

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 Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys

other names/site number Saint Joseph's High School

2. Location

street & number 760 Merrimack Street n/a not for publication

city or town Lowell n/a vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01854

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act 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 December 30, 2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 2-24-10

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	0	building
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	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)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vacant

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Granite
walls BRICK
STONE: Granite
roof STONE: Slate
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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**Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys
Lowell (Middlesex), MA**

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Architectural Description

Completed in 1892 and designed in the Romanesque Revival style, the former Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys at 760 Merrimack Street in Lowell, Massachusetts (later known as Saint Joseph's High School), is a 4½-story building situated within the present-day "Acre" neighborhood of Lowell (one of the city's oldest immigrant neighborhoods). Constructed within "Little Canada," this section of "The Acre" was settled by French-Canadian immigrants and was ultimately partially destroyed by mid 20th-century urban renewal. The school is located at the western end of Merrimack Street, a major thoroughfare in Lowell that runs laterally through the southern portion of the city. Located approximately one half-mile north of the North Common (one of a number of public parks located in "The Acre"), the former Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys sits within a neighborhood of casually gridded streets that abut the serpentine curve of the nearby Merrimack River to the north. The former Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys building is situated on the south side of Merrimack Street, just south of the Merrimack River and the Northern Canal (1847) opposite several residential three-deckers. The former Saint Jean-Baptiste / Nuestra Señora del Carmen Parish Church (1889-1891, 1906), the former school's parish, is located nearby at the corner of Merrimack and Aiken Streets.

The former Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys covers nearly the entire site and the north elevation is set back approximately eight feet from the sidewalk along Merrimack Street. A 1929 parish hall is located to the west of the site, and a brick apartment building is situated to the east. The Colonial Revival-style parish hall, not part of this nomination, consists of a two-story, red-brick structure topped by a gable roof, and features a two-story, full-façade, projecting pavilion that contains a one-story pedimented entrance. A small loading dock between the nominated school building and the parish hall is considered a noncontributing element of the present nomination. (Photo #2) A public alley, known as Decatur Street, abuts the property to the south. The former school building consists of a large, rectangular, four-story, Romanesque Revival-style block, topped by a sloping hip roof with integrated cross gables, which form large central pediments along the roofline of each elevation of the building. The roofline of the building consists of red-brick arcaded corbelling, topped by a simple, copper cornice. Atop the slate roof is a large copper-and-wood cupola, ornamented with classical features, including copper-clad Doric pilasters, semielliptical arches with keystones, pediments, and balustrades.

The primary (north) elevation of the building is symmetrical in fenestration, featuring a Romanesque-style three-part, seven-bay façade of windows with alternating single and paired, aluminum 1/1, single-hung replacement sash flanking a central pair of single-hung aluminum sash, set within arched openings. (Photo #1) The first story of the building, along all elevations, is executed in massive rusticated-granite blocks with regularly spaced punched window openings, infilled with 1/1 replacement sash or concrete blocks. The first-floor central entrance is also executed in rusticated-granite blocks in an ashlar pattern with rectangular window openings. The entrance features a projecting, two-story, gabled pavilion with inset compound round arches.

Three small stone steps access the slightly recessed modern aluminum-and-glass entrance door with glazed transom within the pavilion. Atop the doorway, a Catholic Charities Food Pantry sign fills the tympanum of the compound round arches. The projecting pavilion roof features large slate roofing tiles and copper flashing. The upper stories (floors two through four) contain red-brick, round-arched window openings on the second and third floors set on granite sills. The fourth floor contains rectangular window openings set on granite sills. Red-brick pilasters extend up to the roofline from

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the granite pilasters at the east and west ends of the first floor. Two red-brick pilasters extend from each side of the central entrance to the central pediment above and corbel out above the third floor and at the roofline. Two small, rectangular window openings with 6/1 sash within the pediment are framed by brick triglyphs. The cornice and roofline flashing is executed in copper. All windows consist of single or paired 1/1, single-hung aluminum windows with round arch transoms infilled with aluminum panning.

The first floor of the east and west elevations consist of three-part rounded arches of rusticated-granite blocks set in an ashlar pattern with regularly-spaced, rectangular window openings, which have been infilled with one-over-one, aluminum sash or concrete block. The southernmost bay of the west elevation is executed in brick and features a rounded- arch red- brick and granite entranceway with a granite tympanum. This entrance opens to the secondary stair in the southwest corner of the building. Three granite steps provide access to a modern aluminum-and-glass entrance door system with a narrow glazed transom. A second entrance is also located on this elevation within the granite first-floor level and consists of a simple utilitarian, slightly recessed modern aluminum-and-glass entrance door.

First-floor granite pilasters, becoming brick on the second through fourth floors, divide these secondary facades into five bays set below an asymmetrically placed pediment. These elevations feature sets of windows with single and paired 1/1, single-hung, aluminum replacement sash set within trios of rounded-arch openings at the second and third floors and rectangular openings at the fourth floor. The north and south ends of the elevations contain a single monumental rounded arch or rectangular window opening, each with a single pair of 1/1, aluminum replacement sash and aluminum-clad transoms. Cast-stone capitals accentuate the brick piers within the window bays below the pediments on each elevation. Both pediments feature radiating rounded arches and tri-part window openings that have been infilled with plywood and Plexiglass. A corbelled brick cornice is capped in copper along the main roof and pedimented gable end on each elevation.

The rear (south) elevation of the building (photo #2) reflects a similar fenestration pattern as the north elevation on the second through fourth floors, featuring sets of round-arched windows openings containing alternating single and paired 1/1, aluminum replacement sash with aluminum-clad arched transoms flanking a central bay of single, monumental rounded arches and rectangular window openings also featuring pairs of 1/1, aluminum replacement sash. Granite and brick pilasters are located on the east and west ends of the elevation. The central bay is accentuated by two projecting brick chimney stacks that extend above the roofline of the building. The west chimney is a truncated version of the east , which features a corbelled top. The corbelled roofline is capped in copper.

