

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 Parkhill Mill

other names/site number Cleghorn Mill / Parkhill Manufacturing Company

2. Location

street & number One Oak Hill Road n/a not for publication

city or town Fitchburg n/a vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01420

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
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 11, 2008
Date

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

2/20/2008

Parkhill Mill
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	building
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	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)

INDUSTRY: Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School
COMMERCE: Business / Office Space
VACANT: Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Utilitarian Industrial / Light Industrial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Masonry
walls BRICK
STONE: Granite
roof RUBBER: Membrane
other

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Parkhill Manufacturing Co.
Fitchburg (Worcester), MA

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DESCRIPTIVE NARRATIVE

The Parkhill Manufacturing Company complex is located on the south side of the Nashua River at the intersection of Oak Hill Road and Cleghorn Street in the city of Fitchburg. With the exception of the single-story power plant building (**Building #6**), all the surviving buildings are connected, forming a U-shaped industrial complex. At the height of operations, "Mill C" of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company included six buildings. Two buildings (**Building #2** and **Building #3**) have since been removed, and today the complex consists of four buildings: the main building, **Building #1**, is a four-story brick structure with granite trim, and a granite date plaque ("1885") on its corbelled stair tower; **Building #4** (1909), is a four-story steel-framed, brick masonry structure, with large multipaned windows with a mix of metal and wooden sash; **Building #5** (1915), on the site of the former ell of Building #1, is likewise a four-story, steel-framed, brick masonry building; and **Building #6**, the power plant (1885, added to in 1887, and altered ca. 1960) with the removal of its eastern end. The power plant retains its square, 100-foot tall brick chimney stack. All of the granite detail included in these buildings was most likely quarried from nearby Rollstone Hill, the source of the majority of the area's granite. The complex also includes a ca. 1930 **steel deck girder bridge** over the Nashua River.

Largely utilitarian in design, the factory buildings in this complex are typical of the industrial age; constructed in brick and stone with shallow hipped, gabled, and flat rooflines. As typical of utilitarian industrial architecture, very little applied ornamentation is present; however, some detailing adds decorative interest to the buildings, including cut granite sills and bracketed overhanging eaves. Also typical of industrial architecture of the era, very large, regularly-spaced windows are a prominent feature, designed to maximize natural light and ventilation. The regularity of the size and placement of windows to address these needs produced the uniformity of design and consistency of each building with its neighbor. Despite the electrification of the mills in the late 19th century, daylight remained the primary source of illumination of the textile manufacturing business, as natural light was both cheaper and better suited to detailed textile work.

Building 1 (Photograph No. 1) was constructed between 1885 and 1915. The 1885 portion of this large, rectangular, common-bond brick building is four stories in height, measures 160 x 60 feet, and consists of up sixty bays per floor. The earliest section of Building 1, the northernmost portion closest to the Nashua River, was built as part of the Cleghorn Mill, the cotton dress goods company that pre-dated the Parkhill Manufacturing Company's occupation of the site. Ground was broken for the mill's foundation on June 29, 1885.

Windows in this building are predominately 12/12 double-hung sash with granite sills. Each window is topped with a segmented arched brick lintel. All of the window openings are predominantly the same, creating a strict uniformity of openings throughout each of the building's elevations. In some cases, windows have been infilled with concrete blocks or brick. The building's shallow-pitched peaked roof features a large, slightly projecting, bracketed overhanging eave with exposed rafters. This bracketing, like the other details in the complex, is painted a dark green.

The northern elevation of Building 1 features the distinct PARKHILL MFG. CO. "MILL C" sign, painted directly onto the brick, which spans the entire northern façade between the third- and fourth-story windows. Directly beneath this industrial advertisement, the remnants of previous writing can be traced. The northern elevation of Building 1 is the gable-end of the building that also features a flat roof stair tower which projects a full two stories above the Building 1 roof line. Just below the roof line of the stair tower is a large granite building plaque identifying the building's 1885 construction date. There is one means of entry from this elevation, located at the base of the stair tower. Originally the building was

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L-shaped, with an ell of equal size that connected to the northern end of the building and ran parallel with the river. The ell was removed to allow for further expansion in 1915 (see Building 5 below). Building 1 was enlarged with its expansion to the south in the early 1890s, nearly doubling the size of the building. With the exception of the lack of a projecting roof and exposed rafters, the addition, and subsequently all other facades of the building, features similar detailing, window spacing, and finishes as the original 1885 structure.

The east elevation of the building faces Building 6, the power plant for the industrial complex, and is the longest of the elevations for Building 1. The east elevation has entries at both the north and south end, with additional secondary entries along the facade. The entry at the northern end of the facade, the only means of entry into the original portion of Building 1 from the east elevation, emulates the other distinct features of the building, and consists of a recessed dark green painted wooden door with a segmented arched brick lintel. The other entries along this elevation have been cut into the 1890s addition, and are of varying shapes and sizes. None of these existing entries appear to be original to the 1890s addition. The existing south elevation of Building 1 consists of the southernmost section of the 1890s addition.

The west elevation of Building 1 faces Building 4 and is connected to Building 5 at its northernmost end, creating the U-shaped complex. Originally, this facade faced Buildings 2 and 3 prior to their removal. Some windows on this elevation have been infilled with brick. The interior of Building 1 (Photograph No. 5) contains exposed brick walls with heavy timber columns and beams, and wood decking. Each floor is carried by two lines of columns. Some beams are set directly on the columns while others are supported by knee braces. Overall, the interior is devoid of architectural detail with the exception of granite or concrete window sills in many locations.

Originally, the Cleghorn Mill dress goods company used the lowest floor of the building for the finishing of their fine dress good products and the three floors above for weaving (there were 272 looms in operation). The Parkhill Manufacturing Company housed the splitting, beaming, and drawing rooms in the front of the building; weaving and carding rooms on the first and second floors with beaming and warping; winding, quilting and spinning on the third floor; and storage on the fourth. The walls of this building were reported to be 24 inches thick, and the windows were large and substantial, providing adequate lighting conditions for the factory workers within.

