

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Blakeley Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 475-479 Essex Street _____ not for publication

city or town Lawrence _____ vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01840

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon 3/27/09
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
☐ removed from the
National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Anderson

Date of Action

5/4/2009

Blakeley Building
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 1 building
____ sites
____ structures
____ objects
1 1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/ business/specialty stores

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical
Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof TAR & GRAVEL

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Blakeley Building
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The Blakeley Buildings stands on the north side of Essex Street, the principal commercial thoroughfare in downtown Lawrence, on a lot measuring 10,463 square feet. The Blakeley Building is part of a row of adjoining commercial buildings that make up the block between Hampshire and Franklin Streets. By 1895, every lot on this block, except the one on which the Blakeley Building stands, held a four-story masonry commercial building. Construction of the Blakeley Building in 1898 completed the row, which remained generally intact until the 1950s. Since then all but two of the 19th-century buildings have been removed. Just a few blocks to the east is the Downtown Lawrence Historic District (NR 1979), a cohesive collection of commercial and institutional buildings at the core of the city (mid-19th to mid-20th century resources).

At one time, most of the buildings between the National Register District and Broadway (the street one block west of the Blakeley site) were of a similar size, type, and design, so that there was a cohesive streetscape, but most were replaced or heavily altered after about 1950, leaving several historic buildings, (including the Blakeley Building) somewhat isolated.

Most of the historic buildings west of the National Register district that did survive have been heavily altered over the years. Buildings constructed after 1950 have typically been three stories or less. With many of the older taller buildings having been removed or replaced, the current streetscape is very irregular in terms of style and height.

Blakeley Building

The Blakeley Building (475-479 Essex Street) stands out prominently as the most intact historic building along the block, exhibiting high-style Classical Revival design elements. The Blakeley Building includes retail space at the first floor and residential units on the upper floors. Above the street-level storefronts of the façade (south elevation), the second floor is dominated by large windows framed with cast-iron elements, including paneled pilasters with egg and dart capitals, and an entablature with a dentil cornice. Centered on the entablature are the words "Blakeley Building." Above the second floor, this elevation is constructed of a pale orange brick and is divided into bays by brick piers. Windows have granite sills. Granite is also used for a beltcourse below the roofline and for label hood molds with decorative impostes above the arched windows at the sixth floor. Other window openings have soldier arches formed from the pale orange brick. Window openings hold aluminum 1/1 replacement sash that were installed as part of the recent rehabilitation. A brick cornice with dentils extends along the head of the parapet.

The façade includes two storefronts flanking the central main entry. The existing storefronts were installed in 2007 and include two of the historic cast-iron columns that flanked the original storefronts. The remainder of the historic storefront fabric was removed around 1960, when modern display windows were installed.

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Blakeley Building
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

The main entry (rebuilt in 2007) consists of glazed-wood double doors framed by sidelights with paneled bases and topped by a multi-pane transom. A wood vestibule from 1941 remains beyond the entry.

The rear (north) elevation is constructed entirely of red brick and is far more modest in its architectural detailing than the south elevation. Window openings have rough-cut granite sills and brick heads in the form of segmental arches. The exception to this is at the lower level (east of center) where new window openings (2007) have granite sills and lintels. Window openings contain new 2/2 aluminum sash from the recent rehabilitation. Several windows west of center at the lower levels were blocked with brick (date unknown). A central doorway leads to the rear stairwell of the building. The doorway has a segmental arch formed by three rows of header bricks, and a simple granite stoop. The entry holds a recent door and transom panel (2007). Two additional entrances were constructed at the rear elevation as part of the recent rehabilitation. One is a wide vehicular entrance with an overhead door, while the other provides access to a delivery area and holds metal double doors. Both new openings have rough-cut granite lintels.

