

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 04 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name F. A. Kennedy Steam Bakeryother names/site number Kennedy Steam Cracker Bakery/ Kennedy Biscuit Factory

2. Location

street & number 129 Franklin Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Cambridge (Cambridgeport)

N/A vicinity

state MAcode 025county Middlesexcode 017zip code 02139

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

10

buildings

sites

structures

objects

10

Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Talmage
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical
State Historic Preservation Officer

11/28/89
Date Commission;

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)Entered in the
National Register11/4/90

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Industry/ManufacturingFacility-Bakery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Industry/ManufacturingFacility-Shoe Manufacturing (1952-1986)Vacant/Not in useWork in Progress**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, Fieldstonewalls Brickroof Tar and Gravel, Asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Kennedy Steam Cracker Bakery is a large, red brick industrial complex that evolved over a sixty year period from 1875 to 1937 to meet expanding operational needs. It is located in Cambridgeport, one block south of the major intersections formed by Massachusetts Avenue and Main Street; and a short distance east of Central Square. Specifically it occupies the block bounded by Green Street(N), Sidney Street(E), Franklin Street(S), and Brookline Street (W). The level rectangular parcel of land is largely taken up by the building complex except at the east where an attached building belonging to the Simplex Wire and Cable Company was demolished in the 1960's; this area is now planted with grass.

Much smaller paved parking/loading dock areas are found on the south (Franklin Street) and west (Brookline Street) ends of the building (see assessors map and diagram).

Historically, this area developed with mixed residential, commercial, institutional and industrial uses. Much of this growth occurred during the second half of the 19th century, following the 1853 introduction of the Grand Junction Railroad and the subsequent filling of tidal marshes associated with the Charles River. The combination of newly created vacant land and improved transportation attracted many industries to the area including sheet metal, soap manufacturing, printing and confectioneries. Most of the buildings associated with these industries were demolished in the 1960s in a private renewal effort. A notable exception is the NECCO plant located a few blocks to the east (see 1916 land use plan).

Today, the building occupies the northwest corner of a 27-acre development site known as University Park. Much of the land to the south and some to the east is presently vacant but will soon be developed for offices, research and development facilities, a hotel, public parks, and residential housing. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology borders the University Park site on the east, while Memorial Drive and the Charles River Basin Historic District (NR:12/22/78) are the dominant features to the south. Directly west of the bakery site is a predominantly residential neighborhood. Massachusetts Avenue is one block north of the bakery site.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1F. A. Kennedy Steam Bakery
Cambridge, MA

The Kennedy Steam Cracker Bakery developed as a successful enterprise on this Green Street site over a 60 year period from 1875 to 1937. As its operations expanded and evolved technologically, the original building was enlarged to create the thirteen section industrial complex that exists today.

It remains basically intact with the exception of three minor sections that have been demolished. These include a landing/washroom area (map E; 1890) and a wagon shed (map H; 1902) both of which had been substantially remodeled as loading or temporary storage functions (map M).

Reflective of its evolutionary history, the resulting U-plan building is irregular in form and detail, but is unified by several factors. Chief among these is the consistent use of red brick bearing walls and heavy timber construction. All of the major building sections also rise four stories from high basement to flat tar and gravel roofs, thus achieving a consistent height. Another unifying feature is provided by the segmental arched window openings with granite sills and multi-pane sash which characterize the seven dominant 19th century sections. Other features of note include the brick pilasters that articulate sections A and F, and a wealth of painted signs from various periods.

Specific details are described below by building section in chronological order. Please refer to the attached diagram for information on how the components interrelate. The letter that precedes each description refers to the diagram.

A. The original building, dating from 1875 and now encased in later additions, is visible as the center portion of the Green Steet (N) elevation. It is a four story plus basement structure whose eight window bays are divided by wide brick pilasters. In addition to the pilasters, the building is articulated by a handsome sawtooth corbeled cornice derived from the contemporary Panel Brick style. Windows are framed by stilted segmental brick arches and rough faced granite sills. First story windows contain 9/9 double hung sash; basement and second story windows are bricked in; third and fourth story windows contain 6/6 double hung sash. A feature of special interest is the faded but still clear painted sign at the upper stories which reads: F A KENNEDY STEAM BAKERY COMPANY. Sometime before the 1891 construction of section F, two additional bays were added to the east end. They are differentiated from the rest of the facade by their lack of cornice, exclusion from the sign and the larger 9/9 size of the fourth story windows (photo #4; ca. 1875 print).