Interior

On the interior, many of the original features remain intact, including the floor plan on the second through fourth floors consisting of a double-loaded central corridor with beadboard wainscoting and plaster walls flanked by classrooms on either side. In total, the building contains 18 former classroom spaces, of similar design and massing on the second through fourth floors. Interior classroom spaces are decorated with beadboard wainscoting and heavy wood window and door casings. (Photo #4) The majority of the original multi paneled doors have been replaced, and drop ceilings installed in multiple hallway and classroom locations. The first floor, situated partially below grade, houses the original high-ceiled cafeteria and gymnasium which are supported by tall cast-iron columns and feature beadboard wainscoting. The

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gymnasium basketball court, including the wooden floor, remains intact, and the cafeteria and kitchen area are still present. This level also includes the former administrative offices. The building includes a main stair at the northeast corner of the building which features runs of stairs and landings with a Classically inspired carved handrail and turned balusters and newel posts. (Photo #3) Accessed from a landing between the first and second floors, the stairs are enclosed in a stairhall with a landing at each level. Access to the first floor is through a pair of double-leaf, wood-panel and glazed doors with sidelights. The second and third floors are accessed from the stairhall through pairs of double-leaf, wood panel and glazed doorways set beneath a multilight glazed transom with each entryway set within an arch infilled with vertical beadboard. A large landing at the fourth floor provides access to a pair of modern double doors set beneath a five-pane fanlight. A secondary stair is located at the southwest corner of the building and features similar details.

Archaeological Description

While no pre-Contact period Native American sites have been identified on the Saint Joseph's school property, sites may exist. Five sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of many types of ancient sites. The school is located on a level riverine terrace less than 1,000 feet south of the Merrimack River. The man-made Northern Canal is also located less than 1,000 feet north of the school. Natural soils in the area were probably well drained prior to urban development of the area. Given the above information and known patterns of ancient Native American settlement along the Merrimack River drainage, a high potential originally existed for locating Native American resources on the nominated property. Historic development of the parcel, however, indicates the potential for recovering intact Native resources on the property is low. Impacts related to construction of the Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys and demolition of unidentified structures, possibly three-decker tenement buildings, on the previously developed parcel would have destroyed any pre-Contact Period Native American resources present on the small lot (less than one acre).

The potential for locating significant historic archaeological resources on the nominated property is also low. While the nomination states that the Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys was built in 1892 on previously developed land within the city of Lowell, the type of development is unknown. The presence of three-decker apartments around the school may indicate the potential for that type of housing on the property prior to 1892; however, construction of the school, which has a basement level and covers nearly the entire lot, suggests that any structures that may have predated construction of the school were destroyed.

(end)

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys

Name of Property

Middlesex, 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 #18,631

- ☐ 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)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1892-1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Patrick W. Ford

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Pollard Memorial Library, Lowell, MA

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Statement of Significance

The Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys at 760 Merrimack Street in Lowell (later known as St. Joseph's High School), constructed in 1892, meets Criterion A as a noteworthy example of a parochial educational facility established to serve the growing French-Canadian immigrant population of Lowell during the late 19th century, and Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a Romanesque Revival-style educational facility. As a religious property during its primary significance from its historical importance and architectural significance, the school also fulfills Criteria Consideration A. The school, with a period of significance of 1892-1959, is significant at the local level and retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The construction of the Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys was undertaken as an expansion of parochial educational facilities under the French-Canadian Roman Catholic parish of Saint Jean-Baptiste in "Little Canada," a section of The Acre neighborhood of Lowell. This Romanesque Revival-style building is one of the few remaining historic structures to survive the widespread urban renewal undertaken in The Acre in the 1950s and 1960s. The Romanesque Revival style was a popular style utilized during the second half of the 19th century in downtown Lowell. Although primarily seen in municipal architecture as represented by several examples listed in the National Register including Lowell City Hall (LHD, 1983; NRDIS, 1975), Central Fire Station-Engine Company #3 (LHD, 1983; NRDIS, 1978), and Middlesex County Courthouse (NRDIS, 1982), the style was also popular in religious/institutional architecture including, but not limited to, the Lee Street Second Unitarian Church (LHD, 1983; NRDIS, 1975), Saint Jean Baptiste Roman Catholic Church, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Saint Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Elementary School (NRIND, 2002), and the Lowell Jail – Keith Academy (LHD, 1983; NRDIS, 1982). In addition, several industrial and commercial buildings were also executed in the Romanesque Revival style, including the following extant examples: Simpson and Rowland Company Building (LHD, 1983; NRDIS, 1978), Pickering Knitting Company, Hood's Sarsaparilla Laboratory (LHD, 1983; NRDIS, 1982). Additional examples of this popular style are also located throughout the city.

A Brief History of Lowell, MA

Francis Cabot Lowell was the founder of the city of Lowell. A prominent local importer of English textiles, Lowell, together with his brother in law, Patrick Johnson, established the Boston Manufacturing Company in 1812, in Waltham, MA. Drawing from his lengthy experience in the mercantile trade, Lowell wanted to capitalize on the growing demand for textiles in the United States by investing in the textile industry. In the early 19th century, Lowell traveled to various European industrial cities including Manchester, England. While there, Lowell developed an understanding for the industry by touring textile mills and studying the machinery. He may also have visited the Scottish "improvements," or planned villages, established by prominent landowners that afforded tenants respectable living and working conditions, thus creating a healthy environment in which the community could prosper.

It was here, in the present-day city of Lowell, that the Boston Manufacturing Company (whose executives were known as The Boston Associates) created the country's first fully integrated textile mill, in which the entire textile process was undertaken from start to finish within a single facility. This process was dubbed the "Waltham-Lowell System" after the geographical locations of its origin and its inventor. The designs for the Waltham-Lowell System, including the plans for both the facility and its equipment, were modeled after the European factories that Lowell toured while abroad. Building on their success, Lowell and The Boston Associates set out to create a community, from the ground up, entirely developed around and devoted to industry. Despite Lowell's death in 1817, Nathan Appleton and Patrick Tracey Jackson, along with other prominent members of The Boston Associates, pursued Lowell's vision for a planned industrial community. The

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Boston Associates identified a large plot of land that was originally part of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. Ideally situated at the confluence of the Merrimack and Concord Rivers approximately 30 miles northwest of Boston, the area was even more suited to manufacturing due to the presence of an existing lock and canal system around the Pawtucket Falls, built for the transportation of lumber and goods, constructed and operated by the Proprietors of Locks and Canals.

