

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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

For HCRS use only

received

JUL 6 1982

date entered

1. Name

historic South Common Historic District

and/or common same

2. Location

roughly bounded by Summer, Gorham, Hornlike, and
Highland Sts.

street & number multiple N/A not for publication

city, town Lowell N/A vicinity of congressional district 5

state MA code 025 county Middlesex code 017

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name multiple; see attached property owners' list

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Gorham Street

city, town Lowell state MA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic Assets of (Area D)
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town Boston state MA

7. Description

South Common Historic District, Lowell

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved

date

N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The South Common Historic District lies 1/3 mile southwest of the center of Lowell. Encompassing approximately 40 acres, the district includes 17 houses, 3 schools, 3 churches, 2 apartment buildings, a convent, a rectory, a mill, a courthouse and a former jail. All but three of these buildings face onto the South Common, a 22½ acre area with a basin-like topographical form.

The common was set aside by the city in 1845. Early landscaping schemes included a granite-faced oval pond which, by the late 19th century, had a six-jet fountain spraying a graceful arc of water into the pond. Although no master plan for its design is known, the common was carefully planted. Its present appearance stems from a decision in 1905 to create recreational opportunities; today, a basketball court, tennis courts and swimming pool share the space with walkways and plantings. At its southeast corner is the Edith Nourse Rogers School (1962: "B") on a site that has been continuously occupied by a school since the 1830's.

Facing each other across the north and south sides of the common are Summer and Highland Streets, where house lots were created in the mid-19th century. Highland Street, the earlier of the two, was the first residential street to take advantage of the visual attractiveness of the new common. In the late 1850-60's fine Italianate and Second Empire houses were erected on the south side of the street to overlook the park; by 1872 the entire street had been developed.

58 Highland St. (#4, photo #5) was one of the first houses to be erected on the street. Designed in the Italianate style, it is sheathed in flush boarding scored to simulate stone. The cubic form is broken by a facade gable. A wealth of Italianate ornament, including quoins, brackets, heavily molded window caps (arched and flat) and two bay windows lends a three-dimensional quality to the building.

Adjacent to 58 Highland St. is a fine example of the Second Empire style. Prominently sited at the southwest corner of the district, 62 Highland St. (ca. 1871; #3, photo #5) is a two story structure with a slate mansard roof pierced by hooded arched dormers. The ornate portico and side porch were popular features of the period.

The remaining five residences on Highland Street are well preserved examples of the Italianate and Second Empire style, similar in scale, setback and detail to those just described. A sixth house was demolished in the 1960's; two brick apartments were erected on the site (1967-68; "A").

On the opposite side of the common is Summer Street which developed a decade later. As on Highland Street, the Italianate and Second Empire styles were favored, although three houses were constructed in the Stick style. The best example of this style is at 163 Summer St. (ca. 1870; #19, photo #6). It is a gable-end house with a 3½ story engaged tower capped with a banded slate roof and iron cresting. An emphasis on vertical proportions, shed window hoods and an abundance of gables with crosspieces are features typical of this Victorian Gothic style. 201 Summer St. (late 1850's; #22) appears to be the earliest house on the street. The relatively modest Italianate gable end building is unusual for its many 19th century additions in the rear and the attached barn.

(see continuation sheet)

South Common Historic
District
Property Owners List
Item #4

Thomas V. Daily, Chancellor
of Archdiocese of Boston
2121 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, MA 02135

RE: St. Peter's Convent, Lowell

Thomas V. Daily, Chancellor
of Archdiocese of Boston
2121 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, MA 02135

RE: St. Peter's Chrch, Lowell

Edward A. ...
16 Arbor Rd.
No. Chelmsford, MA 01863

RE: 275-77 Summer St.

Ruk Realty Corp.
145 Thorndike St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: Hood's Lab, Thorndike St

Thomas V. Daily, Chancellor
of Archdiocese of Boston
2121 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, MA 02135

RE: St. Peter's Sch., Lowell

St. John's Episcopal Church
Gorham St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: St. John's Church

Office of the City Manager
City Hall
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: Edith Rogers School

Mr. Bernard Brouillette
1099 Middlesex St.
Lowell, MA 01851

RE: 119 & 135 Summer St.

Mr. Marshall Q. Trubey
220 Dunstable Road
No. Chelmsford, MA 01863

RE: 141 Summer St.

Middlesex County Commis-
sioners
40 Thorndike St.
Cambridge, MA

RE: County Crthse, Lowell

Manuel & Maria Espinola
151 Summer St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: 151 Summer St.

Edwardo & Jesuina Picanco
153-9 Summer St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: 153-9 & 163 Summer St.

Raul & Deolinda DaCunha
177 Summer St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: 177 Summer St.