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B. This section expanded the original building to the rear (S) ca. 1888; its main purpose was to increase baking capacity and storage space. The addition maintained the four story plus basement height, brick construction and segmental arched window openings with 6/6 sash of the original section, but deleted the embellishments of pilasters and cornice. The upper three stories of the eight bay east elevation appear to have remained visible throughout their history; the lower stories which feature later rectangular window openings and several entries have recently been exposed by the demolition of the Franklin Street loading dock which they face (photo #1).

C, D. These two sections housed additional ovens to increase the company's baking capacity; they were added to the west flank of section A and B ca. 1890. They maintain the established feature of segmental arched window openings with granite sills and 6/6 sash. The full four story plus basement height and two bay width of section C remains exposed on the Green Street (N) elevation. A third bay, rising an extra story to form a tower appears to have been added to the west ca. 1937 along with sections L; a painted sign reading NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY accompanied by a logo remains on the upper portion of the west elevation (photo #3).

Sections C and D are indistinguishable on the Brookline Street (W) elevation where the upper three stories are visible above the one story height of sections I and L. This long seventeen bay elevation is broken up by a series of five setbacks. The fenestration pattern is irregular, and in some cases, most notably the second and third bays from the south, the window opening have been bricked-in. Star-shaped tie rod heads remain visible. Another painted sign reading "KENNEDY BISCUIT WORKS" remains visible above the three southernmost bays (photos #2,3,4).

E. A one story wood-frame landing and washroom was added to the east side of section B ca. 1890 as well. It was substantially rebuilt however, and most recently appeared as a brick-faced, one story loading bay with four overhead vehicular doors and one pedestrian entrance. Due to its strategic position and lack of significance, it was demolished in May 1989 and now forms a courtyard with access onto Franklin Street (photo #1).

F. Referred to as a manufactory, this section extended the original building to the east in 1891 and remains as the largest single building addition. An August 22, 1891 article in the Cambridge Tribune stated that Albert Hopkins provided plans and carpentry work, and that Marshall Stearns was the mason. The article also indicated that it contained eight ovens, and that it had been

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put into use before completion due to the demands of business. A row of these huge brick bake ovens above basement level furnaces remain along the east wall.

With exposed elevations on the north and south, section F is characterized by brick pilasters articulating triple window bays, and segmental arched window openings containing 9/9 or 6/6 sash; it thus makes references to some of the features of the original building. The full four story plus basement height and twenty-one bay width remains exposed on the Green Street (N) elevation. Basement story windows are bricked in; first, second and third story windows generally contain 9/9 sash although some are bricked in and in most cases the sash is in deteriorated condition. A parapet of slightly different brick than the rest of the elevation appears to have been added above the pilaster tops (photo #5).

The three upper stories have always remained exposed on the twenty bay Franklin Street elevation (S); first story windows have recently been exposed by demolition of section E. The regularity of the triple bays framed by pilasters is interrupted near the center of the elevation where the wall is stepped out and continues up an extra story to form a tower. All of the visible windows contain 9/9 sash (photo #1).

G. This small addition that was extended south from the southeast corner of section F in 1899 originally functioned as an ice house. It consists of two brick faced upper stories rising from a cast stone faced basement story. The three bay Franklin Street (S) elevation is characterized by an irregular fenestration pattern, windows with cast stone lintels and sills and 1/1 sash, a corbeled cornice, and a stepped parapet with metal coping. The most prominent feature of this elevation is a three sided metal oriel centered on the upper story and looking oddly out of place on an industrial building. A pedestrian entrance occupies the west bay of the basement story.

The other exposed portion is the west elevation which faces over the Franklin Street loading dock area. It continues the irregular fenestration pattern and window details of the south elevation. The only notable feature is another painted sign at the southern end reading "UNEEDA BISCUIT" above a finger bearing the word "OFFICE" which points down to the door on the street elevation (photo #1).

H. Located at the southwest corner of the complex, this was a minor one story ell of wood and corrugated iron that was built as a wagon

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shed in 1902. It was subsequently altered/rebuilt to function as another loading bay on Brookline Street, and has recently been demolished (photo #2).

I. A boiler house was added to the east flank of section E in 1905. It is a small one story structure from which the tapered, four-sided smokestack rises to a height almost twice that of the building.

The south elevation is headed by a stepped parapet that collides disconcertingly into section D; a loading door has recently been revealed by the demolition of section H. Two large square windows with metal multi-pane sash are found on the west elevation (photo #2).