By 1822, members of The Boston Associates had begun quietly but aggressively purchasing a majority of the land surrounding the Pawtucket Canal (1796) and the Merrimack River. The majority of the physical construction of the plan was overseen by a former officer of the British Army, Kirk Boott, who quickly assumed the role of planner, architect, and engineer for The Boston Associates. By 1825, The Boston Associates assumed control of and restructured the Proprietors of Locks and Canals to utilize the company as a management tool in the development of their real estate and water rights ventures. The Boston Associates dammed the Merrimack River and expanded the canal system in 1816. With the increase in power supply, mills were rapidly constructed in Lowell, including the Hamilton Mills (1826), Appleton Mills (1828), Lowell Mills (1829), Middlesex Mills (1831, no longer extant), Suffolk Mills (1832), Tremont Mills (1832, no longer extant), Lawrence Mills (1833), Boott Mills (1836), and Massachusetts Mills (1840). As a result of its rapid development, Lowell was established as a town of 2,500 residents in 1826, and as a city in 1836 with a population of nearly 20,000. By 1850, the City had 33,000 residents, second only to Boston as the largest city in the Commonwealth.

Lowell's Early Residents – "Mill Girls"

In the late 1820s and 1830s, most mills throughout New England employed entire families. In Lowell, an unconventional system of recruiting workers was instituted as another part of Lowell's formula for a new American industrial city. These mills employed mainly young, single women, primarily between the ages of 15 and 25, known as "mill girls," from rural communities throughout New England. Because entire families were not initially or actively recruited to work in Lowell's mills, The Boston Associates and other local mill owners employed the principles of the Scottish "improvements" through the construction of mill-owned, operated, and overseen boardinghouses. The boardinghouse system included long rows of housing constructed within walking distance to the mills. Originally constructed of wood, these older boardinghouses were soon replaced by brick structures. As young female workers without family in the city, the girls were required to live in the boardinghouses. By the mid-1830s, nearly three quarters of all females in the city lived in mill-owned boardinghouses.

The women, along with the other individuals hired to work in the mills of Lowell, worked fourteen-hour workdays. These workers were routinely required to stand for a majority of the day, windows were regularly nailed shut to maintain necessary humidity for the production of yarn, and the living conditions of the boardinghouses were cramped and poorly ventilated and maintained. Although the mill girls were able to leave their rural communities, their independence came at a heavy price and was brief. On average, a woman worked in the mills for three years, with many leaving due to the conditions, to marry, to migrate to the west, to find other employment, or to return to their families. Throughout the 19th century, the mill workers fought, through organized strikes, for better conditions and shorter work days (an action not taken by the Massachusetts legislature until 1874 when the ten-hour work day was instituted). By the mid-1840s, single women began departing the mill workforce in Lowell, forcing mill agents to recruit their laborers from elsewhere.

The Irish in The Acre

The mill girls were replaced by Irish immigrants who were willing to work for cheaper wages. Despite the fact that productivity had increased dramatically by 1860, many of Lowell's mill workers, and most especially its immigrant female workers, were earning less than the mill girls. Mill owners recruited the cheap Irish labor force, who ultimately

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changed the demographic of the city. The single women were replaced with a great number of families. Boardinghouses were continually reserved for locally-born residents, known as "Yankees" even though this group of workers was rapidly abandoning the city. Because lodging was hard to procure, and the Irish immigrants preferred to live with members of their own nationality due to language and cultural familiarity, new neighborhoods began to develop in the city. Irish Catholic neighborhoods were the earliest and most prevalent communities developing during that period, often consisting of nothing more than a makeshift collection of tents, known as "Paddy Camp Lands."

[W]ithin a few rods of the canals is a settlement, called by some, *New Dublin*, which occupies rather more than an acre of ground. It contains a population of not far from 500 Irish, who dwell in about 100 cabins, from 7 to 10 feet in height, built of slabs and rough boards...¹

The failure of mill owners to accommodate the Irish and subsequent groups of arriving immigrants in company-owned and operated boardinghouses set a precedent that permanently influenced and shaped community life in the city. Beginning with the Irish during the 1840s, immigrant groups settled in new neighborhoods removed from the city's mills, and this outside the control of the mill owners. This trend was not unique to the Irish, but occurred with each new wave of immigration to the city. The predominant Irish neighborhood in Lowell was known as The Acre. The Acre neighborhood is roughly bounded by Dutton Street to the east, the Northern Canal to the north, the Merrimack River and Wilder Street to the west, and Western Avenue to the south. Located across the western canal from most of the mills, The Acre originally consisted of, and earned its name from, the acre of land that was granted to Bishop Benedict Joseph Fenwick (the Second Bishop of Boston) for settlement of the Irish immigrants working on the early canal improvements. The Irish prided themselves on their Catholic faith and developed the neighborhood into a place that reflected their religious beliefs. They constructed the original wood-frame Saint Patrick's Catholic Church on Suffolk Street in the north-central portion of The Acre in 1831 (demolished 1853), and in 1852, the parishioners of Saint Patrick's established an academy for girls (demolished) directly adjacent to the church. In 1882, Saint Patrick's Church established a school for boys in the former Saint Mary's Methodist Church (demolished 1939-1940), located at 378 Suffolk Street, near Market Street in the central portion of The Acre. The school for boys was overseen by the Xaverian Brothers. By the 1890s, the Saint Patrick's Church property (constructed proximate to the original wood-frame church) included the girl's school, the boy's school, a rectory, a convent, the church, and a "Home for Working Girls." Most of these buildings were subsequently razed for church parking.

The Acre functioned as a self-sufficient neighborhood. By the last quarter of the 19th century, The Acre boasted a number of family-run businesses. The majority of the immigrants who lived in The Acre worked in the nearby mills, but their free time was primarily spent in The Acre. The neighborhood was a bustling hub of activity of locally owned establishments nestled throughout the neighborhood. Generally, businesses occupied the first floors of housing blocks, with residential living quarters for the family located above. Prominent family-owned and operated businesses in The Acre during the height of its Irish occupancy included O'Connell's Bar at the corner of Broadway and School Street, the Lyons Store at 23-25 Cross Street, Dunfey's Luncheonette at 353 Broadway, Kiernan Pharmacy at the corner of Broadway and School Street, and the James F. O'Connell Funeral Home at the intersection of Market and Worthen Streets. Most of these buildings were demolished or heavily altered during mid 20th-century urban renewal.