Ms. Valentina C. Licciardo
201 Summer St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: 201 Summer St.

Lowell YMCA
Hale Street
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: Lowell Jail

George & Cynthia Chamberas
17 Judith Road
Chelmsford, MA 01824

RE: 62 Highland St.

Richard & Andrew O'Connor
58 Highland St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: 58 Highland St.

M.H. McDonough Sons, Inc.
14 Highland St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: 14 & 54 Highland St.

209 Summer St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: 209 Summer St.

Mr. Francis A. Jankow
225 Summer St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: 225 Summer St.

City Manager's Office
City Hall
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: Eliot School, Favor St.

Eliot Union Church Corp.
273 Summer St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: Eliot Church, Summer St.

Patrice & Ruth Meehan
48 Highland St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: 48 Highland St.

Mr. Joseph J. Foley
42-44 Highland St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: 42-44 Highland St.

Trs. Devi Realty Trust
Pribhu Hingorani, Tr.
149 Pleasant St.
Dracut, MA 01826

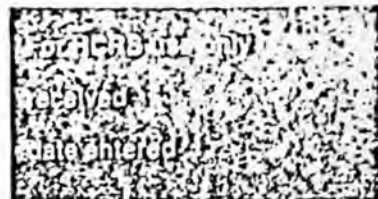
RE: 38 & 40 Highland St.

Theresa A. Donohue
26 Highland St.
Lowell, MA 01852

RE: 26 Highland St.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet South Common H.D., Lowell Item number 7 Page 1

Anchoring the east and west sides of the common are imposing institutional and industrial buildings. The Middlesex County Courthouse on Gorham Street (#11, photo #1) was the first to be erected. Designed by Ammi B. Young and completed in 1850, the structure is Lowell's earliest and finest example of Romanesque Revival architecture. The smooth brick wall surface is offset by crisp decorative wood trim found on arched window hoods and the arcaded cornice. Crowning one of the two crossings is a cupola; dormers add further to the picturesque skyline. In 1895, to accommodate the need for additional space, the courthouse's portico and projecting facade gable were removed, the entire building moved to the rear of its lot, and, in 1897, an addition appended to the front. Designed by Olin Cutler, the addition is approximately twice the size of the original building; its Renaissance Revival design is academically rendered and eminently suitable for the monumental proportions. Classical architectural elements are used ponderously, and the building's name and date are prominently inscribed in Old English typeface and Roman numerals. Much of the lot is enclosed by an iron spiked fence which is original to the 1850 building.

At the time of its completion in 1856, the Lowell Jail (#2, photo #2) faced the courthouse from across the common. James H. Rand, the architect of this Romanesque Revival stone structure, was undoubtedly influenced by the new courthouse. An imposing city landmark, the jail is a massive 2½ story rough-hewn granite structure flanked by cubical brick Italianate wings. The central (stone) portion of the building is rectangular in plan with an arcaded gable end separating twin 5 story octagonal towers with arcaded cornices and pyramidal roofs. Lower story windows are rectangular with stone lintels and sills; upper story ones are round arched with triple keystone headings.

Three late 19th century churches are located within the district. Each is Gothic in style and of masonry construction. The earliest and most modest is St. John's Episcopal Church (1861; #14). It is a small stone building of modified basilican plan with stepped stone buttresses along the aisle walls.

The Eliot Church (1873-74; #26, photo #4) was completed over a decade later. Located on the crest of Summer Street, the High Victorian Gothic brick church has a commanding view over the common. Soaring vertical proportions, sandstone and marble trim, stained glass windows and a banded polychromatic slate roof are principle features. S.S. Woodcock of Somerville was the architect.

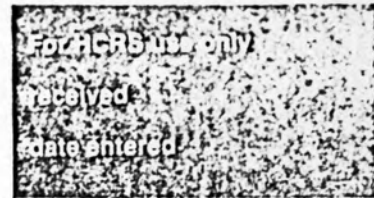
The most recent church in the district is St. Peter's (#13, photo #3), built to the designs of Patrick C. Keely between 1892 and 1900. The tripartite facade has a central gable flanked by square towers of unequal height (and originally crowned by steeples). Exterior walls are of rock face ashlar and pierced by pointed arch portals and windows.

The Favor Street School (1889; #25) is a handsome Queen Anne structure similar to others built in Lowell during the decade. It was designed by Otis Merrill and Olin Cutler, a local architectural team who were responsible for several civic buildings, including City Hall. (Cutler was also the architect for the Middlesex County Courthouse addition: #11).

