

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Sacred Heart Parish Complex

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 321 South Broadway

N/A

not for publication

city or town Lawrence

N/A

vicinity

state MA code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01843

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO, MHC

Date October 7, 2011

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Patricia Anderson

Date of Action 11/29/2011

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Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒ private
☐ public - Local
☐ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property

(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	
5		buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
6		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.)

RELIGION/church, church-related residences

EDUCATION/secondary schools

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/church, church-related residence

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival, Late Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE, STONE, BRICK

walls: BRICK, STONE, STUCCO

roof: SLATE, SYNTHETICS

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

[Note: A Certified Rehabilitation project was completed for three of the five buildings on the site (the Convent, 1899 School, and 1925 School) in 2010. The descriptions below represent the buildings as they appeared after the rehabilitation work was completed. Any features described below as "recent" were installed as part of the Certified Rehabilitation project and were approved by the National Park Service.]

The Sacred Heart Parish property is located in the South Lawrence neighborhood, an area of mixed residential, industrial, and commercial uses. The lot on which the complex sits is generally flat and contains 85,000 square feet of land that is bounded by South Broadway to the east, Groton Street to the north, and Hawley Street to the south. Residential lots border the parish property to the west. South Broadway, originally part of the Londonderry Turnpike from Boston to Concord, New Hampshire, is dominated by commercial uses, although there are multifamily residential buildings interspersed among the retail and office buildings. Secondary streets in the vicinity of the parish complex are almost exclusively residential (built largely in the late 19th and early 20th centuries), and are lined predominantly with duplexes and triple deckers. The resources collected on the site include a church, rectory, convent, two schools, and a historic stone grotto (all of which were built during the period of significance and are considered contributing resources). The church occupies the northeast corner of the lot and faces South Broadway, while the older of the two schools and the convent face Groton Street, and the newer school fronts on Hawley Street. The rectory has main entrances from both South Broadway and Hawley Street. Much of the lot, near the center, is occupied by a paved parking area. A paved playground is located in the southwest corner of the lot (see attached site plan). The following is a chronological description of each building on the site.

Narrative Description

1899 School (Photos 5 & 6): The oldest building on the site is the 1899 School, a three-story brick structure designed in the Romanesque Revival style (eight bays wide and fourteen bays deep). Its façade (north elevation) and east elevation are highly ornamented, using contrasting colored brick to form arched window and door heads, keystones, pilasters, and voussoir. At these two elevations, the first floor is set off by brick rustication. Dressed granite is used for sills and belt courses. Window openings hold recent aluminum sash. The façade is laid out symmetrically around a central pavilion, which rises from a projecting entry enclosure to a shallow gable with an open pediment that breaks up the roofline. A medallion near the top of the pavilion bears the construction date of "1899." At all elevations, the roofline is defined by a bracketed wood cornice above brick corbelling. A set of granite steps leads to the main entry, which holds a recent set of wood double doors that match the originals. The main entry was originally flanked by two secondary doorways. The west entry was blocked with brick, and the stoop removed to make way for a small modern garage (ca. 1960s), which was recently removed, and the former doorway replaced by a window. The east entry at the facade was recently restored and now holds paneled wood doors to match the originals. The building's east elevation was designed around a central gabled pavilion. Like the façade, this elevation features arched windows at the third floor. This elevation is further distinguished by two oculi that originally lit the stairhalls. The rear (south) and west elevations are far less ornamented, having simple window openings with very shallow segmental-arched heads and granite sills. An arched entry at the east

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end of the rear elevation holds wood doors to match those at the facade. The single-story ell off the rear of the building is part of the original construction, and features recent horizontal siding to duplicate the appearance of the original clapboards. The interior has undergone fairly significant alteration over the years but the overall historic character remains. The first floor has undergone the most change. It was originally constructed for use as a large chapel for the parish, prior to construction of the adjacent church building. The stairhalls were located on the east side of the building, while the remainder of the first floor was an open worship space filled with pews. The rear ell contained the altar and two flanking vestry rooms. There were decorative windows along the east wall of the chapel space (no longer extant). After church services were moved from the building in 1916, the original worship space was divided into smaller rooms for use by the school (exact date unknown). One of the vestry rooms was converted to a bathroom. The other was enlarged for storage. A library was built in the northwest corner. The original staircases were replaced prior to the recent rehabilitation (ca. 1970s), but corridors at the two upper floors retained historic doors and trim, which were retained as part of the recent renovation. Classroom spaces remained largely intact, until being subdivided into residential apartments as part of the recent Certified Rehabilitation. Although the classrooms were subdivided, most of the historic finishes were retained, including window and door trim, tin ceilings, and some historic doors. Each apartment unit also features a section of the historic chalkboard.

Convent (1920; Photos 7 & 8): The convent is a three-story stucco building, rising from a raised cobblestone foundation to a flat roof. It extends five bays in width and three bays in depth. The roofline is defined by deep eaves and a tall cove frieze. Corners of the building are accentuated by flush quoins. A stucco belt course separates the first and second floors. Windows are arranged individually and in pairs, and are set within simple, unadorned openings. Most window openings retain the historic 1/1, wood, double-hung sash that recently were retrofitted to accept double-glazing. The main entry is centered on the facade (north elevation), and is recessed within a segmental-arched opening. The entry is sheltered by a small porch with a pedimented gable and Tuscan columns. The entry includes a simple rectangular transom above a set of recent wood double doors. A concrete stoop with modern metal hand railings leads to the main entry. Above the main entry, two slender pilasters frame the central bay and rise to a small, pedimented gable projecting above the roofline. There are also two entries at the east elevation: one centered on the main block, and another leading to a one-story rear ell (an original feature). Each of these entries is sheltered by a simple porch with a stone base and Tuscan columns. Both porch bases obscure an additional doorway at the basement level. The first-floor entry to the main block features a recent glazed wood door, as does the basement entry beneath it. The entries into the ell were recently modified to create a handicap-accessible doorway. Work included construction of a ramp to the basement door and reconstructing the porch base. The original door remains at the first floor. The ell extends across the rear elevation, and includes a band of windows that was recently installed to make weathertight what was formerly an enclosed porch at the center of the elevation. The building was recently converted to apartment use as part of the Certified Rehabilitation project and many of the historic interior finishes remain, among them trim, doors, internal windows, and tin ceilings. The historic chapel space remains intact and is used as gathering space for the residents. The first floor was originally designed with offices and parlors along the front (north side) and common rooms along the back, including a kitchen, dining room, and chapel. The second floor originally held a library, community room, infirmary, and three bedchambers for the higher-ranking nuns and guests. The third floor was originally designed with a large, central linen room, surrounded by a dormitory that was divided into 21 small bedchambers. The two historic staircases remain in use, and the main corridors at the first and second floors were restored as part of the recent rehabilitation, retaining trim, tin ceilings, doors, and internal windows. The new residential units feature historic trim, flooring, and some doors. Samples of the historic cabinetry were also retained for reuse.

Rectory (1924; Photos 3 & 4): The Colonial Revival-style rectory is located at the southeast corner of the lot, and has primary elevations facing South Broadway and Hawley Street. The building is constructed of red brick, and has a two-story main block that is rectangular in plan (five bay by nine bay). The main block is enclosed by

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a slate-covered hip roof, which features a gabled dormer at each elevation. The roofline is defined by a bracketed wood cornice. Window openings have stone sills and splayed lintels with keystones, except at the rear elevations (north face of north wing and a portion of the north face of the main block), where there are no keystones. A cast-stone belt course separates the first and second floors. The only other ornamentation consists of two decorative cast-stone panels above the south entry (Hawley Street). There are principal entries at both the east and south elevations. The east entry holds a set of glazed and paneled historic wood doors, while the south entry has a single historic wood door (with glazing and panels) flanked by partial sidelights with paneled bases. This door is obscured by a modern aluminum storm door. These entries are sheltered by small porches with pedimented gables. Access to each entry is by means of a brick stoop. Steps at the south entry have brick side walls with concrete caps, while the steps at the east entry appear to have been modified with the addition of concrete treads and modern, metal hand railings. The porch at the south façade is supported on brick piers, while the one at the east façade has modern metal posts. A two-story wing extends from the building to the north, and appears to be an original feature. This brick wing has a flat roof framed by a low, brick parapet. A single-story, enclosed porch projects from the west side of the north wing. A second brick wing, which appears to be original, extends from the west elevation. This one-story section has a flat roof trimmed with a bracketed wood cornice. The interior of the building has been modified over time, primarily with the reconfiguring of rooms. Hallways generally remain in the historic configurations, and retain most of their historic features (wood baseboards, picture molding, doors, and door casings). The first floor of the main block was originally designed with four offices at the east end, and a library, dining room, and sunroom at the west end. The north wing contains a kitchen, pantry, and office. This plan remains generally intact. When originally constructed, the second floor had seven bedrooms, a prayer room, a common bathroom, and a large storage closet. The floor plan was modified somewhat so that the prayer room and storage closet were converted to bathrooms. Two additional bathrooms were installed, so that today there are only six bedrooms. At the third floor, rooms remain in their original configuration and consist of three bedrooms and a common bathroom. Historic finishes within the main block are largely intact and generally consistent throughout (high wood baseboards, picture moldings, and window and door casings). Nearly all doorways retain the historic, paneled wood doors. The building continues to serve as a residence, occupied today by a Dominican chapter. (This building was not affected by the Certified Rehabilitation project.)

