

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company District

Other names/site number: Nashua Corporation District

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 34, 44, 55 Franklin Street; 21, 25, 30 Front Street

City or town: Nashua State: NH County: Hillsborough

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Elizabeth J. Meyer</u>	<u>11/2/15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Director and StPO / NH Division of Historic Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain: _____)

Mr. Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

12-22-15
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY: industrial storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

COMMERCE: warehouse

COMMERCE: office

RELIGION: church school

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Granite, Concrete, Wood, Metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located north of the Nashua River and along the railroad tracks in downtown Nashua, New Hampshire, the former Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company (later Nashua Corporation) complex consists of six buildings which were constructed by, and in one case acquired by, the company between 1889 and the late 1960s. The centerpiece of the district is the brick monolithic factory at 34 Franklin Street which was initially constructed in 1889 in a Romanesque Revival style but which was improved by various additions in 1910, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1938 and 1940 to meet the company's changing needs. A second large factory/storage building was constructed behind this in 1946 and was expanded in 1967 to accommodate increased production. The complex also retains related secondary structures including a boiler house constructed in 1908 and improved in the 1950s and a glazed yellow brick office/administration building which was constructed west of the main mill in 1938 and doubled in size in 1959. A Contemporary-style concrete Technology Center was constructed across the street from the offices in 1967 and reflects the company's investment in research and development that was integral to its success. The complex also includes a former cotton storehouse at 30 Front Street which was originally constructed by the Nashua Manufacturing Company in the early 20th century and was acquired by Nashua Corporation in 1949. The buildings remained in use by Nashua Corporation until they were sold by the company between 1997 and 2005. Although adapted to other uses, the buildings retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Narrative Description

The former Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company (later Nashua Corporation) complex consists of six buildings historically associated with the production of coated and paper products and in later years, office supplies and magnetic computer disks. The complex is located on approximately ten acres of land on the north side of the Nashua River. The main mill, office and technology center all front Franklin Street which extends west from Main Street. The other resources including the boiler house and Mill No. 2 are located to the rear of the original mill and were sited to take advantage of railroad access. Active railroad tracks are still located between the two mills. The last resource, the former North Cotton Storehouse, is located in close proximity to the Nashua River owing to its original use by the Nashua Manufacturing Company which was located across the river.

The complex is situated in a mixed use area in downtown Nashua. Nashua's Main Street commercial district is located several blocks to the east. To the north of the complex is a residential area of buildings dating from the 19th to 20th century. To the south of the complex, on the south bank of the Nashua River, are the various buildings associated with the former Nashua Manufacturing Company textile mill which have been adapted to a number of other uses including multi-family residential, commercial, and light industrial.¹ To the west of the complex the Broad Street Parkway project is currently under construction and will result in the construction of a second bridge crossing the Nashua River.

The components of the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company (later Nashua Corporation) complex are described below:

A. Mill No. 1, 34 Franklin Street, 1889 (with 1910, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1938, and 1940 additions). Contributing building. [Photos 1-5]

With a frontage of 552 feet along Franklin Street, this large brick structure incorporates the company's original three-story building (1889) at the west end but has seen several major additions since that time including the addition of a fourth story in 1910 and a wooden monitor (mixing room) on the west end of the roof in 1917 (later expanded in 1940). In 1913 the original building was extended another ten bays to the east with a four-story addition on the Franklin Street façade and a storehouse behind added in 1915. An additional section to the west of the rear storehouse was constructed in 1917. The more streamlined modern, brick and concrete addition to the east end dates to 1938.

The Franklin Street elevation is four stories in height with a basement level. A (1917) wood-frame monitor with L-shaped plan and square tower rises from the flat roof on the west end of the building. The north elevation of this structure was added in 1940 and is punctuated by two

¹ The Nashua Manufacturing Company was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987.

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levels of 4 x 3-pane metal windows with central pivot sash panels measuring 3 x 2-lights. Above the fourth story windows there is a metal cornice which projects slightly, displaying exposed rafter ends.

Changing brickwork and brick trim on the building help to document the evolution of the building. The building was originally three stories in height with crenellation but the crenellation was removed and the trim was changed on the tops of the third story windows in 1910 when the fourth story was added. The third floor windows on the westernmost six bays of the north façade were lengthened resulting in the introduction of new higher lintels which break through the original continuous granite beltcourse. The next twenty five bays to the east display the brick corbelling between brick piers and granite beltcourse above which was part of the original design and would have been just below the crenellation. Two courses of brick set on edge, separated by several courses of regular brick, are used as decoration below the second story windows and was also original to the building. Below the third story windows is a slightly-different ornamental pattern featuring recessed bricks. The brick piers separating the bays are two-and-a-half stories in height and are topped by pyramids of brick above the second story beltcourse. A rectangular decorative brick panel is located near the top of each brick pier, aligned with the tops of the second story windows. The section of the building added in 1913, to the east of the original building and west of the 1938 addition, is similar but lacks the decorative brick courses.

The original main entrance to the building faces Franklin Street and is located in the sixth bay from the west end of the building. The recessed entrance with granite steps is marked by a semi-circular brick arch with rough granite springblocks and a smooth granite keystone engraved "1849" and "1889" in stylized lettering. The dates are a reference to the establishment of the original three man partnership in 1849 and the construction of the original building on this site in 1889. Above the archway is a stepped parapet with granite tops and an angled square projection above the keystone.

All of the window openings in the original 1889 section and later 1913 addition have evenly-spaced segmental openings topped by segmental arched lintels constructed of three courses of header brick. The sills consist of rough, rectangular granite stones. The original wooden windows had a distinctive nine-light sash with the widest panes of glass in the center. Most of the original windows on the façade and west end of the 1889 building have been removed and the openings have been filled with brick to accommodate smaller modern, two-light casement units. The exceptions are twelve openings on the second story facade, east end. The fourth floor openings, added in 1910, retain their original paired nine-over-nine, wooden sash. The 1913 addition also has seen the reworking/bricking of original openings on the first and third floors but retains wooden double-hung 9/9 sash on the second and fourth floors.

Windows on the east end of the façade, part of the 1938 addition, consist of large, multi-pane metal sash. There are five bays of large windows on the façade with a slightly smaller bay of windows on the west end and even smaller units lighting the stairwell at the east end above the arched entrance. The semi-circular arched surround is without ornament other than an outer arch of header brick. The metal and glass door is capped by a semi-circular transom. Above the entry

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there was originally a bronze plaque reading "Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co. Addition Erected 1939" and incorporating the triangular logo of the company. There are three overhead, rolling bay doors to the west of the pedestrian entrance.

