

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY COMPANY FACTORY

other names/site number NECCO CANDY FACTORY

2. Location

street & number 250 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE not for publication

city or town CAMBRIDGE vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county MIDDLESEX code 017 zip code 02139

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brona Simon

9/22/05

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon

Date

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the
National Register

☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

11.9.05

NECCO Factory
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

2 1 building

sites

structures

objects

2 1 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:

Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Laboratory (Biotechnology)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls stone, brick, and concrete

roof one-ply rubber membrane

other

Narrative Description

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

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**New England Confectionary Co. Factory
Cambridge (Middlesex), MA**

7. DESCRIPTION

The New England Confectionary Company (NECCO) factory at 250 Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge, MA is a Moderne-Style manufacturing facility located in a densely developed urban setting, about a 1/2 mile from Central Square and a mile from Harvard Square. Situated near the campus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 1/3 mile from the Charles River, and on a major thoroughfare between Boston and Cambridge, the massive NECCO plant has a significant impact on the streetscape and is a visual landmark. The building has recently been converted from its original use as a candy manufacturing plant to a biomedical research facility. This new use is a reflection of the economic engine of MIT, the campus of which dominates the southeast section of Cambridge.

The NECCO site is bound by Massachusetts Avenue on the north, Landsdowne Street on the west, Cross Street on the south, and Albany Street on the east. The complex consists of the factory, the power plant, and a new garage. Two buildings along Massachusetts Avenue share the parallelogram-shaped block that is dominated by the NECCO complex. These buildings have always been on separate parcels owned by other parties. One of these, built in 1917 at the corner of Albany Street (186 Massachusetts Avenue), is a flat-roofed, two-story, yellow brick commercial building housing a bar and an antiques shop. Next door (at 220 Massachusetts Avenue), is a former Jenney gas station built in 1923 that is now occupied by Enterprise Rental Car.

To the southeast of the NECCO complex along Massachusetts Avenue, the only structure in close proximity that is of comparable scale is the massive crenellated brick Metropolitan Storage warehouse built in 1894. Between it and the NECCO complex along Albany Street are a one story yellow brick warehouse of ca. 1980 and a large LPG or liquid propane storage tank.

Opposite the NECCO parcel on Cross Street to the southwest are two large, 5-story, former manufacturing buildings that are now research space for MIT. One is red brick with shallow-arched bays and dates from approximately 1905. The other is newer and has flat linteled bays and is of concrete construction. At the corner of Cross and Landsdowne Streets, diagonally opposite the NECCO factory, is a large, ca. 1995, concrete and brick-clad, six-story parking garage with broad open bays. Closer to the corner of Massachusetts Avenue, opposite the NECCO factory, on Landsdowne Street is a much smaller ca. 1965 utilitarian one-story building housing light manufacturing businesses and a bar. At the northwest corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Landsdowne Street is a gas station.

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Across Massachusetts Avenue from the NECCO Building to the northeast is an altered three-story ca. 1925 masonry building housing a bicycle exchange on the first floor and MIT's Zeta Psi fraternity on the upper two floors. Further to the southeast across Massachusetts Avenue is a three-story ca. 1900 neo-Tudor style brick building owned by MIT and used as housing. Thus, taken as a whole, the context for the NECCO plant is diverse, even eclectic.

Exterior Description:

The historic NECCO complex consists of a 509,000 square foot main factory and a power plant connected to the factory by a subterranean steam tunnel. A large, non-contributing parking garage (ca. 2003) stands at the southeast corner of the NECCO lot at the corner of Cross and Albany Streets. The parcel on which these buildings are found consists of 3.3 acres of land forming the bulk of an irregularly-shaped city block shown on City of Cambridge Map 68 as lots 47 and 51. The factory building itself rises six stories or over 65 feet from street level and has frontage on Massachusetts Avenue, Landsdowne Street, and Cross Street. (PHOTO #5)

Constructed of reinforced concrete, the NECCO factory's principal facades along Massachusetts Avenue and Landsdowne Street are sheathed with speckled beige brick, interspersed limestone banding, and decorative trim. On the southernmost end of the Landsdowne Street elevation and the entire rear of the Cross Street elevation this is reversed. Here the dominant surface material is smooth-finish concrete, and the speckled brick serves as a contrasting but less pronounced material of the facade, restricted to interfloor wall panels or spandrels. (PHOTO #6)

The Massachusetts Avenue facade at ground level (PHOTO #1) is entirely limestone-sheathed in a quasi ashlar motif (lacking horizontal incisions). It is punctuated by two shallow-arch recessed openings at either end. The northwestern-most of these openings, historically closed after hours by a handsome pair of cast iron gates, served as the main entrance to the facility for executives, business associates, and guests. The southeasterly opening, as shown in early renderings by Lockwood Greene & Company, was originally designed and most probably used for a short time as a combined employee and vehicular entrance for cars and trucks entering off Massachusetts Avenue.