Building 4 (Photograph No. 2) was constructed in 1909 and reflected advancements made in industrial building design, utilizing steel framing with masonry exterior walls and extra large multipaned windows. This trapezoidal building was one of the buildings constructed after the Parkhill Manufacturing Company purchased the complex from Andrew Cleghorn in 1889. Located at the western edge of the site, near Oak Hill Road, Building 4 is four stories in height and runs in a north/south direction. The predominant exterior feature of Building 4 is its massive 12/18 and 12/36 metal and wood, double pane windows.

This building has a shallow-pitched peaked roof that features a large, slightly projecting, bracketed overhanging eave with exposed rafters. This bracketing, like the wood detail of the windows, is painted a dark green. Like the windows in the original Cleghorn Mill building, these openings are trimmed with granite sills and topped with segmented arched brick lintels. All of the window openings are predominantly the same, creating a strict uniformity of openings throughout each of the building's elevations. All of the existing windows have been repaired, replaced or removed, refurbished, and reinstalled over the past 30 years by on-site maintenance staff. Entry into this building, much like that of Building 1, is located at the ends of the respective elevations. In addition, these entries emulate the other distinct features of the building, and consist of recessed dark green painted wooden doors with segmented arched brick lintels. On the north

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elevation of Building 4, the façade facing the Nashua River, there is a large granite plaque identifying the building's 1909 construction date. This is located between the two central bays of the elevation, and is situated between the central windows of the fourth floor.

The interior of Building 4 (Photograph No. 6) reflects advancements in industrial building design at the turn of the 20th century; however its appearance was executed in a manner clearly devoted to emulating the style of other existing structures of the complex. The interior of Building 4 consists of large open floorplates supported by two rows of steel and wood columns and beams. Particularly notable of the interior space are the rows of steel I-beams intersecting the large windows below the lintels. Although some interior spaces have been subdivided into offices, the majority of the spaces contain exposed brick walls and wood floors and decking.

Building 5 (Photograph No. 3), also of steel frame with a brick exterior, was added to the Parkhill Manufacturing Company in 1915 and is similar in design and layout to Building 4. This irregularly shaped building was constructed on the site of the Building 1's original 1885 ell. Building 5 runs parallel to the Nashua River, and connects the northern portions of Building 1 and Building 4.

Similar to the designs of Buildings 1 and 4, Building 5 also features a low, almost flat, roof and is four-stories in height. However, with greater floor-to-ceiling heights, Building 5 is considerably taller than Building 1, despite being of an equal number of stories. The roof, like its Building 1 and Building 4 counterparts, features a large, slightly projecting, bracketed overhanging eave with exposed rafters. This bracketing, like the wood detail of the windows, is painted a dark green.

Building 5 features similar large, multipaned, wood and metal windows as found on Building 4. However, on Building 5 the large windows are paired, thereby allowing even greater light infiltration into the building. Like the windows in the original Cleghorn Mill building, these openings are trimmed with granite sills, and the majority of the windows have no detailing. Rather than having a decorative arched lintel, these windows remain square. All of the window openings are predominantly the same, creating a strict uniformity of openings throughout each of the building's elevations. All of the existing windows have been repaired, replaced or removed, refurbished, and reinstalled over the past 30 years by on-site maintenance staff.

On the north elevation of Building 5 facing the Nashua River, there is a large granite plaque identifying the building's 1915 construction date. This plaque is situated at the west corner of the north elevation, and is at the height of the fourth floor windows.

The interior of Building 5 (Photograph No. 7) consists of open floorplates supported by four rows of wood and steel columns and beams. Consistent with Building 4, some interior steel beams extend to the windows below the lintels. Large windows illuminate the exposed brick walls and wood decking. Two wood staircases with low beadboard railings (one at each end of the building) provide vertical circulation within the complex.

Building 6 (Photograph No. 1) functioned as the power plant for the complex. The building, located at the eastern edge of the district, is situated adjacent to an inactive spur that crosses the Nashua River to the Fitchburg Railroad's main line.

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Building 6, primarily rectangular in shape, is a free-standing building that was constructed away from the remainder of the complex as a precautionary measure against fire and boiler explosions. The isolation of this important building, as well as its brick masonry construction, serves as a means of fireproofing the complex, and was typical of many industrial complexes of the time. The single-story, brick power plant building measures approximately 30 x 90 feet and features an off-center, square brick chimney stack, measuring 8 feet 8 inches square at the base, and rising to nearly 100 feet in height.

The original section of the power plant, located on the northern end of the building, was constructed in 1885 and features a shallow peaked roof with sharply flared eaves. The windows in the oldest portion of Building 6 are primarily 6/6 wood sash with granite sills. Like the larger buildings of the complex, these windows each feature a segmented arched brick lintel. The wood detail of the window openings has been painted a dark green. All of the window openings are predominantly the same, thus creating a strict uniformity of openings throughout each of the building's original elevations. This building's details, although few in number, reflect the neighborhood trend of incorporating locally quarried granite from nearby Rollstone Hill into the window sills, foundation, and exterior stairs of the building. The same holds true for the window sills of other buildings in the complex, although no granite foundations are visible elsewhere in the complex.

By 1887, an additional section was added to Building 6. The building was then extended a third time to include a large, partially below grade, storage tank. In ca. 1960, the eastern wall of the southern section of the power plant was removed, likely for the excavation of old boilers and the installation of new boilers. A simple, wood frame wall with aluminum siding was then constructed. This elevation features three small, modern, 1/1 double-hung sash windows.

The interior of the 1885 portion of the building consists of a shallow pitched roof, painted brick, and steel lintels. The altered 1887 portion of the building consists of brick and modern wood frame construction. The roof is supported by lightweight steel trusses. This building was originally constructed by the Cleghorn Mill cotton dress goods company. Steam power was generated from this building, and today it still houses two large Dillon steam boilers. The engines were reported to have been built by C.H. Brown & Co. and each is of 225 horsepower, the largest in the city at the time.