(see continuation sheet)

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The one industrial building in the district is Hood's Sarsaparilla Laboratory (#1). Located next to the jail and adjacent to the main railroad tracks, the mill was built in four sections between 1882 and 1893. It is a large 4-story L-shaped brick building of utilitarian design typical of other industrial buildings in Lowell of the period. A tall smokestack faintly bears the words "Hood Sarsaparilla".

8. Significance

South Common H.D., Lowell

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> invention				

Specific dates 1845-1933 **Builder/Architect** Ammi B. Young, Cutler and Merrill, S.S. Woodcock, Patrick C. Keely, James Rand

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The South Common Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship. Within its bounds are fine examples of mid-19th century houses built for Lowell's growing merchant class, a variety of architecturally distinguished civic and institutional structures and an internationally known mill. The focus of the district is its 1845 common, significant as an early example of open space planning in the city. The South Common Historic District thus meets criteria A, B and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

The bounds of the South Common Historic District constitute the bulk of a large parcel of land sold at auction in 1845 by the Proprietors of Locks and Canals, a major local corporation which oversaw real estate transactions and the canal system for the major textile companies. The corporation, at this time, was divesting itself of most of its extensive land holdings not in industrial use. The sale opened up vast areas near the center of the city for residential development.

As already described in Section 7, 22½ acres bounded by Thorndike, Summer, South and Highland Streets were purchased by the City of Lowell and set aside as the South Common. (A smaller North Common was also laid out at this time, but never attained the same appeal for stylish residences at its perimeter.)

The South Common was the chosen site for Lowell's two county buildings. In 1850, fifteen years after Lowell was designated the northern seat of Middlesex County, the Middlesex County Courthouse (#11) was completed to the design of Ammi B. Young. Young, whose previous work included the Customs House in Boston and the Worcester County Courthouse had been a pupil of Alexander Parris', architect of Boston's Quincy Market. Young's Romanesque Revival courthouse in Lowell was a radical departure from the traditional Greek Revival style usually associated with him and generally favored for large civic structures of the period. After completing the courthouse, Young was appointed Superintending Architect of the United States Treasury Department, the first to hold such a position. During the ten years he was in Washington, he designed over fifty public buildings throughout the country, many of which were courthouses. The 1897 addition to the front of the Middlesex County Courthouse was designed by Olin Cutler. With his partner Otis Merrill, Cutler designed numerous Lowell institutional buildings of which the best known is City Hall (1893).

The other county building in the district is the former Lowell Jail (#2). This structure, completed in 1856, was designed by James H. Rand, a Lowell resident. The interior arrangement of the jail followed standard penological design of the 19th century: prisoners were housed individually in two blocks of small brick cells that opened onto

(see continuation sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Illustrated History of Lowell and Vicinity, Courier-Citizen Co., 1897.
 Hurd, D. Hamilton, History of Middlesex County, vol. 2, J.W. Lewis & Co., Philadelphia, 1890.
 Coburn, Frederick W., History of Lowell and Its People, Lewis Historical Publishing Co.,
 N.Y., 1920, 3 vols. (continued)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 40 acres

Quadrangle name Lowell

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UMT References

A

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

B

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

C

1	9
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3	1	0	5	7	0
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4	7	2	2	7	4	0
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D

1	9
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3	1	0	2	3	0
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4	7	2	2	6	8	0
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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundary: see attached map

Justification: District boundaries generally include the South Common and the four streets that enclose it. Buildings date from the last half of the 19th century.

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Registration Director with Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Consultant, Lowell YMCA

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April, 1982

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie Ann Talmage

title Executive Director, Mass. Historical Commission

date June 28, 1982

For HCRS use only

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

William H. Brabson

date 8.10.82

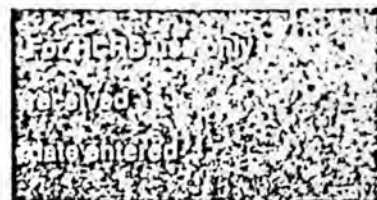
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Patrick Andrews

date 8/9/82

Chief of Registration

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Continuation sheet South Common H.D., Lowell

Item number 8

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corridors running just inside the outer walls of the building. This back-to-back cellular plan prevented inmates from looking into other cells; parallel corridors extending along the rear of each cell enabled guards to view the prisoners from either end of the cell. A double set of barred iron doors allowed only indirect light and air into each cell.

The building's 102 cells were located in both the central portion (including basement) and north wing of the jail with separate quarters for female inmates. The south wing was used as a jailor and sheriff's residence. Massachusetts was relatively advanced in penal reform, and it is probable that the inmates worked together at industrial related jobs by day, returning to solitary confinement at night. In 1910 the Lowell Jail was the only one in the state offering regular employment: sorting cotton wastes.

The building continued in use as a jail until 1919 when it was closed due to a low commitment rate. In 1926 it was sold to the Roman Catholic Church. Under the guidance of Henry Rourke, a local architect who lived at 42-44 Highland (#7), all but the basement cells were removed, and the space converted to classrooms, offices and a large gymnasium. Oak trim was installed in the central and north sections, but the heavily molded Italianate trim in the south wing and the spiral, foliated columns in the center of each octagonal tower were retained. The exterior remained largely unaltered. Since the early 1970's the building has been vacant, although reuse plans are underway by its current owner, the Lowell YMCA.

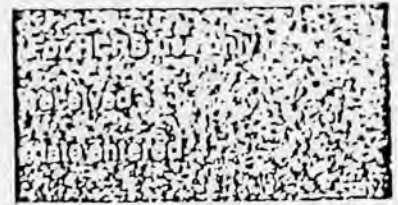
The district's six buildings in religious use include three churches and a rectory, convent and parochial school affiliated with St Peter's. St. Peter's Church (1892-1900; #13) was founded in 1841, making it the city's second oldest Roman Catholic parish. Historically, the majority of the parish were Irish, many of whom lived on nearby Chapel Hill and desired a church within the neighborhood. The present church replaced a plain brick building which stood nearby at the corner of Gorham and Appleton Street (since demolished). The majestic size of the new church reflected the growing importance of Lowell's Catholic population which, by 1900, constituted approximately half of the city's residents. Patrick C. Keely, architect of St. Peter's Church, was from Brooklyn, N.Y. and is often considered the leading designer of Roman Catholic churches in the second half of the 19th century; St. Peter's was completed toward the end of his long career. Other Lowell works of Keely's include the Immaculate Conception Church (1868) and St. Michael's Church (1884-1900).

Like St. Peter's Church, the Eliot Church (1873-74; #26) replaced an earlier building. The new location had several attractions. It was farther removed from the noise and bustle of the mills; it offered a commanding view over the common; and it was the site of John Eliot's log cabin church and school. Eliot was a Puritan Evangelist who preached Christianity to local Indian tribes in 1648; the church was renamed from the Second Congregational Church to the Eliot Church in his memory. S.S. Woodcock of

(see continuation sheet)

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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Continuation sheet South Common H.D. , Lowell Item number 8

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Somerville was architect.

Adjacent to the Lowell Jail is Hood's Sarsaparilla Laboratory (1883-93; #1), historically the most significant building in the district. By 1893, the laboratory was the largest building in the world devoted to the manufacture of patent medicines. The company was begun in 1878 by Charles I. Hood who, like many of Lowell's mid-late 19th century merchants, was a self-instructed entrepreneur. Hood patented a new medicine known as sarsaparilla, intended to cure neuralgic pains. He was also well-known for his tooth powder, vegetable pills and olive ointment. Conveniently located next to the railroad tracks, the laboratory was carefully designed to accommodate all phases of the medicine manufacturing process, including printing and binding of advertising materials, shipping and extensive storage. Automatic bottle fillers and an electric switchboard were among the modern machinery Hood insisted upon. Hood's products achieved national fame, and sarsaparilla became a household word.

Though few owners of the residential buildings on Highland and Summer Streets attained particular prominence, they present a cross-section of Lowell's business class. Asahel D. Puffer, who resided at 62 Highland (#3) operated a wholesale flour business. 58 Highland was owned for many years by the Dows family who manufactured cough cures and other medicines under the family name. Both 62 and 58 Highland were purchased by St. Peter's Church in 1916 for use as a convent until a permanent building was erected in 1933 (#10). Thomas Entwhistle, known for his inventions of textile machinery, lived at 48 Highland (#6), and the Appleton Manufacturing Company owned 42-44 Highland (#7) as a residence for its agents during the latter decades of the 19th century. (Building or purchasing stylish houses in prestigious neighborhoods for executives was common practice of the major corporations.) During the 1910's and 1920's the house was occupied by Henry Rourke, a local architect who was responsible for the conversion of the Lowell Jail to a school.

Both 153-59 and 163 Summer Street (#18, 19) were probably built by George Cady for himself and his son. The two men were partners in a wire goods manufacturing business. Sylvanus Bartlett, manufacturer and bottler of soda, ale and mineral water resided at 181 Summer (#21). Bartlett also appears to have erected 177 Summer (#20).