1925 School (Photos 9 & 10): The two-story brick school from 1925 is located in the southwest corner of the lot. This Colonial Revival-style building has principal elevations facing east (toward the parking area) and south (onto Hawley Street). The building rests on a raised concrete foundation and is enclosed by a flat roof. The roof is circumscribed by a low, brick parapet that replaced the original stepped parapet. At the Hawley Street (south) elevation, the façade is divided by brick pilasters with cast-stone bases and caps. At each elevation, bands of windows are topped by cast-stone label molds. Cast-stone is also used for the windowsills. There are two principal entries, one at both the east and south facades. Each of the entries is centered on the elevation and sheltered by a small gabled porch that replaced the original (date unknown). The Hawley Street porch is supported on brick columns, and features cast-stone pilasters framing the doorway, while the east entry has recent, painted fiberglass columns. These entries hold recent paneled wood doors that match the originals. There are two secondary entries at the east elevation, located at ground level in each of the end bays. The northern entry is contained within a simple brick enclosure with a segmental-arched roof, and holds a paneled door to match the configuration of the original. The south entry was originally identical to the north, but was recently modified to create a handicap-accessible doorway, resulting in removal of the door, construction of a simple ramp, and adding a new stair to access an internal door. Another secondary entry, centered on the west elevation, holds a set of recent wood double doors to match the originals, and is sheltered by a gabled hood that replaced the original porch (date unknown). The original floor plans and finishes of the first and second floors were largely unaltered at the time of the recent Certified Rehabilitation and the hallways underwent only minor modification as part of the project. Today, both the first and second floors have a wide central corridor with terrazzo baseboards and flooring. Other finishes include tongue-and-groove wainscoting, simple, flat door casings, picture

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rails, and glazed panel doors with multipane transoms. Similar finishes are carried into the two historic staircases, which remain in use today. There were originally five classrooms at the first floor and six at the second floor. All were designed in a similar manner with identical finishes, including high wood baseboards, picture rails, wood chalk rails, flat wood window and door casings, and two-panel doors. The building was recently converted to apartment use but retains many historic interior features and finishes, including the historic trim, doors, and flooring. Remnants of the historic chalkboards and coat closets were retained in each unit.

Church (1916/1934-1936; Photos 1 & 2): While the vast majority of Sacred Heart Church was built between 1934 and 1936, the ground level was constructed in 1916 as a one-story brick structure, which was later incorporated into the larger church. The existing Gothic Revival-style church is constructed of polychromatic, random granite ashlar. Side elevations are separated into bays by narrow wall buttresses. The church follows a traditional cruciform plan, and has a single stair/bell tower in the northeast corner. The tower is decorated with Gothic lancet windows and topped by corner pinnacles with crockets. The plan is laid out with its transept at the west end and the narthex at the east end. Two-story aisles flank the three-story nave. The roof is a complex arrangement of gable and shed roofs, all of which are finished with slate shingles and copper flashing. Windows of the two lower levels are set within rectangular openings, while the tall windows of the sanctuary are set within pointed arches. Most window openings have shallow hoodmolds and tracery work. Windows at ground level hold segmental-arched, double-hung sash. The aisles have tripartite windows with tracery, while the clerestory level is lit by large Gothic tracery windows. (The historic stained glass was removed by the Archdiocese when they sold the property.) Access to the three main entries at the east (South Broadway) elevation is by means of wide granite steps with side walls of granite ashlar. The three main entries are set within Gothic arches and contain modern aluminum double doors, each set beneath a carved tympanum. The entries are located within a projecting frontispiece that holds a monumental stained-glass window at the upper level and terminates at a steep, gabled parapet above the roofline. Two secondary entries at each of the side elevations hold modern, aluminum double doors. These entries are set in Gothic arch openings and have tracery windows in the transoms. At the northwest corner is the only remaining original door, a six-panel wood door with tracery in the upper panels and transom. The interior has a traditional plan, with two-story sanctuary, transept, and nave spaces, along with single-story aisles. A choir loft, located at the clerestory level at the east end of the nave, once held a large organ, which was removed by the Archdiocese, along with portions of the altar, statuary, pews, stained glass, and all other items bearing religious iconography, when they sold the property several years ago. The building is currently being used by a Dominican chapter, who have restored the altar, pews, and some statuary.

Grotto (likely early 20th century; built by 1950—Photo 11): A stone grotto stands between the convent and old school. The grotto is constructed entirely of fieldstone and consists of a broad central niche, now void of statuary, flanked by low, stepped knee walls.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Sacred Heart Parish Complex property, it is possible that sites are present. Nine ancient sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile); all located on riverine terraces bordering the Merrimack and Shawsheen rivers. Environmental characteristics of the nominated property represent some locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The Parish Complex is located on a relatively flat lot in an area designated as urban land where soils have been altered or obscured by urban works and structures. Buildings, industrial areas, paved areas, and railroad yards cover more than 75% of the land surface. Nearby soil types in similar environmental settings are well drained and formed in glacial till; however, on the Parish Complex property, natural soil characteristics have been destroyed. The proximity of the Parish Complex to wetland resources is another unfavorable locational characteristic of the nominated property. No wetland resources are known within 1,000 feet of the complex. Given the information presented above, the size of the property (1.95 acres), construction of

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an earlier convent/rectory (ca. 1899/1908), and the existing church, rectory, convent, two schools, a small garage, and stone grotto, nearly all of which have basement levels and cover most of the lot, a low potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources on the Sacred Heart Parish Complex property. Any ancient resources located on the property were likely destroyed by construction of the structures listed above beginning in 1899.

A low potential also exists for locating significant historic archaeological resources on the Sacred Heart Parish Complex property. While an earlier convent/rectory (ca. 1899/1908) was built at the site of the existing rectory, archaeological evidence of the earlier convent/rectory was likely destroyed by construction of the existing rectory which has a basement. All of the existing structures located on the Parish Complex property cover nearly the entire nominated parcel. No additional structures or occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with the complex or earlier are known on the nominated property. No historic land use has been identified for the property prior to construction of the school building in 1899.

(end)

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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 a 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1899-1961

Significant Dates

1899 (school); 1920 (convent); 1924 (rectory);

1925 (school); 1934 (church)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Simeon Lavoie, Joseph G. Morissette, Walter F.

Fontaine

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the date of the earliest construction on the site by the parish (construction of the first school in 1899), and ends at the 50-year cut off for the listing of properties in the National Register. The significant dates listed represent the construction date for each of the five contributing buildings on the site.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Sacred Heart Parish Complex possesses integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property is significant for its associations with the French Canadian community of Lawrence, who worshipped and were educated there for over 100 years (1900-2005). With its church and two schools, the parish served as the focus of religious and educational life for numerous area residents. It was one of two French parishes and fourteen Catholic churches in the city. The complex is also significant architecturally as an intact collection of functionally related structures that document the history of the parish. The well-preserved buildings include fine examples of Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, and Gothic Revival-style design. Jointly, they form an important landmark for the community. The property is of local significance, and meets Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As a property still partially in use for religious purposes, the Sacred Heart Parish complex also meets Criteria Consideration A.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Development of Lawrence

Lawrence was founded as a planned industrial community in 1845 by the Essex Company. It was the last and most ambitious of the New England textile cities planned and developed by Boston entrepreneurs. The Essex Company, a group of industrialists led by Abbott Lawrence, was granted a charter for the purpose of building a dam and canals on the Merrimack River, specifically to provide waterpower for textile mills. Abbott Lawrence was an American manufacturer and diplomat who was instrumental in the development of the New England textile industry, and later represented those interests in the U.S. Congress. The first stone for the dam was laid September 19, 1845, and work was completed approximately three years later (the Great Stone Dam was listed in the National Register in 1977). In the 1840s, the Essex Company purchased approximately 4,000 acres of land flanking the Merrimack River in the towns of Methuen and Andover as the location for their manufacturing community. The town itself would be located on the north side of the Merrimack River, where the Essex Company had acquired about 3,000 acres in the town of Methuen. An additional 1,000 acres in Andover, on the south side of the river, were acquired and set aside for future development. Charles Storow was appointed the chief engineer and agent for the Essex Company. Beginning in 1845, Storow oversaw creation of an industrial town of 30,000 residents, a task that took roughly three years to complete. Storow devised a plan by which specific zones were established for industrial, commercial, institutional, and residential uses. Directly adjacent to the Merrimack River was the industrial zone, with large brick mills lining the river and canals. North of this were the company-owned employee housing, then the commercial zone, followed by the institutional center surrounding the large Common, and finally the residential lots beyond. At the heart of Storow's plan was the Common, an area of about seventeen acres where the city's most prominent civic and institutional buildings would be located, including the City Hall (1848, NRDIS) and Essex County Courthouse (1858, NRDIS). Restrictions were placed on lots facing the Common to prohibit commercial and manufacturing uses. Lots were even donated to religious organizations to encourage them to build churches along the perimeter of the Common.