The exposed side elevation is also lacking architectural decoration. Constructed of red brick, it has three central recessed bays where most of the fenestration occurs. This elevation has both single and paired windows, all with new aluminum 2/2 sash. All window openings here have rough-cut granite sills. The paired windows also have granite lintels, while the single windows have brick heads in the form of segmental arches. The building adjoining the west side of the Blakeley was formerly four stories but was reduced to two, leaving irregular brickwork and scarring on the upper portion of the Blakeley's west wall.

The main entry opens into a small lobby that was largely reconstructed in 1941. Elements remaining from the 1941 construction include a plaster cornice, coffering, a wood staircase, and a wood vestibule enclosure. The interior originally included two large retail spaces. Both spaces were substantially altered and subdivided over the years so that there were no historic finishes remaining when the current owners purchased the building. As part of the recent rehabilitation, two large retail spaces were recreated. Many historic finishes were retained or recreated during the recent construction project. The historic rear staircase, with its simple wood balustrade, remains in place. The historic floor plans were modified to create the residential units but the historic circulation pattern, utilizing a central corridor, was maintained. The corridors were modified but the historic trim was restored (or duplicated on new walls) in order to retain a sense of the historic character. Finishes within the apartment units date to 2007-2008.

A certified rehabilitation was completed for the Blakeley Building in 2008. All work undertaken was approved by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and National Park Service. The upper floors were converted to residential use (25 units), while the commercial spaces were restored to retail use. Prior to the rehabilitation, the Blakeley adjoined (to the east) a two-story building known as the Bicknell Building. The Bicknell was originally constructed around 1880 as a four-story building but was heavily altered in 1926 when it was reduced to two stories and a modern façade was constructed. Although the Blakeley and

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Blakeley Building
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Bicknell buildings were constructed on two distinct lots by separate owners, the properties were combined into a single parcel around 1920. As part of the 2008 rehabilitation, the Bicknell was replaced by a new six-story masonry building, which now serves as an annex to the Blakeley Building. The new annex stands on the same lot as the Blakeley but is considered a noncontributing resource to its recent age.

New Annex

The new structure, which replaced the Bicknell Building in 2008, is a six-story structure with a rectangular plan (four bays wide at the façade). It is a noncontributing resource on the property. The façade has a red brick veneer, while the remaining elevations are faced with a cementitious coating. At the façade, cast stone is used for trim, in the form of belt courses, quoins, window heads and sills, and a cornice. Dark accent bricks are used as ornamental elements. Window openings hold 1/1 aluminum sash. The main entry is sheltered by a steel awning and consists of a glazed aluminum door and surrounds. Two adjacent storefronts are also made of glass and aluminum. The rear elevation is composed with a two-tone masonry finish, and it features a combination of paired and single windows. The same is true of the side elevation. Like the historic building, the annex has retail space at the first floor and residential apartments on the upper floors. There is interior access between the Blakeley Building and the annex via two corridors flanking a central atrium.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the nominated property, sites may exist. Three sites are recorded in the general area, including one site, 19-ES-182, located on the north side of Essex Street, less than 1,000 feet west of the nominated property. That site, recorded as a village site, has not been archaeologically tested and may extend into the nominated area. While urban land containing soils that have been altered or obscured by urban works and structures characterizes the sites of both buildings, environmental characteristics of the property prior to construction of the buildings likely represented locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient sites. Both buildings occupy a level to moderately sloping terrace within 1,000 feet north of the Merrimack River floodplain. Soils in the area were probably well drained. In general, however, the potential for locating significant Native sites on the nominated property is low. Any sites that may have been located on the property (0.24 acres) would have been destroyed by construction of the Blakeley Building, Bicknell Building (including the existing annex), and the structures that preceded the Blakeley Building prior to its construction in 1898.