The 509,000 square foot factory building has an irregular footprint that roughly follows the lot line on its Massachusetts Avenue, Landsdowne Street, and Cross Street elevations. Overall

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dimensions are 190' on Massachusetts Avenue, 110' along Landsdowne Street, and 340' from the southwest corner to the easterly end of the building on Cross Street at the rear. The parapet is 119.98' above the sidewalk on all elevations.

Fenestration is a dominant feature of the factory, with window bays on all sides measuring 20' or larger. While original renderings by the architects show a combination of window types (there were said to be twenty different window configurations in the original building), by far the dominant type was rolled steel sash with portions operable in a hopper-style inward-tilting sash. These are clearly shown in original photographs of employees at workstations. In one portion of the 6th floor containing offices, window openings were equipped with 8/8 double-hung wood sash beneath fixed 8-pane transoms. (PHOTO #4)

By the 1940s many of the original steel sash had been replaced by translucent glass block, meeting a need for centralized temperature and humidity control throughout the factory. Prior to the recent rehabilitation all openings were of glass block with small, operable hopper sash at the 6th floor level. The present window units, approved by the NPS, are constructed of anodized aluminum and feature a muntin configuration that closely resembles that of original fenestration.

Bay counts by facade are: Massachusetts Avenue—8 bays, Landsdowne Street—13 bays, Cross Street—18 bays, and Albany Street—15 bays (including the projecting ends of both the Massachusetts Avenue and Cross Street elevations). Bays are for these purposes defined as a combination of single-width, double-width, triple-width, and quadruple-width openings. All elevations are shown on a set of drawings submitted with the nomination.

The flat one-ply rubber membrane roof is surrounded on the north and east sections of the factory (Massachusetts Avenue and Landsdowne Street facades) by a brick parapet with limestone caps. This parapet becomes a full story at the northwest corner where the distinctive corner tower defined the original main entrance and vertical circulation system for that section of the factory. The elevator head house is contained within this raised parapet, combining functionality with the deliberate monumentality of the tower. The current main entrance to the building, created during the adaptive reuse to a biotechnology laboratory, is on Landsdowne Street, where the former NECCO loading dock was transformed into a lobby with a one-story glass enclosed addition projecting toward Landsdowne Street. (PHOTOS # 3-4)

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East of the northerly wing of the factory is the original (1927) powerhouse, which is sheathed in the same speckled beige brick and limestone belt-coursing as the main factory. Its fenestration consists of five two-story tall bays along the north (Massachusetts Avenue) and south elevations and three bays of similar height at the east and west ends. These originally contained rolled steel sash, which were replaced during the 1950s and 1960s by glass block. In connection with the factory's recent rehabilitation the windows have been replaced with transparent glazing in metal sash designed to simulate the original rolled steel sash. Like the main factory the power plant's facades resolve in a shallow limestone-capped parapet. While the power plant was always connected to the factory building by an underground service tunnel containing steam pipes, there has never been a connector above ground.

A small three-bay vehicular garage, severely altered by the removal of windows and doors (blocked in and stuccoed) was located at east end of the NECCO site. The garage was found by NPS staff to lack adequate significance and in connection with the ongoing certified rehabilitation, it was demolished (ca. 2001). It is shown on the accompanying site plan and noted there as demolished. The southeast corner of the site (including the area previously occupied by the old parking garage) now contains a multilevel, 435-car parking garage (ca. 2003) rising to a height of two stories above the sidewalk with its entrance via a driveway on Cross Street. This non-contributing building is faced with speckled beige brick with integrated concrete banding in keeping with the NECCO building.

The large smokestack emblazoned vertically with the acronym NECCO was torn down in 1996 when use of the original boilers was discontinued. According to NECCO officials, the stack had also become unstable and would have required a large investment that, given the need for it no longer existed, made no sense from an operational or cash flow standpoint.