J. This long narrow section which extends the entire length of the east elevation, once again expanded the bakery operations with additional oven capacity in 1927. It is a four story plus basement structure whose four bay north and south elevations are trimmed with cast stone lintels and sills, and a buff brick cornice band. These elevations are identical with single windows occupying the remaining three bays. All of the windows contain 6/6 sash and, at the first story, are headed by six pane or boarded transoms. At the basement story, entries are located in the western bays, while bricked-in windows occupy the remaining bays (photos #1 and #5).

The long east elevation served until recently as a party wall with an adjoining structure. It is almost entirely blank except for one of the center bays which contains large paired windows with multi-pane metal sash at the three upper stories, and a pedestrian entry approached by a handicap ramp at the first story (photo #6).

K. This is a narrow, five story section that was added to the Franklin Street (S) end of sections B and D in 1931, and may have only consisted of a facade alteration. The brick is of a different color and the pointing is noticeably crisper. It is thirteen bays long with segmental arched window openings containing the vertical pane sash that was popular in the early 20th century. Window size varies from story to story. First and second story windows are moderate sized and contain 3/3 sash; third story windows are smaller and contain three panes each; fourth and fifth story windows are the largest and contain 3/3 sash (photo #1).

L. This final section was added to the northwest corner of the building in 1937 for additional bakery and storage space. It is a utilitarian one story structure with sawtooth clerestory to admit the western light. Overhead garage doors are located on the south

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elevation that faces the Brookline Street loading/parking area. Five windows containing 4/4 vertical pane sash with textured glass are found on both the Brookline Street (W) and Green Street (N) elevations.

While no prehistoric sites are currently on the property, it is possible that sites are present. Two known prehistoric sites are recorded in close proximity (within one mile) to the property. In general, however, the potential for significant archaeological remains, either prehistoric or historic, is low because of factory construction and extensive development in the general area.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ArchitectureIndustryInvention

Period of Significance

1875-1937

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Frank A. Kennedy

Architect/Builder

Cass, F. G.; Hopkins, Albert B.;
Stearns, Marshall N.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Kennedy Steam Cracker Bakery possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association; integrity of setting was diminished by the 1960's clearing of neighboring industrial structures. The Kennedy Bakery is significant primarily for its association with the development of Cambridgeport as an area of regional industrial significance. As a leader in a prominent baking/food processing industry, it mirrors the growth of many other area industries. It is also a well preserved brick, industrial complex consisting of thirteen interconnected sections built between 1875 and 1937. Its architectural significance is heightened by the fact that so many of the surrounding industrial structures have been lost. The Kennedy Steam Cracker Bakery meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places; its period of significance extends from 1875-1937.

The Cambridge Multiple Resource Area overview identifies Cambridgeport as one of the earliest industrial centers in the Boston area. During the first half of the 19th century the area was characterized by small family-owned industries. The 1853 introduction of the Grand Junction Railroad across the marshlands south of Central Square, helped to transform the area into a major center of heavy industry by providing buildable filled land and improved transportation.

The development of the Kennedy Steam Cracker Bakery as a Cambridge business concern reflects this trend in industrial development. When the company first moved to Cambridge in 1839, most of the city's industries were small-scale and family-owned. By mid-century it was one of the many industries attracted to the area or encouraged to expand by the excellent railroad connections that provided access to national and international markets.

By the time the present complex was begun in 1875, sugar had replaced soap as the major product manufactured in Cambridge under the leadership of the Revere Sugar Refining Company (1871; East Cambridge); the ready supply of sugar

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☒ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested **HPCA #11135 MA**
- ☐ 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 # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.7 Acres

UTM References

A 19 326940 4691900
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Description of land in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, County of Middlesex, City of Cambridge on the southeasterly side of Brookline Street owned by The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and shown as Block-2 on a plan by Cullinan Engineering Co., Inc. titled "Plan of Land in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Surveyed for Massachusetts Institute of Technology" and dated November 17, 1982, bounded and described as follows:

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The property's boundaries conform to the factory's historic boundaries. The Kennedy Factory is a compact, closely built up complex that is bounded by Franklin Street to the North, Green Street to the South, Brookline Street to the East and Vacant Land to the West. The Vacant Land belonged to the Simplex Wire and Cable Company which is not historically associated with the Kennedy Factory complex and therefore not included in the Nomination.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kim B. Keeshan with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June 10, 1988

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

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allowed the bakeries to expand their product line. During the early 20th-century, baking companies were among the city's most important industries, and led all others in terms of the number of operating concerns. By 1929, forty-seven companies were producing 13.2 million dollars worth of goods; Nabisco's Kennedy Bakery was one of the top producers at that time.