By the summer of 1848, major construction work was completed in Lawrence and the factories had begun operation. By that time, the town could boast three major factories and a population of 6,000 people. Public services were well established, with three grammar schools, a library, train station, police and fire departments, a gas works, two banks, eight churches, and a high school. The city grew rapidly, so that by 1855, two years after Lawrence was incorporated as a city, the population had reached 16,000. Manufacturing of cotton cloth and woollens sustained the local economy. By

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1890, Lawrence manufacturers were producing a wide range of goods, including carpeting, steam engines, boilers, mill machinery, coaches, sewing machines, hats, clothing, tinware, belting, and boxes. A substantial paper mill had also been established in the city. The largest factories in Lawrence included the Washington Mills and Atlantic Mills (both built in 1846, both NRDIS), Pacific Mills and Pemberton Mills (1852, both NRDIS), Lawrence Duck Company (1859, NRDIS), Everett Mills (1860, NRDIS), Lawrence Woolen Company (1864), Arlington Mills (1865, NRDIS), and the Wright Manufacturing Company (1873). By 1880 the city's population stood at over 39,000, surpassing the Essex Company's initial goal of 30,000 people.

The Catholic Church in Lawrence

The introduction of Catholicism to Lawrence coincides with the creation of the city by the Essex Company in 1845. The first documented Mass in Lawrence was held in that year at the home of one Michael Murphy, whose house was located where 7 Newton Street now stands in South Lawrence. Rev. James T. McDermott (then pastor of St. Patrick's in Lowell) would occasionally visit Catholic residents of Lawrence (the large majority of them Irish immigrants) to celebrate Mass, but those wishing to attend church services regularly were forced to travel to Lowell, since there was no Catholic church in Lawrence until 1846. Under the direction of Rev. Charles Ffrench [sic], an Irish immigrant himself, the first Catholic church in Lawrence was erected on Chestnut Street near White Street, just northwest of the Common. This small wood structure was the first building of several that would serve the Immaculate Conception parish (none extant – parish later merged with St. Mary's). With the opening of three major mills in Lawrence between 1845 and 1852, the number of residents grew dramatically in a very short period, as Irish immigrants and residents of Yankee farm towns flocked to the city seeking employment. By 1848, Irish immigrants made up roughly 35% of the population of Lawrence. In 1848, a second Irish church, St. Mary's, was erected near the intersection of Haverhill & Hampshire Streets (later replaced by the current 1866 building). By that time a Catholic school was also in operation. The *Lawrence Courier* (January 8, 1848) reported that "The Irish have, during the past season, maintained quite a large school, and we are informed that it is the determination of that portion of our population to continue the instruction of their children and youth in schools of their own, so far as they may be able to support them." In 1861, the Augustinian order made its appearance in Lawrence, assuming control of St. Mary's church. In 1875, they were assigned to the Immaculate Conception Church, which had originally been overseen by a diocesan priest. The need to accommodate the growing Irish community in Lawrence resulted in the establishment of two additional churches in the late 19th century. Construction began on St. Patrick's Church on South Broadway in 1869 (replaced by the current church in 1881), followed by St. Laurence O'Toole Church in the eastern part of the city, near the intersection of East Haverhill and Newbury Streets, in 1873 (replaced by the existing 1903 church), and St. Augustine's in the western part of Lawrence in 1878 (Doyle and Water Streets). The Augustinians were responsible for serving both St. Laurence O'Toole and St. Augustine's, in addition to a German chapel, Church of the Assumption, which was built in 1888 at Park and Lawrence Streets in the city center. St. Patrick's, the first Catholic parish on the south side of the Merrimack River, was a diocesan parish, and not associated with the Augustinians. As the number of mills increased steadily through the late 19th century, greater numbers of foreign workers were drawn to the city. Much of this immigrant population was Catholic, and it included people from a range of ethnic backgrounds, the largest groups being the Irish, French Canadians, Germans, Polish, and Italians. By the late 19th century, roughly 45% of the city's population was foreign born. By 1910, Lawrence led all cities in the Commonwealth in the relative size of its foreign-born population.

By 1880, there were roughly 13,000 practicing Catholics in Lawrence, and approximately 1,000 students attending parochial schools. Of the 28 churches in Lawrence in 1880, five were Catholic. This changed dramatically at the end of the 19th century and into the early 20th century when increasing numbers of Catholics, largely from Canada and Europe, settled in Lawrence, so that by 1920, fourteen of the city's 22 churches were Catholic. Among them were several Irish churches, two French Canadian parishes, and others for the Polish, German, Italian, Syrian, Lithuanian, and Portuguese communities.

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The French Canadian Community in Lawrence

A young but rapidly growing textile city, Lawrence began attracting French Canadian immigrants in the late 1860s. Approximately 400 French Canadians were living in Lawrence in 1896. Many of the French Canadians who came to Lawrence were from rural areas of Quebec, where life for farmers had become increasingly difficult, and financial hardship prompted residents to look elsewhere for a means to support their families. This was the beginning of a massive migration that brought half a million people from rural Quebec to the mill cities and towns of New England. By 1900, nearly half of these were living in Massachusetts, where they comprised roughly one-quarter of the Catholics in the state. By 1890, French Canadians accounted for one-fifth of the immigrant population of Lawrence, numbering 8,500 by 1900. As was typical of many immigrant populations, the French Canadians maintained their ethnic identity, settling in neighborhoods where the French language was used and their cultural heritage was preserved through social, religious, and educational avenues. In New England these immigrants rapidly grew impatient with Catholic parishes ministered by English-speaking Irish priests, and moved to create their own places of worship. The Commonwealth's first French-speaking Catholic parish was established in 1867 in Pittsfield. The following year, the Archdiocese of Boston created its first French parish in Lowell, where the largest number of French Canadian immigrants had settled. Subsequent parishes were established for other French Canadian communities across the state in Holyoke, Southbridge, and Worcester in 1869; followed by Webster, Marlborough, and Fall River in 1870; Lawrence and Haverhill in 1871; and Salem in 1873.

In Lawrence, the French Canadians initially settled in the northern part of the city (north of the Merrimack River), in the area roughly bounded by Essex, Franklin, Haverhill, and Amesbury Streets. In 1871, the city's first French Canadian parish, St. Anne's, was established. Under the direction of the Marist Fathers, masses were held in rented or borrowed sites for the first few years, until a church building was constructed on Haverhill Street (completed for occupancy in 1876, dedicated in 1883). At the time the first Mass was celebrated in 1876, the church had roughly 4,000 members. By the late 1880s, they had also built a school and rectory at St. Anne's. Meanwhile, the French Canadian community in Lawrence was growing both in number and spatially, with a substantial French Canadian neighborhood emerging in South Lawrence in the late 19th century. Overcrowding at St. Anne's and the inconvenience for residents of South Lawrence resulted in the establishment of a mission, or branch church, of St. Anne's in South Lawrence on South Broadway in 1899. Mission churches to St. Anne's were later established in the nearby town of Methuen as well.

Sacred Heart Parish

The first structure erected for the South Lawrence mission church was the brick building that currently faces on Groton Street (the **1899 School**), built as a combination chapel/school. The worship space was located on the first floor, while the second floor held six classrooms and the third floor was unfinished. Mass was first celebrated on March 11, 1900. Parochial education was extremely important in French Canadian communities, where it was deemed essential to preserving language and faith. The responsibility for educating the parish youth was put in the hands of French religious orders. When Sacred Heart school opened in September of 1900, some 200 students attended, taught by the Sister Servants of the Immaculate Heart (a.k.a. Sisters of the Good Shepherd) from St. Anne's parish, who were succeeded in 1905 by the Sisters of the Holy Union, who continued to run the school for nearly 100 years. The Holy Union sisters came from France in 1886 to teach in Fall River, Massachusetts, and were subsequently assigned to parochial schools throughout New England. Classes were conducted in French until 1920, after which French was taught as a single subject to students in grades four through eight. When Sacred Heart became a separate parish in 1905, under the direction of the Marist Fathers, it had roughly 400 member families and approximately 250 students attending the school. The Marist order, or Society of Mary, like other religious orders based in France in the late 19th century, had become increasingly uncomfortable with the anti-clerical atmosphere there. As a result, the Marists sought new opportunities among the French-speaking Catholics of North America. After being granted control of one parish in Louisiana, the Marists were

(continued)

Sacred Heart Parish Complex

Name of Property

Essex County, MA

County and State

assigned to St. Anne's in Lawrence, their second establishment in North America. The first pastor of Sacred Heart, Rev. Etienne Vinas, served until 1911, and was distinguished for having established a cemetery in the neighboring town of Andover for all the Marist parishes in the region.