Recent Rehabilitation:

The NECCO factory has been rehabilitated in a manner consistent with the building's new use as the research headquarters of Novartis Institutes for BioMedical Research. The rehabilitation meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for rehabilitation and was approved by the National Park Service through the Historic Preservation Certification process. While the exterior of the building was restored to its original appearance, the interior was refitted with state-of-the-art laboratory space, conference rooms, break areas, and a central six-story, amoeba-shaped atrium lit by an elliptical skylight and equipped with four circular glass elevators that serve all floors.

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Ceiling heights (as seen from outside), floor thickness, and the mushroom-capped columns characteristic of factory buildings were retained by Novartis, with the exception of columns that had to be removed in order to create the floor to ceiling atrium. (PHOTOS #7-9) In an effort to integrate the history of the building into the new interior, Novartis salvaged interior paneling from the CEO's office on the sixth floor and created an approximation of the office on the first floor where it is accessible from the lobby and atrium. (PHOTO #8) Serving as a conference room/library, it is decorated with historic photographs of candy making that were obtained from the NECCO archives.

Changes to the original design of the exterior include the construction of roof-top equipment to accommodate sophisticated mechanical and air handling needs of the laboratories. The original NECCO water tank located on the roof of the factory, while no longer in use, was retained. The design painted on it was, however, changed to reflect the new occupant of the building. For many years the tank had sported the NECCO acronym, then in 1997, to mark the 150 anniversary of the company, the tank was painted to look like a short stack of Necco wafers. In keeping with conversion of the facility to biomedical research laboratories and with a nod to the pastel colors associated with a roll of Neccos, Novartis repainted the water tank with an encircling DNA strand in pastel colors.

The original powerhouse, which generated steam from coal-fired boilers when built in 1927, has been converted to an employee's "amenity center" including a cafeteria and 180-seat auditorium. A courtyard links the main building with the amenity center and the new employee-parking garage. A stylized strand of DNA (the double helix configuration) runs along the floor of the main building and out into the courtyard as a design element in the stone paving.

A review of City of Cambridge Building Department records shows few substantial alterations to the building prior to the adaptive reuse. The most notable of the earlier changes included the removal of several bays of "concrete curtain wall and steel sash" in 1939 to create truck loading bays along Landsdowne Street (now the Novartis Lobby); construction of a "concrete mezzanine" on the 6th floor, the replacement of the steel sash with glass block in 1946, and enlargement of the Landsdowne Street truck loading platform in 1966.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the nominated property, sites may be
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present. One site is recorded in the general area (within one mile) on the northern shore of the Charles River, southwest of the factory. In their natural state, some environmental characteristics of the property were probably favorable for the presence of ancient sites. Soils at the property were likely well drained with a level to moderately sloping ground surface. Natural slope and soil drainage, however, have been obscured or destroyed by industrial construction and rebuilding at the complex. The property is also located over 1,000 feet from the nearest wetlands, a factor that reduces the overall sensitivity of this location for ancient sites. Given the above information, impacts related to construction of the original manufacturing facility, its conversion to a biomedical research facility, and the lack of documented historic landuse prior to factory construction, the potential to recover significant archaeological resources on the property, both ancient Native American and historic is low. Any resources that were present were destroyed during original construction and recent conversion of the facility.

(end)

NECCO Factory
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA #8360

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

ENGINEERING

INDUSTRY

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1927-1955

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Lockwood, Greene & Co. (F.C. Lutze, engineer)

Hegeman Harris Company, Inc. (Builder)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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New England Confectionery Co. Factory
Cambridge (Middlesex), MA

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The New England Confectionery Company (NECCO) factory is significant as the headquarters of one of the oldest continuously operating candy companies in the United States. The signature product—the Necco Wafer—is believed to be the oldest American product continuously manufactured and still sold today in unchanged form. When the factory was built in 1927, it was the largest factory in the world devoted to candy making, and at the time Cambridge was a major manufacturing center with nearly 375 factories in operation. An important Cambridge employer for more than 70 years, the company was among the first to offer such employee benefits as life insurance and profit sharing. The massive Moderne-Style building is a visual landmark on Massachusetts Avenue, the city's major thoroughfare. In 2002, using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, the factory complex (manufacturing building and power plant) was converted to a biotechnology laboratory. The NECCO Factory retains integrity of design, location, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association; and fulfills National Register criteria A and C at the state and local levels. The period of significance begins in 1927 and runs to 1955, which is the standard 50-year cut off for National Register listing.