The Kennedy Steam Cracker Bakery, constructed in Cambridgeport between 1875 and 1937, represents the culmination of a family business that had originated in 1805. Artemas Kennedy opened his first bakery in Arlington in that year, subsequently moved to Westford, and by 1832 had located in Milton where he developed the cold water biscuit. Following Artemas' death in 1832, one of his sons opened a bakery in Charlestown; a cousin, also named Artemas Kennedy served as foreman.

In 1839 Artemas made a propitious move when he began manufacturing biscuits on his own in a brick factory on Main Street in Cambridge. This factory was purchased from Samuel Estabrook, who along with Alphonso Mason, had been manufacturing crackers in the Cambridgeport area for many years. By 1845, the business had expanded sufficiently for Artemas to build a wood frame house with an attached brick factory at 434-440 Massachusetts Avenue; this is the present site of the Kennedy Apartments (NR: 1/23/87).

It was during this period that the Kennedy bakery first began its rapid expansion by taking advantage of technological innovations and improved transportation. During the first few years, biscuits were kneaded, rolled and formed by hand, then thrown individually into small oval ovens with tile bottoms. This traditional process consumed only four barrels of flour per day, and the market was confined to a forty mile radius. Artemas introduced steam power to the production process in 1855, and kept the factory open night and day. Production increased to nine barrels per day, and the market expanded to California, Australia and England.

A few years later, in 1861, Artemas died suddenly and his son Frank took over the family business. Frank A. Kennedy, born in Cambridgeport on October 20, 1841, was only twenty years old when he assumed control of the already successful Cambridgeport business. Like his father, Frank had the foresight to take advantage of technological improvements in the baking industry at the same time that he was capitalizing on the rapid growth of the related sugar/confectionery industry. The small bakery established by Artemas Kennedy at the beginning of the century, thus became part of the rapid industrialization of Cambridgeport and East Cambridge in

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the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Frank immediately established agencies in cities like New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and by the end of the decade had introduced the reel oven into the baking process. The reel oven operated on the principal of the ferris wheel with rotating shelves passing through large ovens. Thus, baking became a continuous, automated process with timing controlled by the speed of the wheel. This innovation improved quality and increased the bakery's capacity to twenty barrels of flour per day.

By 1875, sales had increased to \$360,000, and Frank was able to build a new \$100,000 brick factory on Green Street. Architect F. G. Cass prepared the plans for this building and did the carpentry work. Rising four stories from a high basement, it was a thoroughly up-to-date structure featuring brick fireproof construction, its own electric light plant and an automatic sprinkler system. It was ventilated by a Sturtevant blower, which forced hot air and gases out to protect the product. Two 127 foot deep artesian wells located beneath the building provided a steady supply of water and a uniform temperature.

The building contained five large reel ovens with space to build four more, as well as eight scotch-mixers; a fifty horsepower engine was installed to run the bakery machinery. Production was increased to 140 barrels per day, and the workforce rose to 100.

The original product line of soda, butter and sugar crackers was greatly expanded during this period, partly in response to the growth of the Cambridge sugar industry. An 1881 price list included about fifty different biscuit types which ranged from animal crackers to cocoanut snaps to sugar wafers. The Fig Newton is said to have been introduced by Kennedy about this time, when the company purchased a device that extruded dough into firm wrap around sandwiches and then created a fig filling for the dough. Many of the biscuits were canned, and packaging materials were produced nearby. Kennedy also became one of the first entrepreneurs to can and distribute baked beans at this time. National and international markets continued to expand, and in 1882 the F.A. Kennedy Company was incorporated.

Frank sold the business to the New York Biscuit Company on May 10, 1890 and retired to Vermont. NYBC, which later merged with the National Biscuit Company, had been incorporated in Illinois in 1889. Its expansion was rapid, and within a few years it had acquired or constructed bakeries in most of the large cities of the United

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States. Other business it acquired included Holmes & Coutts, Larrabee, Bent & Co. and Pearson Pilot Bread.

An 1896 history of Cambridge noted that the former Kennedy factory was the second largest plant in the NYBC empire. Its capacity was 300-400 barrels of flour per day, it employed 650 Cambridge residents, and used 100 wagons and 150 horses to transport the product. Most of the building that exists today was constructed by NYBC. From ca. 1952 to 1986 the complex was occupied by the Fenton Shoe Company.

(end)

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Cambridge Historical Commission. Architectural History Report Three:
Cambridgeport 1971.

Ibid., Cambridge Multiple Resource Area Overview. 1980

Ibid., Vertical Files: Kennedy Biscuit Company. Frank A. Kennedy
Cambridge Chronicle. January 9, 1875; May 1, 1875.