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¹ Dublin, Thomas. *Women At Work: A Transformation of Work and Community in Lowell, Massachusetts, 1826-1860*. Columbia University Press. New York, 1979, pg. 146.

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The French-Canadian Settlement of "Little Canada"

Following the Civil War, French-Canadians living in rural portions of Quebec were under enormous financial strain brought on by sharply declining agricultural production. Because industry in Canada was still in its infancy, many French-Canadians relocated to the booming industrial city of Lowell. Though mill agents and recruiters encouraged the initial waves of French-Canadian immigration, by the 1870s, the well-established French-Canadian community encouraged their own family members to relocate to Lowell for work. Between 1860 and 1890, nearly 600,000 French-Canadians relocated to New England, and by 1890, French-Canadian immigrants made up approximately 10% of the population of all New Englanders. In Lowell, the number of French-Canadian immigrants rose steadily throughout the second half of the 19th century, increasing from about 2,000 residents in 1870 to more than 14,000 in 1905. By this time, the French-Canadian immigrant population had surpassed the Irish and was the largest foreign-born group within Lowell. By the outbreak of World War I, French-Canadians accounted for approximately 20% of the city's population.

Like the Irish before them, the French-Canadians sought Lowell as a safe haven from the financial, agricultural, and economic hardships at home. This group of immigrants made the decision to migrate south, not necessarily to seek out a better or higher standard of living, but rather, simply, to avoid falling to a lower one. As the French-Canadians settled in Lowell, they, like the Irish, moved to The Acre. Though located in the same neighborhood, the French-Canadians remained geographically isolated from the Irish by creating their own community, known as "Little Canada," which was located within the northernmost portion of The Acre, sandwiched between the predominantly Irish neighborhood directly to the south and the sweeping bend of the Merrimack River to the north. Much like the nearby Irish immigrant neighborhood, Little Canada was able to function as a nearly independent community for the French-Canadian population of Lowell. Over the next century, the established immigrant neighborhoods of The Acre and Little Canada began to be settled by newly arrived immigrant groups, primarily from Southeast Asia and Puerto Rico. In the 1960s, federally funded, large-scale urban renewal housing projects swept through these neighborhoods, which were seen as cramped, dense, poverty-stricken areas. In Lowell, as was the case in many cities, the urban renewal program destroyed a number of the city's finest mill buildings, as well as entire culturally connected neighborhoods, such as Little Canada. Today, Little Canada remains a discontinuous, remnant neighborhood, that consists mainly of large mid to late 20th-century housing complexes and vacant lots. Though nearly all of Little Canada's buildings have been lost, there are a number of surviving structures that represent its founding French-Canadian community including substantial masonry structures associated with the Catholic Church constructed in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

French-Canadian Catholics in Lowell

The establishment of the Roman Catholic faith in Lowell began with the Irish. Upon their arrival, Irish Catholics faced persecution not only because of their Irish descent, but for their religious affiliation, which was seen as contrary to the majority of the Protestant "Yankees" in Lowell. Early Irish immigrants constructed the city's first Roman Catholic Church, the wood-frame Saint Patrick's Catholic Church, in 1831. It was replaced in 1853 by the present-day stone church on the same site, at 284 Suffolk Street (NRDIS, 1978; NRIND, 1985). During the construction of the original Saint Patrick's Church, "Yankee" workers in the city attacked the construction site in protest of the Irish Catholics' presence in the city. The attackers, in turn, were met by a mob of stone-throwing Irish. Over the years, tensions over religion remained heightened, and in the 1850s, "Yankee" mobs again attacked Saint Patrick's Church, this time in protest of the construction of Catholic schools in the city, which they considered un-American. These mobs were again greeted by the stone-throwing members of the Irish community. Local newspapers condemned the acts of violence and bigotry, but the prejudice and segregation continued.

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During this period of ethnic intolerance, a leader of the Irish immigrant community was Father John O'Brien, the pastor of Saint Patrick's Church. As a strong and deeply committed voice within the Irish community, Father O'Brien understood the hardship of his parishioners. He also understood the value of education, and its utility as an agent for change. Thus, he began the pursuit of instituting parochial educational facilities in Lowell. Three Catholic school programs, serving boys and girls, existed within the parish (the exact locations of these facilities are unknown), each funded, in part, by the town of Lowell. The appropriation of funds for schools affiliated with religious institutions was a common practice in the first half of the 19th century with the provisos that the school committee examine and appoint all teachers, regulate the textbooks and studies, and inspect and supervise the parish schools in the same manner it oversaw the town's school. Under this system, the parish owned the school facilities, but the teachers were paid by the school committee. Under this plan, the number of students, both boys and girls, exploded from a few hundred in 1835 to more than 3,800 in 1845.

Despite the popularity of this system, which, in addition to educating children, served as an early form of day-care for parents working in Lowell's mills, the system failed when St. Patrick's parish was unable to find enough qualified lay Catholic teachers that met the town's requirements to work within its system. To address this problem, Father O'Brien invited the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur to come to Lowell in 1852 to serve in the parochial school system. The inclusion of nuns into the school system was objectionable to the town and the system of public funding for Lowell's Catholic schools was ended. The Sisters served the young girls of Lowell, as they were prohibited by the rules for their Order from teaching boys. Though the original school building, known as the Academy, is no longer extant, the school still exists and remains under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The present school, known as the Saint Patrick's Parish School, is currently a co-educational facility for children in pre-kindergarten to eighth grade and is located at 311 Adams Street, directly across the street from the Academy's original location. With the advantages of education, the young Irish immigrants were afforded an opportunity to earn a better living as educated and skilled workers. Because most children over the age of twelve worked in the mills to help support their families, educational institutions during this time catered primarily to the younger children.