In 1901 three independent candy companies merged to form the New England Confectionery Company. These were Chase & Company dating to 1847; Fobes, Hayward & Company (formerly Daniel Fobes Co.) established in 1848; and Wright & Moody, formed in 1856. In 1903, the three manufacturing plants were physically consolidated in a complex of neo-classically-styled buildings on Melcher and Summer Streets (11-37 Melcher Street and 253 Summer Street) across Fort Point Channel from downtown Boston. Occupied for twenty-five years by NECCO, the buildings survive as part of what is now Boston's Fort Point Channel National Register Historic District. In 1927, NECCO moved to Cambridge to occupy the enormous factory complex built to serve as its sole manufacturing facility.

American Candy Making and the NECCO founders

An Irish immigrant named John Hannan established the first known manufactory devoted to the making of sweets in America in Dorchester Lower Mills (MA) in 1765. Hannan had learned the art of chocolate making in England and utilized his knowledge by manufacturing bars of dark or semi-sweet chocolate in a small water-powered mill on the Neponset River. Upon his death in 1770, Hannan's chocolate mill was bought by Dr. James Baker who went on to found the famous Walter Baker Chocolate Company. In those days chocolate was used exclusively for making cakes and to be added to milk as a flavoring—not for consumption in candy bar form.

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Not until the 1830s was there any commercially produced candy other than chocolate. Other sweets of the period—strictly of home manufacture—were derived from molasses and maple sugar, both commonly available to consumers.

In 1847 Oliver Chase of Boston invented and patented the first American candy machine, a lozenge cutter which serves as the technological source of the Necco wafer, the iconic candy which remains the flagship product of NECCO to the present day. With his patent secure Chase partnered with his brother Silas to found Chase and Company, the "pioneer member of the NECCO family".

In 1848 Daniel Fobes began a second candy factory in Boston, creating commercially produced confections from native products like maple syrup and popcorn. That year Fobes paid an American missionary the then very large sum of \$125 for the formula to a candy from Istanbul—capital of the Ottoman Empire—called "Turkish Delight." The recipe was deceptively simple: "obtain thirteen pounds and thirteen ounces of brown sugar. Clarify it with an egg and rainwater. Add to it two pounds of clean starch, one dram of pulverized alum, five drams of cream of tartar, and three drops of oil of roses. Boil and stir. While hot, pour into tin squares and cool, and when cold cut with [a] knife and roll pieces in finely pulverized sugar. This will yield eighteen and one-half pounds of Turkish Delight."

In 1850, Fobes and a new partner Joseph Ball were operating as Ball and Fobes. Together they paid \$500 for another recipe for a Turkish Fig Paste from one Zacarias Gintza, a Boston resident of Turkish origin who in turn signed a two-year non-compete contract. The interest in things oriental (which term then applied more to the Middle East than Asia) was a national passion in the United States at the time, sparked by Lord Byron's Tales of The Arabian Nights.

By 1856 a third Boston-based candy company had been established by William Wright who specialized in the manufacture of hard, English-style candies, as distinct from the chewy caramel and fig paste-based Fobes confections of Turkish origins. Wright soon thereafter joined Charles Bird, another confectioner, to form Bird, Wright and Company, the third founding member of the NECCO family.

In 1860, Ball and Fobes bought out Albert Webster who had introduced a line of low-priced lozenges, presumably using the patented Chase lozenge machine. This was the precursor to the NECCO Wafer. That same year Daniel Chase invented a companion machine which printed

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words and symbols on lozenges of his own manufacture, thus inventing the idea of "conversation candies" which were popularized in the 20th century as the edible valentine routinely exchanged by children everywhere in the United States.

In 1865 Joseph Ball sold his interest in the company and retired. Daniel Fobes then took on two new partners, the brothers Daniel and Albert Hayward. Thereafter the company was named Fobes, Hayward & Company, the name it retained until the merger of the three pioneering candy companies to form the New England Confectionery Company in 1901.

In 1875 milk chocolate was first used as a covering for other confectionery products, and Fobes, Hayward & Co. began to advertise themselves as "wholesale dealers in chocolate." By 1891 candies were "enrobed" in chocolate by a specialty machine, making possible widespread production of affordable chocolate-covered candies.