The single-span **deck plate girder bridge** (Photograph No. 4) is consistent in style and appearance of numerous other bridges along the Fitchburg Railroad constructed ca. 1930. The bridge is supported in the center by a midstream granite ashlar pier, and features a single ballasted deck track. It appears relatively unaltered from its original construction but is in poor condition and inaccessible. Compared to other similar bridges in Fitchburg, it is a late example of a common and well-represented form and replaced at least one earlier railroad bridge at the same location. Although significant for its association with the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, the bridge itself does not display any innovative or noteworthy technical features.

Building 2 (demolished), like the addition to Building 1, was also constructed in the 1890s and was freestanding from the main U-shaped complex. Constructed directly to the west of and parallel to Building 1, Building 2 was a two-story wood-frame, brick building similar in design and configuration as Building 1. Building 2 was reported to be the location of the dye house, a two-story building on the site that measured 60 x 160 feet. The lower floor of this building housed the dying operations, while the second floor was used for winding the yarn. This building was demolished in 2001, and was located in the present-day courtyard of the U-shaped complex.

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Building 3 (demolished) was constructed parallel to both Building 1 and Building 2. Constructed directly to the west of and parallel to Building 2 and directly east of and parallel to Building 4, Building 3 was a small one-story wood framed building that had a similar composition and layout as Buildings 1 and 2. This building was the only wooden building on the site, and like Building 2 was demolished in 2001. This building was located in the present-day courtyard, and was freestanding from the main U-shaped complex.

Throughout the remainder of the 20th century several modifications were made to the complex in response to the mill's changing needs. In the 1940s the spaces between Buildings 1 and 2 and Buildings 3 and 4 were roofed over, and cinderblock end walls were constructed along Cleghorn Street. These new spaces served as loading areas, as well as a variety of other storage facility needs. Buildings 2 and 3 and the associated 1940s infill structures have been demolished. Despite the removal of these buildings, the Parkhill Manufacturing Company retains its architectural integrity, reflecting its greatest period of growth and expansion from 1885 to 1915.

In addition to the modifications to the buildings of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company complex, a series of new technological developments have begun as well. MassInnovation, a smart-growth development company closely related to the principal of the new owner of two of the four Parkhill Manufacturing Company buildings, installed a passive photovoltaic/solar electrical generating system at the complex and is also converting the old power plant to a geothermal exchange system. The majority of the solar generating capacity is located on the roof of the complex, through the installation of solar panels. The main entry into the building, at the intersections of Buildings 4 & 5, has a solar canopy as well. Several solar pergola structures have been incorporated into the central courtyard.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Parkhill Manufacturing Company property or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Industrial and urban development on the south side of the Nashua River surrounding the mill prohibits the identification of many natural environmental characteristics for the area. Some environmental characteristics, however, can be identified that represent favorable locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) for the presence of Native American sites. While surface conditions in the mill area have been altered, the location of the mill complex on a floodplain terrace of the Nashua River indicates a level to moderate slope for the area prior to development. The mill is also located within 1,000 feet of the Nashua River, another favorable locational characteristic. Existing contour lines also indicate a fall line in the river, and a probable area of rapids near the mill that would have been a favorable fishing location for Native people. In spite of the above information, the potential for locating significant ancient Native American sites in the Parkhill mill area is low. Any sites that were present were destroyed by mill construction and later demolition.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the Parkhill Manufacturing Company area. Although it has been reported that the land where the Parkhill Manufacturing Company was built was previously undeveloped, Parkhill's Mill C was also reported to have been built on land that was previously the Daniels Farm. Structural evidence of a residence, barn, outbuildings, and evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may exist related to the Daniels Farm. In general, however, the potential for locating historic archaeological survivals that predate the Parkhill Manufacturing Company is low. Building #5, a four-story steel-framed masonry structure erected on the site of a former ell of Building #1, destroyed all evidence of the ell during its erection. Construction of the Parkhill Mills and demolition of Mill buildings 2 and 3 would have destroyed any historic

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archaeological resources that were present in the area. Structural evidence of Mill buildings 2 and 3 may survive with related industrial trash areas and evidence of outbuildings. Structural evidence may survive from several mid-20th century outbuildings or infill structures of limited research value.

(end)

Parkhill Mill

Name of Property

Worcester, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See 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 #17864

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1885-1957

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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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The Parkhill Manufacturing Company, located in the Cleghorn neighborhood of Fitchburg, MA, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with the city's late-19th and early-20th century industrial development. Architecturally and historically significant, the Parkhill Mill complex fulfills National Register criteria A and C on the local level. The period of significance extends from its construction in 1885 to the fifty-year cutoff date, 1957. Despite the loss of two smaller structures (Buildings 2 and 3) within the courtyard of the extant complex, the Parkhill Manufacturing Company remains a well-preserved example of a manufacturing complex reflecting the city's industrial development, and its surviving buildings reflect advancements in utilitarian design and construction during the city's most active period of growth.

Establishment of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company

Born in Arthlic, Scotland in 1825, John Parkhill came to America in 1848 and settled in Providence, Rhode Island where he stayed for two years before relocating to Adams, Massachusetts. During his time in Adams, Mr. Parkhill met and married Andrew Cleghorn's sister, Margaret Cleghorn, a fellow Scott. After their marriage, John Parkhill worked for twenty years (1850-1870) at Pollock Mills, later known as the Renfrew Manufacturing Company. In 1879, Parkhill moved to Fitchburg and along with his son-in-law, Arthur H. Lowe, purchased the former Alonzo Davis Chair Factory on Circle Street. Here the two men established what would become their world-renowned textile manufacturing company. The Alonzo Davis Chair Factory, constructed in 1855, measured 152 x 40 feet and stood four stories tall. In 1881, the Alonzo Davis Chair Factory was converted for the Parkhill Manufacturing Company's production of textiles. John Parkhill, the founder, president, and namesake of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company would serve as the company's President until his death in 1906.