A moderate to high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the property; however, these potential resources may have also been destroyed by construction of the Blakeley and Bicknell buildings from ca. 1880 to 1898. By 1895, the Blakeley lot had four small wood buildings fronting on Essex Street and a large outbuilding at the rear. Structural evidence may survive from a dye house, a carpet-beating works, and a roofing company office located on the Blakeley building property until the 1880s and 1890s. It

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Blakeley Building
Lawrence (Essex), MA

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is unknown whether these businesses were located in the four small wooden buildings, or represent new structures. The Blakeley and Bicknell Buildings were combined into a single parcel around 1920. The Bicknell Building was recently replaced by a new, six-story structure known as the annex. It is unknown what, if anything, existed on the Bicknell Building property prior to its construction in ca. 1880. Structural evidence may survive from the original Bicknell Building (1880); however, most of the original building was likely destroyed by construction of the present annex. Structural evidence of barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive on the property.

(end)

Blakeley Building

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA# 15314

- ☐ 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 # _____

Essex, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1898-1959

Significant Dates

1898

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

John Ashton

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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Blakeley Building
Lawrence (Essex), MA

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Statement of Significance

The Blakeley Building possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is significant for its associations with the development of Lawrence's downtown commercial district, specifically its principal commercial axis along Essex Street. The property is also significant for its architectural merits. The Blakeley Building is a well-preserved example of Classical Revival-style architecture and was designed by John Ashton, a prominent local architect who was responsible for a number of impressive buildings in downtown Lawrence. The property is of local significance and eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C. The period of significance, 1898 to 1959, begins with construction of the Blakeley Building and extends to the 50-year cutoff date for National Register listing. During this period the building served as office and retail space to numerous local businesses. There is an adjoining noncontributing building on the property (completed 2008) that serves as an annex to the Blakeley Building.

Lawrence was founded as a planned industrial community in 1845 by the Essex Company, a group of industrialists led by Abbott Lawrence, that was granted a charter for the purpose of building a dam on the Merrimack River and developing the water power. The company purchased approximately 4,000 acres of land flanking the Merrimack River on which they would create a manufacturing town. The new town, to be known as Lawrence, would be located on the north side of the Merrimack River on roughly 3,000 acres of land acquired from the town of Methuen. An additional 1,000 acres on the south side of the river was purchased from the town of Andover and set aside for future development. In 1845, Abbott Lawrence and his associates hired Charles S. Storow (1809 – 1904) to oversee creation of their new industrial community of 30,000 residents, a task that took roughly three years to complete. Storow had been chief engineer and agent for the Boston & Lowell Railroad. Lawrence offered Storow a generous salary and the key positions of treasurer, agent, and chief engineer of the Essex Company. In designing the new town, Storow devised a plan by which specific zones were established for industrial, commercial, institutional, and residential uses. Directly adjacent to the Merrimack River was the industrial zone, north of which were the company boardinghouses, then the commercial zone, followed by the institutional center surrounding the large Common, and finally the residential lots beyond.

By the summer of 1848, major construction work was completed in Lawrence and the factories had begun operation. By that time the town could boast three major factories and a population of 6,000 people. Public services were well established, with three grammar schools, a library, train station, police and fire departments, a gas works, two banks, eight churches, and a high school. The city grew rapidly so that in 1855, two years after Lawrence was incorporated as a city, the population had reached 16,000. The leading industry was the manufacture of cotton cloth. Woolens were also important to the local economy. By 1890, Lawrence manufacturers also produced carpeting, steam engines, boilers, mill machinery, coaches, sewing machines, hats, clothing, tinware, belting, and boxes. A substantial paper mill had also been established in

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Blakeley Building
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 2

the city. The largest factories in Lawrence included the Washington and Atlantic Mills (both built in 1846), Pacific and Pemberton Mills (1852), Lawrence Duck Company (1859), Everett Mills (1860), Lawrence Woolen Company (1864), Arlington Mills (1865), and the Wright Manufacturing Company (1873). By 1880, the city's population stood at over 39,000, surpassing the Essex Company's goal of 30,000 people.