In 1884 the National Confectioners Association was formed in order to establish and adopt purity standards for the manufacture of candy. That year Fobes, Hayward & Company, in addition to increasing their own production of candy, began the manufacture and sale of candy-making machinery. Chase & Company had of course traced much of its early success to the invention of a lozenge-cutting machine, and later the sugar pulverizing process, both patented by Oliver B. Chase and demonstrated to much acclaim at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Therefore, it is not difficult to imagine the leadership of the company seeing manufacture of candy machinery as a separate and distinct profit center. It is not clear how long machinery production and sales persisted.

When the three original firms merged in 1901 to form the New England Confectionery Company, the business was capitalized with the sum of \$ 1,000,000. At that time the NECCO acronym was adopted, and the company was called NECCO Sweets. In 1903, after an initial period of combined offices on Summer Street but separate manufacturing locations, the merged firms acquired an additional adjoining structure on Melcher Street near the South Boston waterfront.

By 1920, with the rise of gasoline-powered vehicles the consolidated business had grown to the point where the operation needed a larger factory on a larger parcel of land. In 1924 the 3.3-acre parcel of land on Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge was identified as a good site given its close proximity to the Boston & Albany Railroad and a less congested location than Melcher Street. The New England Confectionery Company purchased the parcel from Harry F. Stimson

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on September 18, 1924. The building was designed and constructed between 1925 and 1927. Upon its opening the NECCO factory was reported to be the largest in the world dedicated solely to the production of candies. The cutting edge factory included air conditioning, a rail spur to deliver sugar and other raw materials, and its own power plant.

Designer of the NECCO Building.

The nationally-recognized firm of Lockwood & Greene was retained by NECCO to design and construct the new manufacturing facility. The builder was Hegeman Harris Company, Inc. of Boston. Drawings on file at the State Archives and articles published at the time of its opening reveal that a professional engineer named F.C. Lutze designed the building in-house. Lockwood, Greene & Company, then of 24 Federal Street in Boston, was a prominent, integrated design and construction firm founded in Boston in 1832 and best known for their design and construction of industrial mill buildings. Although design capabilities were offered as an added service, the firm's core business was construction. By 1928 the firm had offices in Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, New York, and Montreal, Canada. At various times it also had field offices in Charlotte, Cleveland, and Philadelphia.

Among the firm's other projects in the Boston area were the W.F. Schrafft and Sons Candy Company plant in Charlestown (also designed in house), the Becker-Brainerd Milling Co., the Forbes, Harris Building, and the Sears, Roebuck & Co. building on Park Drive (NR). Other Lockwood & Green Company projects in Massachusetts included the American Woolen Company mill in Lawrence, MA (NR), the Massachusetts Cotton Mill in Lowell, and Clark Hall at Williams College in Williamstown.

Research has revealed little about the work of F. C. Lutze, although a Fred Lutze is known to have designed two houses in Brookline around the same time as the NECCO factory. These houses, located at 93 Evans Road and 85 Williston Road, were designed in the Spanish Mission and Medieval Revival styles respectively. Both eclectic in nature, they have no stylistic tie to the Moderne Style of the NECCO factory. While there is no evidence that the two Lutzes were the same man, the common first initial and unusual surname suggest there may be a connection.

A Brief History of the NECCO site.

Until the middle of the 19th century the entire area now occupied by the MIT campus, the NECCO complex and numerous other structures as far west on Massachusetts Avenue as Central Square was foul-smelling tidal salt marsh occupied only sporadically by social outcasts living in

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shanties. Gradually, following the Civil War and the filling of Boston's Back Bay, it became a priority to fill land on the Cambridge side of the Charles River and turn it to productive use.

The area on which the NECCO complex stands was filled following the construction of Massachusetts Avenue in 1890, in anticipation of a bridge being built to connect Cambridge to Boston's Back Bay. Stimson's land sale to NECCO was a small portion of what had been Charles River Park. The multi-use park developed by Stimson and others in 1896 included a bicycle racing track with a grandstand and several accessory structures. As the park closed between 1905 and 1918, development of its Massachusetts Avenue frontage commenced.

What became the Charles River Park marshland was at first partially filled for an elevated railroad embankment by the Grand Junction Railroad in 1853. Starting in 1881, the Charles River Embankment Company began the broader land-filling process by constructing a sea-wall along the tidal lower Charles River basin echoing the method of the earlier filling of the Back Bay. By 1910, with completion of the Charles River dam, the basin's level was stabilized at nine feet above mean low tide level of Boston harbor, and landfill work accelerated. In 1912 MIT acquired filled land and began construction of its new campus, which would ultimately have a profound impact on the de-industrialization of East Cambridge.