During his childhood in Scotland, Parkhill worked long hours in a Glasgow cotton mill, learning all the stages of the textile manufacturing process. Converting the chair factory for the production of cotton dresses, Parkhill outfitted his mill with thirty looms recently perfected by George Crompton of Worcester for the production of fine ginghams. Parkhill lacked a skilled manager and work force, so he enlisted the talents of Alexander Thompson from Glasgow to come to America and serve as superintendent of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company. The fine ginghams produced by Parkhill soon rivaled those produced in Glasgow, and were in high demand in the New York and foreign markets. John Parkhill's textile manufacturing company eventually expanded to include a group of three mill complexes, all of which were located a short distance apart in the City of Fitchburg, along the Nashua River. "Mill A", the original mill complex, purchased in 1881, was located on Circle Street in Fitchburg (the former Alonzo Davis Chair Factory). In 1887, Parkhill purchased a building from the former Fitchburg Woolen Company which became Parkhill "Mill B." Two years later, in 1889, "Mill C," located on Oak Hill Road, was purchased from Andrew Cleghorn, the brother-in-law of John Parkhill. "Mill C" was the largest of Parkhill's textile mills in the city. Today, "Mill C" remains as the only surviving remnant of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, and is the subject of this nomination.

The first portion of "Mill C" was constructed in 1885 by Andrew Cleghorn, who, like Parkhill, was a native of Scotland. An article entitled "The New Cleghorn Mills," appeared in the Wednesday, June 24, 1885 edition of the Fitchburg Sentinel, reported that *"The Cleghorn mills, to be erected in this city, will consist of a four-story building, 160 x 60 feet, with a two-story ell, 160 x 60 feet. The machinery will be for the manufacture of dress goods."* The article goes on to report that *"The company have contracted for 1,000,000 bricks, and with F.A. McCauliff for the stone work, and it is proposed to commence the erection of buildings at once."* The groundbreaking for the mill (now referred to as Building 1) occurred on June 29th, and by December 27th the buildings were reported to be substantially finished, with 101 looms running. The first floor of the four-story mill was for finishing with the upper three floors devoted to weaving. The mill

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was reported to have 24-inch thick walls and excellent natural light provided by the 60 windows per floor. The power plant (Building 6) for the mill consisted of a 30 x 90 foot brick building that housed two Dillon steam boilers and featured a 100-foot high smoke stack. Cleghorn operated the textile mill for three short years before selling the facility to his brother-in-law, John Parkhill, in 1889.

The Parkhill Manufacturing Company complex was designed to house the complete textile manufacturing process. Bales of raw material (cotton) were shipped from the South, and received on the Fitchburg Railroad which was also extended across the Nashua River on an iron bridge constructed by the Parkhill Manufacturing Company to provide direct access for goods being sent to and from the mill. The original railroad bridge was replaced in ca. 1930 with the existing deck plate girder bridge. The cotton underwent a lengthy treatment process that included the cleaning, bleaching, and dyeing of the raw cotton, the combing and spinning of the yarn, the designing and weaving of the fabric, and ultimately, the starching and packaging of the finished product. Upon its completion, the fabric was shipped to the commission house of Denny, Poor & Co. in New York City, where they were sold to New York's society. In 1924, the Parkhill Manufacturing Company was reported to output a weekly average of one-half million yards of fabric.

Together, Parkhill's three mills housed more than 4,000 looms and 20,000 spindles. Although dispersed throughout Fitchburg, the three mills were all located on the Nashua River, and by the turn of the century, the Parkhill Manufacturing Company employed nearly 1,000 workers who produced cotton goods that were considered to be of the finest quality. The entire process of spinning, dyeing, and designing was carried out in the three mills, creating colorful gingham, chambrays, and the famous Toile du Nord, a starched fabric popular for ladies evening wear.

The manufacturing of Parkhill's gingham textiles marked the beginning of a new era of prosperity for Fitchburg. Prior to the establishment of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg had been experiencing a decline in population. Following Parkhill's success, numerous other textile mills opened in Fitchburg. In 1887 the Orswell Mill, with its two imposing towers, was built on the bend of the Nashua River near River Street. Other local cotton mills included the Mitchell Company, the Grant Yard Company, and Nocke Mill. Parkhill became a leading citizen in Fitchburg due to his success. He was elected as a city councilman in 1883 and 1884 and served as a member to the board of alderman in 1886 and 1887. Parkhill was also a deacon of the Calvinistic Congregational Church.

Development of the Cleghorn Neighborhood

Concurrent with the development of the original Parkhill Manufacturing Company, this previously undeveloped portion of Fitchburg experienced explosive growth in population and in architectural development. Originally, the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, which would later be known as Parkhill's "Mill C," was located on land that was previously Daniels Farm, a one-hundred acre farm situated along Rollstone Hill in Fitchburg. In the late 1800s, John H. Daniels, owner of the large farm, foresaw the vast advantages that industrial development in the area could bring to Fitchburg. Thus Daniels, along with Andrew Pratt, the other principal landholder in the neighborhood, donated massive amounts of land along the Nashua River for the distinct purpose of having the area develop as an industrial center. In addition, these men personally cleared land in the surrounding area in order to accommodate residential development for the local incoming factory workers. This was a time that pre-dated the advent of the automobile, so it was essential that workers' housing be within a manageable walking distance of the factory.