Essex Street was always intended as the principal commercial street. The commercial stretch is nearly one mile long and laid out twenty feet wider than most other streets in the city. To ensure that only the highest quality architecture appeared along Essex Street the lots were sold with deed restrictions requiring that buildings to be erected must be "built of brick, stone or iron, having the roof securely covered with slate, tile, metal or other incombustible material" and that they had to be at least three stories tall. The practice of controlling development in this manner had previously been used in the mill cities of Lowell and Manchester. The earliest construction along Essex Street took place a few blocks east of the Blakeley lot, within the boundaries of the Downtown Lawrence Historic District (NRDIS 1979). The first lot sold on Essex Street, at the corner of Jackson Street, brought a price of 70 cents per square foot in 1846. Lots on the south side of Essex Street were kept off the market for over twenty years in an effort to encourage development of the north side first. It was not until the 1870s that sale of lots on the south side of Essex Street commenced.

By 1895, all lots on the block between Franklin and Hampshire Streets had been developed with substantial four-story masonry structures, except the lot on which the Blakeley Building stands. The Blakeley lot had four small, one-story wood-frame structures fronting on Essex Street and a large outbuilding at the rear. In the late 1880s and early 1890s, the site was occupied by a dye house, a carpet-beating works, and a roofing company office. It is not known how these structures came to be built, given the restrictions the Essex Company placed on property they sold. Nonetheless, the property was sold in 1895 to Richard Barlow (1856-1924). Barlow emigrated from England as a teenager in 1872 and lived most of his life in Lawrence (he owned a house at 492 Lowell Street for many years). In his early career he worked for the Pacific Print Works, including positions as superintendent and agent, succeeding his father (Samuel Barlow) in the latter position. It appears that Barlow left the Print Works by the time he purchased the Blakeley site in 1895. City directories list him as being in the real estate business as early as 1913. Barlow commissioned local architect John Ashton for the Blakeley Building design, which included retail space at the first floor and offices above.

The earliest known tenants of the Blakeley Building (from 1915) include Jacob Close (clothing store) and George Lord & Sons (shoes) at the first floor and a variety of professionals in the upper-floor offices, including a large number of physicians and dentists, as well as several insurance agents, two tailors, a lawyer, a photographer, and a music teacher. John Ashton, architect for the building, also held an office here with his recent partner, Albert S. Huntress. Ashton & Huntress, and later Ashton, Huntress & Alter, maintained an office in the Blakeley Building into the 1960s. Barlow retained the property until 1919, when he sold it to the Bicknell Trust, who had acquired the adjacent Bicknell Building in 1906. It was at this time that the two lots were combined into one.

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Blakeley Building
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 3

Land on which the Bicknell Building was constructed was purchased by brothers James and Edmund Bicknell in 1879. James Bicknell was born in Belmont, Maine, in 1844. Rather than continue the family farming tradition, he moved to Boston, where he worked as a clerk in a clothing store for six months. He later moved to Lawrence, where he opened a small clothing store of his own (at 551 Essex Street) in 1868. James was eventually joined in business by his brother Edmund. In 1873, the two opened a larger store at 523 Essex Street. As their business continued to expand and prosper, the brothers purchased land at 467-473 Essex Street and constructed the four-story commercial building that became known as the Bicknell Building. James Bicknell died in 1906, followed by Edmund in 1913. The Bicknell Brothers store remained in operation (in the Bicknell Building) until at least 1924, although the building had been sold out of the Bicknells' estates in 1906 to Daniel C. Smith, a wholesale grocer and Trustee of the Bicknell Trust. Early 20th-century tenants of the building included the Couture Lazar photography studio, the real estate office of George Hartley, dentist G.W. LeDuke, and tailor Joseph Rosenberg (all present in 1915). The Bicknell Building did not have the strong association with the medical profession that the Blakeley Building did for so many years in the early 20th century, although there were a few doctors renting offices there in the 1920s. By 1936, the building housed W.T. Grant Company department store, Lawrence Violin School, photographer George E. Saunders, Lawrence Auto School, and the Essex Employment Agency.