Perhaps one of the reasons NECCO chose to locate in the southeast section of Cambridge was an abundant supply of labor. The site lies between the residential neighborhoods of Cambridgeport and East Cambridge, both of which were home to large numbers of immigrants. Cambridgeport had been one of the principal draws for European immigrants who increased from 2.3% of the resident population in 1848 to 21% in 1855, and to 26% by 1875. The first group of immigrants were Irish followed by Canadian and British, Germans, Swedes, Italians, and Portuguese in roughly that order. These groups had been employed for generations by the manufacturing concerns of East Cambridge. Cambridge, second only to Worcester among Massachusetts cities in manufacturing volume, had by the end of the 1920s some 375 industrial companies, clustered largely in the East Cambridge/Cambridgeport section. The industrialization of this part of Cambridge had not occurred by accident, but rather as a result of deliberate action on the part of Cambridge industrialists. In fact, whole neighborhoods that had been largely residential during the mid-to-late 19th century were, with the introduction of the Fitchburg & Albany Railroad, bought up and the dwellings razed.

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Cambridge (Middlesex), MA

Interior Layout and Spatial Use of The Building.

In keeping with its manufacturing use, the interior of the 509,000 square foot Moderne-style factory was largely utilitarian. The only exceptions to this were the first floor lobby and a small portion of the sixth floor devoted to executive offices. Mushroom-capped concrete columns and occasional brick firewalls were the only features to interrupt the open spaces at all levels and all parts of the factory, except for special purpose areas like bathrooms, a canteen, and medical station. When opened, the factory was equipped with a unique gravity-driven roller belt system to move material along in the manufacturing process. This system included spiral belts between the floors. Shown in early photos, this unpowered system of moving material was removed long ago.

Examination of the original plans, elevations and details of the NECCO factory reveals that the floors of the plant were 17 inches thick and constructed of two reinforced concrete slabs sandwiching 3" of natural cork. With the exception of the basement, the bottom side of the lower slab on each level was faced with another 3" layer of cork.

First Floor: This level contained the main lobby with the principal entrance off Massachusetts Avenue at the northwest corner of the building. Off the main lobby were a "clerks area," separate men's and women's waiting rooms, an employees lobby just inside the employees entrance further to the east on Mass. Ave., a sales room, the shipping room, a machine shop, watchman's station, and a "jobbers shipping area." A portion of this level to the rear or south along the Cross Street side was also devoted to manufacturing.

Second Floor: In addition to manufacturing, this level included the men's and women's dining rooms, men's and women's locker rooms, and the first aid department. The latter contained a nurses' room, a doctor's room, and two examination rooms.

Third, Fourth, Fifth Floors: Devoted exclusively to manufacturing.

Sixth Floor: This level housed the executive offices which included in a row along the Massachusetts Avenue side of the building: the accounting department, the assistant treasurer, the treasurer, the president, the advertising department, the sales department, the purchasing department, the first vice president, and the second vice president/factory manager. Also on the sixth floor were a research laboratory where new candies were developed and additional manufacturing operations.

(continued)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

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New England Confectionery Co. Factory
Cambridge (Middlesex), MA

Recent History

After a period of declining sales and financial difficulty in the mid 20th century, the heirs sold NECCO in 1963 for \$4,000,000 to United Industrial Syndicate (UIS), a closely held New York company. Under the leadership of Domenic Antonellis, NECCO regained a prominent place in the confectionery industry, growing in sales from a \$10 million to a \$100 million company. Antonellis joined NECCO in 1968 after an early career as an industrial engineer with Ford Motor Company and General Motors. In 1978, he became president, a position he holds today. Restoring the company to profitability was achieved through streamlined manufacturing operations and implementation of basic technological innovations. Examples of the latter included replacing wooden mixing troughs with stainless steel and replacing the original leather belt drive system fired by the original 1927 coal boilers with modern electric motors. NECCO has also embraced more advanced robotics.

Like trends across industry lines, these changes have resulted in a reduced labor force, which stands at approximately 350. This is down from 600 employees when UIS acquired the company and down from as many as 1,200 in the 1930s. Approximately 25% of the company's annual sales are derived from its signature product, Necco Wafers.