Cambridge Tribune. Volume XIV; #23; August 8, 1891.

Gilman, Arthur. The Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-six.
Riverside Press. Cambridge, Mass. 1896.

Harvard Trust Company. Leaders of Cambridge Industry; Frank A.
Kennedy, 1841-1926.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Cambridge Town Report. 1980.

Van Slyck, J.D. Representatives of New England Manufacturers. 1878

(end)

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Beginning at a point on the southeasterly sideline of Brookline Street at the most northwesterly corner of the parcel to be described; said point being the intersection of the northeasterly sideline of Franklin Street and the southeasterly sideline of Brookline Street;

THENCE N 33 51' 20" E along said southeasterly sideline of Brookline Street, a distance of 200.59 feet to a point on the southwesterly sideline of Green Street;

THENCE S 51 36' 22" E along said southwesterly sideline of Green Street, a distance of 400 feet to a point 7.00 feet off the northeasterly corner of the existing building;

THENCE S 38 38' 20" W along a line parallel to the face of the building, a distance of 200.32 feet to a point on the northeasterly sideline of Franklin Street, 10.00 feet off the southeasterly corner of the building; and

THENCE N 51 34' 10" W along said northeasterly sideline of Franklin Street, a distance of 387.27 feet to the point of beginning;

The above described Parcel contains 79,253.61 square feet, more or less.

