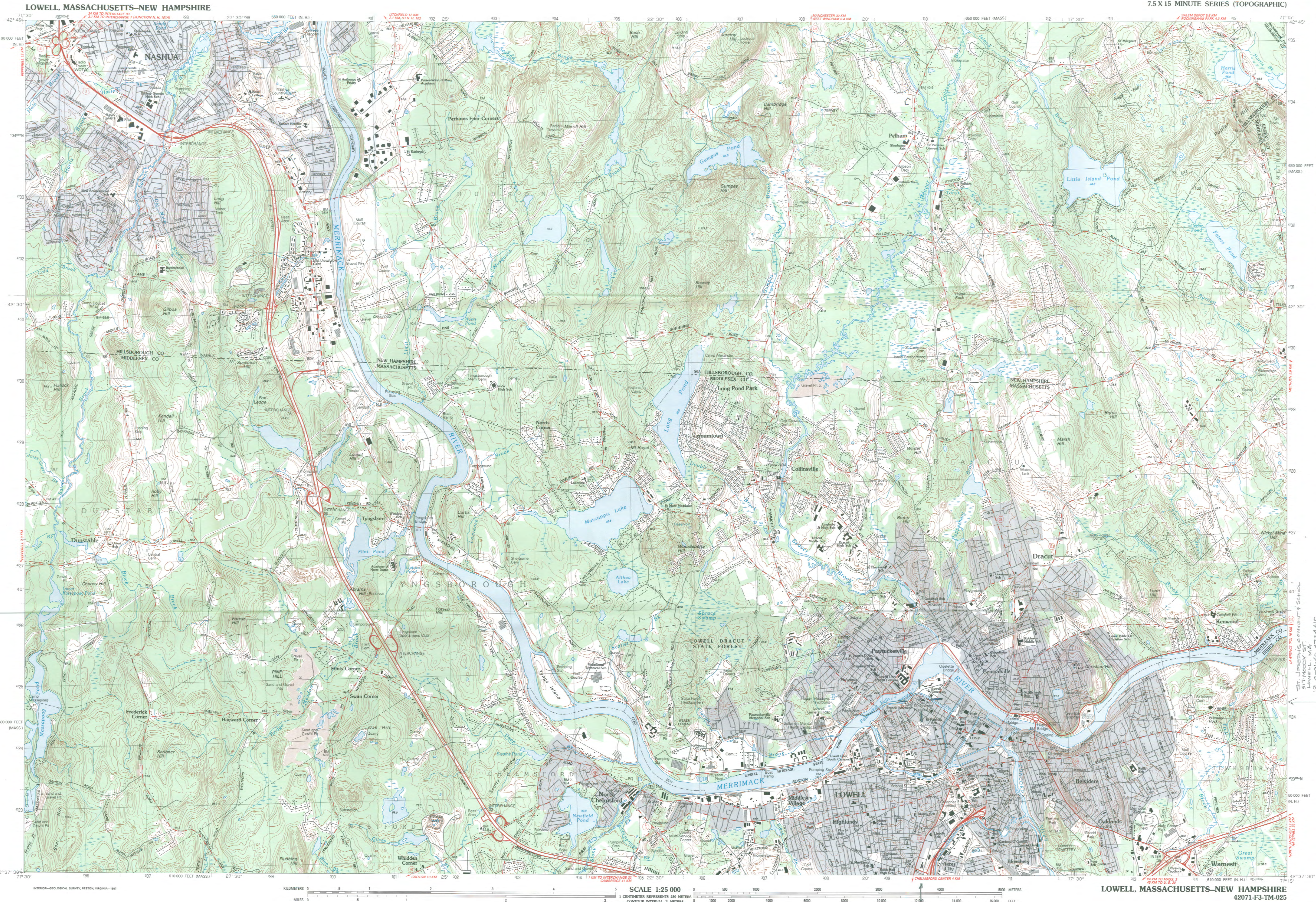
St Joseph's Convent & School
Lowell, MA
Photo 6 of 8



St. Joseph's Convent & School
Lowell, MA
Photo 7 of 8



St. Joseph's Convent & School
Lowell, MA
Photo 8 of 8



ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT + SCHOOL
Lowell (Middlebury) MA
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

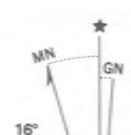
1987

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

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CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet			1	2	3	
1	3.2808			4	5	6	
2	6.5616			7	8		
3	9.8424						
4	13.1232						
5	16.4040						
6	19.6848						
7	22.9656						
8	26.2464						
9	29.5272						
10	32.8080						

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

UTM grid convergence (UTM grid converges 100 meters per degree of longitude at center of map)
Diagram is approximate