At about the same time the 1899 School building was constructed, a Queen Anne-style residence was built in the southeast corner of the lot (in the present location of the rectory) to be used as a convent. By 1908, a wood-frame structure had been built adjoining the convent, to be used as a rectory. The current **Convent** on Groton Street was constructed in 1920, following designs of Simeon Lavoie, who is listed in the 1920 city directory as a carpenter living with his wife, Emerilda, at 35 Fowler Street (the same address listed on the original drawings for the building). Parishioners raised \$62,000 to cover the cost of building the convent. The existing **Rectory** was constructed in place of the original convent/rectory in 1924. It served not only as a residence for the parish priests, but could also accommodate the Marist Fathers for their annual retreat. By 1922, there were 750 member families in the Sacred Heart parish and 625 students attending the school. A second school (**1925 School**), containing 11 classrooms, was built in the southwest corner of the site in 1925. By this time over, 850 students were attending Sacred Heart School. Enrollment reached its peak in 1935. By 1970, the number of students in grades one through eight had dropped to 569. High school classes for girls commenced in 1928 in the hall of the 1899 School; the high school continued to operate until 1978. The Sisters of the Holy Union continued to instruct students at Sacred Heart until 1998, by which time only three nuns remained. Thenceforth, lay teachers staffed the schools. Construction of the Rectory and 1925 School were funded by donations totaling \$300,000. Both were designed by Lawrence architect Joseph G. Morissette, who was raised in the parish and studied at Wentworth Institute in Boston. Morissette maintained an office in the Meigs Building (575 Essex Street) in Lawrence. He designed numerous churches in the state, including Immaculate Conception (ca. 1920) and the Polish National Catholic Church (1925) in Lawrence, and Sacred Heart Church and School (Amesbury, 1928), St. Theresa Church (Methuen, 1935), and a Catholic church in Wilmington. The Sacred Heart congregation grew rapidly, so that by 1911 there were 750 member families. Masses were held in the original school/chapel building until 1916, when the parish completed a one-story brick structure, designed by local architect William P. Regan, in the northeast corner of the lot to serve as their new worship space. The intention was that this single-story structure would ultimately serve as the lower level of a much larger church. To that end, construction on the existing grand **Church** building commenced in 1934, and was completed in 1936. The design of the enlarged church was the joint effort of Joseph G. Morissette and Walter F. Fontaine & Sons of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Walter Fontaine (1871-1938) was born to French Canadian parents in Woonsocket, where he later became that city's most renowned architect. Fontaine received his training in the office of prominent Woonsocket architect Willard Kent and furthered his education in Europe, returning to America in 1893. He worked until 1903 in the Providence, Rhode Island, office of Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, after which he returned to Woonsocket to open his own practice. Fontaine enjoyed a long and successful career, specializing in ecclesiastic design for the Roman Catholic church throughout Southern New England. His works included a number of buildings in Massachusetts, among them the St. Joseph's Church in Everett (1917), St. Louis de France Church in Lowell (1917), Sacred Heart Parochial School in North Attleboro (1923), and St. Joseph's French Canadian Church in Attleboro (1928). As was originally intended, the enlarged Sacred Heart church in Lawrence was built on top of the 1916 base, which was faced with stone to match the upper levels. Embellishment of the church continued for several years after the new edifice was dedicated on November 21, 1936, and included oak Stations of the Cross carved in Florence, Italy. Between 1937 and 1943, the stained-glass windows were installed, among them a rose window from Munich, Germany. The lower church was subsequently used as a parish hall and cafeteria for the students.

Throughout most of the 20th century, the population of Lawrence was able to support fourteen Catholic churches, including the two French churches. Sacred Heart parish was the focal point for a large ethnic community for most of the 20th century. As late as 1980, more than half of the Sacred Heart members were descended from the original French immigrants who attended the parish. The closing of Lawrence's textile mills in the 1950s began a period of decline for the city, which affected the parish. Postwar suburbanization, urban renewal, and reaction to the influx of new Latino

(continued)

Sacred Heart Parish Complex

Essex County, MA

Name of Property

County and State

immigrants all contributed to a gradual decline from the 1950s through the 1980s. A wave of new immigrants from Quebec in the 1960s did breathe some new life into the parish, and restored some of its French character. Nevertheless, the forces of decline, coupled with a shortage of priests, resulted in the closing of half the parishes in Lawrence, including St. Anne's in 1991. Beginning in 2004, the seven Catholic churches remaining in Lawrence were consolidated into three parishes, resulting in the closing of Sacred Heart parish, which at the time still maintained a membership of 700 families. The closings were undertaken as part of a larger restructuring program by the Archdiocese of Boston, which closed 82 churches in 2004 and 2005. Sacred Heart school closed in June of 2004, and the last Mass was held on April 3, 2005, ending 105 years of worship in the parish. After several years of vacancy, the entire parish complex was purchased by Sagrado Corazon LLC, the current owner. The church and rectory are currently leased to and occupied by a Dominican chapter. The two schools and convent are part of a long-term ground lease to BC Sacred Heart LLC, who converted the buildings to apartment use (completed 2010) using federal and state historic tax credits. (State and federal historic tax credits were awarded to BC Sacred Heart LLC for work on the two schools and convent only. Buildings leased by the Dominican brothers were not included in the historic tax credit awards, and the two lessees are unrelated entities.)

The adaptive reuse project included removal of a small single-story garage that stood just northwest of the rectory. The garage was apparently built along with the rectory or shortly thereafter (ca. 1925). Rising from a concrete foundation, the garage was enclosed by a slate-covered hip roof. A modern overhead door filled most of the south elevation, while a pedestrian entry was located at the east elevation. The only other fenestration was a single window centered on the north elevation. The garage was removed in 2010 to create additional space for parking. Also removed from the site was a short concrete tunnel (partially above grade) that was added to join the 1899 School and the 1925 School. Located atop the tunnel structure were a concrete stoop (serving an entry into the 1899 school) and two sets of concrete steps (providing access from the parking lot to the convent). The tunnel, stoop, and steps were removed in 2010 to allow for barrier-free access between the parking lot and the former convent building.

(end)

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Arrington, Benjamin F. *Municipal History of Essex County in Massachusetts*. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1922.
- Atlas of Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover, Massachusetts*. Springfield, Mass: L.J. Richards, 1906.
- Byrn, Very Rev. William. *History of the Catholic Church in the New England States*. Boston: The Hurd & Everts Company, 1899.
- Lawrence City Directories (various years)
- Massachusetts Historical Commission Inventory of Historic Resources—Sacred Heart forms (prepared by Diane L. Siergiej and Christine Beard)
- Programme Souvenir Noces D'or Egise Sacre-Coeur* (1950).
- Sanborn Insurance Atlases (1911, 1949, 1956, 1972)
- Sullivan, James S. *One Hundred Years of Progress – A Graphic, Historical, and Pictorial Account of the Catholic Church of New England*. Boston and Portland Illustrated Publishing Company, 1895.
- Wadsworth, H.A. *History of Lawrence, Massachusetts*. Hammon Reed; Lawrence Eagle Steam Job Printing Office, 1880.
- Woonsocket Centennial Committee. "Walter F. Fontaine." (1998): <http://www.woonsocket.org/fontaine.html>

Sacred Heart Parish Complex

Name of Property

Essex County, MA

County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ 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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Massachusetts Historical Commission

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

MHC # LAW.772 - 777, HPCA #19,623

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>323124</u> Easting	<u>4728633</u> Northing	3	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>323028</u> Easting	<u>4728506</u> Northing
2	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>322988</u> Easting	<u>4728582</u> Northing	4	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>323155</u> Easting	<u>4728657</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the Sacred Heart Parish Complex are delineated on the attached Lawrence assessors maps (Lawrence Assessors Parcel Map 98 Lot 1). The boundary is outlined on the attached map sheets: 97, 98, 117.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries have been drawn to include all land historically associated with the Sacred Heart Parish, from the time of its establishment as a mission in 1889 to the present.