As the Irish immigrant community reached its peak within the city, the French-Canadian immigrant community began to settle in Lowell. Because the French-Canadians, like the Irish, were of Catholic descent, places of worship, considered unwelcome by many Protestants in the city, were established to service the spiritual needs of the French-Canadian community. For a time, French-Canadians attended Catholic mass at Saint Patrick's Church, but desired mass to be delivered in French. In 1867, Bishop John J. Williams of Boston requested that Canadian Oblates from the Montreal parish come to Lowell to serve the spiritual needs of the French-Canadian immigrants in the city. At that time, Lowell's population consisted of 40,000 to 50,000 residents; 16,000 of these residents were of the Catholic faith, including nearly 3,000 French-Canadians. The Irish Catholics had two churches in operation in the city, which included Saint Patrick's Church on Suffolk Street and Saint Peter's Church on Gorham Street (NRDIS, 1982; constructed 1843, demolished 1996). The Canadian Oblates, upon acceptance of the bishop's request, sent Father Andre-Marie Garin of the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate to Lowell to found a Franco-American church in Lowell to serve the growing French-Canadian Catholic population.

Born in France, in 1822, Father Garin came to Lowell in 1868 and would serve as the French-Canadian Catholics' religious leader until his death in 1895. Upon his arrival, Garin immediately purchased the recently abandoned Lee Street Second Unitarian Church, constructed in 1850 (extant NRDIS: 1975, NRDIS: 1978) in the eastern portion of The Acre, within a few blocks of Little Canada, for \$11,500, to be paid over a five-year period. It was the first Franco-American

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

**Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys
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parish in the Archdiocese of Boston. The first mass in the newly acquired church was celebrated on Sunday May 3, 1868.

The day marked the feast of the Solemnity of Saint Joseph, and Saint Joseph was immediately declared the church's patron saint. On June 26, 1868, the Oblates were officially established in the Archdiocese of Boston. By 1872, Saint Joseph's Church had roughly 2,400 parishioners and served as both the religious and social center for the French-Canadian community, most of whom had settled approximately ten blocks away, in Little Canada. As the French-Canadian community grew, Saint Joseph's Church was no longer sufficient to hold mass for the expanding French-Canadian population. [To this day, Saint Joseph's Church (renamed Saint Joseph the Worker Shrine in 1956 under the encouragement of Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston) remains a religious edifice, serving the Catholic community of Lowell.] To meet the community's needs, the Archdiocese decided to erect a prominent and monumental church within "Little Canada." The location for the new church was positioned along the major thoroughfare of the neighborhood, at the corner of Merrimack and Aiken Streets in the northern portion of The Acre. Construction on the new structure commenced in 1889, and Saint Jean-Baptiste Church, which became the centerpiece of the French-Canadian Catholic community in Lowell, was completed in 1891. Over the next century, due to significant changes in demographic and the efforts of urban renewal in the city, Saint Jean-Baptiste Church eventually became too large for the rapidly diminishing Franco-American population that was moving to the suburbs. In 1993, the parish of Saint Jean-Baptiste was dissolved, and the Nuestra Señora del Carmen parish was formed. The church was still the responsibility of the Oblate Fathers, but focused primarily on the spiritual needs of the rapidly expanding Hispanic population of Lowell until it closed in 2004.

Saint Joseph's School

Much like his Irish counterpart in The Acre, Father Garin understood the vital importance of education and its association with his parishioners' success in the workforce. After completion of the Saint Jean-Baptiste Church, Garin's attentions focused on the education of the youngest of the French-Canadian immigrants in the city. Concurrent with their desire for French-speaking masses, the French-Canadian parishioners also desired French-speaking Catholic schools (described in greater detail in the 2002 National Register nomination for the Saint Joseph's School and Convent). By 1876, Father Garin instituted night classes for working children within the French-Canadian community, presumably held in Saint Joseph's Church. Over 800 young boys and girls attended these initial night classes, and by 1883, the Archdiocese established its first French-speaking school in Lowell.

Located on Moody Street, Saint Joseph's School (NRDIS, 2002), named after the original Franco-American church in the city, provided a Catholic education to children and preserved the cultural traditions of the French-Canadian community. The school was placed under the direction of the Grey Nuns of the Cross, also known as the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa. The school served children up to age twelve, as most children over that age were working in the mills. In its first year, Saint Joseph's School enrolled 490 boys and 300 girls. By 1887, enrollment rose to more than 1,300 students. With extremely limited space, additional classrooms were needed. That same year, Father Garin purchased a private residence at 510 Moody Street to alleviate the overflow of students at Saint Joseph's School. Known as "the Little White School" (demolished), it accepted approximately 100 boys between the ages of seven and ten. Even with the addition of this second school building, the number of students increased, forcing Father Garin to procure additional space to serve the community.

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys

During this expansion period of the Franco-American schools, members of the Lowell School Committee inspected Father Garin's two schools on Moody Street and were very impressed. According to the Committee, the facilities

(continued)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

Section number 8 Page 7

provided to the French-Canadian children were of the highest quality; so high, in fact, that the Lowell School Committee did not believe that the public school facilities could ever surpass them. Although the two French-Canadian schools received exemplary reviews from the committee in their co-educational format, the Boston Archdiocese was implementing a new single-sex curriculum throughout the Archdiocese.

In 1892, the Boston Archdiocese established Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys at 760 Merrimack Street to accommodate both the rapid expansion of the French-Canadian community in Lowell and to implement a single-sex educational system. The Irish underwent the same measures in their own educational system, establishing a school for girls in 1852 and a school for boys in 1882. Boys from the original Saint Joseph's School on Moody Street were transferred to the newly constructed school on Merrimack Street.

According to the Department of Public Safety card file at the State Archives, the architect for "Saint Joseph's College on Merrimack Street" was Patrick W. Ford, who filed plans on November 16, 1891. Patrick W. Ford was a well-known church architect who was born in Cork, Ireland. He came to America in the 1860s, first settling in Worcester. By 1872, he had an office in Boston, and in 1896 he built his own house in Jamaica Plain (48 Peter Parley Road), where he lived until at least 1914. He completed numerous commissions across the state for the Roman Catholic Church, including Saint John Baptiste Roman Catholic Church in Lowell (1888), Saint Augustine Roman Catholic Church in Andover (1895), Saint Brendan's Roman Catholic Church in Bellingham (1895), Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church in Boston (1893), Gate of Heaven Roman Catholic Church in Boston (1896), Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church in Cambridge (1874), and many more.