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Fitchburg (Worcester), MA

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As mill after mill sprouted up along the banks of the Nashua River, immigrants and workers from around the world began arriving in droves to work in the newly established mill buildings. Before the Cleghorn Mill opened its doors in 1885, agents had been sent to Canada in order to recruit factory workers for the newly built mill. When it began production, the Cleghorn Mill had a workforce of 200 employees, of whom 160 were French Canadian, with a sprinkling of German, Scotch, and English. However, many of these new workers lacked the experience of working with textiles. Following the expertise of Alexander Thompson from Glasgow, workers developed the necessary skills for producing high quality textiles from a man who had a lifetime of experience in the field. Thompson's presence was absolutely essential to the Parkhill Manufacturing Company's worldwide success in textile manufacturing.

Constructed during the Late Industrial Period (1870-1915), the Parkhill Manufacturing Company was established during a period of expansive industrialization of Fitchburg. Situated along the Nashua River and railroad alignments, mills constructed in Fitchburg, and specifically in the Cleghorn neighborhood, were primarily two to four stories in height, constructed of brick, and utilitarian in design with typical pier and spandrel construction and large window openings. Although the Parkhill Manufacturing Company at One Oak Hill Road is one of numerous textile manufacturing complexes in Fitchburg, it is the last surviving mill complex associated with the once large and prosperous Parkhill Manufacturing Company.

As previously mentioned, the period of Cleghorn's development pre-dated the advent of the automobile; thus it was essential that workers housing be within a manageable walking distance to the factory. Most of the French-Canadians that immigrated to the area were from poor, rural, areas in Canada, and many had large families. These factors, in addition to the general need for affordable housing in the factory neighborhood, influenced the design of the typical Cleghorn triple-decker. This form of housing allowed for large, or multiple, families to live under one roof, creating a higher density of living within the neighborhood. The infrastructure in Cleghorn neighborhood was funded entirely by John H. Daniels and Andrew Pratt. Both men set out to open streets, build bridges, culverts, and other modern facilities of the time. The plateau that was created by Daniels' and Pratt's workers is considered extremely well built for the hilly areas of Fitchburg. Thus, Cleghorn prides itself on its straight roads and geometrical city blocks. Because of the steep hills that make up the City of Fitchburg, it took massive teams of laborers to complete the task of making Cleghorn a feasible residential community.

The Cleghorn neighborhood was named for Andrew Cleghorn; however, other names were considered during the neighborhood's development. In 1888 this expanding neighborhood along Rollstone Hill was a picturesque sight to behold, and many of the newly arriving Fitchburgers called this area "Petit Quebec." However, soon thereafter, there was a push to find a permanent name for this rapidly developing area in west Fitchburg. Names considered included Prattsville and Danielstown, after the two original landowners of the area, and Lowe's Corner, after the treasurer of the Cleghorn and Parkhill Manufacturing Companies. However, by 1890, the inhabitants of the area were so often referred to as "Cleghorn's Canadians," due to the massive trend of French-Canadian immigrants brought in during the Parkhill Manufacturing Company's infancy, that the area became permanently referred to as Cleghorn.

Industry at Parkhill Manufacturing Company

In the 1920s, after years of successful operation in Fitchburg, the Parkhill Manufacturing Company experienced a hostile strike. This confrontation led to the complete collapse of Parkhill's textile manufacturing which ceased operation in the 1930s. The Hedstrom Union Company, founded in 1915 in nearby Gardner, MA, moved a portion of their manufacturing

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Parkhill Manufacturing Co.
Fitchburg (Worcester), MA

Section number 8 Page 4

facility to the Parkhill Manufacturing Company in 1936. In 1942, the company relocated their corporate offices to the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, establishing it as their headquarters. The Hedstrom Union Company manufactured children's toys, most notably the "Kiddie Kar," for which they acquired a patent for its design in the late 1930s. During the Second World War, the company shifted its production to war products, manufacturing ailerons and stabilizers for the Navy's Corsair fighter planes. In addition, the company manufactured main and tail rotors for Sikorsky helicopters and radar antennae. Hedstrom Union's war products were honored with the Army-Navy "E" Production Award on August 11, 1944.

A third major occupant, the Anwelt Corporation, opened a shoe manufacturing facility in the Parkhill Manufacturing Company in 1936. Founded in 1926 by Sidney Ansin, the Anwelt Corporation expanded its presence at the Parkhill Manufacturing Company by occupying 20,000 square feet within the complex by 1946. During the late 1950s, under the direction of Ansin's son, Ronald M. Ansin, the Anwelt Corporation utilized a number of innovative management practices to improve productivity and employee morale, including offering company employees management training and profit-sharing programs. In 1966, Anwelt purchased the Parkhill Manufacturing Company complex from Hedstrom Union, and by the following year expanded its occupancy to 119,000 square feet. In 1972, Anwelt expanded its manufacturing to a production of 1,200 pairs of shoes a day. During the 1970s the Anwelt Corporation continued to expand by purchasing other shoe manufacturing facilities across New England, including the Roberts-Hart shoe manufacturing company in Keene, New Hampshire, and the L.B. Evans Company in Wakefield and Hampton, Maine. In August 1983, Ronald Ansin was appointed Commissioner of Commerce and Development by Massachusetts Governor Michael S. Dukakis, where he was responsible for administering the state's major economic development initiatives in the areas of tourism, small and minority business development, film and television production, and other services to the business community. The Anwelt Corporation ceased producing shoes at the Parkhill Manufacturing Company in 1986.

During the peak periods of occupancy of each of the three major manufacturers, each occupied a large percentage of the space within the complex. However, in the years following the closing of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company in the 1930s, the complex has been occupied by a mix of large companies mentioned above as well as smaller industrial users. This mix of tenants has continued in recent years. The property currently serves as an office for MassInnovation, a smart growth company. The Parkhill Manufacturing Company complex houses a variety of functions for numerous businesses and organizations, which include: Habitat North Central Massachusetts Affiliate of Habitat for Humanity International, John Stimpson Production, North Central Charter Essential School, and CAVU Foundation, LLC. Despite the numerous tenants in the complex, alterations to the interior of the buildings is limited to some subdivision of spaces, new egress stairs, and minor modifications to structural systems.