EXHIBIT C

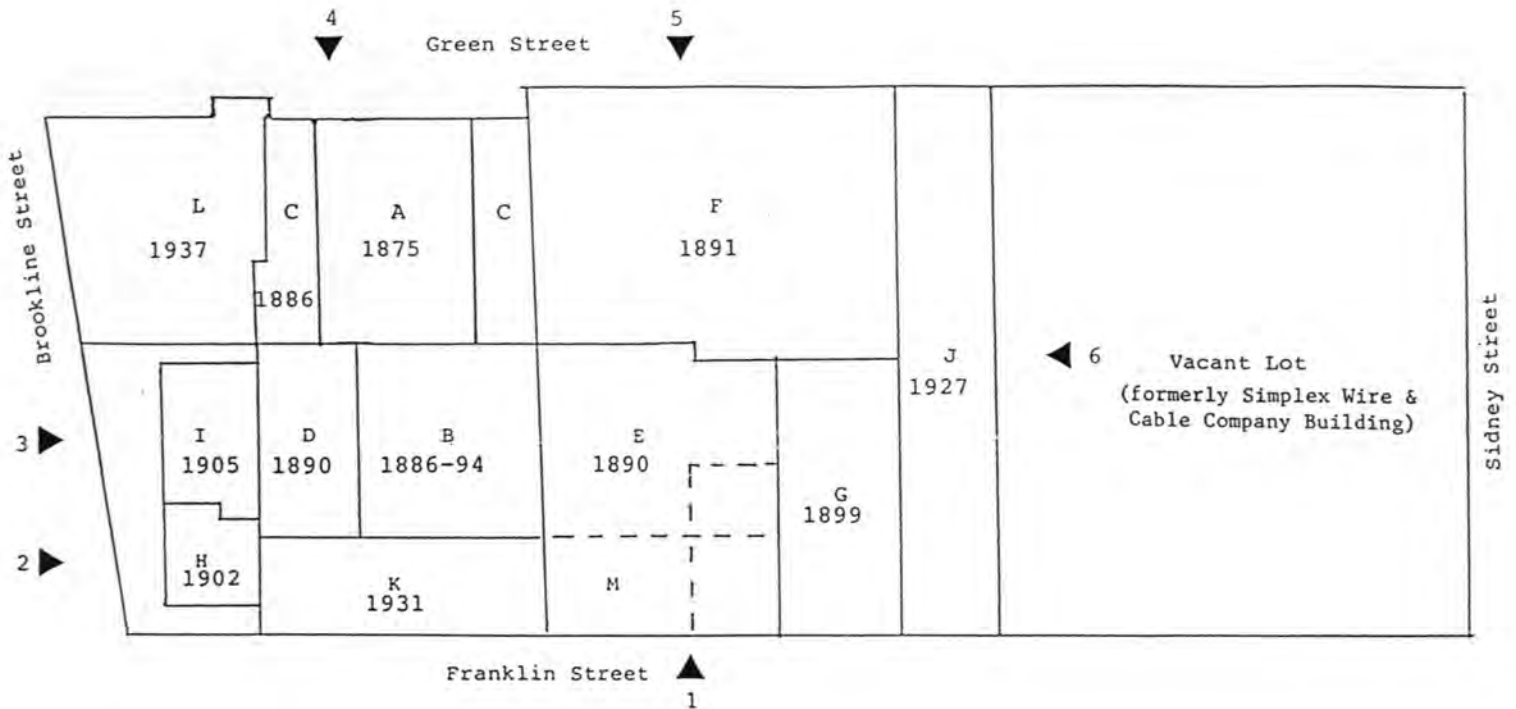


DIAGRAM OF
THE KENNEDY BISCUIT FACTORY

KEY	COMPONENT	CONSTRUCTION	HEIGHT	YEAR
A	Original Building	brick	5 stories	1875
B	Bakery Addition	brick	5 stories	1886-94
C	Bakery Additions	brick	5 stories	1886
D	Bakery Addition	brick	5 stories	1890
E	Landing and Washroom	wood	1 story	1890
F	Manufactory	brick	5 stories	1891
G	Bakery Addition	brick	3 stories	1899
H	Wagon Shed	wood & iron	1 story	1902
I	Boiler House	brick	1 story	1905
J	Bakery Addition	brick	5 story	1927
K	Facade Alteration	brick	5 story	1931
L	Bakery and Storage	brick	1 story	1937
M	Unknown			

Note: Additions H & M have been demolished and E altered into a loading dock.



Illustrative Site Plan

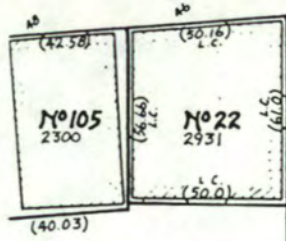
Assessors' Map

F.A. Kennedy Steam Bakery

129 Franklin Street

Cambridge, MA

Scale: 1"=40'



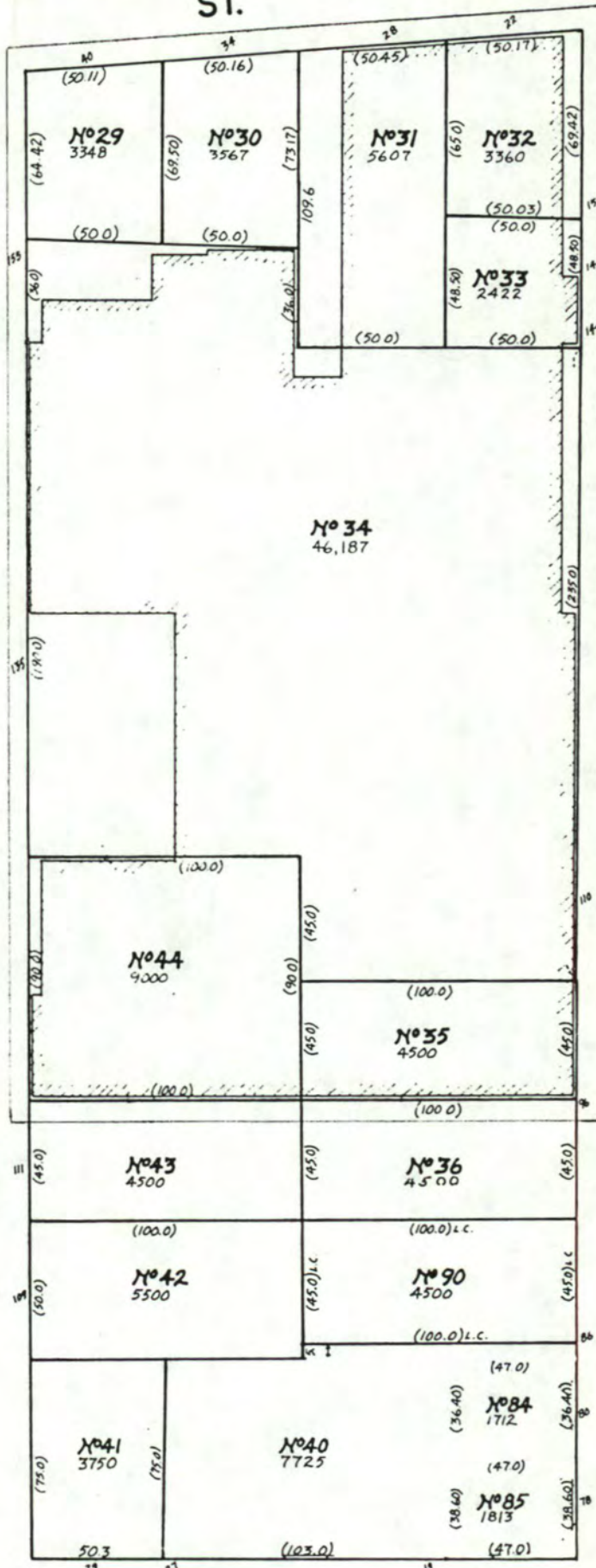
N°115
9980

(100.0)
(100.24) L.C.