11. Form Prepared By

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

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission

date October, 2011

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard

telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston

state MA zip code 02125

Sacred Heart Parish Complex

Name of Property

Essex County, MA

County and State

e-mail christinebeard@verizon.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Sacred Heart Parish Complex

City or Vicinity: Lawrence

County: Essex State: MA

Photographer: Christine Beard

Date Photographed: 7/15/11 (Photos 1-4)
1/3/2011 (Photos 5-11)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Image Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 of 11	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart1.tif	Church—view northwest showing façade (east elevation – on right) and south elevation (on left)
2 of 11	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart2.tif	Church—view southwest showing main worship space
3 of 11	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart3.tif	Rectory—view southwest showing façade (east elevation – on left) and north elevation (right)
4 of 11	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart4.tif	Rectory—first floor-view east showing main entry hall
5 of 11	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart5.tif	1899 School—view southwest showing façade (north elevation)
6 of 11	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart6.tif	1899 School—view east in northwest unit at third floor showing typical unit

Sacred Heart Parish Complex

Essex County, MA

Name of Property

County and State

7 of 11	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart7.tif	Convent-view southeast showing façade (north elevation)
8 of 11	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart8.tif	Convent-view south in former chapel along west wall at first floor
9 of 11	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart9.tif	1925 School-view north showing façade (south elevation)
10 of 11	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart10.tif	1925 School-view southwest at second floor of west staircase
11 of 11	MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart11.tif	Grotto-view north showing south face of grotto

Property Owner:

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

name Sagrado Corizon LLC

street & number c/o ETC Development Corp. 630 Tremont Street

telephone 617-412-3300

city or town Boston

state MA

zip code

02118

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.460 et seq.).

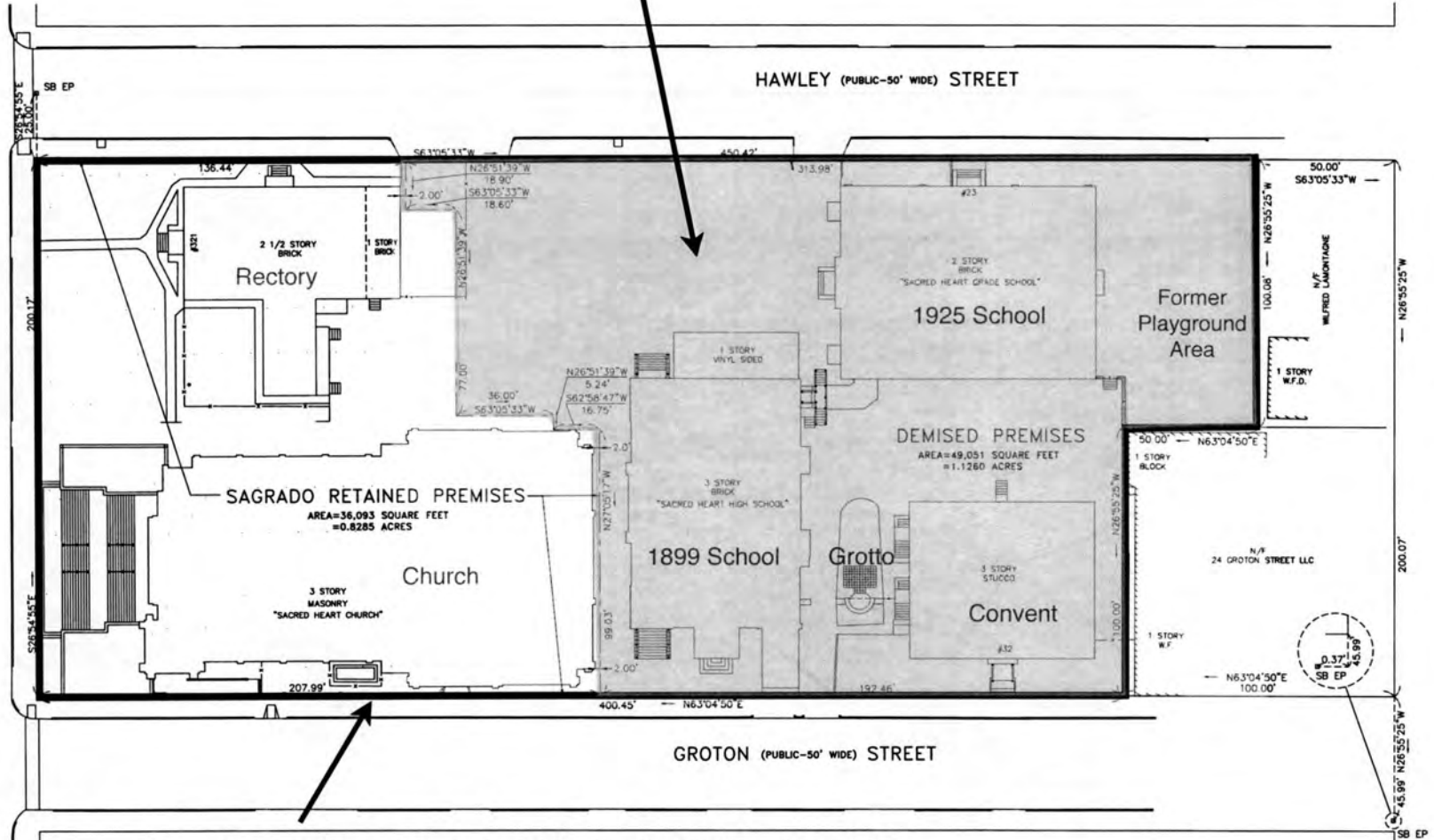
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Lawrence (Essex), MA
Data Sheet**

NAME	DATE	STYLE	MATERIAL	STATUS	PHOTO	ARCHITECT
School building	1899	Romanesque Revival	brick	B/C	5,6	
Convent	1920		stucco	B/C	7,8	Simon Lavoie
Rectory	1924	Colonial Revival	brick	B/C	3,4	Joseph G. Morissette
School	1925	Colonial Revival	brick	B/C	9, 10	Joseph G. Morissette
Church	1916/1934-36	Gothic Revival	granite	B/C	1,2	Morissette/Walter F. Fontaine & Sons
Grotto	early 20 th c.		fieldstone	ST/C	11	
TOTALS	5 contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure					