A major rehabilitation project is underway for Buildings 1 and 6. This state and federal historic and low-income tax credit-assisted project will create 86 one and two bedroom apartments serving the 62 and over population. 81% of the units will be set aside for low income households (at 30% and 60% of area median income). The project will also have an entrance lobby, administrative offices, laundry, and common facilities including a gathering room, common kitchen, and restrooms. The project will include at-grade parking on the site, and complete rehabilitation of the interior and exterior of Building 1 and the exterior of Building 6 including new residential units, mechanical systems, windows, and doors. The rehabilitation project will maintain the historic integrity of the complex as all work is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Properties.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Parkhill Manufacturing Co.
Fitchburg (Worcester), MA

Section number 8 Page 5

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American subsistence and settlement in Fitchburg are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area may contribute important information related to the role and importance of upland/interior sites within local/regional Native American subsistence and settlement systems. Ancient sites in the district may contribute information that indicates the importance of sites in the Nashua River drainage to sites within the larger Merrimack River system. Native sites in this area could be part of a larger, possibly seasonal, settlement network of sites based along the Nashua River, the Merrimack River, or part of a specialized adaptation to local environments in the northern central Massachusetts uplands and Worcester Plateau locale. Many subsistence and settlement theories indicate prehistoric socio/political/economic boundaries are based within riverine basins. Prehistoric sites in the district may provide a test of various theories relating to riverine adaptations and the importance of ranked streams within the same or all drainage.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the late-19th and early-20th century industrial development and manufacturing industry of Fitchburg. Detailed analysis of structural remains and the contents of industrial trash deposits may contribute information related to the architecture of mill buildings and the different stages of the textile manufacturing process. Archaeological resources may contribute information that supplements documentary sources that describe the architecture of mill buildings and the raw materials, technology, and products used and produced through the manufacturing process. Important information may also survive relating to the working conditions of mill workers. The Parkhill Manufacturing Company was designed to house facilities for the complete manufacturing process from raw cotton to finished products.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Parkhill Manufacturing Co.
Fitchburg (Worcester), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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Bullock, Richard. Parkhill in the Making, The Story of a Yard of Gingham, Parkhill Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, 1924.

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Emerson, William A. Fitchburg, Massachusetts: Past and Present, Press of Blanchard & Brown, Fitchburg, MA, 1887.

Fitchburg Historical Society. Images of America: Fitchburg. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2005.

Kirkpatrick, Doris. Around the World in Fitchburg. Vol. II., Fitchburg Historical Society. Fitchburg, MA, 1975.

Massachusetts Historical Commission Opinion: Eligibility for National Register, Cleghorn Mills, April 3, 1991.

MassInnovation LLC. "MassInnovation: Building History for a Sustainable Future". accessed 20 February 2007.
<http://www.massinnovation.com/tenants.shtml>

"The New Cleghorn Mills," Fitchburg Sentinel, Wednesday, June 24, 1885.

Sanborn Maps, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1936, 1950, 1971.

Taylor, Anthony R. Fitchburg Building Traditions. Fitchburg Historical Commission, Fitchburg, MA, 1992.

(end)

Parkhill Mill
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 5.3 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	268460	4718060	3. 19	268580	4718200
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	268440	4718160	4. 19	268580	4718100
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

x. See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

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

See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Taya Dixon and Kate Myer, Epsilon Associates, with Betsy Friedberg, NR director MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December, 2007

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 One Oak Hill Road LLC /// Anwelt Heritage Apartments LLC

street & number 250 Merrimack Street /// One Oak Hill Road telephone 978-683-2901

city or town Lawrence // Fitchburg state MA zip code 01843 ///01420

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Parkhill Manufacturing Co.
Fitchburg (Worcester), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the former Parkhill Manufacturing Company are outlined in bold on the accompanying site map and includes lot 27 1A and 27 1B on Assessor's Map 50 for the City of Fitchburg.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes land totaling 5.3 acres which represent all extant buildings historically associated with the Parkhill Manufacturing Company (Mill C) operated in Fitchburg, MA.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Parkhill Manufacturing Co.
Fitchburg (Worcester), MA

Section number photos Page 1

Additional Documentation

List of Photographs

MA_Fitchburg(Worcester)_Parkhill 1.tif

- Name: Parkhill Manufacturing Company*
- Location: One Oak Hill Road, Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts*
- Photographer: Taya Dixon, Epsilon Associates*
- Date: October 15, 2007*
- Location of Negative: Original Digital Image at Epsilon Associates, Maynard, MA*
- Description of View: View north of south and east elevations, Building 1 and south elevation of Building 6

MA_Fitchburg(Worcester)_Parkhill 2.tif

- Description of View: View North of south and west elevations of Building 4

MA_Fitchburg(Worcester)_Parkhill 3.tif

- Description of View: View West of north elevation of Building 5

MA_Fitchburg(Worcester)_Parkhill 4.tif

- Description of View: View North of Bridge over Nashua River

MA_Fitchburg(Worcester)_Parkhill 5.tif

- Description of View: View North of Fourth Floor Interior of Building 1

MA_Fitchburg(Worcester)_Parkhill 6.tif

- Description of View: View South of Second Floor Interior of Building 4

MA_Fitchburg(Worcester)_Parkhill 7.tif

- Description of View: View West of Second Floor Interior of Building 5

*Applies to all photographs

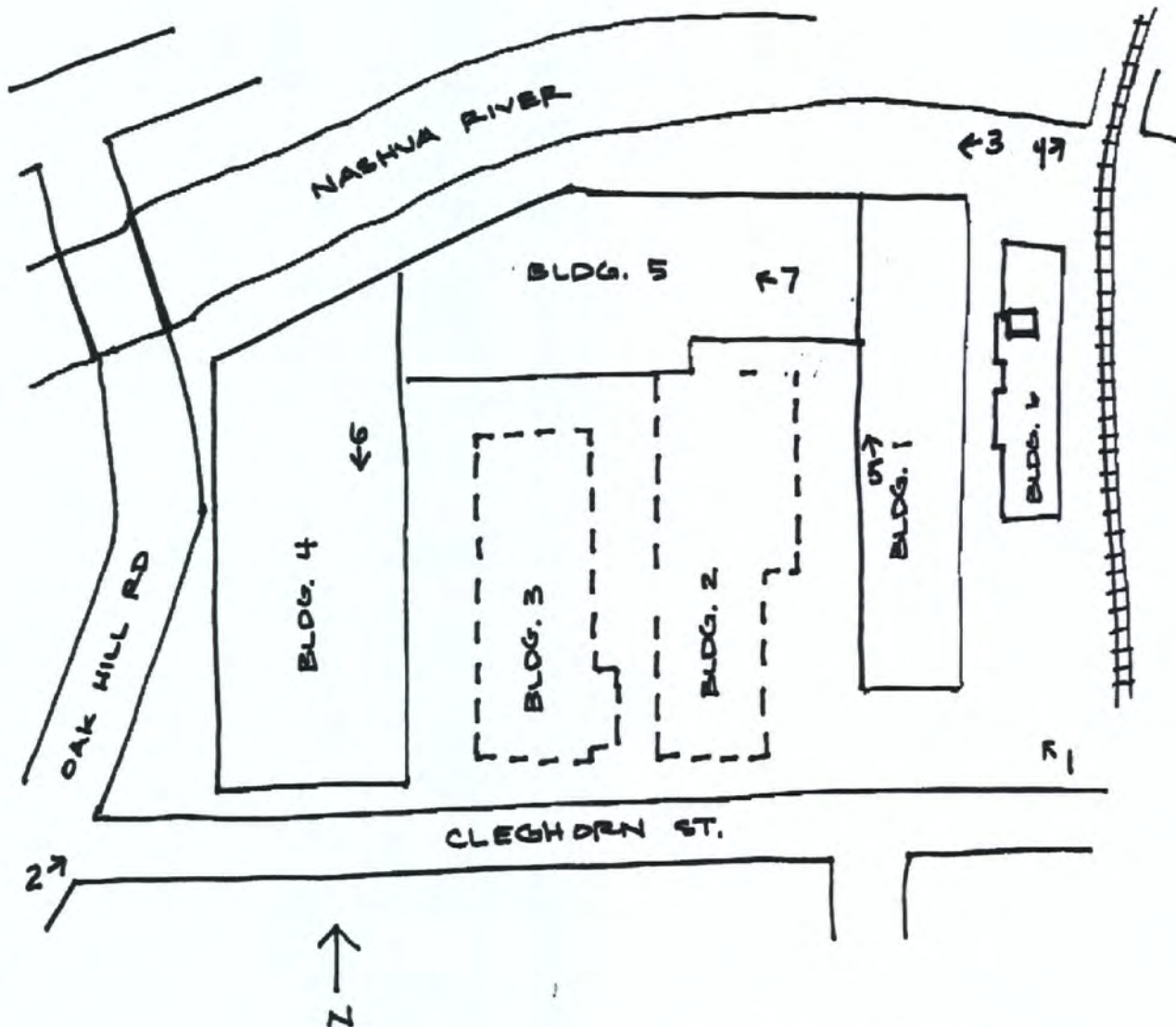
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Parkhill Manufacturing Co.
Fitchburg (Worcester), MA

Section number ____ Page ____

SKETCH MAP



NOT TO SCALE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Parkhill Manufacturing Co.
Fitchburg (Worcester), MA

Section number ____ Page ____

District Data Sheet

Parcel ID No.	Property Address	Building Name	Date	Construction	Architectural Style
50 27 1A	1 Oak Hill Road	Building 1	1885, 1915	Heavy timber frame	Industrial
50 27 1B	1 Oak Hill Road	Building 4	1909	Heavy timber frame	Industrial
50 27 1B	1 Oak Hill Road	Building 5	1915	Heavy timber frame	Industrial
50 27 1A	1 Oak Hill Road	Building 6	1885, 1887, ca.1960	Heavy timber frame	Industrial
50 27 1B	1 Oak Hill Road	Deck Plate Girder Bridge over Nashua River	ca. 1930	Steel Girder	n/a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Parkhill Mill
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 1/16/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/04/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/19/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/29/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000090

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2/20/2008 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Historically and architecturally significant textile manufacturing complex.

RECOM./CRITERIA

Accept A&C

REVIEWER

Patrick Andrus

DISCIPLINE

Historian

TELEPHONE

DATE

2/20/2008

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.



MA - Fitchburg (Worcester County) - Parkhill 1.tif

Parkhill Manufacturing Company

One Oak Hill Road, Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts

Tanya Dixon, Epsilon Associates

October 15, 2007

Original Image © Epsilon Associates, Maynard, MA

View north of south and east elevations, Building 1 and south elevation of Building 6



MA - Fitchburg (Worcester County) - Parkhill 2.tif

Parkhill Manufacturing Company

One Oak Hill Road, Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts

Taya Dixon, Epsilon Associates

October 15, 2007

Original Image © Epsilon Associates, Maynard, MA

View north of south and west elevations of Building 4



MA - Fitchburg (Worcester County) - Parkhill3.tif
Parkhill Manufacturing Company
One Oak Hill Road, Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts
Tara Duxon, Epsilon Associates
October 15, 2007
Original Image © Epsilon Associates, Maynard, MA
View west of north elevation of Building 5