Since the 1920s, the Blakeley and Bicknell Buildings have been sold together on a single lot. In 1921, the property was sold to Dr. John Bain, a local physician. Bain was responsible for internally linking the Blakeley and Bicknell Buildings by installing a doorway off the second-floor corridor. The property remained in the Bain family until 1948, when it was sold to Marwal Realty Corp. of Boston. The general makeup of tenants in the Blakeley Building remained largely unchanged into the 1930s, with large numbers of doctors, insurance agents, and lawyers, together with various other small businesses. By 1950 the tenant list had become somewhat more varied, but generally the types of businesses remained unchanged the entire time the building was occupied. The Bicknell Building retained its associations with the apparel industry through the 1950s and 1960s, with tenants such as Jo Belle Hats, Helene's (women's clothing), Arthur's of Lawrence (department store), and Kuhn Jewelry Company.

There have been a series of owners of the Blakeley Building property since the mid 20th century, including State Properties (bought in 1957), Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company (1959), Blakeley Realty Trust (1959), Oddy Blakeley Realty Trust (1962), Quad Investors Trust/Blakeley Corporation (1974), the City of Lawrence (1984), and Shannon-Blakeley Realty Trust (1990). Both the Blakeley and Bicknell Buildings were vacated approximately ten years ago and remained unused until the recent certified rehabilitation was undertaken, during which time the Blakeley was restored and the heavily altered Bicknell Building was replaced.

In addition to having significant historical associations with the development of Lawrence, the Blakeley Building also attains significance architecturally as a well-preserved example of Classical Revival design. It is representative of the high-style commercial buildings that were erected in the heart of Lawrence during the

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**Blakeley Building
Lawrence (Essex), MA**

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city's period as a major industrial and commercial center. Its architect, John Ashton, was well known for his designs in Lawrence and nearby towns. It appears that Ashton's earliest work was primarily located in Lawrence, although there are examples in Lynn, Methuen, and Salisbury. Among his designs were the Gleason Building in Lawrence (1891)(NRIND), the Lawrence Engine #9 firehouse (1908), the Central Fire Station in Methuen (1904) (NRIND), and the H.W. Wolcott commercial block in Lynn (1910) (NRDIS). John Ashton was born in England in 1860 and immigrated to America in 1875. The Lawrence city directories indicate that he worked as a machinist as late as 1889 (when he was 29 years old). His earliest known architectural commission was in 1891. Ashton worked almost exclusively in the revival styles that were popular at the time. His work, which included commercial, municipal, and residential structures, is characterized by Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Romanesque Revival designs.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important evidence related to the growth of Lawrence as a planned industrial community, the development of Lawrence's downtown commercial district, and the architectural characteristics of 19th century industrial buildings. While most archaeological evidence from structures that predate the existing Blakeley Building and annex were destroyed by their construction, it is possible that some historical and/or archaeological evidence remains. Additional historical research combined with archaeological testing may contribute important architectural evidence that documents the construction, form, and function of the four small, wood-frame buildings originally located on the Blakeley lot. Historical and archaeological evidence may exist that indicates why these one-story, wood-frame structures were permitted in an area where all lots had been developed with substantial four-story masonry structures. Historical and archaeological information may also exist that indicates the type of manufacturing or commercial activities that occurred in these buildings. Structural evidence from the Bicknell Building, recently replaced by the six-story annex, may contribute important information related to the construction and architectural characteristics associated with that building.