Area of Ground Lease to Beacon Sacred Heart LLC

SOUTH (PUBLIC-66' WIDE) BROADWAY

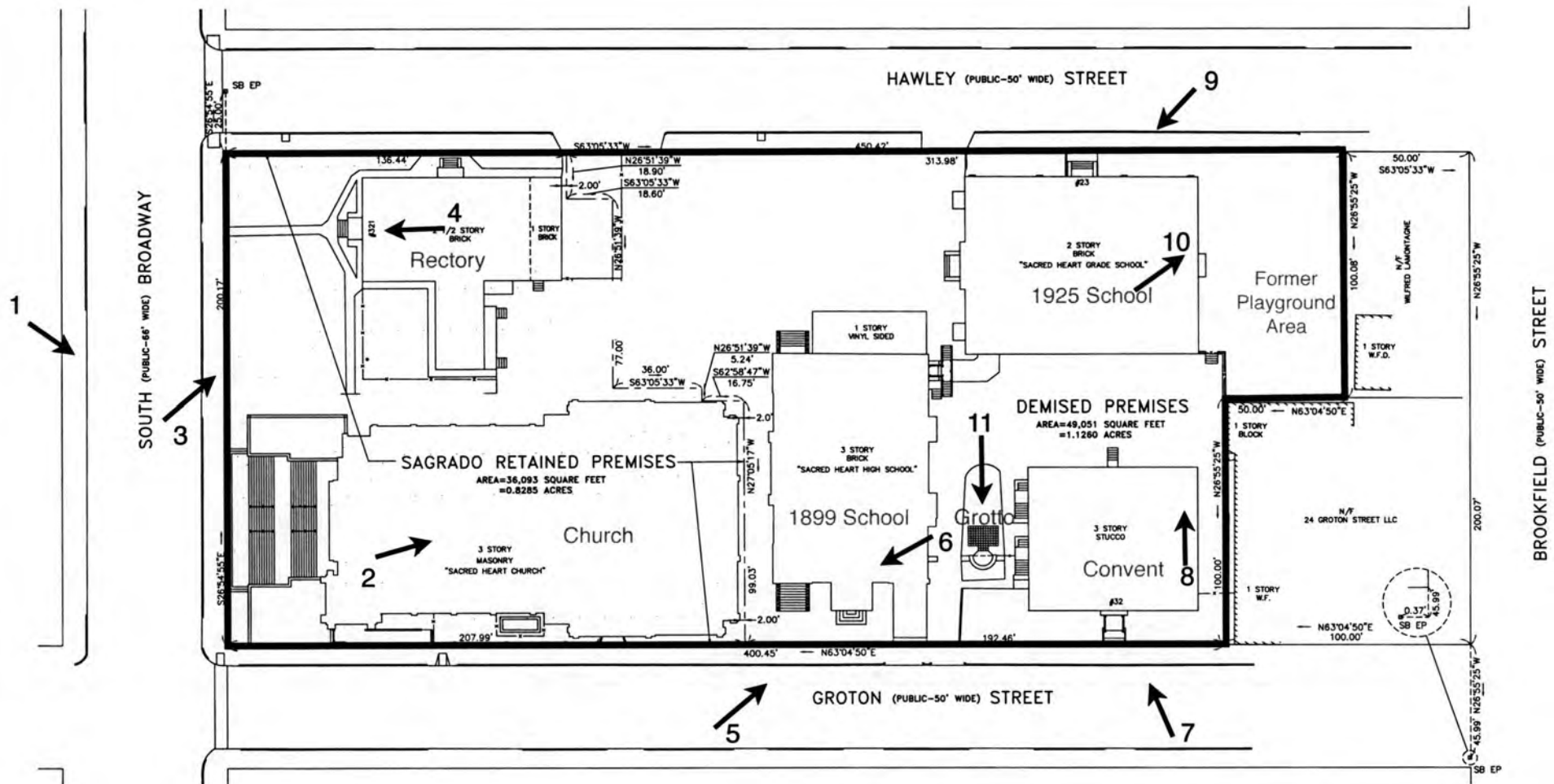


Boundaries of Property to be Listed in the National Register
(owned by Sagrado Corazon LLC)

Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Lawrence, MA

Sketch Map





Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Lawrence, MA

National Register Photo Key





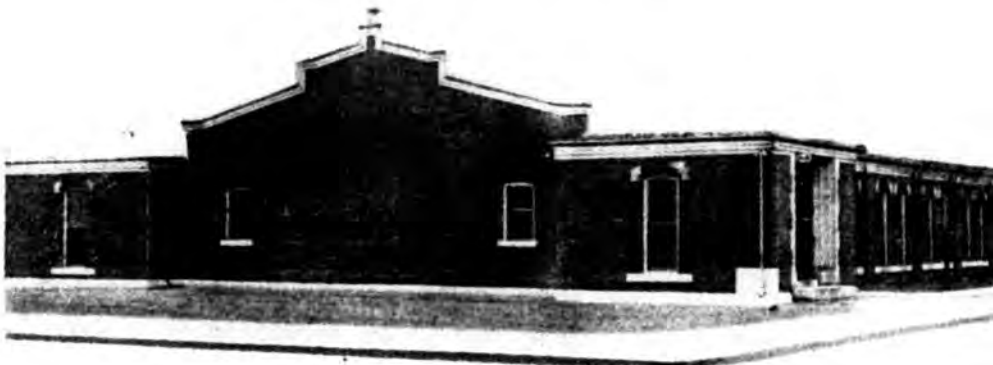
L'ancien Presbytère
The Old Rectory
 (original convent with
 rectory attached at left)



La Première Chapelle-Ecole
The First Chapel-School

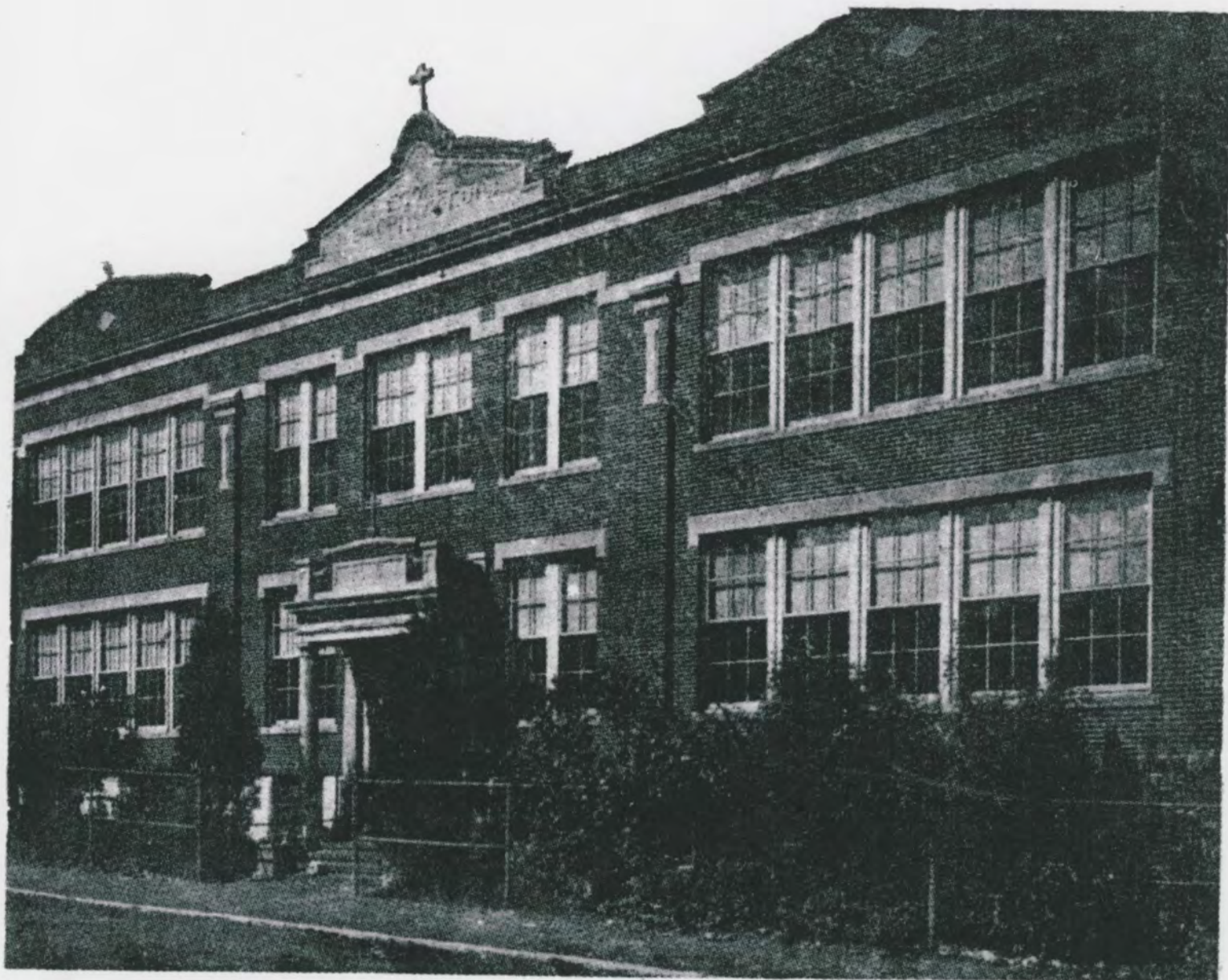


La Chapelle du Couvent
The Chapel of the Convent



L'ancien Soubassement
The Old Base (or basement-built 1916, intended as base for future church)

(photos c.1950)



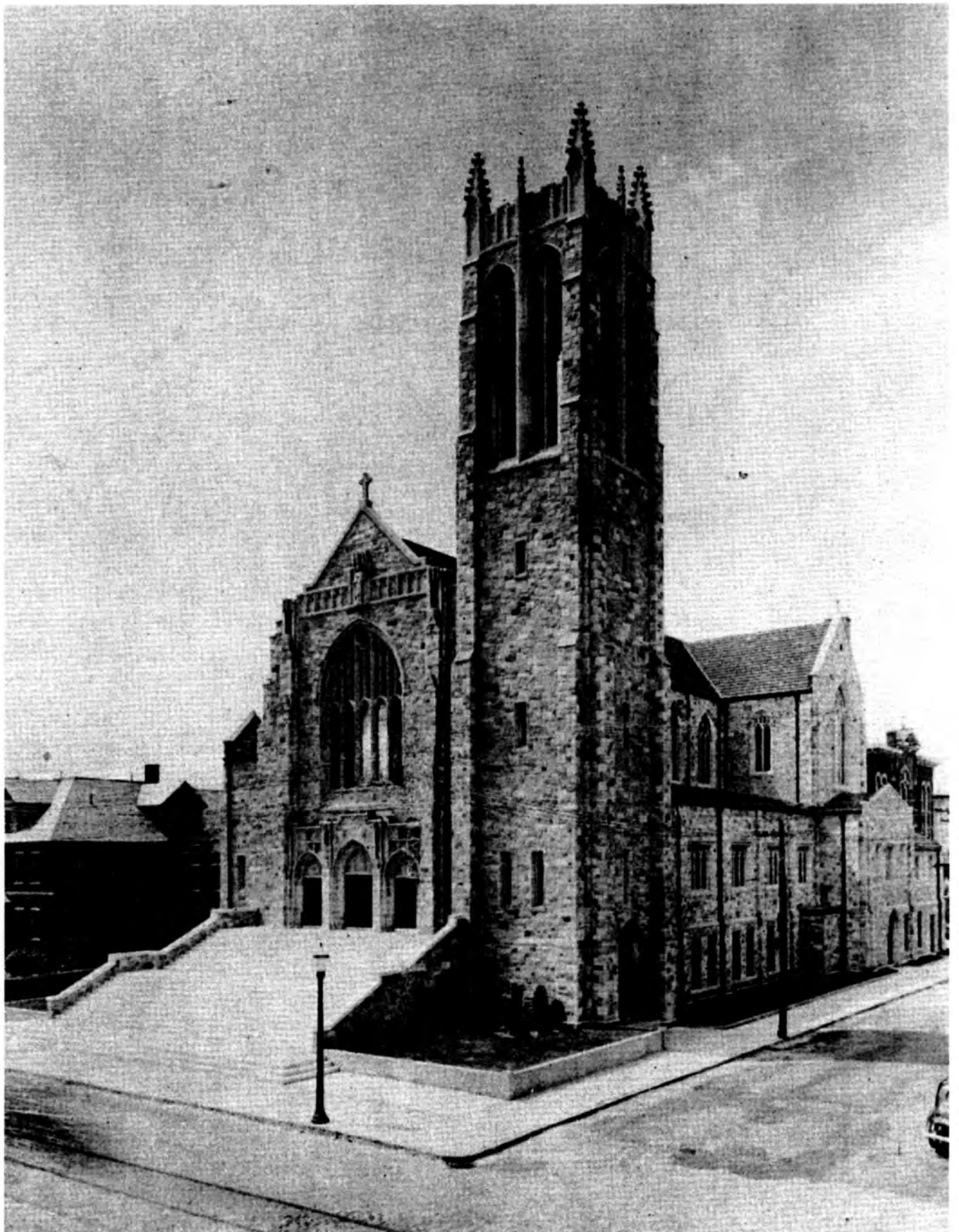
La Nouvelle Ecole

The New School
(photo c. 1950)



Le Couvent
The Convent
(photo c. 1950)

Sacred Heart Church (photo c. 1950)





Le Presbytère Actuel

The Current Rectory
(photo c. 1950)

Massachusetts Historical Commission Photo Submission Form

Please submit one form for each group of digital images

About your digital files:

Camera Used (make, model): Nikon D40 (photos 1-4)
Nikon D50 (photos 5-11)

Resolution of original image capture (camera setting including resolution and file format):

3008x2000 (photos 1-4); 4000x3000 (photos 5-11) JPEG

File name(s) (attach additional sheets if necessary) check here ☐ to refer to attached photo log:

MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart1.tif

MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart8.tif

MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart2.tif

MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart9.tif

MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart3.tif

MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart10.tif

MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart4.tif

MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart11.tif

MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart5.tif

MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart6.tif

MA_Lawrence (Essex County)_Sacred Heart7.tif

About your prints:

Printer make and model: Epson Stylus Photo 1400

Paper: brand & type (i.e., Epson Premium Glossy Photo)

Epson Premium Glossy Photo

Ink: Epson Claria High Definition Ink

Signature: (By signing below you agree that the information provided here is true and accurate.)

Signature: 

Date: 7/22/11

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 11000853

Date Listed: 11/29/2011

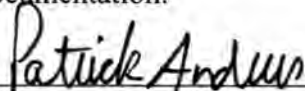
Property Name: Sacred Heart Parish Complex

Multiple Name:

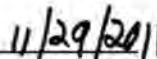
County: Essex

State: Massachusetts

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper



Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to correct the acreage figure contained in Section 10 of the form (which lists less than one acre). The form notes that the nominated area includes 85,000 square feet, which equals 1.95 acres. The form is amended to include this corrected figure.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Sacred Heart Parish Complex

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/02/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/17/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/29/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000853

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 11/29/2011 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

TELEPHONE

DISCIPLINE

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.

Accept A&C
Patricia Andrus

Historian

11/29/2011

MA6



Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Essex County Mass.
Photo 1 of 11

MA - LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) - SACRED HEART OL. tif

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO JULY 2011

CHURCH - VIEW NW



Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Essex County, Mass.
Photo 2 of 11

MA - LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) SACRED HEART 02. hf

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO JULY 2011

CHURCH - VIEW SW, MAIN WORSHIP SPACE



Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Essex County, Mass.
Photo 3 of 11

MA - LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) - SACRED HEART 03. tif

CHRISTINE BEARD photo July 2011

RECTORY - VIEW SW



Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Essex County, Mass.
Photo 4 of 11

MA. LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) - SACRED HEART CH. 4th
CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO JULY 2011

RECTORY - FIRST FLOOR ENTRY HALL



Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Essex County, Mass.
Photo Soft

MA - LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) - SACREDHEARTOS.tif

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO JAN 2011

1899 SCHOOL - VIEW SW



Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Essex County, Mass.
Photo 6 of 11

MA - LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) - SACRED HEART 06.tif

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO JAN 2011

1899 SCHOOL - VIEW E, SHOWING TYPICAL UNIT



Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Essex County, Mass.

Photo 7 of 11

MA - LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) - SACRED HEART 07. tif

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO JAN 2011

CONVENT: VIEW SE



Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Essex County, Mass.
Photo 8 of 11

MA-LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) - SACRED HEART 8. tif
CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO JAN 2011

CONVENT - VIEW S, FORMER CHAPEL ALONG W WALL



Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Essex County, Mass.

Photo 9 of 11

MA - LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) - SACREDHEART09.tif

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO JAN 2011

1925 SCHOOL - VIEW N



Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Essex County, Mass.
Photo 10 of 11

MA - LAWRENCE (ESSEX COUNTY) - SACRED HEART 10.tif

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO JAN 2011

1925 SCHOOL, VIEW SW, 2ND FLOOR, WEST STAIRCASE



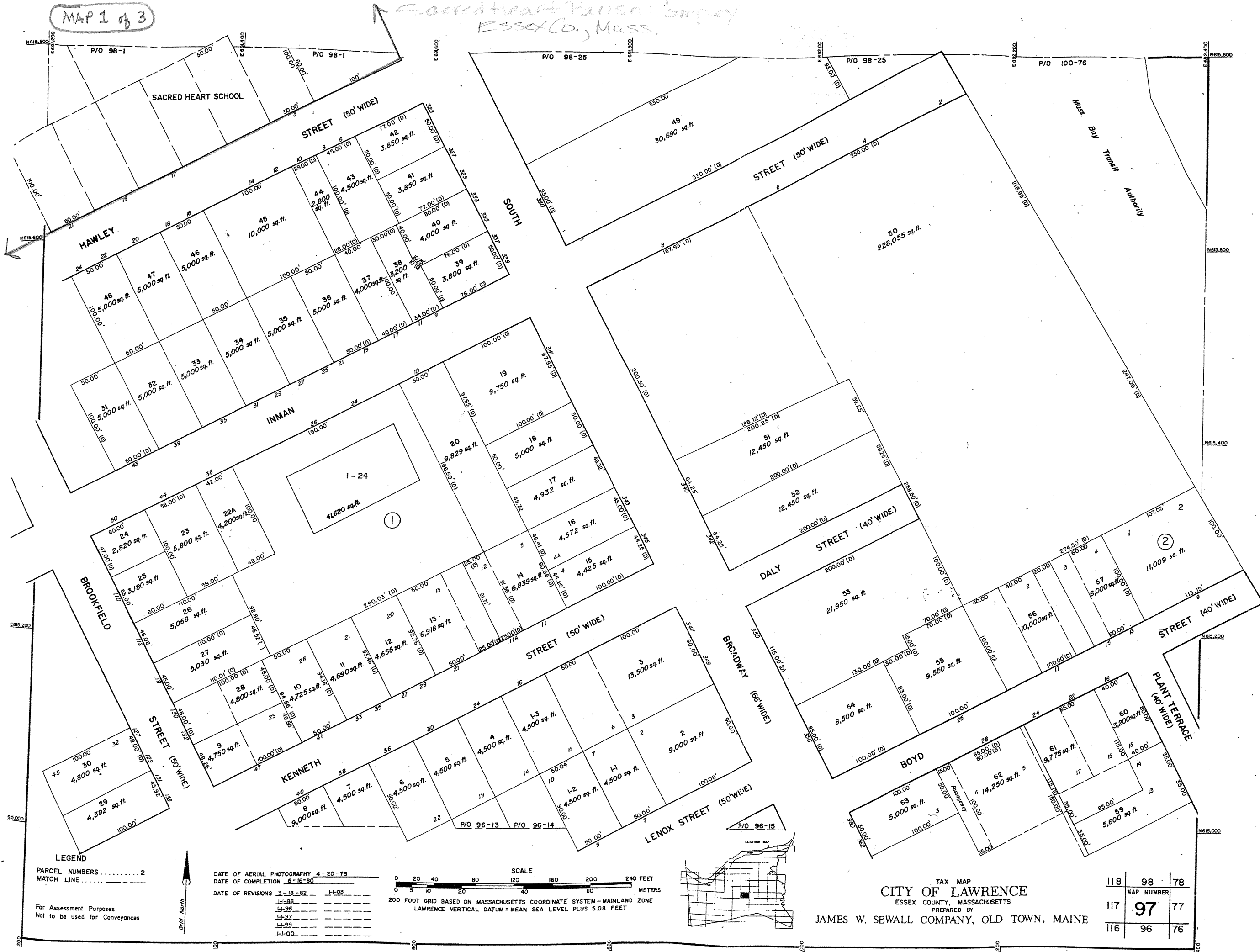
Sacred Heart Parish Complex
Essex County, Mass.

Photo 11 of 11

MA-LAWRENCE(ESSEXCOUNTY)- SACREDHEART 11. tif
CHRISTINE BEARD photo JAN 2011

GROTTO - VIEW NORTH

Sacred Heart Parish Property
Essex Co., Mass.



LEGEND

PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-79

DATE OF COMPLETION 6-16-80

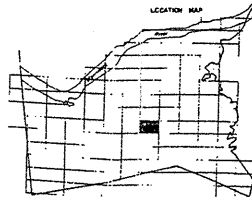
DATE OF REVISIONS 3-18-82 1-1-83

1-1-88
1-1-95
1-1-97
1-1-99
1-1-00

SCALE

0 20 40 80 120 160 200 240 FEET
0 5 10 20 40 60 80 METERS

200 FOOT GRID BASED ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM - MAINLAND ZONE
LAWRENCE VERTICAL DATUM = MEAN SEA LEVEL PLUS 5.08 FEET



TAX MAP
CITY OF LAWRENCE
ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

118	98	78
117	97	77
116	96	76



LEGEND
 PARCEL NUMBERS 2
 MATCH LINE

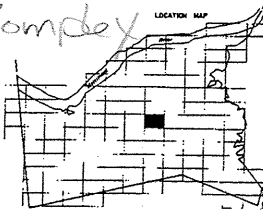
For Assessment Purposes
 Not to be used for Conveyances



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-79
 DATE OF COMPLETION 6-16-80
 DATE OF REVISIONS 12-31-80 1-1-83
 1-1-86
 1-1-92
 1-1-96
 1-1-97
 1-1-01

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

Sacred Heart Parish Complex
 Essex Co., Mass.



TAX MAP
CITY OF LAWRENCE
 ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
 JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

119	99	79
118	98	78
117	97	77

Sacred Heart Parish
Compt
Essex County,
Mass.

SACRED
HEART



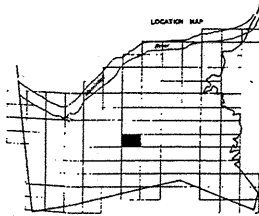
LEGEND

PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-79
DATE OF COMPLETION 6-20-80
DATE OF REVISIONS 1-1-84
1-1-88
1-1-89
1-1-90
1-1-91
1-1-94

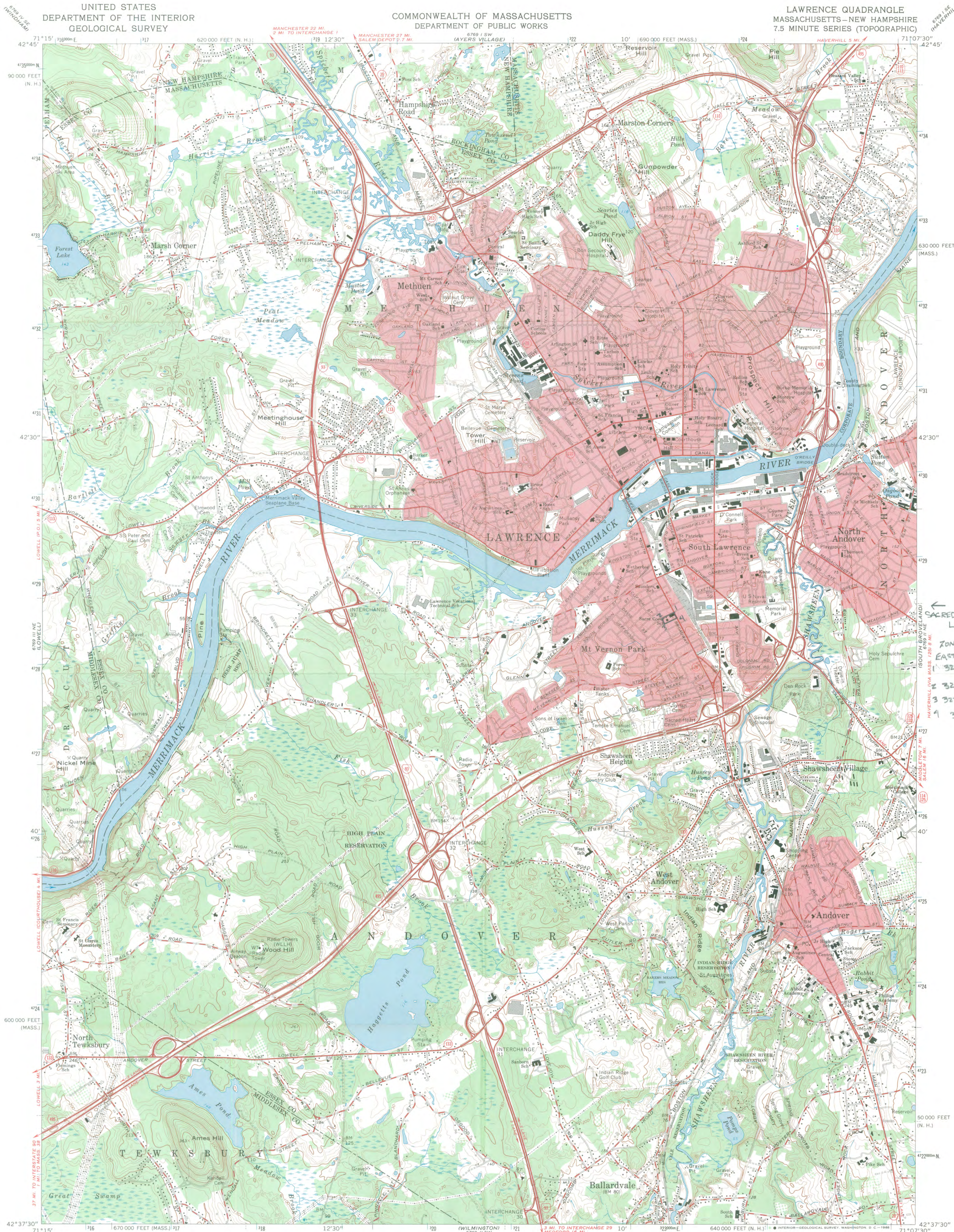
SCALE
0 20 40 80 120 160 200 240 FEET
0 5 10 20 40 60 METERS
200 FOOT GRID BASED ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM - MAINLAND ZONE
LAWRENCE VERTICAL DATUM = MEAN SEA LEVEL PLUS 5.08 FEET



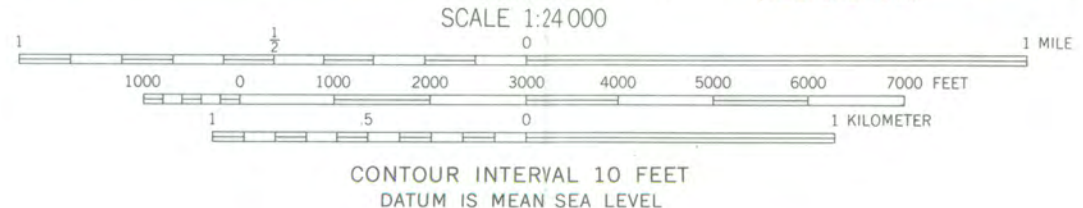
TAX MAP
CITY OF LAWRENCE
ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY

JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

138	118	98
137	117	97
136	116	96



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1941 and 1942. Revised 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route ——— State Route ———

LAWRENCE, MASS.—N. H.
N4237.5—W7107.5/7.5

1966

AMS 6769 II NW—SERIES V814



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 7, 2011

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:

Sacred Heart Parish Complex, 321 South Broadway, Lawrence (Essex), MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Gina Martinez, Sagrado Corazon LLC, ETC Development Corp.
William Lantigua, Mayor, City of Lawrence
Jonas Stundza, Lawrence Historical Commission
Christine Beard, Tremont Preservation Services
Norman Nimmo, Lawrence Planning Board