Built in the heart of the French-Canadian parish of Lowell, Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys was extremely successful in its earliest years, with enrollment soaring to approximately 1,100 pupils by 1900. The operation of the school was under the direction of the Marist Brothers, a renowned group of Catholic teaching brothers dedicated to the education of young people throughout the United States and Canada. The Marist Brothers arrived in Lowell from Canada in 1892, at the request of Father Garin and the Archdiocese of Boston, in order to run the boys' school on Merrimack Street. Though the school originally provided education only for those youngsters up to the age of twelve, by 1907, Brother Priscillianus, director of the school, introduced high school-level courses equivalent to the ninth grade into the curriculum. He modeled his high school curriculum after those established in the province of Quebec and instituted supplementary business training for his pupils. In 1910, the high school courses were discontinued due to financial constraints on the parish. A decade later, the high school curriculum resumed at Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys, and by 1928, a second year (equivalent to the tenth grade) course load was established with 32 students enrolled for the classes. By this time, the high school curriculum was also supplemented with typing, bookkeeping, and physics courses. Because Saint Joseph's only included courses up to the sophomore year, junior- and senior-year students were required to transfer from Saint Joseph's to the city-run Lowell High School to finish their course of study. During the same year, the Archdiocese constructed the Parish Hall adjacent to the school following a devastating fire in the basement of the nearby Saint Jean-Baptiste Church that destroyed the original Parish Hall space. Due to the financial panic following 1929, Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys was again forced close but reopened four years later.

In 1928, simultaneous to the establishment of the boys' sophomore-level course of study at Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys, the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa established the Saint Joseph's High School for Girls. The girl's high school, which was independent from the Marist Brothers' operation on Merrimack Street, was formed in a single classroom of the fourth floor of the girl's elementary school (Saint Joseph's School) on Moody Street. The next

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

**Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys
Lowell (Middlesex), MA**

Section number 8 Page 8

year, the girl's high school relocated to a two-story building on Pawtucket Street, only to relocate to the elementary school after the financial fallout of 1929. By 1937, the rapidly expanding enrollment of the girl's high school relocated to the Marist Brothers' Residence at the corner of Pawtucket and Moody Streets.

Until 1966, the Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys served the sons of the Franco-American Catholic community of the city, and its daughters were served by the Saint Joseph's School for Girls. Both schools educated the community's young people and instituted Catholic ideals into their everyday lives. They continued to be independently run until 1966, when the girls' school was again faced with a relocation dilemma due to the impending Northern Canal Development project, one of the many urban renewal efforts undertaken in the city during the 1960s. The impending urban renewal project served as the catalyst to combine the boy's and girl's high schools into a single co-educational facility, within the former Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys building.

After the schools combined, the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa took over the direction of the entire high school, which continued its association with the Franco-American population of Lowell until 1975. In that year, it was determined that the Franco-American Catholic Church, and, more specifically, the church of Saint Jean-Baptiste, would no longer be able to financially support the school. Thus, the school became known as Saint Joseph's Regional High School. It remained parochial, but was unaffiliated with a specific parish or cultural community.

At the end of the 1980s, the school, as part of a directive from the Archdiocese of Boston, became part of the Lowell Catholic High School system. Established in 1989, the Greater Lowell Catholic High School was founded as a result of the closing of Keith Catholic High School and the merger of Saint Joseph's High School and Saint Louis Academy. The newly created high school included the amalgamation of five once independently run schools in Lowell including Saint Patrick High School, begun in 1831 as part of the Irish Catholic educational system; Keith Academy, established in 1926 and financed by the local theater magnet, B.F. Keith; Keith Hall/Keith Catholic High School, the sister school of Keith Academy and funded by the same donor; Saint Louis Academy; and Saint Joseph's High School.

The merger and creation of Lowell Catholic High School was employed over a three-year period, and the first years saw the high school operate from two campuses divided by the Merrimack River. These two branches were Saint Joseph's High School on Merrimack Street, and Saint Louis Hall on Boisvert Street. During this period, the Keith Hall/Keith Catholic building underwent major renovations. In 1991, the new Lowell Catholic High School completed the final phase of the merger, combining the two branches into one by moving into the newly renovated Keith Hall/Keith Catholic building. Originally built as an orphanage in 1912, the school, now known as Lowell Catholic High School, had a physical capacity of 300 students within a single building. Today, the Lowell Catholic High School consists of a three building campus; the Keith Gymnasium, the McNamara Academic Building, and the Main Building. The new campus can now accommodate over 400 students, and is the only Catholic high school in the city of Lowell. It will celebrate its 20th anniversary in 2009.

The Saint Joseph's High School building, formerly known as Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys, at 760 Merrimack Street was closed in the 1990s and was briefly utilized by Catholic Charities as a local food pantry. The building was sold in 2007 to the Coalition for a Better Acre, a non-profit community development corporation that plans to convert the building into 22 units of affordable housing utilizing state and federal historic tax credits and low-income tax credits. As part of the rehabilitation, the adjoining, noncontributing loading dock structure is to be removed.

(end)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

"Our Story: 175 Years of Service". St. Patrick Parish, Lowell, MA.

<<http://74.125.47.132/search?q=cache:P0Ojo0RwkskJ:www.stpatricklowell.org/bulletin/ourstory.doc+St.+Patrick%27s+School+for+Boys,+lowell&cd=6&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us&client=firefox-a>>

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(end)

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property less than 1 acre**UTM References See continuation sheet.**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 309732.119 4724451.545
Zone Easting Northing2. 4.
Zone Easting Northing3.
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 Sheets**Boundary Justification**

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

See Continuation Sheets**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Kate Myer and Maureen Cavanaugh, Epsilon Assocs., with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHCorganization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December 2009street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470city 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 Coalition for a Better Acrestreet & number 517 Moody Street telephone (978) 452-7523city or town Lowell state MA zip code 01854**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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

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Continuation Sheet

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the former Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys at 760 Merrimack Street is that delineated on the City of Lowell's Assessor Map # 137. The loading dock between 760 Merrimack Street and the adjacent building appears to straddle the property line, but is part of the present nomination

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire lot historically associated with the Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys. The property was originally purchased by the Archdiocese of Boston, at Father Andre-Marie Garin's request, to construct the Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

Section number Photos Page

Photographs

MA_Lowell(Middlesex County)_Saint Joseph's College1.tif

- Name: Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys*
- Location: 760 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Middlesex County, Massachusetts*
- Photographer: Brian Graves, Epsilon Associates*
- Date: September 2009*
- Location of Negative: Original Digital Image at Epsilon Associates, Maynard, MA*
- Description of View: View southwest of north (primary) and east elevations

MA_Lowell(Middlesex County)_Saint Joseph's College2.tif

- Description of View: View northeast of south elevation

MA_Lowell(Middlesex County)_Saint Joseph's College3.tif

- Description of View: Interior, view of main stairway to third floor

MA_Lowell(Middlesex County)_Saint Joseph's College4.tif

- Description of View: Interior, view of former classroom

*Applies to all photographs

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

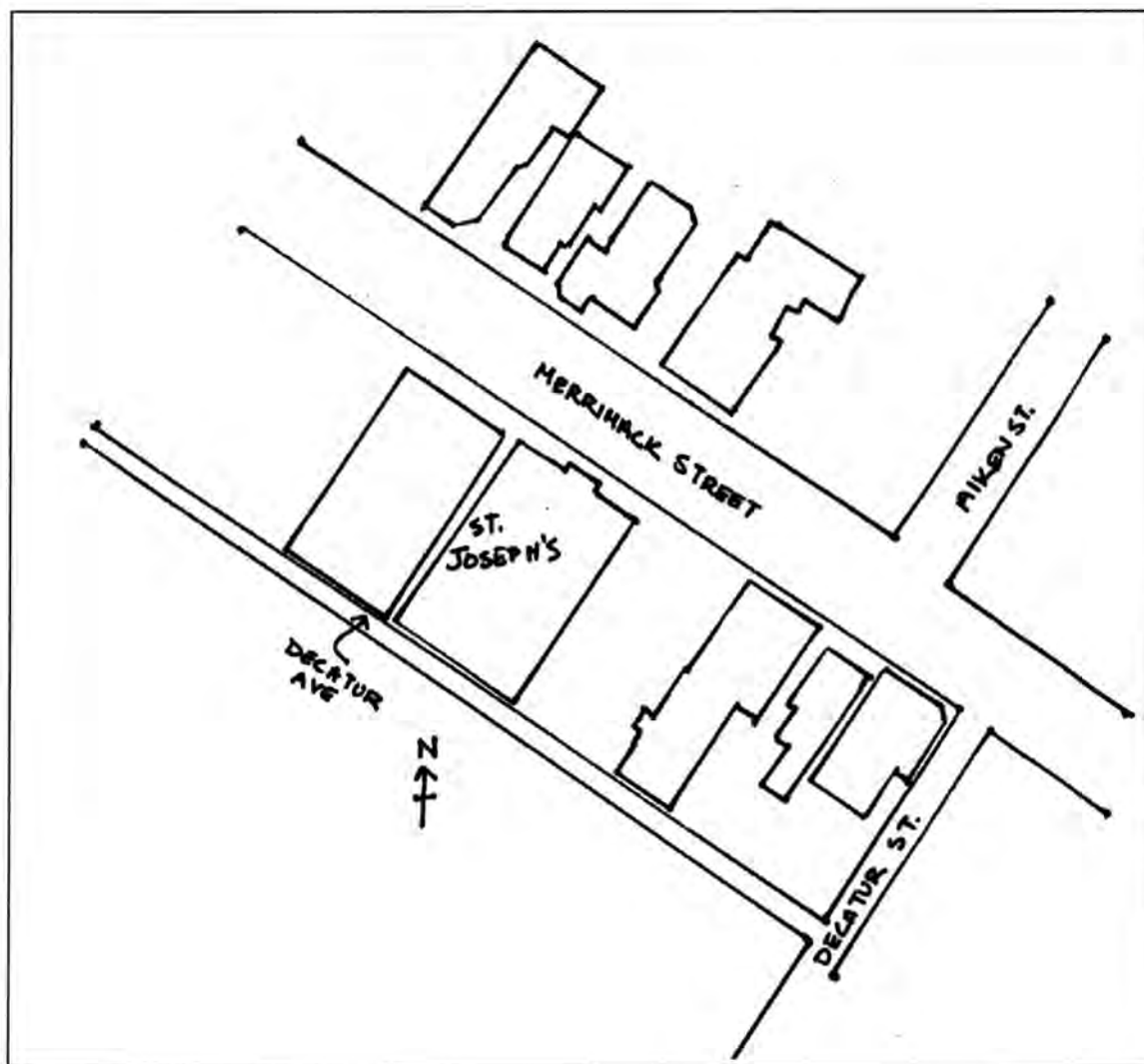
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

Section number

Page

Sketch Map



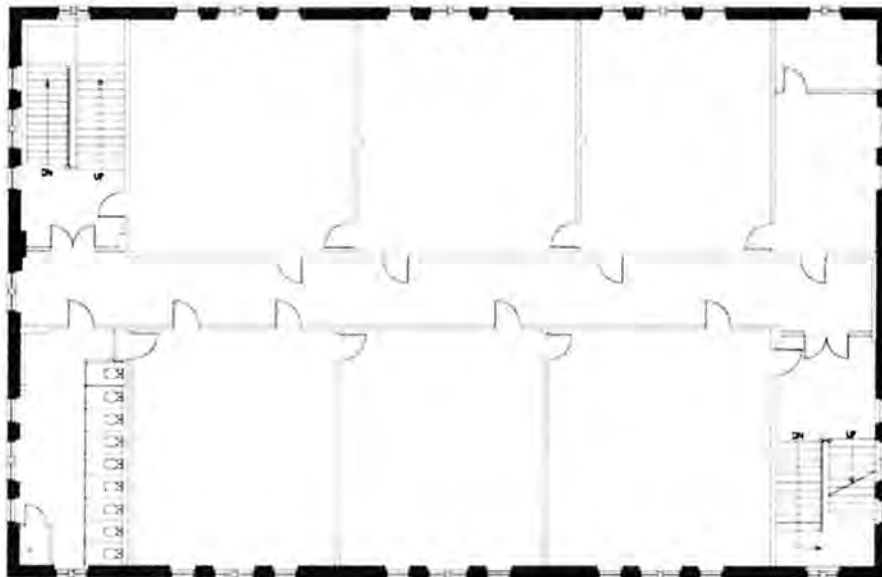
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys
Lowell (Middlesex), MA