ST.

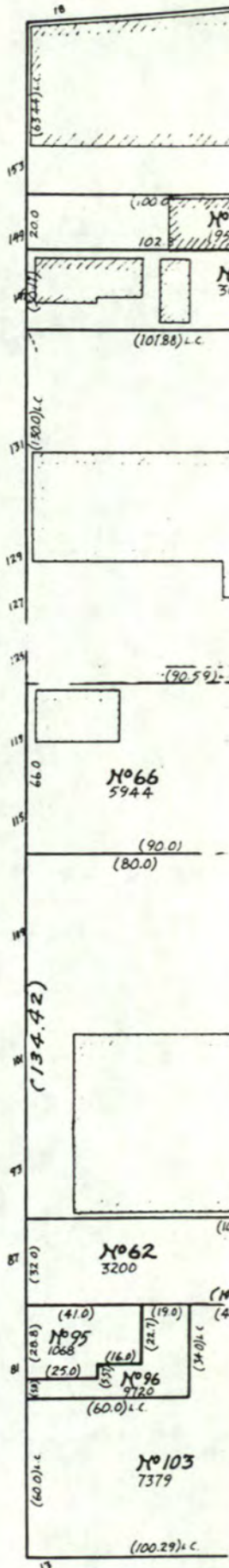
FRANKLIN

ST.



ST.

GREEN



NEY

ST.

Kennedy Steam Cracker Bakery c1890s
view from northwest



Kennedy Steam Cracker Bakery c1875



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Kennedy, F. A., Steam Bakery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 12/04/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/19/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/04/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/18/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89002285

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1/4/90 DATE **Entered in the
National Register**

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

☐ count ☐ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

☐ historic ☐ current

DESCRIPTION

☐ architectural classification
☐ materials
☐ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ applicable criteria
☐ justification of areas checked
☐ relating significance to the resource
☐ context
☐ relationship of integrity to significance
☐ justification of exception
☐ other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

☐ acreage ☐ verbal boundary description
☐ UTM's ☐ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Phone _____

Date _____



Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts

Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation

1 of 7
Franklin Street elevation

Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts

Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation

1 of 7
Franklin Street Elevation



Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts

Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation

2 of 7
Brookline Street elevation with
boiler house and chimney

*Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts
Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation*