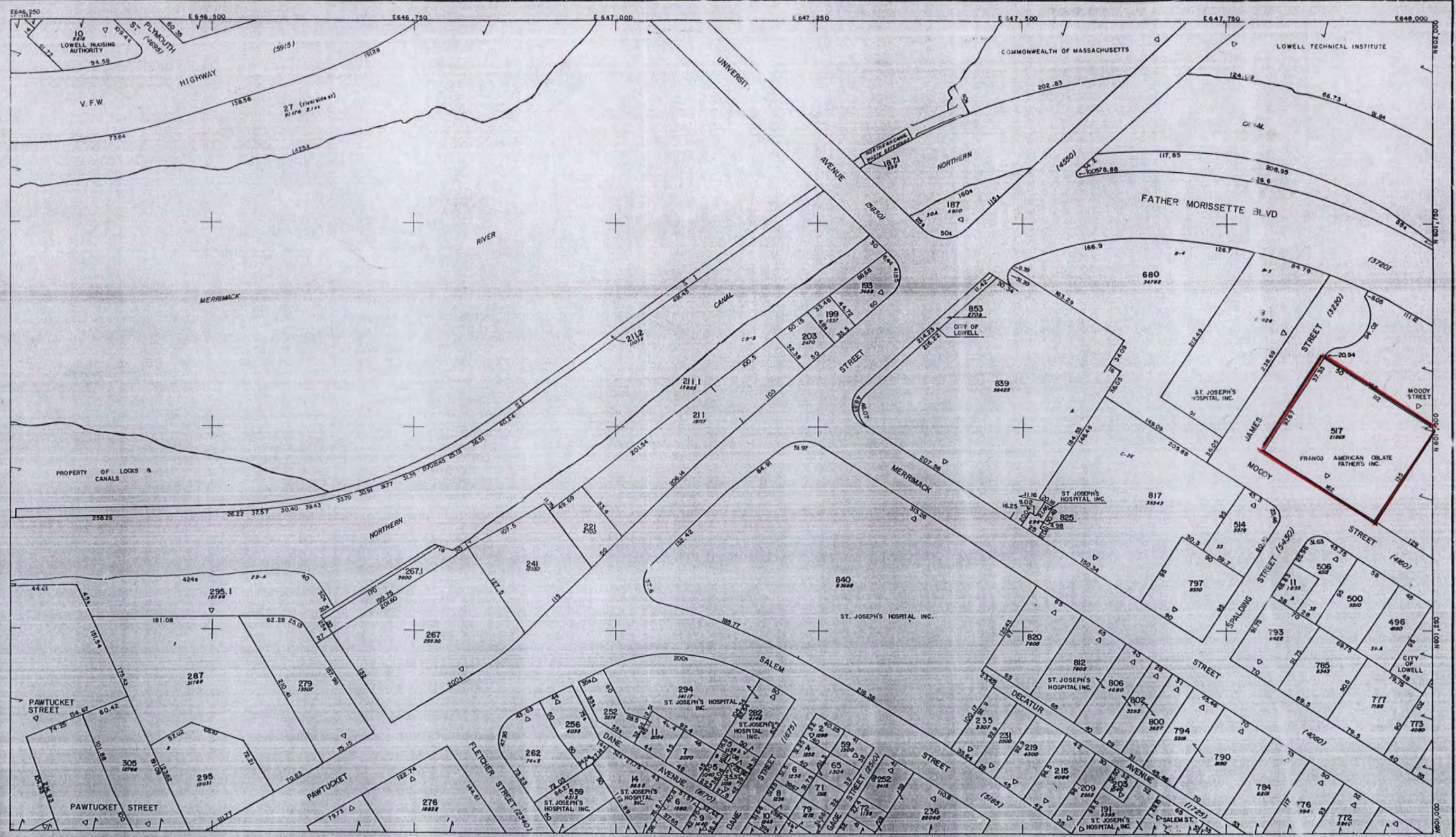
1 Millford
2 Nashua
3 Haverhill
4 Townsend
5 Lawrence
6 Ayer
7 Billerica
8 Reading

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 gage; narrow gage	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....
Built-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; shaft or cave	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine; lava; sand	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Swamp; marsh	.....
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation	.....
Woodland: scattered trees	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



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ENGINEERS - APPRAISERS - CARTOGRAPHERS
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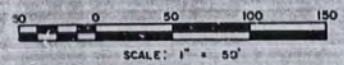
TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-20-60
USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

30X

REVISIONS	
DATE	REV. BY

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

DATE: JAN 1, 1962



SHEET INDEX		
97	115	135
98	116	136
99	117	137



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

May 24, 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:

St. Joseph's Convent & School, Moody Street, Lowell (Middlesex), MA

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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Bryan Wyatt, Coalition for a Better Acre
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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