(end)

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Blakeley Building
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

Atlas of the City of Lawrence and the Towns of Methuen, Andover, and North Andover, Massachusetts
(Lawrence, MA: Richards Map Company, 1906, 1926)
Essex County South Registry of Deeds
Ford, Peter. The Massachusetts Historical Review (Vol. 2) "Father of the Whole Enterprise" Charles S.
Storrow and the Making of Lawrence, Massachusetts, 1845-1860
(www.historycooperative.org/journals/mhr/2/ford.htm)
Lawrence City Directories – various years
Lawrence Telegram – obituaries of Richard Barlow (1/21/1924) and James Bicknell (5/19/1906)
Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (Massachusetts Historical Commission website)
Massachusetts State Archives – Dept. of Public Safety Records (architect John Ashton's drawings from
1898, including façade, rear, and floor plans of the basement, first, and second floors – C-1-6-949)
National Register Nomination for *Downtown Lawrence Historic District* (1979)
Sanborn Insurance Atlases (1888, 1895, 1911, 1949)
United States Federal Census (various years)

(end)

Blakeley Building
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 322600 4703220
Zone Easting Northing

2.
Zone Easting Northing

3.
Zone Easting Northing

4.
Zone Easting Northing

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

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

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date March 2009

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name 467-479 Essex Street LLC; Volunteers of America

street & number 1660 Duke Street telephone 703-341-5018

city or town Alexandria state VA zip code 22314

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

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

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Blakeley Building
Lawrence (Essex), MA

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies the city property shown as lot 32 on Map 145 (see attached).

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the Blakeley and Bicknell property.

(end)

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**Blakeley Building
Lawrence (Essex), MA**

Section number Photos Page 1

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Subject: Blakeley Building
Location: Lawrence, MA
Photographer: Christine Beard
Date of Photo: March, 2008
Negative Location: Tremont Preservation Services
Ipswich, MA

Photo #	Image Name	Description
1	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Blakeley1.tif	View south showing façade (south elevation) of Blakeley Building
2	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Blakeley2.tif	View southeast showing rear (north) elevation of Blakeley Building
3	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Blakeley3.tif	View southeast showing west elevation of Blakeley Building
4	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Blakeley4.tif	View north showing façade (south elevation) of new annex building



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-79
DATE OF COMPLETION 9-15-80
DATE OF REVISIONS 11-5-80 1-1-96
4-29-85 1-1-97
1-1-86 1-1-99
1-1-91 1-1-00

SCALE
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 FEET
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 METERS
200 FOOT GRID BASED ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM-MAINLAND ZONE
LAWRENCE VERTICAL DATUM=MEAN SEA LEVEL PLUS 5.08 FEET



TAX MAP
CITY OF LAWRENCE
ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY

JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MASS.

167	146	126
MAP NUMBER		
166	145	125

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Blakeley Building

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 4/03/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/17/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/04/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/17/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000299

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5/4/2009 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 5/4/2009

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.



Blakeley Bldg.
Lawrence (Essex Co.) Mass.
Photo of 4

2008

MA - LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) - BLAKELEY Bldg

VIEW S. SITOWING FACADE (S. ELEVATION)

Photo 1

CHRISTINE BEARD photo

MARCH 2008



Century 21

McLennan, Ort
978-68

B&B Mechanical Services
HVAC MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS

Blakeley Bldg.
Lawrence (Essex Co.), Mass.

Photo 2 of 4

MA-LAWRENCE(ESSEXCOUNTY)-BLAKELY 2. tif
VIEW SE SHOWING REAR ELEVATION of BLDG.

CHRISTINE BEARD photo MARCH 2008

PHOTO 2

2008



Blakeley Bldg.