*2 of 7
Brookline Street elevation with
boiler house and chimney*



Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts

Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation

3 of 7
Brookline Street bakery and storage
addition

Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts

Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation

3 of 7
Brookline Street bakery and storage
addition



Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts

Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation

4 of 7
Green Street elevation; partial;
original 1875 building

Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts

Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation

4 of 7
Green Street elevation; partial;
original 1875 building



Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts

Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation

5 of 7
Green Street elevation; partial;
brick additions dating 1891 and 1927

*Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts*

*Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation*

*5 of 7
Green Street elevation; partial;
brick additions dating 1891 and 1927*



Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts

Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation

6 of 7
Sidney Street elevation; brick wall
formerly an interior party wall

*Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts*

*Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation*

*6 of 7
Sidney Street elevation; brick wall
formerly an interior party wall*



Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts

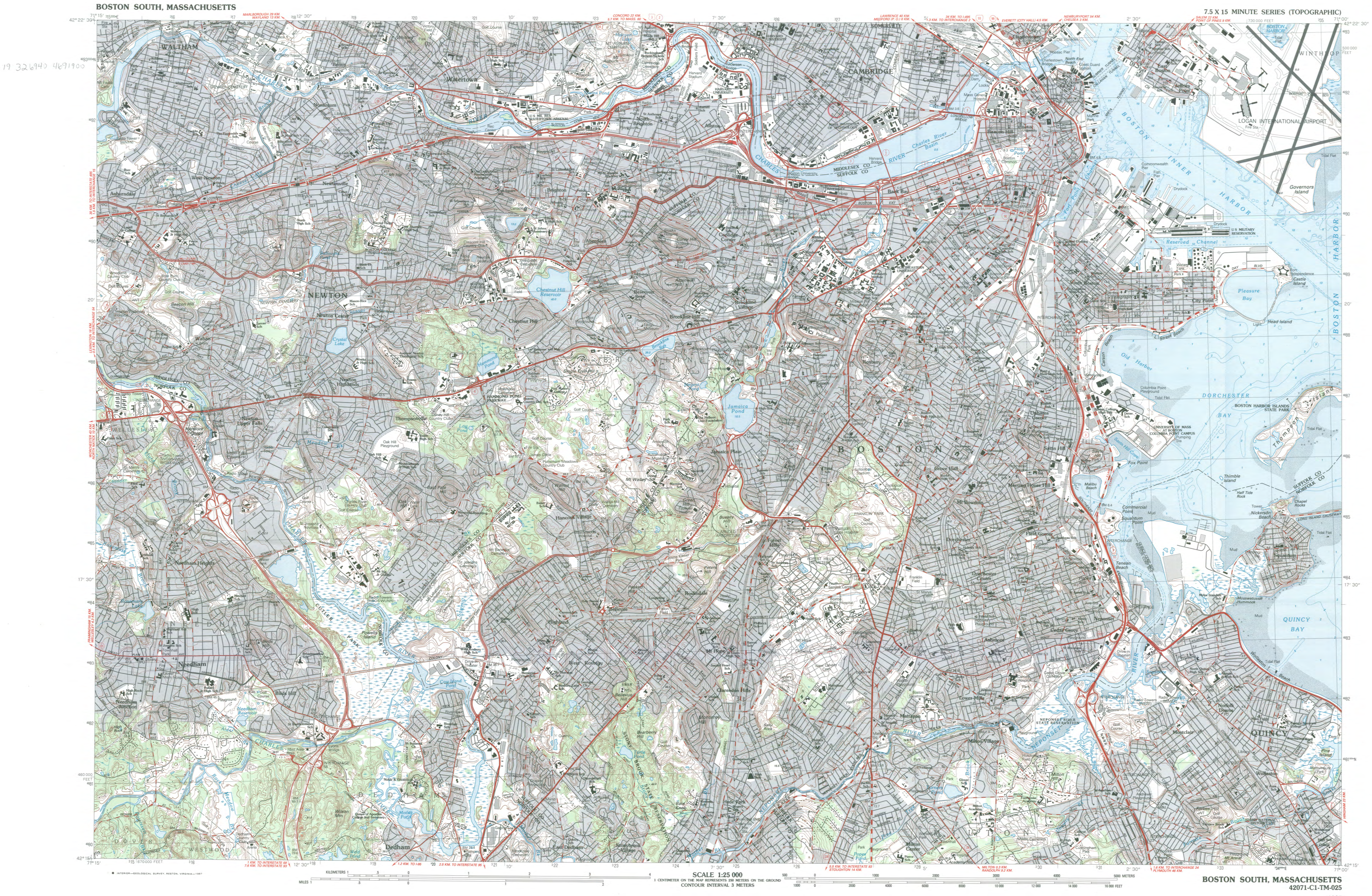
Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation

7 of 7
Typical interior; upper floor along
Green Street

*Kennedy Biscuit Factory
129 Franklin Street
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts*

*Larry J. Sparrow
March, 1988
Keen Development Corporation*

*7 of 7
Typical Interior; upper floor along
Green Street*



Boston South MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metri-
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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth
of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map dated 1987
Supersedes Newton and Boston South 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13270 (1982)
and 13272 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal
Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10,000-foot grid scale based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
42 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 OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER
DEPTH CLIVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHOULDER SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE
OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.5 METERS
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet		1	2	3
1	3.2808		1	2	3
2	6.5617		4	5	6
3	9.8425		7	8	9
4	13.1234		10	11	12
5	16.4042		13	14	15
6	19.6850		16	17	18
7	22.9658		19	20	21
8	26.2467		22	23	24
9	29.5275		25	26	27
10	32.8084		28	29	30

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence
declination (MAG)
at center of map
Diagram is approximate

1 Mapland
2 Boston North
3 Lynn
4 Framingham
5 Hull
6 Medford
7 Norwood
8 Weymouth

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

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road, trail
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State
Railroad: standard gage, narrow gage
Bridge: drawbridge
Footbridge, overpass, underpass
Railway area: only selected industrial buildings shown
House; barn; 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 grant with monument; found section corner
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section
Range, township, section line: location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; graves
Comproposed picnic area; U. S. BLM; managed
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index, intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
Soundings: depth curve
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
Scrub; mangrove
Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



DEC ~~NOV~~ 04 1989

November 27, 1989

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination:

F. A. Kennedy Steam Bakery, 129 Franklin Street, (HPCA # 11135MA), Cambridge
(Cambridgeport) (Middlesex County), Massachusetts, 02139.

There has been no owner objections for the above mentioned property:

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure: