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PH 0686174

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 12 1978
DATE ENTERED JAN 16 1979

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Merrimack - Middle Streets Historic District

AND/OR COMMON same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Merrimack, Middle, Prescott, Central Streets
Prescott, Middle, and

CITY, TOWN Lowell
VICINITY OF 5
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Massachusetts CODE 025 COUNTY Middlesex CODE 017

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME multiple (see attached list)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, MIDDLESEX COUNTY SUPERIOR COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER Goreham Street

CITY, TOWN Lowell STATE Massachusetts

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth

DATE 1978
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Massachusetts Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN Boston STATE Massachusetts 02108

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Merrimack Street is the heart of Lowell's central business district, located in the center of the city, running nearly east and west. The east end of the street, together with the adjacent sections of Middle, Central, and Prescott streets, comprise the proposed district.

The character of the district is established by the mid- to late-19th century brick commercial buildings that dominate it, but the area is enhanced by several stone, concrete, and lighter-toned brick buildings from the first quarter of the 20th century. The buildings range in date from 1833 to 1963; in style from Late Federal to formalist modern; in quality from outstanding to poor. In general, the district's most significant buildings were built in the 1870s and 1880s.

Merrimack street projects a lively diversity in the appearance of its structures. Although most are four or five stories tall, there is one "skyscraper" office building near the east end, and cornice heights rise and fall independently along the street. Each building stands distinct from its neighbors, creating stylistic contrast rather than harmony, but repeated details like the curved corners of the Nesmith Block (75-83 Merrimack Street) and the Howe Building (11 East Merrimack Street) give a sense of cohesion to the street.

There are few disfiguring intrusions within the district: these include the Cherry and Webb store with its unscaled, blank metal-plated facade on the northwest corner of John Street; and the Executive Building (100 Merrimack Street), its facade articulated into vertical strips in contrasting tones of pink. On Middle Street, the vacant Moller's store is an overscaled tan brick structure, on Central Street poor rehabilitations have spoiled the appearances of four small buildings. The vista north toward the district, from a point just south of the V where Central and Prescott streets diverge, is overwhelmed by the new Townhouse Apartments and the billboard-like sidewall of the modern Central Savings Bank.

The east end of Merrimack Street is visually anchored by the Fairburn Building (10-14 East Merrimack Street), and the Howe Building (11 East Merrimack Street). The Fairburn Building, a four story brick block, was built in 1880. Shallow breaks in its facade plane articulate the building into rhythmic bays, while window treatments vary from floor to floor. Although the building's vocabulary is Late Victorian commercial, there are some Romanesque Revival characteristics, notably the fourth floor's round-arched window openings connected by a beltcourse at impost level. A low parapet conceals the roof above a narrow corbeled brick cornice. Except for the entry bay on East Merrimack Street, the ground floor storefronts have been altered.

The Howe Building, directly across East Merrimack Street, was built in 1892. Its design is attributed to the Lowell architectural firm of Merrill & Cutler, while its builders were almost certainly its first owners, John F. and Henry C. Howe, who had previously done an extensive business as contractor-builders. The Howe Building,

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wrapped around its corner lot in a smooth curve, is one of the street's more sophisticated designs. The effect it creates, with its straight cornice line, continuous gray stone beltcourses and windows grouped beneath lengthy lintels, is streamlined. Where a bulging bay window is used (Prescott Street front), the bay is depressed into the wall surface instead of projecting beyond it in the Victorian manner. In general, the building is a sleek, polished design, changed only by the late veneer applied at the corner which may only conceal the original wall beneath.

A small, single-story double store at 25 Merrimack Street has two appealing enameled facades, Art Deco-inspired, installed around 1930.

Next to these, the monumental Hildreth Building (#7) (35 Merrimack Street) is one of the district's outstanding structure. This five-story double block has some similarities to the Fairburn Building. Completed in 1884, it is a larger, more richly trimmed structure whose Late Victorian commercial style is enlivened by a pair of extended, two-story oriels above the entries, and a triple, metal-enframed window at second story level at the east end. The Hildreth Building was designed by the Boston firm Van Brunt and Howe successors of the firm Ware and Van Brunt.

The Wyman Exchange (#21) (60-70 Merrimack Street), at the southwest corner of Central Street, was built in 1878 to replace an 1831 structure on the same site. Its facade is of deep red pressed brick, with contrasting stone trim. The building's Venetian Gothic style is not repeated on the street.

The curve-cornered Nesmith Building (#4) (75-83 Merrimack Street), built in 1833, gracefully turns the corner of John Street, in an early example of the corner treatment used in many Victorian period Lowell buildings. The building has Federal detailing including a dentilled cornice, and narrow windows, but its running bond brick walls, rectangular granite lintels and trabeated (original) storefront arrangement bespeak Greek Revival influence. A photograph taken ca. 1868 shows the Nesmith Building unpainted, with double- and tripartite-hung window sash; the cornice above the second floor on Merrimack is an alteration made around 1900.

The 1870 Robbins Building (#18) (104-112 Merrimack Street) is notable for the survival of a handsome Late Victorian store front.

At 128 Merrimack Street, the Masonic Temple, (#16) built in 1871-72 for Hocum Hosford, is another of the district's significant structures. The granite-faced Second Empire building had a tall, domered mansard roof and a slender-piered cast iron storefront on the ground floor. The arched center window at third floor level, with

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its carved stone draped curtain is an unusual detail. The second floor was originally occupied by the City Library, while the Masonic Hall was on the third floor, and a banqueting room occupied the story under the mansard.

The narrow Renaissance Revival Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Company Building (# 14) at 160 Merrimack Street was first occupied by the bank in 1894. It has a distinguished two-story metal and glass store front arrangement that may date from around 1923, when the bank ceased operations and the building was adapted for another use.

At the southwest corner of Palmer street stands the Albion Building (#13). Originally built in 1879, the corner element with its great Romanesque Revival arched openings appears to have been rebuilt between 1887 and 1890, when Palmer Street was opened connecting Merrimack and Middle streets.

Middle Street, never as important to Lowell's commerce, has had fewer changes than busier Merrimack Street. Its appearance is more uniform than Merrimack Street's, as its brick buildings were almost all built during the 1880s, and several storefronts survive altered. A recent civic improvement project has relaid the Belgian block pavement appropriate to the street, and installed reproductions of Late Victorian street lamps.

The key structure on Middle Street is the Central Firehouse, (#32) built in 1889 for Wamesit Steamer No. 3, to replace an earlier structure that had burned. With its broad swinging arches and deep red brick walls trimmed with brown terra cotta, it is Romanesque Revival in style. Its architects were the Lowell firm of Merrill and Cutler.

Other significant Middle Street buildings are the Institute Building (#34) (100-104 Middle Street), built in 1891 and occupied at different times by the Burke Temperance Institute (1896), and the Lowell Textile School (founded in 1897 and now the University of Lowell). The 1896 Plaistow Building (#34) (92 Middle Street) is Late Victorian commercial in style, and now houses a restaurant.

The Derby Electric Company Building (#35) (82 Middle Street) is a Romanesque Revival triple store unit commercial building of the 1890s, retaining its original ground floor treatment and much original glass in its window sash. The Pollard Exchange, a large building at 57-59 Middle Street, was built in 1891, and is the design of Frederick W. Stickney, a Lowell architect trained at M.I.T. and apprenticed at the Boston firm of Hartwell & Swazey.

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Prescott Street, connecting Central and Merrimack streets and running parallel to the Eastern Canal, is distinguished by three fine buildings. The neoclassical Old Lowell National Bank Building (#45) (88 Prescott Street) was built as a bank in 1919-20. To the north stands the long, 4-story High Victorian Italianate Southwick Block (#43,44)(66-82 Prescott Street), built ca. 1879-80 to replace a smaller frame store. With its tall, stilted segmental-arched windows shouldered close together and connected at impost level, and its extended cornice with paired brackets, this long brick store is a fine example of a type earlier than the styles more characteristic of the district. The smaller Claflin Block (#24) adjacent to the north (58 Prescott Street) is another example of the same High Victorian Italianate Commercial style.

North along Central Street is one of the significant vistas into the Merrimack Street district. This portion of Central is less distinguished for its buildings, than as a fine frame for a view of the west end of the Hildreth Building, and the Union Savings Bank. On the right is the 5-story side of the 1906 Chalifoux Building, (#22) while on the left the rich Venetian Gothic wall of the Wyman Exchange (#21) enhances the northward view.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1833, 1870's-1890's

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Merrimack Street district is significant as the heart of Lowell's central business district, a vital downtown shopping street from the mid-19th century to the present. During the first half of the 19th century, when Lowell became America's first great industrial city, Merrimack Street developed as the city's primary commercial thoroughfare. By 1850 Lowell was the second largest city in Massachusetts, and the largest cotton textile center in the United States. The Merrimack Street district includes an important group of High and Late Victorian Commercial buildings as well as some that represent commercial forms of Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque, and Renaissance Revival styles. Though few attributions to specific architects can be made (Lowell's Buildings Department Records begin only in 1906), it is likely that the four local firms working during the 1880s and 1890s are represented within the district.

At the beginning of the 19th century, East Chelmsford (now Lowell) was only a cluster of farms with a tavern on the highway between New Hampshire and Vermont to Salem and Boston. A path approximately following the line of today's Merrimack Street divided the mowing and tillage fields of Fletcher's Farm on the north side from the orchards and fields of Tyler's Farm on the south.

Between 1820 and 1850, however, the former hamlet grew into one of America's most important cities, and it became a significant focus of international attention for economic, social, and industrial reasons. From a population just above 200 in 1820, Lowell's population increased to 33,000 people in three decades. During that time New England's agrarian economy became a manufacturing one, and no industry was more important to that shift than cotton textiles. The Lowell system was predicated on a network of canals that distributed the water power from the Merrimack River to complexes of four- and five-story brick mills; Lowell was a planned community, and in the ground plan the canals came first, with streets and buildings and parks fitted into spaces between.

By 1876 Merrimack Street was completely developed though from Bridge & Prescott Streets eastward to the canal the buildings were mill-related rather than commercial. Most of Merrimack Street's stores, however, belong to the next, less expansive period of Lowell's history. The suspension of manufacturers during the Civil War

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sent the mill girls back to their homes: post-war resumption of industry was staffed by increasing numbers of immigrants for whom the semi-utopian Lowell arrangements were unnecessary. The boarding-houses were sold out of corporation management, and with less company intervention in daily life, Lowell became less distinct from other cities. Perhaps the increased family-oriented population created a strong demand for the kind of downtown business district other cities had, with merchandise displayed in store windows, restaurants and cafeterias, law offices, banks and other urban services.

The rise of steam power in the textile industry after 1850 had a tremendous impact on Lowell. With its great system of canals, Lowell had led the field in the exploitation of its water power; to utilize steam however the factories had to import large quantities of fuel, and get them cheaply into the mills. Other textile cities-notably Fall River and New Bedford - were better located to utilize steam, though they did so slowly, and Lowell maintained a key position throughout the 19th century.

Even though Lowell was becoming comparatively less important through the second half of the century, it remained one of New England's most important industrial cities, and it was generally regarded as one of the better towns in which to live and work.

The architectural significance of the Merrimack Street district is derived from the rich grouping of Victorian period commercial buildings that have survived in good condition with few major intrusions. The Nesmith Building (75-83 Merrimack Street) is an outstanding element within the district, with its graceful curved corner, dentilled cornice, and granite lintels typifying the Federal-Greek Revival transition. Its builders, the Nesmith Brothers, were real estate entrepreneurs important in the development of Belvidere, and the other great Merrimack mill-town, Lawrence. The rest of this blockfront between John and Bridge Streets is a heterogenous and stylistically rich group of buildings. Cornice lines rise and fall, and each structure stands distinct, no building similar to any other in the row. The Nesmith New Block is Italianate in the palazzo manner, while its neighbor the Union National Savings Bank is neoclassical with a Roman vocabulary. The great Hildreth block, the center and anchor for the group, is an eclectic combination of Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival and Colonial Revival details. Next to it, the tiny Art-Deco inspired one story double storefront is low enough to set the angular Greek Revival Kearney Building in relief, its granite rubble sidewall visible from the street.

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11 Merrimack Street

Romanesque Revival is best represented on Merrimack Street at the Palmer Street corner of the Albion Block, probably remodeled when Palmer Street was cut through between 1887 and 1890. Elegant late Renaissance Revival is the style of the Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co., while the Masonic Temple at Number 128 represents Second Empire at its early 1870s peak. Venetian Gothic trims the Wyman Exchange (number 60) at the corner of Central Street; while the Sun Building, the area's 1910 skyscraper, epitomizes the early 20th century elevator building with its wall-pilastered two-story base and brick shaft. The Howe Building (11 East Merrimack Street) is more restrained in style than most of its neighbors, but sleek and elegant with its smooth brick walls, gently curved corner and trim-emphasized horizontal lines. Finally, at the eastern end of the district, the 1924-remodeled Courier-Citizen Building adds Georgian Revival to Merrimack Street's catalogue of architectural styles.

Middle street, in contrast, is a far more homogenous collection of late-Victorian commercial buildings of the 1880s and early '90s, their brick fronts soberly trimmed with molded terra cotta and panels of decoratively laid bricks. There are a number of original cast iron ground floor store fronts still in place on Middle Street; these and the original sash at many upper-floor windows enhance the authenticity of this small street's appearance.

The district is further enhanced by the two Italianate stores on Central Street (the Southwick Numbers 66-82) and Claflin (Number 58) whose long facades have tall, close-spaced windows set into the continuous enframements associated with the Venetian Italianate of the "cast iron type."

The architecture of this district is, for the most part, the standard construction of the Mid- to Late-Victorian period. Some of the buildings are known to be architect-designed, others are attributed, still others are certainly the product of trained designers, and many are probably the work of contractor-builders.

In the 1880s and 1890s, there were three architects and one firm working in Lowell: Merrill & Cutler, Warren L. Floyd, Fred C. Miller, and Frederick W. Stickney. The Merrill & Cutler firm survives today as Perley Gilbert Associates. The firm won the competition for the City Hall Building (NR) at the west end of Merrimack Street's commercial sector, and, within the district considered here, designed the

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*Leicester
January 79*

Central Fire House on Middle Street. The design of the Howe Building (11 East Merrimack) is attributed to Otis Merrill. Frederick W. Stickney was born in Lowell in 1853, studied architecture at M.I.T., and was apprenticed at the Boston office of Hartwell & Swazey. Stickney designed Memorial Hall, the granite building behind City Hall; within this district he designed the Pollard Exchange (57-79 Middle Street). The Hildreth Building (35 Merrimack Street) was designed by the Boston firm Van Brunt & Howe, and is illustrated in an 1883 issue of the American Architect and Building News.

The Merrimack Street district is still the active important central business district it has always been. Historic buildings are occupied by imaginative merchants, and there are signs within the district of a real commitment to improve ambience and appearance. Middle Street has appropriate paving and lighting, and a restaurant in the Institute building is carefully inserted to enhance the street. The Central Fire House is about to be rehabilitated, and the Howe Building, now vacant on its upper stories, is to be redeveloped.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Coburn, F.W., History of Lowell & its People, (NY, 1920)
 Courier-Citizen Co. Illustrated History of Lowell & Vicinity (Lowell, 1897)
 Hill, F.P., Lowell Illustrated (Lowell, 1884)
 Hill, F.P., Lowell Book (Boston, 1889)
 Lowell City Directories
 Report of the Lowell Historic Canal District Commission (U.S.G.P.O. 1977)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES

A	19	310705	4723910	B	19	310850	4723830
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	19	310740	4723670	D	19	310440	4723760

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

E 19/310470/4723860

See continuation sheet

REC'D 12/1/78

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Candace Jenkins, National Register Coordinator; Ellen Rosebrock, ACT

ORGANIZATION	DATE
Massachusetts Historical Commission	October 5, 1978
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
294 Washington Street	617-727-8470
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Boston	Massachusetts 02108

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *Patricia Woodworth*

TITLE Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission DATE 10/6/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ATTEST: <i>[Signature]</i> CLERK OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE 1-16-79 CLERK OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE 1/15/79
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (revised)

Beginning at the southwestern corner of the district, the boundary runs northerly along the west lot line of #30,A, and #10 to the northwest corner of #10. It then turns easterly along the south side of Merrimack St. to the northeast corner of #15. It then turns north across Merrimack St. and along the west side lot line of #1, east along the rear lot lines of #1 and #2, and northeasterly along the west side lot line of #3 to Lee St. It continues southeasterly along the south side of Lee St. to the east side of John St. The boundary then turns northeasterly along the east side of John St. to the south side of Paige St. and continues along said side to the east side of Bridge St. It then turns northeast, then southeast around #46 to the west side of Canal St. It continues southwesterly along the rear lot lines of #25, #50, #43, #44, and #45, then turns northwesterly along the south lot line of #45 to the intersection of Prescott and Central Streets. It then turns north along the east side of Central St. past C. Then it turns west on the south side of Middle St., south along the east side lot line of #37, then west along the rear lot lines of the properties on the south side of Middle St. to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Lowell Merrimack-Middle Streets Historic District is bounded on the west by the City Hall Historic District (NR), and is partially bounded on the north, east and south by the Locks and Canals National Historic Landmark District. The City Hall District is composed chiefly of civic and other public buildings, while the Locks and Canals District is made up of properties once owned by the Proprietors of the Locks and related structures of the Twelve Corporations. The Merrimack-Middle Streets District is of a different character, being made up of commercial structures.

The earliest structures were constructed by the first merchants and professionals who had come to serve the new industrial community. Although the area was planned by and originally owned by the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals, the development was independent of the Corporations and controlled simply through deed restrictions which specified appropriate materials and provided for common passageways such as City Avenue and City Hall Avenue. Later structures represent the growing independence and diversification of the business community.

Although the commercial center of Lowell extends down Central Street, the number and condition of intruding structures precludes extending the district boundary to the south.

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See also 10/14/78 Survey

Building #	Street #	PROPERTY OWNERS OF RECORD	
			Owner
1	133 Merrimack St.	✓	Francis Freedman & Henry H. Harpel 131 Sewell Ave. Brookline, MA. 02146
2	131 Merrimack St.	✓	Gerdana Trust & Herman, Marshall, Edward and Richard M. Dana 3 Center Plaza Boston, MA. 02108
3	115-123 Merrimack St.	✓	115 Merrimack St. Realty Trust 313 Union St. Lynn, MA. 01901
4	81 Merrimack St.	✓	Elias Brothers Realty Trust 246 Andover St. Lowell, MA. 01852
5	65 Merrimack St.	✓	City of Lowell
6	61 Merrimack St.	✓	Union Bank Realty, Inc. 61 Merrimack St. Lowell, MA. 01852
7	35-45 Merrimack St.	✓	S.S. Kresge Company 3100 W. Big Beaver Rd. Troy, MI. 48084
8	19 Merrimack St.	✓	J & G Realty Inc. 19 Merrimack St. Lowell, MA. 01852
9	1-5 Merrimack St.	✓	H. & L.A. Realty Trust 5 Lawn Ave. Lowell, MA. 01852
10	210 Merrimack St.	✓	Bing Lam & Yee Gam Chin 27 Pawtucket Dr. Lowell, MA. 01854
11	198 Merrimack St.	✓	Sidney, Leo & Allen J. 200 Merrimack St. Lowell, MA. 01852
12	190 Merrimack St.	✓	Bascom, Inc. 170 Merrimack St. Lowell, MA 01852

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<u>Building #</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Owner</u>
13	170 Merrimack St.	Gagnon Realty Trust 170 Merrimack St. Lowell, MA 01852
14	160 Merrimack St.	Lillian Weiner 62 Holyrood Ave. Lowell, MA
15	144-158 Merrimack St.	Gilbert G. Campbell, Charles T. Matses 9 Trull Lane East Lowell, MA 01852
16		Cameo Realty Trust 715 Lakeview Ave. Lowell, MA 01850
17	114-122 Merrimack St.	Curtis E. Oliver 122 Merrimack St. Lowell, MA 01852
18	104-110 Merrimack St.	Nicholas S. & Georgia Zamanakos 128 Foster St. Lowell, MA 01851
19	100 Merrimack St.	Windward Enterprises, Inc. 115 Sprague Ave. Lowell, MA 01852
20	76 Merrimack St.	Louis M. Saab 175 Central St. Lowell, MA 01852
21	60 Merrimack St.	Wyman Exchange Associates 9 Central St. Lowell, MA 01852
22	24 Merrimack St.	Louis M Saab see Bldg. #20
23	2 Merrimack St. 10 Merrimack St.	Lowell Sun Realty Company 19 Kearney Sq. Lowell, MA 01852
24	13 Kearney Square	Lowell Sun Publishing Company 15 Kearney Square Lowell, MA 01852

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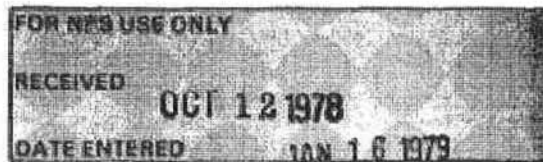
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 9

Building #	Street #	Owner
25	15 Kearney Square	Lowell Sun Realty Company See Bldg. #23
26	133 Middle St.	Gagnon Realty Trust See Bldg. #13
27	57-79 Middle St.	C.R.L. Realty Trust 85 French St. Tewksbury, MA 01876
28	45 Middle St.	Windward Enterprises, Inc. See Bldg. #19
29	23-39 Middle St.	City of Lowell
30	170 Middle St.	Sav-Mor Furniture Stores, Inc. 158 Middle St. Lowell, MA 01852
31	150 Middle St.	Bennet P. & Halstead Rogers 150 Middle St. Lowell, MA 01852
32	Cor. Palmer & Middle Sts.	Lowell First Development Partnership 120 Fairmount St. Lowell, MA.
33	108 Middle St.	Papulias Realty Trust 50 Palmer St. Lowell, MA 01852
34	92-100 Middle St.	KDKL Realty Trust % A.G. Pollard Restaurant 98 Middle St. Lowell, MA. 01852
35	82 Middle St.	Alpha Development Corporation 17 Msgr. O'Brien Hwy. Cambridge, MA. 02141
36	60 Middle St.	City Of Lowell
37	46 Middle St.	Carey Realty Trust 43 Market St. Lowell, MA
38	21 Central St.	David and Fay Miller 21 Central St. Lowell, MA 01852

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Middle-Merrimack
CONTINUATION SHEET Streets H.D. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 10

Building #	Street #	Owner
39	25 Central Street	✓ George & Marina Tassopoulos 142 Stafford Rd. Lowell, MA
40	71 Central St.	✓ John K. & Anne E. Daggett Currier Rd. Pelham, NH
41	30-40 Central St.	✓ Edwin H. London, Joseph F. Courtney, Peter B. Robinson 30-40 Central St. Lowell, MA
42 & C	50 Central St.	✓ Central Savings Bank 50 Central St. Lowell, MA
43	66 Prescott St.	✓ John L., George O., & William H. Robertson
44	82 Prescott St.	82 Prescott St. Lowell, MA
45	88 Prescott St.	✓ P.J.G. Inc. 88 Prescott St. Lowell, MA
46	10 Kearney Square	✓ Louis M. Saab 175 Central St. Lowell, MA
47	(no street address)	Bliss Realty Associates 245 Waterman St. Providence, RI
48	159 Merrimack St.	Bon Marche Realty Trust Suite 933, 73 Tremont St. Boston, MA
49	16-20 Merrimack St.	Malak Nachef 26 Eliza Drive Lowell, MA
B	16 Middle St.	✓ First Lowell Co. 20 Kilby St. Boston, MA

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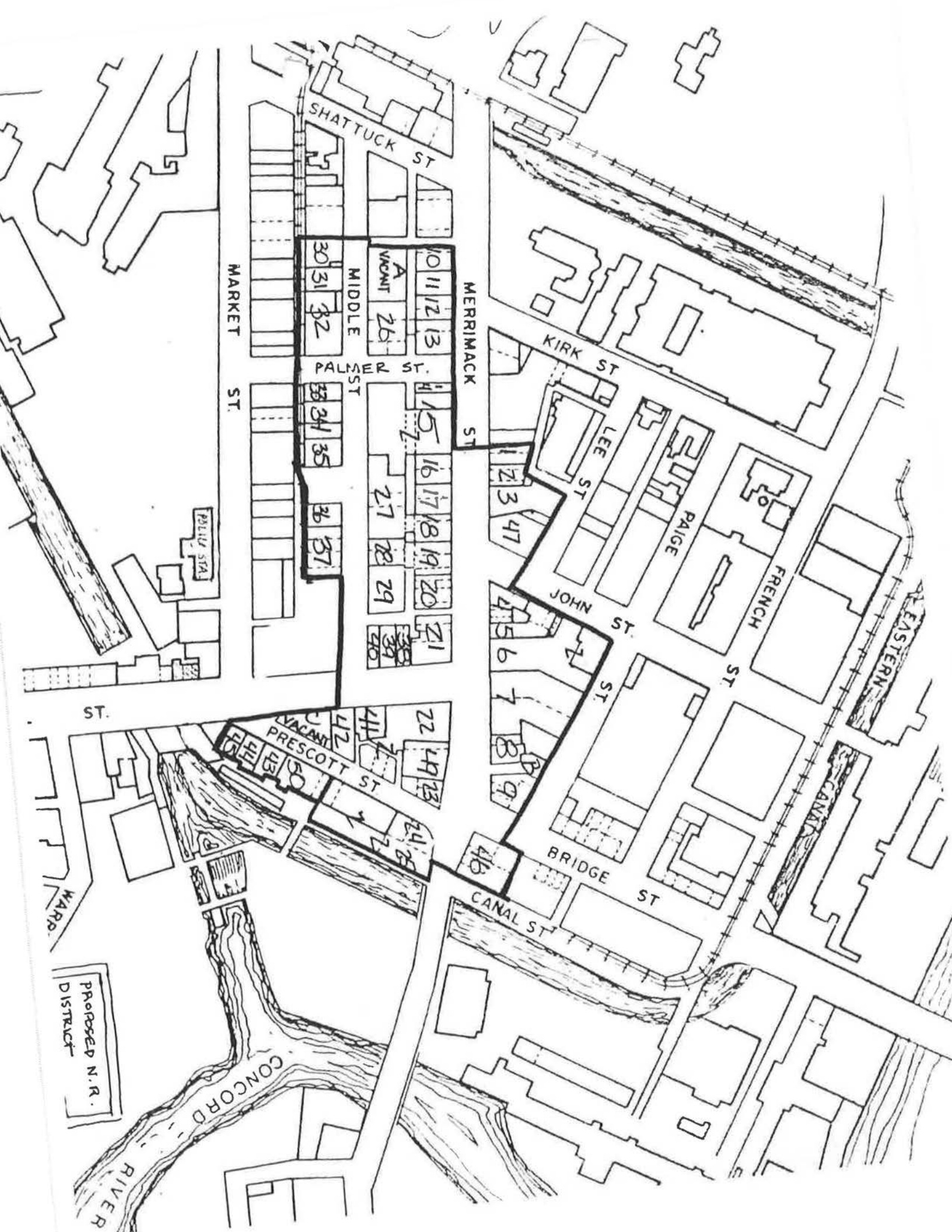
ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 11

<u>Building #</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Owner</u>
B	Merrimack St.	Diamond Taxi 128 Warren St. Lowell, MA 01852
50	58 Prescott St.	Elmer Rynne Rynne's Lullan Hartford Sporting Goods 58 Prescott St. Lowell, MA 01852

Delete 16 Middle St. and 159 Merrimack St. from the district

The additional property owners names and addresses were phoned in to the National Register Office on December 5, 1978.

Handwritten: 11-17-78



SHATTUCK ST

MARKET ST

MERRIMACK ST

PALMER ST

MIDDLE ST

KIRK ST

LEE ST

PAIGE ST

FRENCH ST

EASTERN ST

JOHN ST

ST

ST.

PRESCOTT ST

BRIDGE ST

CANAL ST

CONCORD RIVER

PROPOSED N.R. DISTRICT

10	11	12	13
A	VACANT	26	
30	31	32	
33	34	35	
36	37		
14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21
27	28	29	38
39	40		

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9			
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50		
416			

VACANT	411	412	413
414	415	416	417
418	419	420	421
422	423	424	425
426	427	428	429
430	431	432	433



20'

309

310 (BILLERICA)
6769 III SE
SCALE 1:24000

BILLERICA 5 MI.
BOSTON 25 MI

17'30"

J M
34 MI











OLD-TIME *Fanny Farmer* CANDIES

CAMERAS
KODAK
Photo of the scene

DONALDSONS

Hallmark
GARDENS

Kodak
DONALDSONS

PHOTO

PHOTO