The west end of the building is four stories in height and twelve bays deep. The brick work on this lesser elevation does not include the decorative courses. An original entrance was filled with brick, apparently many years ago although the granite steps are still visible. A number of decorative star-shaped tie bolts that attach the floor of each story to the perimeter walls are visible on this elevation as are several original 9/9 windows. As on the façade, the third story openings were heightened in 1910 and the original lintels removed. A copper-faced enclosed pedestrian bridge connects this building with the building to the west. Most of the openings on the first and second floor to the north of the bridge have been completely filled with brick. The third floor openings have been largely filled and now contain casement units. The fourth floor is punctuated by pairs of 9/9 sash. The monitor on the roof is punctuated by seven 8/12/12 triple-hung windows.

The rear (south) elevation similarly reflects the varying uses and many changes the building has experienced over the years. The west end has many types of windows including original 8/12/12 in the monitor, paired 9/9 on the fourth floor, paired 9/9/9 on the third and modern single pane and casements on the second. The west end of the building is polygonal in plan reflecting the alignment of the railroad tracks that pass behind the structure. A metal bridge occupies the fourth bay from the west end on the second floor of the south elevation and connects this building to Mill No. 2 to the south. A single-story concrete block addition fronts the lower level of the west part of the elevation. The five-story stair tower just to east is punctuated by individual arched 6/6 sash on its south wall and paired double-hung sash on the east face. Just to the east of the stair tower the recessed wall has thirteen bays of openings and is fronted by a three-story section which originally housed the paste rooms. Projecting just east of the center of the south elevation is a six level storehouse addition (1915 & 1917) punctuated by bays of smaller segmental topped windows which originally contained 5 x 3-light windows. Many have been boarded or altered and include casements or a single sash. A metal fire escape fronts the second and third bays of the storehouse. The east end of the south elevation corresponds to the 1938 addition and is divided into six bays of metal windows, each of which contains a set of three units with 5 x 5 lights. A concrete loading dock projects from the first floor.

The east end of the building also dates to 1938 and consists of three bays of metal windows, each containing four units, with narrow individual units lighting the stair tower at the north end. The 1938 addition was constructed to provide facilities for a newly established printed cellophane division and for increased storage space.

This building along with the Boiler House at 21 Front Street was sold by the Nashua Corporation to the Grace Fellowship of Nashua in 1997. Portions of the building were renovated for office space, apartments and a private school. Grace Fellowship sold it to Harper Nashua LLC in 2005, who sold it to 34 Franklin St. LLC in 2008. The building was purchased by Lofts 34 LLC in 2015.

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**B. Boiler House/Garage, 21 Front Street, 1908 (with 1910 addition & c.1950 alterations).
Contributing building. [Photo 6]**

Located across the railroad tracks and to the south of Mill No. 1, the earliest portion of this boiler house was constructed in 1908 replacing an earlier boiler house structure which was located adjacent to Mill No. 1. As originally constructed, there was a free-standing garage to the south of the later boiler house. In 1910 both the garage and the boiler house were expanded. A round, iron chimney originally rose from the boiler house. Between 1949 and 1955, the space between the two buildings was filled with a brick connecting section, a concrete block extension was added to the east wall of the boiler house, the roof was cut open and a roof projection with metal sides and metal clerestory windows was added. The existence of a 1953 boiler inside the building suggests the modifications to the building were completed in that year. Adjacent to the boiler house is a cylindrical brick tile chimney constructed by the Custodis Chimney Construction Company which also dates to c.1950.

Much of the brickwork on the building has been patched and openings have been filled or changed over the years. There are several wooden, double-hung 20/20 sash set into segmental openings on the east and west walls, possibly dating to the c.1950 period. Smaller 4 x 2-light windows punctuate the single-story section fronting the railroad tracks. There is a modern overhead garage door on the west wall of the garage and the original arched window openings on the south and east wall of the garage have been bricked in and newer, smaller windows inserted in some of the openings.

**C. Mill No. 2, 25 Front Street, 1946 (with 1967 addition to west). Contributing building.
[Photo 7]**

Bordered on the north by the railroad tracks and on the south by Front Street, this five-story, fireproof factory building was built in 1946 by the Morton C. Tuttle Company of Boston for the Nashua Gunned & Coated Paper Company.² The utilitarian structure is constructed of reinforced concrete with brick facings and is without ornament of any kind. The 50,000 square foot section to the west was added by Nashua Corp. in 1967. The original 1946 building contained 100,000 square feet of floor area and was intended for both storage and manufacturing. It was rectangular in plan with a south projection at the east end. Two truck bays with overhead doors are located at the east end of the south elevation and there is an enclosed loading dock to the west. The windows above the truck bays consist of large openings with metal industrial units with pivot sash. On the third floor, the original windows have been replaced by sets of three vinyl double-hung sash with transoms. The remaining windows on both the original 1946 section and 1967 addition consist primarily of narrow vertically-oriented openings containing metal windows two lights wide and five or seven lights tall. A pedestrian bridge leads from the

² *The Nashua Cavalier*, March 1946, p. 15.

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third story of the north elevation, and extends over the railroad tracks to connect to the south elevation of the original building at 34 Franklin Street.

In 1912 this land was occupied by the Howard Sexton Company factory; the company manufactured spring beds. In 1946 the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company built the eastern portion of the building on the south side of the tracks of the Keene Branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The first floor was designed with loading docks for trucks and the second story was at track level to handle rail shipments. In 1967 Nashua Corporation began construction of a 50,000 square foot addition to the west for additional manufacturing capabilities; it was completed in 1968.³ The building at 25 Front Street was sold by Nashua Corp. to Nashua River Mills LLC in 2000. The present owners, 25 Front St. LLC, purchased the property in 2013. The building is currently occupied by a variety of industrial and storage tenants.

D. Office Building, 44 Franklin Street, 1938 (with 1959 addition to west). Contributing building. [Photos 8-9]

This two-story, flat-roofed glazed yellow brick structure is located to the west of Mill No. 1 and is linked with the second story of the mill by a second story, copper-sheathed pedestrian bridge. The structure is irregular in plan, echoing the alignment of the railroad tracks to the south. The rectangular section to the east, closest to Locust Street, was constructed first in 1938 to house executive, accounting and sales departments. The section to the west was added in 1959. The original portion of the building features minimal decorative detailing in the form of a simple dentil-like cornice alternating yellow and black bricks. The area above the concrete foundation and below the first floor windows is constructed of black brick. Fenestration on this section includes five bays of openings facing Franklin Street. The windows consist of rectangular openings containing four vertical panes. The openings closest to the pedestrian bridge and the first floor openings facing the railroad tracks have been filled with glass block. Small vertical windows punctuate the second story level on the south side, replacing what were originally larger openings. The 1959 addition is even more utilitarian, lacking the decorative brick work. The five bays of windows added facing Franklin Street contain seven more slender vertical panes with lower transoms on the first floor windows. There are entrances at each end of the Franklin Street façade. The rear elevation of the newer section is without windows.

This building was sold by Nashua Corp. to Langwith Properties in 2000. It was purchased by 44 Franklin LLC in 2013 and houses offices.