MA - Fitchburg (Worcester County) - Parkhill 4.tif

Parkhill Manufacturing Company

One Oak Hill Road, Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts

Taya Dixon, Epsilon Associates

October 15, 2007

Original Image © Epsilon Associates, Maynard, MA

View north of bridge over Nashua River



MA_Fitchburg (Worcester County) - Parkhill 5.tif

Parkhill Manufacturing Company

One Oak Hill Road, Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts

Tanya Dixon, Epsilon Associates

October 15, 2007

Original Image © Epsilon Associates, Maynard, MA

View north of fourth floor interior of Building 1



MA_Fitchburg (Worcester County) - Parkhill 6.tif

Parkhill Manufacturing Company

One Oak Hill Road, Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts

Tanya Dixon, Epsilon Associates

October 15, 2007

Original Image © Epsilon Associates, Maynard, MA

View south of second floor interior of Building 4



MA-Fitchburg (Worcester County) - Parkhill 7.tif

Parkhill Manufacturing Company

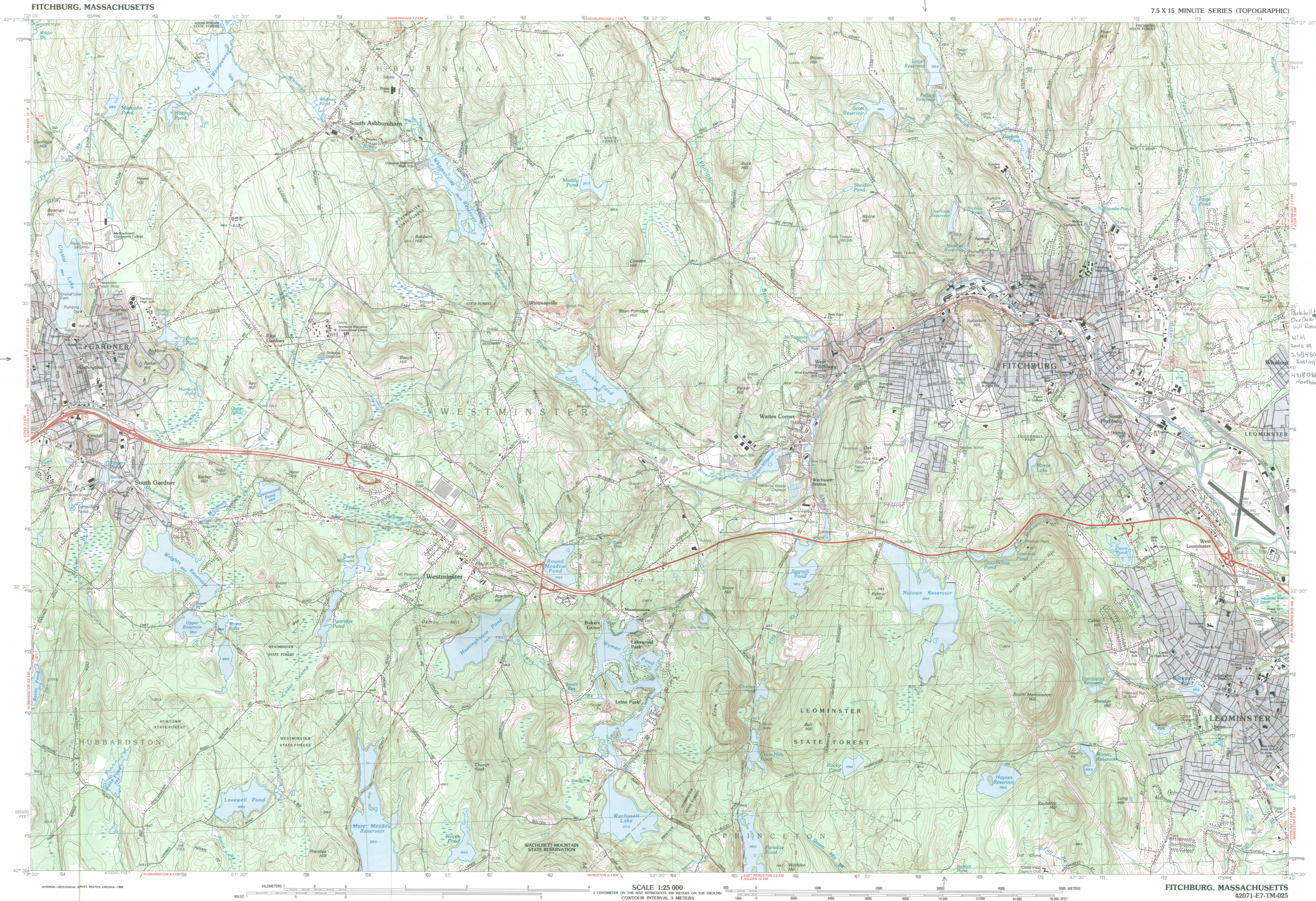
One Oak Hill Road, Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts

Tanya Dixon, Epsilon Associates

Original Image © Epsilon Associates, Maynard, MA

October 15, 2007

View west of second floor interior of Building 5



Fitchburg
MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1988

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 1968. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1988
Supersedes Fitchburg 1960 and Gardner 1970 1:25,000-scale maps
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19
Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 39 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTOUR 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		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	
1	3.2808		4	5		
2	6.5617		6	7	8	
3	9.8425					
4	13.1232					
5	16.4040					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (80° and 180° magnetic declination (MM) at center of map Diagram is approximate				
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048						

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 gage; narrow gage	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....
House; barn; church; school; large structure	.....
Boundary	.....
National, with monument	.....
State	.....
County, parish	.....
Civil township, precinct, census	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....
Land grant with monument; found section corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township, section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam, dam with lock	.....
Cemetery: grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mini-shed; prospect; ash or cove	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Swamp; marsh	.....
Submerged marsh; land subject to flooding; wetland	.....
Woodland; scattered trees	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 11, 2008

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
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:

Parkhill Manufacturing Co, Fitchburg (Worcester), 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: Taya Dixon, Epsilon Associates, consultant
One Oak Hill Road LLC
Anwelt Heritage Apartments LLC
Mayor Dan Mylott
Susan Roetzer, Fitchburg Historical Commission
Paula Caron, Planning Board