Section number

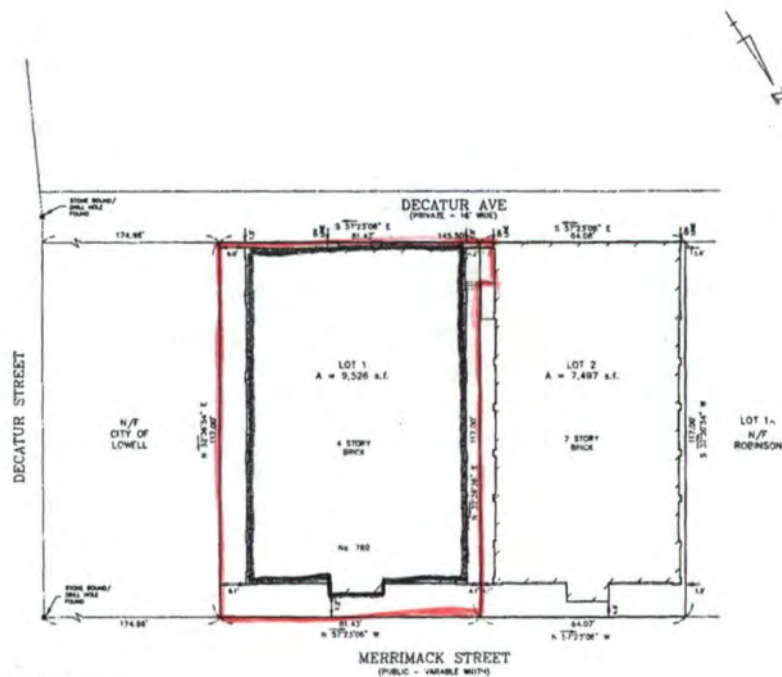
Page



Typical Floor Plan



COMPILED BY:
ANGLO B. VENEZIAND & ASSOCIATES
15 HALL STREET, MEDFORD, MA 02155
DATE: OCTOBER 29, 1996



FOR REGISTRY USE ONLY

RECEIVED AND ENTERED
IN THE REGISTER OF DEEDS
PL. N. 208, 11.11.5
DATE: Nov. 17, 1996
BY: [Signature]

OWNER OF RECORD: ROMAN CATHOLIC
ARCHBISHOP OF BOSTON

TITLE REF: BK. 1053 PG. 389
CER. No. 17629

ENDORSEMENT OF THIS PLAN DOES NOT INDICATE
COMPLIANCE WITH THE ZONING ORDINANCE OF
THE CITY OF LOWELL.

APPROVAL UNDER THE SUBDIVISION
CONTROL LAW NOT REQUIRED

LOWELL PLANNING BOARD

[Signature] 11/2/96
[Signature] 11/2/96 City Engineer

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED IN
CONFORMITY WITH THE RULE AND REGULATIONS OF THE
REGISTERS OF DEEDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[Signature] 11/2/96
ANGLO B. VENEZIAND - P.E. & P.L.S. DATE:

SUBDIVISION PLAN OF LAND LOCATED IN LOWELL, MASS. (MIDDLESEX COUNTY)

PREPARED BY:

MEDFORD ENGINEERING & SURVEY
15 HALL ST. MEDFORD, MA. 02155
ANGLO B. VENEZIAND-P.E. & P.L.S.
(617)396-4466 FAX#: 396-8052



FIELD	DESIGN	DRAW	CALC.	CHECK	FILE NO.
J.F.	-	M.L.	M.L.	J.F.K.	12159

DATE: OCTOBER 29, 1996

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 1/15/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/03/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/18/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/01/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000041

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2-24-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

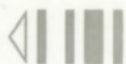
REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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





MA-Lowell (Middlesex County)- St Joseph 1.tif



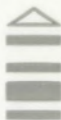


MA-Lowell (Middlesex County)-St Joseph 2.tif





MA-Lowell (Middlesex County)-St Joseph 3.tif



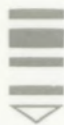
HP Premium Plus

HP Premium Plus



HP Premium Plus

HP Premium Plus





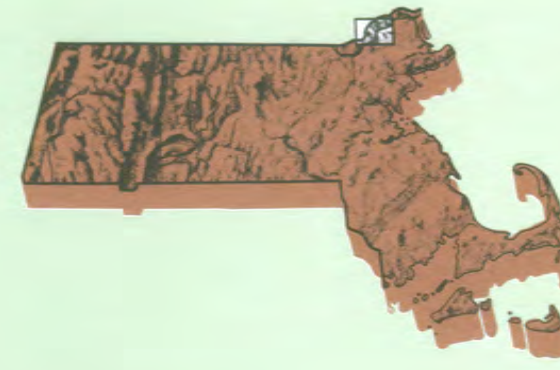
MA-Lowell (Middlesex County)-St Joseph 4.tif

LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS-NEW HAMPSHIRE

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Lowell
MASSACHUSETTS-
NEW HAMPSHIRE
1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



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 photograph taken 1981. Field checked 1983. Map edited 1987
This area also covered by 7.5-minute 1:24,000-scale maps:
Nashua South 1965 and Lowell 1966

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19

Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system
mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system

1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 40 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST FOOT

OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

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

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5616
3	9.8424
4	13.1232
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
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 (MN) and 1987 magnetic declination (GN) at center of map
Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

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

ISBN 0-607-23461-1



9 780607 234619

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road, trail
Rural area marker, Interstate: U.S., State
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
Bridge; drawbridge
Footbridge; overpass; underpass
Built-up area: urban; suburban; low-density building shown
House; home; church; school; large structure
Boundary
National, with monument
State
County; parish
Civil township, precinct, district
Incorporated city, village, town
National or State reservation, small park
Land given with money; National or State reserve
U.S. public lands survey: range, location, section
Range, township; section line; location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam high lock
Cemetery; grave
Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Structure: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate
Personal lake and stream
Ripids, large and small; falls, large and small
Swamp; marsh
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
Woodland; scattered trees
Scrub; mangrove
Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request.

1987



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

December 30, 2009

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:

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College for Boys, 760 Merrimack Street, Lowell
(Middlesex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property in the Certified Local Government community of Lowell were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Stephen Stowell, Lowell CLG Coordinator
Jeff Fugate, Coalition for a Better Acre
Edward Caulfield, Mayor, City of Lowell
Adam Baacke, Lowell Planning and Development
Maureen Cavanaugh, Kate Myer, Epsilon Associates