E. Nashua Corporation Technical Center, 55 Franklin Street, 1967. Contributing building. [Photo 11]

³ *Nashua Telegraph*, January 27, 1968. The newspaper article refers to this as Building No. 16.

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This four-story concrete block building with brick veneer was constructed in 1967-8 on a lot bounded on the south by Franklin Street, on the north by Winter Street, on the east by Locust Street and on the west by Charles Street. Rectangular in plan, it is oriented with its entrance on the south elevation, facing Franklin Street. The yellow brick block containing the upper three levels slightly overhangs the lower level, which is constructed of tan brick. Eighteen, narrow strips, one single-pane window wide and three stories high punctuate the north and south elevations. The center entrance on the principal south side is marked by a projecting flat canopy resting on brick walls. On either side of the canopy there are four pairs of vertical window strips on the lower level.

This contemporary-style building was constructed as a technology center by Nashua Corporation in 1967-1968. It was constructed on the site of an early 20th century dwelling that was purchased by Nashua Corporation in 1944.⁴ An exterior drawing of the proposed new structure appeared in the local newspaper in March 1967 and ground was broken for the new building on June 14, 1967.⁵ The building was designed by Anderson-Nichols & Co. of Boston and constructed by Davison Construction Co. of Manchester.⁶ The technical center was completed in the spring/summer of 1968.

The building was intended to provide facilities for expanding research and development activities. The company's central engineering department was housed in the basement with administrative offices, the commercial development department and a technical library located on the first floor. Laboratories for the research and development departments were located on the second and third floors. The building was sold by Nashua Corporation to Grace Fellowship in 2000 and now houses the Nashua Christian Academy.

**F. Nashua Manufacturing Company North Storehouse, 30 Front Street, c.1910.
Contributing building. [Photo 12]**

This eight-story, brick building is located on the north bank of the Nashua River and was originally constructed by the Nashua Manufacturing Company to store bulk quantities of raw cotton to be used during the textile manufacturing process. The building is of post-and-beam construction with load-bearing masonry walls and is capped by a gently-pitched, side-gabled roof with five fire walls projecting slightly from the roof. The north façade is punctuated by twenty bays which for the most part consist of small, segmentally-arched window openings with brick lintels and granite sills and containing tilt-in sash with 5 x 2 lights. The arched openings in the 8th and the 13th bays contain slightly larger double-hung windows with 10/5 sash. The first floor entrances are sheltered by two shed-roofed canopies resting on metal brackets.

⁴ *Nashua Telegraph*, June 7, 1967.

⁵ *Nashua Telegraph*, March 18, 1967 and June 14, 1967.

⁶ *Nashua Telegraph*, June 14, 1967.

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As originally constructed the east and west walls were devoid of fenestration. As part of the building's recent conversion to residential apartments, four bays of rectangular window openings have been introduced on each end. The openings contain 5 x 2-light pivot sash over a lower row of five lights. The new windows also have granite sills.

The south side, fronting the Nashua River, is similar to the north façade with a mix of 5 x 2-light pivot sash with and without a lower fixed row of lights. A through Pratt bridge historically connected the store house to the textile operations on the south side of the river and remains in place today. At the end of the bridge, there is a rear entrance into the building consisting of a segmental opening containing a modern door.

This building was constructed c.1910 by the Nashua Manufacturing Company for the storage of raw cotton to be used during the textile manufacturing process. The through truss bridge, formerly clad in wood, carried cotton conveyor pipes across the Nashua River to the Picker House and Mill No. 3 on the side of the river. After a period of decline in the early 20th century the mill, which had been bought by Textron, closed for good.

This building was acquired by Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company (later Nashua Corporation) about 1949 from the Nashua-New Hampshire Foundation which had acquired the Nashua Manufacturing Company properties after the departure of Textron. Beginning in the late 1960s Nashua Corporation manufactured toner for copying machines here and also operated a laboratory in the building. During this period several utilitarian one-story concrete and corrugated metal additions were constructed (no longer extant). The building was used by Nashua Corporation until late 2005. It was sold to Cotton Mill Square LLC in 2006.

The North Storehouse is a contributing resource within the Nashua Manufacturing Company Historic District which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. The property has recently been rehabilitated for residential use utilizing the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program.

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry
Architecture

Period of Significance

1889-1967

Significant Dates

1889, 1908, 1913, 1938, 1946, 1967

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Page, W. B.
Main, Charles T.
Tuttle, Morton C., Co.
Anderson-Nichols Co.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company (Nashua Corporation) complex is locally significant under Criterion A, Industry, for its associations with one of the city's largest, most successful, and long-standing industries and employers. Reflecting the growth of the industry and changes in manufacturing, the Franklin Street complex evolved over more than one hundred years beginning in 1889. In the late 19th and early 20th century the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company was a major contributor to Nashua's growth as one of the largest cities in the state. Unlike Nashua's dominant textile industries, Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company was able to thrive during the early 20th century in large part due to research and new product development. Renamed Nashua Corporation in 1952, the company continued to operate here until the 1990s. The property's period of significance under Criterion A is 1889-1967. Criterion Consideration A also applies to this district as one of the buildings (55 Franklin Street) is currently owned by a religious institution. Although this building is not quite fifty years of age it is still considered to be contributing as it reflects the final major expansion of the company in this location.

The complex is also significant locally under Criterion C, Architecture, as a good representative example of distinctive industrial building techniques and stylistic trends of the late 19th to late 20th centuries reflecting the growth and expansion of the company over more than one hundred years. Taken together, the various components and additions over time form a distinctive enclave of industrial structures. The Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company/Nashua Corporation property retains a relatively high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The replacement of original windows with unsympathetic modern infill units on the main building occurred during Nashua Corporation's ownership and is an unfortunate reality but one which allowed the building to remain in continued use for many years. The overall impact of these changes is fairly small in comparison to the overall imposing mass and composition of the building and the district.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The growth of Nashua over the past two centuries owes much to its industrial development. In the early 19th century industrial development was made possible by a combination of water power and water transportation access and centered on the Nashua Manufacturing Company which was incorporated in 1823 for the manufacture of cotton goods. Over the years, textile mills provided a solid economic base for the local economy and in turn stimulated other types of

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manufacturing. The construction of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad in 1838 was followed by additional lines from Concord, Worcester, Wilton and Portland. In the 1870s and 1880s textile manufacturing declined somewhat in importance to the local economy as a number of new industries established themselves near the railroads.