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Item number

9

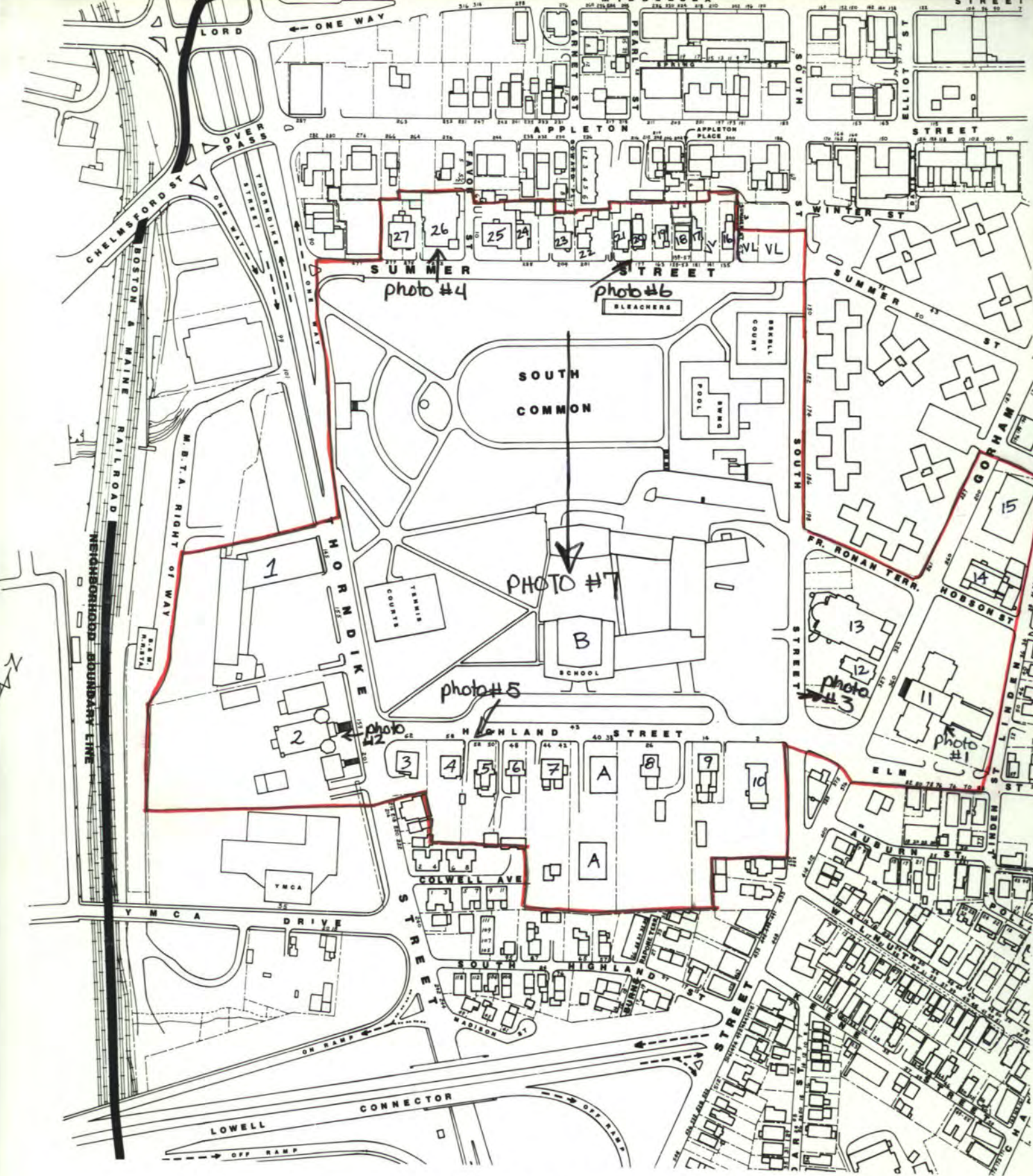
Page 1

Cowley, Charles, A History of Lowell, B.C. Sargeant and Joshua
Merrill and Son, Lowell, 1868
Hill, Frank P., Lowell Illustrated: A Chronological Record of
Events and Historical Sketches of the Large Manufacturing
Corporations, Huse, Goodwin & Co., Lowell, 1884
Parmlee, Maurice, Criminology, The MacMillan Co., N.Y., 1920
City atlases, maps, directories, annual reports
"Catalogue of 113 Lots of Land Belonging to the Proprietors of
Locks and Canals", 1845

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

SOUTH COMMON Historic District
Lowell, Middlesex Co., MA

MAP #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE
1	Hood's Sarsaparilla Laboratory	Thorndike Street	1883-93	--
2	Lowell Jail	Thorndike Street	1856	Romanesque Revival
3	Asahel Puffer House	62 Highland Street	ca. 1871	Second Empire
4		58 Highland	late 1850's	Italianate
5		54 Highland	1860's	Second Empire
6		48 Highland	1860's	Second Empire
7	Appleton Co's Agent House	42-44 Highland	1860's	Italianate
8		26 Highland	late 1850's	Italianate
9	Benjamin Webber House	14 Highland	ca. 1858	Italianate
10	St. Peter's Convent	Highland	1933	Classical Revival
11	Middlesex County Courthouse	360 Gorham Street	1850/1897	Romanesque Revival/ Renaissance Revival
12	St. Peter's Rectory	327 Gorham	1890-91	Italianate Renaissance
13	St. Peter's Church	Gorham Street	1892-1900	Gothic Revival
14	St. John's Episcopal Church	Gorham Street	1861	Gothic Revival
15	St. Peter's School	Gorham Street	1912	--
16		135 Summer Street	ca. 1860	Italianate
17		151 Summer	1850's	(extensively altered)
18		153-59 Summer	ca. 1870	Stick
19	George Cady House	163 Summer	ca. 1870	Stick
20		177 Summer	ca. 1870	Second Empire
21	Sylvanus Bartlett House	181 Summer	late 1860's	Stick
22		201 Summer	late 1850's	Italianate
23		209 Summer	1860-70's	elements of High Victorian Gothic
24		225 Summer	1860's	Italianate
25	Eliot School	10 Favor Street	1889	Queen Anne
26	Eliot Church	273 Summer	1873-74	High Victorian Gothic
27		275-77 Summer	1860's	Italianate
"A"		38 & 40 Highland	1967-68	--
"B"	Edith Nourse Rogers School	Highland Street	1962	--



SOUTH COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
 LOWELL, MA

SOURCE: ASSESSOR'S MAP C. 1975
 SCALE: 1" = 200'

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

South Common Historic District, Middlesex County,
MASSACHUSETTS,

Working No. 7/6/82-1933
Fed. Reg. Date: 2.1.83
Date Due: 8-4-82 / 8-20-82
Action: ACCEPT 8-10-82
 RETURN
 REJECT

resubmission
 nomination by person or local government
 owner objection
 appeal
Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Federal Agency: _____

Reviewer's comments:

Recom. / Criteria Accept - A/c
Reviewer Patrick Andrus
Discipline Historian
Date 8/9/82
 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		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input 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

- 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 *they have picked several categories of significance that*

relating significance to the resource *have not been justified (education, religion).*

context

relationship of integrity to significance

_____ justification of exception

_____ other

on reflection, I retract the above comment

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UMT 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: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



Middlesex County Courthouse (1850)
South Common Historic District
Lowell, MA

Elizabeth Durfee Hengen 1981
45 Cabot St., Winchester, MA

South elevation (1850 portion)
#1 of 6

Map # 11



Lowell Jail
South Common Historic District
Lowell, MA

Elizabeth Durfee Hengen 1982
45 Cabot St., Winchester, MA

East elevation (facade)

#2 of 6

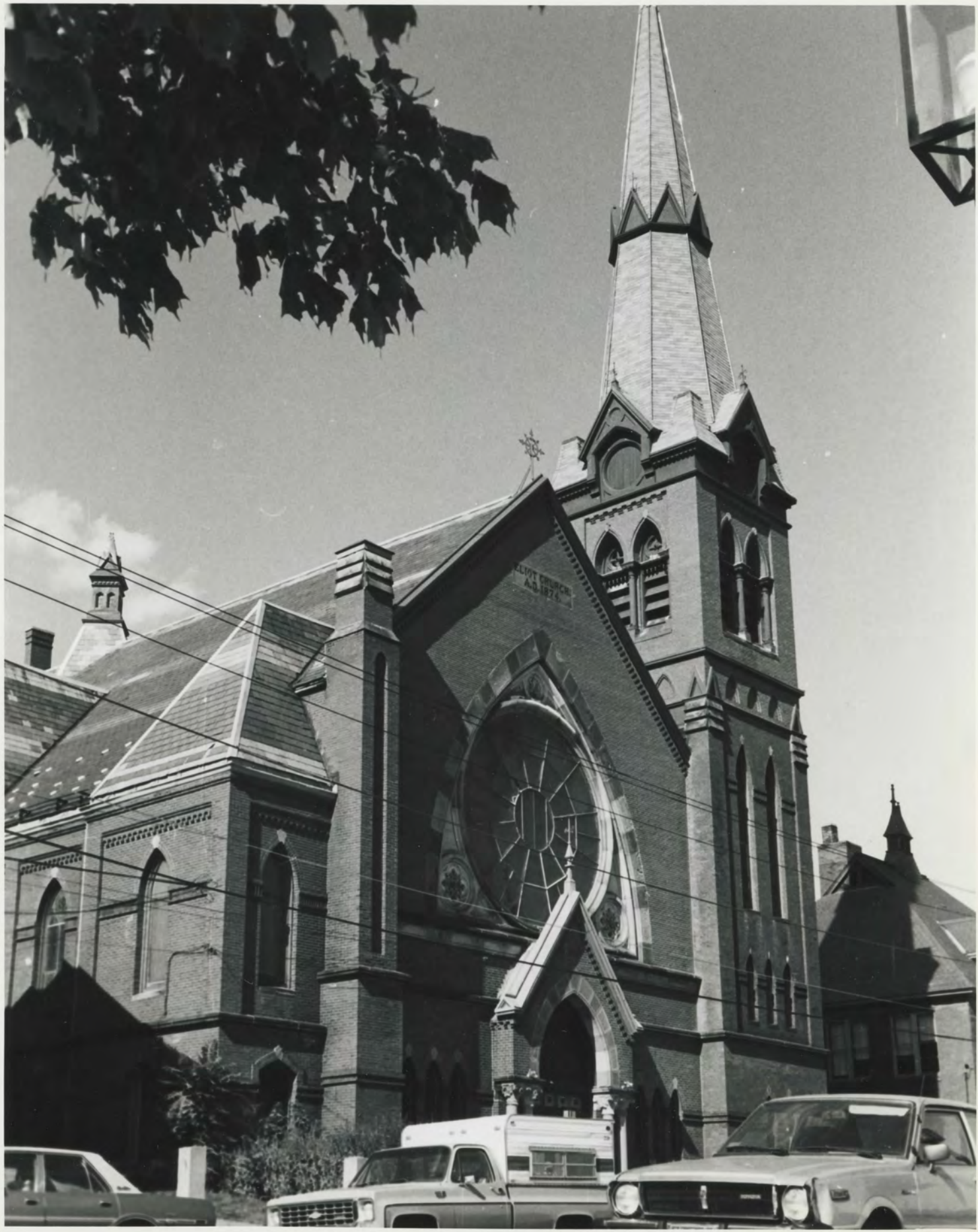
Map #2



St. Peter's Church & Rectory,
Middlesex County Courthouse
South Common Historic District
Lowell, MA

Elizabeth Durfee Hengen 1982
45 Cabot St., Winchester, MA

View looking northeast from Highland
#3 of 6 **Map #12,13** St.



Eliot Church
South Common Historic District
Lowell, MA

Elizabeth Durfee Hengen 1981
45 Cabot St., Winchester, MA

South elevation (facade)