Lawrence (Essex Co.), MASS

Photo 3 of 4

MA-LAWRENCE (^{ESSEX COUNTY} ~~BLAKELEY BLDG~~) - BLAKELEY 3.tif

CHRISTINE BEARD photo MARCH 2008

PHOTO 3

2008



PLEASE TAKE A MINUTE TO COMPLETE THE SURVEY AND YOUR FEEDBACK WILL BE APPRECIATED.
TO APPLY CALL COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT AT
617-542-3019

473

Blakeley Bldg.
Lawrence (Essex Co.), Mass

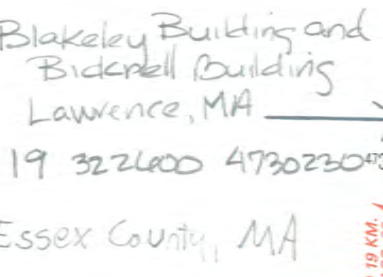
Photo 4 of 4

2008

MA - LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) - BLAKELEY Bldg.
VIEW N. SHOWING S. ELEVATION of
ANNEX BUILDING.

CHRISTINE BEARD photo MARCH 2008

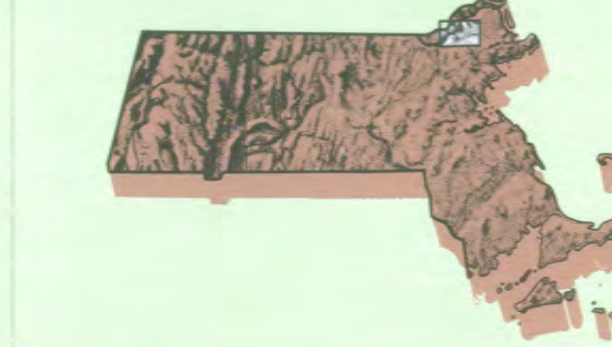
Photo 4



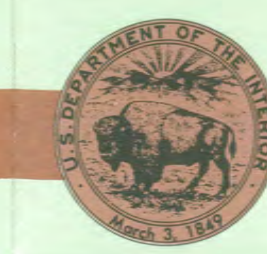
1:25 000-scale *metric*
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

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

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

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map scale 1:87,000
The west half of this area also covers 1:50,000-scale map
1:24,000-scale map: Lawrence dated 1966
The east half of this area overlaps South Groveland
1:24,000-scale map dated 1966

Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal
Transverse Mercator, zone 18
100-foot grid tick marks based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
Massachusetts, and New England coordinate system
1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted 1:50,000-scale map of the National Dams, 1983,
use the projection lines 6 miles south and
41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private interests in some areas
of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE	
Meters	Feet
3	3.2808
2	6.5617
1	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5275
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 189 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map

Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	
6	7	8

- 1 Nashua
- 2 Haverhill
- 3 Newburyport
- 4 Lowell
- 5 Ipswich
- 6 Billerica
- 7 Reading
- 8 Salem

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....	
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....	
Unimproved road, trail	.....	
Route marker: Interstate, U.S., State	.....	
Railroad: standard gauge, narrow gauge	.....	
Bridge, drawbridge	.....	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....	
Run-off area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....	
Hours: lane, church; school, large structure	.....	
Boundary:	.....	
National, with monument	.....	
State	.....	
County, parish	.....	
Civil township, precinct, district	.....	
Incorporated city, village, town	.....	
National or State reservation; empty park	.....	
Land with monument; found, location corner	.....	
U.S. public lands survey: range, township	.....	
Range, township; section line, location approximate	.....	
Fence or field line	.....	
Power transmission line, located tower	.....	
Dam: dam with lock	.....	
Cemetery; grave	.....	
Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument	.....	
Windsail; watermill; well or spring	.....	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	.....	
Point of land, station; water station; spot elevation	.....	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....	
Distorted surface: strip mine, levee, sand	.....	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....	
Beach, lagoon and inlet; falls, large and small	.....	
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	.....	
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....	
Scrub; mangrove	.....	
Orchard; vineyard	.....	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission



March 27, 2009

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Blakeley Building, 475-479 Essex Street, Lawrence (Essex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Christine Beard, Tremont Preservation Services, consultant
Kevin White, Volunteers of America
Michael J. Sullivan, Mayor, City of Lawrence
Jonas Stundza, Lawrence Historical Commission
Lesley Melendez, Planning Board