What would become the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company and later Nashua Corporation began as a partnership of three local men who were going to make their fortune making playing cards to fill the demand for the product by gold rush miners. This company was known as Gill and Company and it was formed by Charles Gill, a book store owner and bookbinder, O.D. Murray, a publisher who had experience with printing wallpaper and machinist John H. Gage. In 1849 they built a building on the north side of Water Street (south of the Nashua River). The company never actually made playing cards but instead manufactured cardboard and other paper products such as glazed paper. After Charles Gill's death, Gage sold his interest to Virgil Gilman. The company continued under several other names – Gage, Murray & Co., Gilman Brothers and in 1869 the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company was formed by a consolidation of the Gilman Brothers and the Nashua Glazed Paper Company which had been founded by Col. John Fennimore March in 1865. By the 1870s the company was the largest manufacturing concern in the city with the exception of the cotton and iron mills. Virgil Gilman retired from the business in 1872 followed by O.D. Murray in 1883. At this time operations were centered at a factory on Pearson Avenue in Nashua, on the south side of the Nashua River.⁷

In 1889 Nashua native and capitalist Harry G. Bixby secured control of the business and built the beginnings of the Franklin Street plant. The 1897 *History of Nashua, N.H.* boasted that the new 1889 building was “the largest and most perfectly equipped plant of its kind in the world”.⁸ The new mill had a frontage of 315 feet on Franklin Street and was three stories in height with basement. The south elevation was four stories high with basement and the Front Street end was 100 feet deep. Projecting from the south side was a three-story, 40' x 80' annex. It was designed by architect W.B. Page of Clinton, Massachusetts and no expense was spared. The building's castle-like walls were topped by an ornamental crenellated battlement two and a half feet high that extended around the top of the entire building. The windows were filled with hammered glass from England. C.W. Stevens had the contract for the foundation and Smith & Lakeman were the brick masons. Ashley & Lund were the contractors for all the carpentry work. As originally configured, offices and the shipping department were located on the first floor of the Front Street end. The remainder of the first floor consisted of a 251' x 63' finishing room where flint glazing, friction glazing and embossing took place. The second floor of the mill contained the coloring machines and was used for drying the paper. A small area at the southwest corner contained a room for mixing colors. On the third floor were the sheet coloring machines, hand pasting and hand coloring functions. The basement was devoted to machinery and storage. All of the coating processes in the new factory were done on machines and nearly all of the products including card board, pasted bristols, etc. were manufactured in rolls. Modern

⁷ Nashua History Committee, *The Nashua Experience: 1673-1978*. Canaan, NH: Phoenix Publishing, 1978: 114-115.

⁸ Edward E. Parker. *History of the City of Nashua, NH, from the Earliest Settlement of Old Dunstable to the Year 1895*. Nashua: Telegraph Publishing Company, 1897.

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drying equipment had not yet been invented, so that the stock passed on driers, extending from the basement to the roof, after it was pasted. The three-story annex was used for machine web pasting and hand pasting. Each level of the building was equipped with automatic sprinklers and steam heat, lit by incandescent lights and had its own toilet room. The original chimney was 112 feet high and located on the south side of the building, 80 feet from the Front Street end. It measured 9' x 8' at the base and five feet at the top with an ornamental copper cap. Construction of the building employed an average of fifty men and consumed approximately 1.2 million bricks. When completed, the building was to contain more than one hundred workers.⁹

The Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company operated here for about ten years before it was sold. Elsewhere, in 1898 another competitor, Carter Rice and Co. of Boston bought out a gummed paper manufacturer in Rockport, Massachusetts and moved their business to South Boston. But six years later on February 22, 1904, when that plant burned to the ground, the company needed to acquire a new manufacturing facility. The company purchased the heavily-in-debt Nashua Card and Glazed Paper firm and the Franklin Street factory for \$74,000 plus mortgage. They had moved their equipment and inventory to Nashua by the end of May.

Thus, in 1904 the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company was formed to take over the coating business of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company. By this time, cardboard production had for the most part moved west and the manufacture of flint glazed papers had become unprofitable. The newly organized company put its emphasis on the production of friction glazed papers and the manufacture of gummed papers including sealing tape. Coated or glazed papers were the very smooth surfaced papers which were used in magazines, for the printing of illustrations and in the Government Printing Office for the printing of high-grade publications. In its first year of operation the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company had 70 employees and sales of \$234,000. In 1907 a new and important product, waxed paper, was added to the company line. Its major use at the time was to wrap loaves of bread.

A new boiler plant with two 200 H.P. was constructed in 1908 across the railroad tracks from the main mill and was expanded by two more boilers two years later. In 1910 the original building was expanded by the addition of a fourth story. The addition was designed by the office of prominent mill engineer Charles T. Main of Boston. The same year internal improvements occurred as well. A plant telephone was added and new office machinery was installed. The company also hired its first chemist, laying the foundation for modern research and development. The former W.D. Brackett Shoe Factory on East Hollis Street was leased to accommodate the waxed paper division.

In 1916 the name of the company was changed from the Nashua Card Gummed & Coated Paper Company to the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company. World War I resulted in increased business for the company and necessitated improvements in the handling of colors in the Coating Division, additional storage space and a larger loading platform adjoining the railroad track. As a result, a wooden monitor was constructed on top of the west end of the mill for a mixing room to allow the colors to be mixed there and then flow by gravity to the coating machine floor. The

⁹ "The New Card Shop", *Nashua Telegraph*, July 27, 1889.

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upper level of the penthouse served as the laboratory for the chemist. At the same time a covered shipping platform was constructed. In 1913 the mill building was extended to the east and another storehouse was constructed on the south elevation. Charles T. Main again served as engineer for the additions.

After World War I, the company opened a subsidiary in Canada, the Canadian Nashua Paper Company, to avoid the high trade tariffs. In 1921 the company expanded into another important product line with the purchase of National Binding Company of New York and the manufacture of packing and adhesive tape. It was this kind of diversification as well as streamlining efforts that cushioned the company from the negative effects of the Depression felt by other local companies in the 1930s.

In 1937 additional land was acquired by the company on Franklin Street, giving it control of all land from Front Street to the railroad track on the south side of Franklin Street. Large improvements were made to the physical plant with the construction of a four-story reinforced concrete and brick veneered addition containing 75,000 square feet at the east end of the complex. The building was intended to provide facilities for the newly established printed cellophane business and for storage. It was constructed by the Morton C. Tuttle Company of Boston.¹⁰ At the same time a modern administration building was erected west of the main structure (44 Franklin Street) to house executive, accounting and sales departments. News of the additions was praised in the local newspaper which stated "Since its location here shortly after the turn of the century the company has given unusually steady employment to a considerable share of Nashua's wage workers and is rightfully listed as one of Nashua's back-bone industries".¹¹

The steady growth of the company continued in the 1940s. In 1940 the laboratory in the rooftop, monitor story, was enlarged. During World War II the Company ventured into other areas of manufacturing including the production of power resistors for radar, raincoats, ponchos, protective covers against gas, M-14 primer detonators, M-115 bomb fuse adapters, documents for duplicating and ordinance wrap.¹² At the end of the war, all of these products were dropped from production to be replaced by new items including heat seals, flat gummed papers, heat sensitive chart papers and corrugated tape.

In March 1946 the company announced plans to construct a new five-story, 100,000 square foot building on the south side of the railroad tracks for manufacturing and storage. A bridge connected the third floor of the new building to the second story of the Franklin Street factory to permit the ready handling of materials and supplies from one building to the other. Construction of the building allowed the company to expand and develop new specialties and allowed them to discontinue renting storage areas. The new structure was built of reinforced concrete with brick

¹⁰ *Nashua Telegraph*, May 7, 1937.

¹¹ *Nashua Telegraph*, May 8, 1937.

¹² Ronald Jager and Grace Jager. *The Granite State New Hampshire: An Illustrated History*. Sun Valley, California: American Historical Press, 2000, p. 202.

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facings and was described by the company as a “plain, substantial structure – built for service”.¹³
Like the 1938 addition, it was constructed by the Morton C. Tuttle Company of Boston.¹⁴

In the late 1940s, the leadership of the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company was instrumental in local economic development efforts after the decline of the textile industry and Nashua Manufacturing Company ultimately led to the departure of Textron, the successor firm. The Nashua-NH Foundation (the non-profit corporation established to acquire the holdings of the former Nashua Manufacturing Company) was formed with capital from seven local banks and businesses including Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper. In 1949 the company purchased the former North Storehouse of the Nashua Manufacturing Company (30 Front Street). Two concrete block storage buildings at 31 and 33 Front Street and a metal storage shed behind 31 Front Street were acquired in 1950 (these are no longer extant).¹⁵ In 1952 the company was renamed the Nashua Corporation (also known as Nashua Corp.).

The 1960s marked a period of expansion for Nashua Corp. as it acquired a number of smaller companies including Gubelman Chart Co. (1961), Copycat Corp. (1962), Copycat Ltd. of England (1963) and Paramount Paper Products of Omaha, Nebraska. In Nashua, a motor freight building (36 Front Street) was added to the factory complex in 1962 (no longer extant). In 1967 Nashua Corp.’s common stock was traded for the first time on the New York Stock Exchange. That same year a 50,000 square foot addition was constructed at the west end of the mill at 25 Front Street and a technology center to encourage further research and development was built at 55 Franklin Street in Nashua. In 1969 a new facility for coated paper products was constructed in Merrimack.

Nashua Corp. began to manufacture diskettes for computers in the 1970s and also acquired mail-order finishing companies. By 1977 Nashua Corp. had subsidiaries in ten countries and distribution in about 90 others. In 1979 Nashua Corp. was the first U.S. Company to retain the services of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, known now as the father of quality control and business effectiveness in the United States. At the time Nashua Corp. was facing increasing competition from Japan and brought Deming to the Nashua headquarters where he lectured employees on the need to use statistics to enhance quality and productivity, the need to build employee trust, to work closely with customers and just a few suppliers, and to strive for continuous improvement. Bonus incentives for managers were terminated and equitable profit sharing was introduced. Over the next four years Deming gave four-day, 33 hour seminars before every Nashua employee. Nashua Corp. was the first U.S. company to adopt Deming’s teachings and profits rose.¹⁶

By the early 1980s the company employed about 6,000 persons worldwide including three facilities in New Hampshire and 14 plants around the world. Nashua Corp. was then made up of four main divisions: photo finishing, coated paper, office supplies and computer products. In

¹³ “Thoughts Suggested by Our New Building”, *The Nashua Cavalier*, April 1947, p. 3.

¹⁴ *The Nashua Cavalier*, March 1946, p. 15.

¹⁵ Stephen Winship, *A Testing Time: Crisis and Renewal in Nashua*. Nashua: Nashua-New Hampshire Foundation, 1989.

¹⁶ John A. Byrne, “Remembering Deming, the Godfather of Quality”, *Businessweek*, January 9, 1994.

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addition to Merrimack, major production facilities were located in Omaha, Nebraska and Jefferson City, Tennessee.

In the years that followed the company divested non-core divisions to focus on specialty paper products, toner products and labels. In the 1990s Nashua Corp. became the nation's biggest supplier of thermal pressure-sensitive labels to the supermarket industry and also found a niche in remanufactured laser cartridges. By the mid 1990s, however, the company entered a period of contraction. By 1995 the company had sold its computer and tape products divisions and moved its headquarters from Nashua to Merrimack. The facility in Nashua continued to house the imaging division which made toner for printers and copiers while the Merrimack facility produced thermal-coated and fax paper. In 1997 the building at 34 Franklin Street was sold to the Grace Fellowship of Nashua. In 1998 the company sold its photofinishing operations and two years later sold most of its remaining buildings in downtown Nashua. They continued to use the North Cotton Store House until late 2005 when that building was sold and the company's presence in Nashua finally came to a close.

In recent years Nashua Corp. has focused on labels and other specialty paper products including duct tape, deli labels and the paper used to print movie theater tickets. In September 2009 Nashua Corp. was sold to a Connecticut company, Cenveo Inc., best known for labels and recognized as the country's third largest graphics communication company.¹⁷ Although the Nashua plant no longer is in operation, the company continues to operate a Coated Paper Products Plant in Merrimack.

Architectural Character and Significance

The architectural significance of the district is based on the distinctive and largely intact enclave of industrial structures which reflect the continual expansion and success of the company that operated on this site for more than a century. The visual focal point of the district is the long brick and concrete structure at 34 Franklin Street. The original 1889 building is the western portion of the current structure. As built the brick structure had a frontage of 315 feet and contained three stories above a basement with a crenellated cornice. The cornice was later removed when a fourth story was added in 1910 although the brick corbelling between brick piers and the granite beltcourse which was located below the crenellation are remnants of the original design. The original castellated motif is also expressed in the entrance which is marked by a semi-circular brick arch topped by a brick and granite stepped parapet. Although later renovations changed the windows, the rhythmic pattern of openings defined by piers and beltcourses is still visible. The addition constructed to the east of the original building in 1913 continues the rhythm of the evenly-spaced segmental openings with brick lintels although the decorative brickwork is more restrained. At the east end of the building, the 1938 addition reflects early 20th century industrial design with large multi-pane windows with pivot sash and a Colonial Revival entrance. The less visible additions made at the rear of the building, facing the railroad tracks, are generally without detailing but reflect changing company needs and

¹⁷ "Feeling a bit nostalgic about Nashua Corp.," *Nashua Telegraph*, September 21, 2009.

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expansions. The interiors also significant for documenting an evolution of mill construction with wooden posts associated with slow burning construction in the western portion contrasting with large dramatic concrete supports with conical caps visible in the 1938 section. Of special interest is the largely intact rooftop mixing room added in 1917 with a laboratory section constructed in 1940.

The Boiler House/Garage also reflects the early history of the company. The utilitarian structure was constructed in 1908, replacing an earlier structure and was expanded in 1910 and altered in the 1950s including the construction of a new cylindrical brick tile chimney.

A second mill was constructed at 25 Front Street in 1946 with a sizable addition dating to 1967 reflecting the last major expansion of the Nashua complex. Typical of Post War Industrial architecture, it is constructed of reinforced concrete with brick facings and metal windows with pivot sash and long narrow vertically-oriented openings. It is without ornament of any kind. The Administration building at 44 Franklin Street is a glazed yellow brick structure which was constructed in 1938 and is connected to the second story of the original building by a copper-sheathed pedestrian bridge. It displays minimal decorative detailing in the form of a dentil cornice and the use of black brick details. The 1959 addition to the west is even more streamlined and lacks the decorative brick work. The final building added to the complex, the Technology Center was constructed in 1967 in a Modern style using yellow and tan brick with a cantilevered entrance canopy and narrow vertical window strips. The final building in the complex, the North Cotton Storehouse, is the only building not constructed by Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper/Nashua Corporation but is also a noteworthy industrial building. It was designed as a fireproof structure with interior fire walls to subdivide the highly flammable cotton bales but was later acquired and utilized by Nashua Corp.

Among the architects and engineers responsible for designing portions of the complex are W.B. Page of Clinton, Massachusetts, Charles T. Main, Morton Tuttle Co. and Anderson-Nichols, Inc. No further information has been found concerning architect W.B. Page who designed the original building in 1889. Charles T. Main (1856-1943) was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and founded a Boston engineering company in 1893. Main was a mechanical engineer who worked on textile mills throughout New England and later became a major developer in the field of hydroelectric power. He designed various mills in Massachusetts including the Dwight Manufacturing Company in Chicopee (1912-1920) and various buildings for the American Woolen Company in Lawrence. In Nashua Charles T. Main appears to have designed the North Cotton Storehouse for the Nashua Manufacturing Company.¹⁸ He also was the engineer for various additions for the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company complex including the 1910 addition, 1916 mixing room and 1916 addition to the storeroom.¹⁹ Morton C. Tuttle (1876-1957) was a civil engineer educated at MIT (1892-1894) and later studied at Dartmouth. He worked for many years at Aberthaw Construction, one of the leading builders of

¹⁸ Charles T. Main prepared engineering drawings for the building in 1910 so it is presumed that he was the designer. See New Hampshire Historic Property Documentation for the Nashua Manufacturing Company North Store House, prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., 2007.

¹⁹ The author found and photographed portions of these drawings in the basement of the building in October 2009. The current location of the drawings is not known.

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the day in concrete. By the late 1920s he had opened Morton C. Tuttle Co. in Boston. The Morton C. Tuttle Co. were the engineers for the 1938 addition to the main mill and the 1946 Mill. Both are notable for their use of concrete. The Boston architectural-engineering firm of Anderson-Nichols designed the Technology Center in 1967.

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An air-photograph of our buildings at Nashua, N. H., graphic proof of our steady growth and expansion.

Aerial view of Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper, 1947, looking northeast showing dates of buildings and additions

Source: *The Nashua Cavalier*, April 1947

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Maps

Associated Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company and Nashua Package Sealing Co., Inc. "Plant No. 1," Nashua, N.H. [insurance map], 1951. [American Textile Museum, Lowell and available online at <http://ark.digitalcommonwealth.org/ark:/50959/ww72c013n>

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 9 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company
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Hillsborough County, NH
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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19	Easting: 297800	Northing: 4737220
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

As depicted on the attached sketch map, the district boundaries are comprised of Lots 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91 on Tax Map 78 as well as Lot 53 on Tax Map 68 on the City of Nashua's Assessors maps. The boundary also includes Lot 88 on Map 78 but excludes the vacant portion of the parcel to the west of 25 Front Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected include the land associated with the surviving buildings that were formerly associated with the Nashua Gummed Paper/Nashua Corporation complex. Additional land to the west of 25 Front Street that once included additional lesser accessory buildings that are no longer extant is not included.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultant
organization: _____
street & number: 6 Field Pond Drive
city or town: Reading state: MA zip code: 01867
e-mail lmausolf@att.net
telephone: (781) 944-5958
date: August 21, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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Name of Property

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company District

City or Vicinity: Nashua

County: Hillsborough State: New Hampshire

Photographer: Lisa Mausolf

Date Photographed: August 21, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 12 View of north façade of 34 Franklin Street looking east.

Photo 2 of 12 View of west end of north façade of 34 Franklin Street looking SE showing original three stories (1889), 1910 fourth story, and later top story (1917 and 1940).

Photo 3 of 12 View of north façade of 34 Franklin Street, looking south, showing original main entrance (1889).

Photo 4 of 12 East and north (façade) elevations of 34 Franklin Street looking southwest. In the foreground is the 1938 addition with 1913 addition and original 1889 building visible in background.

Photo 5 of 12 View looking west at loading dock on south (rear) elevation of 34 Franklin Street fronting railroad tracks with 1938 addition in foreground and 1915 addition beyond.

Photo 6 of 12 View looking northeast of west and south elevations of Boiler House/Garage (21 Front Street).

Photo 7 of 12 View of west and south elevations of Mill No. 2 (25 Front Street) looking northeast. Original 1946 building is to right with 1967 addition at left. Visible in background at extreme left is Office Building (55 Franklin Street) and in distance at right is boiler house chimney.

Photo 8 of 12 View looking SW at east and north (façade) elevations of Office Building (44 Franklin Street). Section at left was constructed in 1938 with 1959 addition in distance at right.

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Photo 9 of 12 View looking south at connector between 34 Franklin Street (at left) and 44 Franklin Street (at right). Visible behind is loading dock on north wall of Mill No. 2 (25 Front Street).

Photo 10 of 12 View looking east down Franklin Street from Charles Street showing 55 Franklin Street at left, 44 Franklin Street at right and 34 Franklin Street in distance beyond.

Photo 11 of 12 View looking NE at west and south (façade) elevations of Technology Center (55 Franklin Street).

Photo 12 of 12 View looking SW at east and north (façade) elevations of former North Cotton Storehouse (30 Front Street).

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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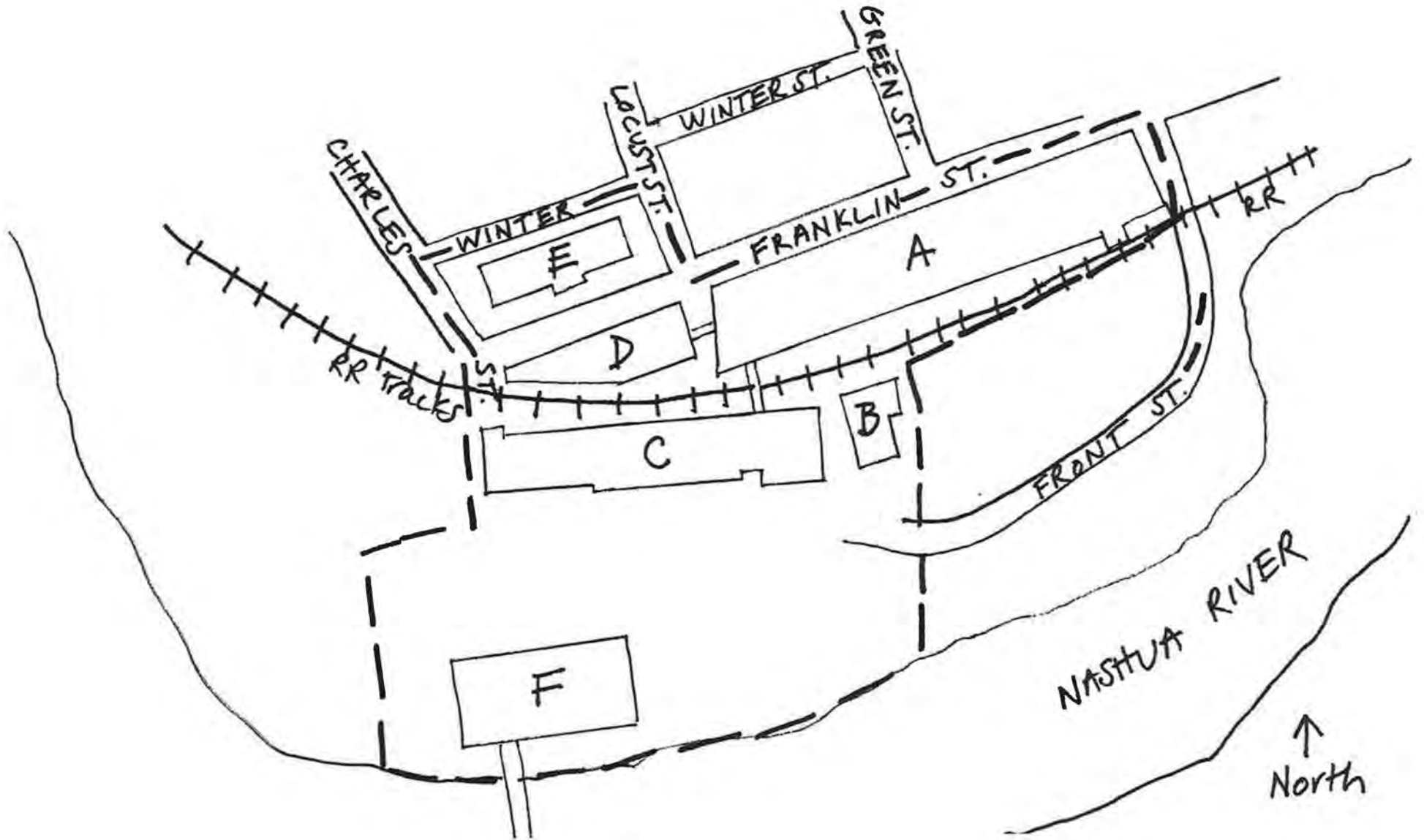
OWNER LIST (as of August 2015)

Address	Owner
34 Franklin St.	Lofts 34 LLC 670 N. Commercial Street Manchester, NH 03101
21 Front Street	Lofts 34 LLC 670 N. Commercial Street Manchester, NH 03101
25 Front Street	25 Front Street LLC 132 Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111
44 Franklin Street	44 Franklin Street LLC 193 Kinsley Street U-5 Nashua, NH 03060
55 Franklin Street	Grace Fellowship of Nashua 8 Franklin Street Nashua, NH 03064
30 Front Street	Cotton Mill Square LLC 20 Cotton Road Suite 200 Nashua, NH 03063

Nashua Coated and Gummed Paper (Nashua Corp.) Complex

Nashua, New Hampshire

--- District Boundary

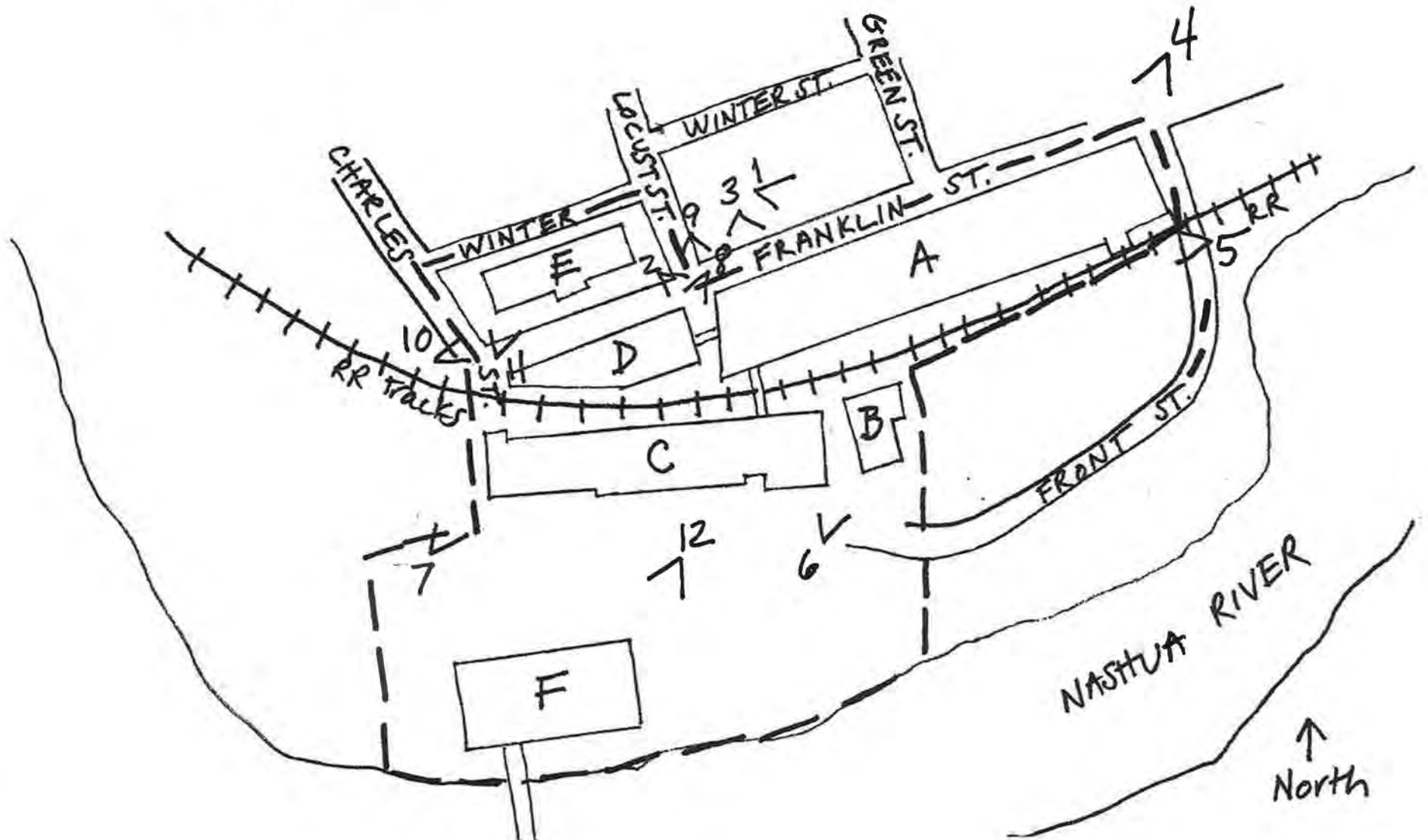


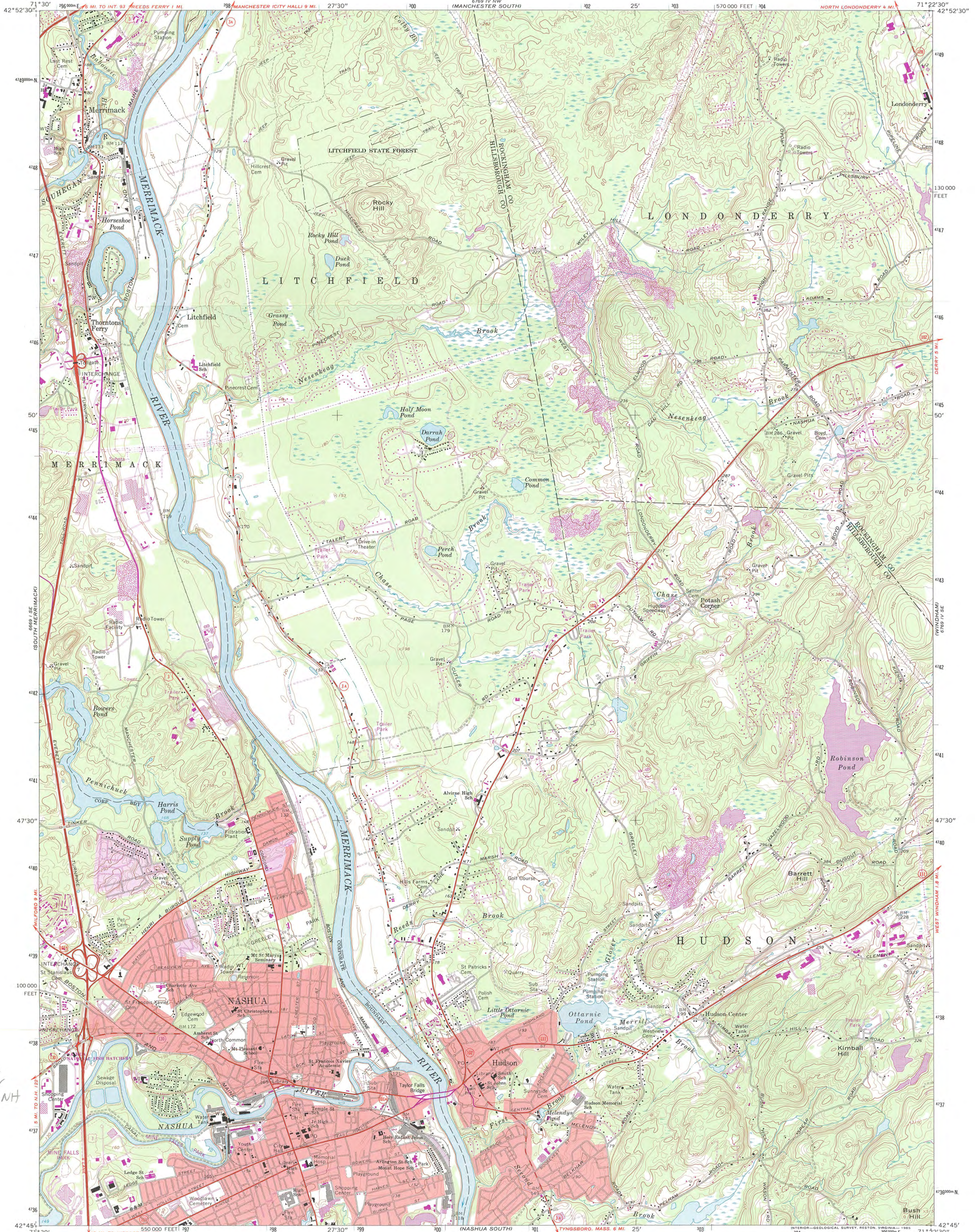
Nashua Coated and Gummed Paper (Nashua Corp.) Complex

Nashua, New Hampshire

Photo Key

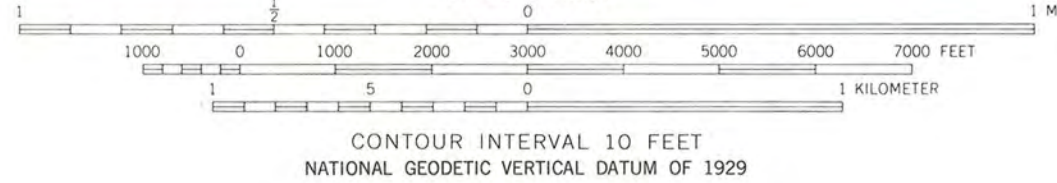
--- District Boundary
|< Photo





Nashua Coated +
Gummed Paper
Nashua, Hillsborough, NH
Z19 E297800
NH137220

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and New Hampshire Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1968
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on New Hampshire
coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
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
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
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



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U. S. Route	State Route

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1985
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

NASHUA NORTH, N. H.
SW/4 MANCHESTER 15' QUADRANGLE
42071-G4-TF-024
1968
PHOTOREVISED 1985
DMA 6769 IV SW - SERIES V812





HANDICAPPED
PARKING

THE FRANKLIN STREET OF
MAIN ENTRANCE



NO
PARKING

P



THE FRANKLIN STREET BUILDING
MAIN ENTRANCE

P

SMALL RED SIGN WITH WHITE TEXT

WHITE SIGN WITH RED BORDER

OR

24

P

P



Front St

SLOW SCHOOL ZONE

au^on
com
COMMERCIAL
REAL ESTATE AUCTION
1-800-504-6000
www.auction.com

DOCK 1

NO PARKING
ANY TIME
ANY DAY



DOCK 5

DOCK 4



DOCK 5

RAYNOR ROLLING DOORS

NO PARKING

WM

WM





44 44

DRUG-FREE SCHOOL ZONE



44 44

DOCK 2

DOCK 1





NABHUA CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL

NABHUA CHRISTIAN ACADEMY



30

Mayflower

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW HAMPSHIRE, Hillsborough

DATE RECEIVED: 11/06/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/30/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/15/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/22/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000919

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 12-22-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.