#4 of 6

Map #26



50-52, 58 & 62 Highland Street
South Common Historic District
Lowell, MA

Elizabeth Durfee Hengen 1982
45 Cabot St., Winchester, MA

View looking southeast
#5 of 6 Map# 6,4,3



181, 177 & 163 Summer Street
South Common Historic District
Lowell, MA

Middlesex County

Elizabeth Durfee Hengen 1982
45 Cabot St., Winchester, MA

View looking northeast

#6 of 6

Map # 21, 20, 19



South Common Historic District

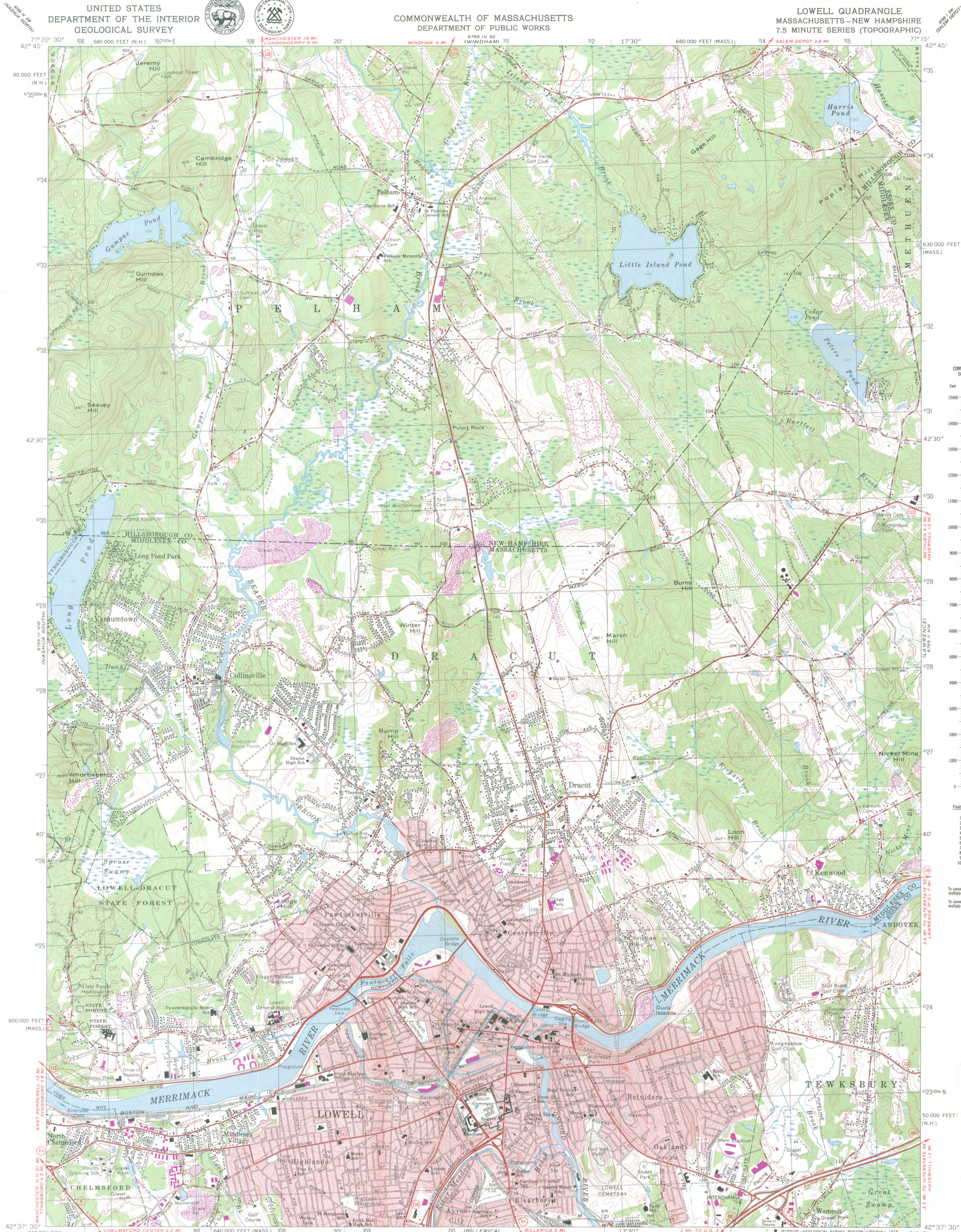
Lowell, MA

Elizabeth Durfee Hengen 1982

45 Cabot St., Winchester, MA

View looking south from Summer St.

photo #7



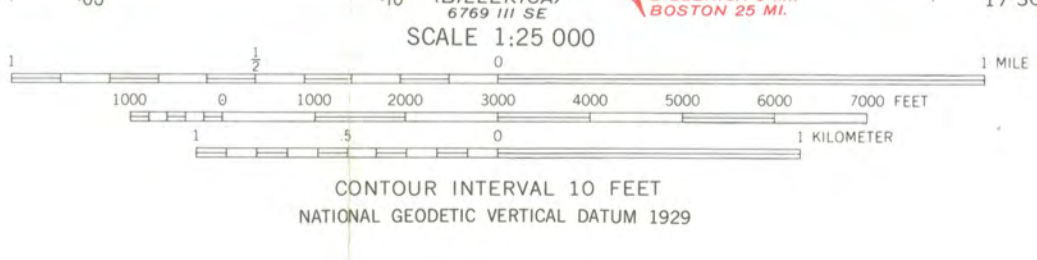
To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

South Common
Historic District
Lowell
Middlesex Co., MA

UMT References:
A 19/310480/4723180
B 19/310710/4722900
C 19/310570/4722740
D 19/310230/4722680

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



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

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

yes

St. John's Episcopal Church

RECEIVED

260 Gorham Street
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852

JUN 10 1982

The Rev. K. Gordon White, Rector

MASS. HIST. COMM.

June 8, 1982

Rectory
82 LUCE STREET
TELEPHONE 453-5423

Dear Mrs. Weslowski:

Although this will be reaching you after June 9th, I want to register the support of the Vestry (Board) of St. John's Church for the nomination of the South Common Historic District, Lowell.

If we can be of any further support concerning this nomination, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Most sincerely yours,
Fr. K. Gordon White
Fr. K. Gordon White

Patricia L. Weslowski
Massachusetts Historic Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Mass. 02108



**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

6/28/82

Ms. Carol Shull, Acting Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

- Becket: Becket Center Historic District (local)
- Billerica: Manning Manse (local)
- Lowell: Allen House (local)
- ✓ Lowell: South Common Historic District (local)
- Lowell: Washington Square Historic District (local)
- Lowell: Wamesit Canal and Whipple Mill Complex (local)
- Northampton: Dimock Estate (local)
- Westfield: Landlord Fowler Tavern (local - DOE: 11/79)

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,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/sac

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary of State**

294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02108
617-727-8470

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