The wafers come in rolls of 42 in flavors of chocolate, cinnamon, licorice, lemon, lime, peppermint, clove and orange. Some 12 million pounds of paste is used each year to produce billions of Necco wafers. The company claims that over 120 NECCO Wafers are consumed every second of every day throughout the year. These iconic American candies have not changed in their composition (95% sugar and 5% tragacanth) or size since Oliver Chase invented them in 1847. Because of their composition, Neccos do not melt, freeze or spoil. Perhaps for this reason, Necco Wafers have been included in military rations and were brought to the Arctic by Donald MacMillon in 1913 and to the South Pole in the 1930s by Admiral Byrd.

Other familiar brand names produced by the company include the Bolster Bar, the Sky Bar, Mary Janes, Canada Mints, Candy Cupboard Chocolates, Squirrel Brand Chews, the Clark Bar, and Zagnut bar. A number of these products resulted from NECCO's acquisition of such other candy manufacturers as Squirrel Brand, Haviland, and the Clark Candy Company. Because of a growing trend away from high sugar and carbohydrate intake the company is also developing a line of sugarless candies.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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New England Confectionery Co. Factory
Cambridge (Middlesex), MA

By the year 2000 NECCO had two plants in Cambridge (the NECCO plant on Massachusetts Avenue and the Durand Candy Co. facility on Cambridge Street) and a separate distribution facility in Woburn. Management decided that it would be expedient to consolidate its Boston area operations at a single location. In 2003 the company moved its world headquarters and Massachusetts manufacturing operations to a new 820,000 square foot state-of-the-art facility located at 135 American Legion Highway in Revere (MA). NECCO maintains two other manufacturing facilities in the United States—one at Pewaukee, Wisconsin and another at Thibodaux, Louisiana. Although the company does have foreign sales, the candy is exported under private labels to companies in foreign countries and not shipped under the familiar NECCO names.

A Socially Conscious Company

Over the years NECCO has served as a reliable and socially-conscious employer. Among its notable accomplishments in the area of employee relations were its pioneering steps in benefits. In 1906, with a workforce of some 800 people, NECCO inaugurated a year-end profit-sharing plan to reward the most faithful and hard-working employees. In 1920 the company took the progressive step of providing life-insurance policies for all its employees, starting with a \$500 benefit for three months of service and increasing to \$1,000 for longer-term workers. NECCO also provided pensions for retirees, offered free health care for employees, and low-cost health coverage for families of employees. These programs were implemented in addition to state-mandated Workmen's Compensation insurance.

During World War II, due to its proximity to MIT and Harvard University, portions of the NECCO factory were loaned for the development of war-related technologies. In addition, the company provided candy to troops and published pamphlets saluting its own employees overseas for the war efforts in both world wars.

From NECCO to Novartis

When NECCO moved to its new headquarters in Revere, the old NECCO complex was sold to DSF Advisors of Boston. DSF eventually leased the property on a long-term basis to Novartis Institutes for BioMedical Research. In 2003, the Swiss-based company moved its world research headquarters into the building. The conversion of the interior from candy factory to

(continued)

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New England Confectionery Co. Factory
Cambridge (Middlesex), MA

biotechnology laboratory was designed Hugh Stubbins Associates with Audrey J.S. O'Hagan serving as lead architect. Tsoi/Kobus & Associates restored the building's exterior. Both architecture firms are based in Cambridge. The use of the building represents in a tangible way the transition of the industrial sector of Cambridge from a manufacturing to a biotechnology and research center.

Novartis announced in 2002 that it planned to reorganize its entire global research operations into the Novartis Institutes for BioMedical Research. This new entity is focused on improving the drug discovery process in ways that integrate discovery tools with technologies that can be applied across multiple disease areas. In order to pursue this new approach it was important that the new research facility be located in close proximity to leading academic institutions, teaching hospitals and biotech companies clustered in the Greater Boston area. In addition it was important that the facility be large enough to house a diverse array of research laboratories and flexible enough to incorporate open design that would facilitate informal interaction among scientists. The same characteristics that made the NECCO Building ideal for candy manufacturing made it ideal for pharmaceutical research. With high ceilings that allow for space to run complex piping, electrical and duct work associated with laboratories, concrete floors that can hold 250 pounds per square foot, and a location just one block from MIT, the NECCO factory met all of Novartis' criteria for its global research headquarters.

Architectural Significance.

The NECCO factory has been classified as a Moderne-style building, although by benefit of its lack of surface ornamentation and tacit acknowledgement that "form follows function," it could as easily be characterized as a reflection of the International Style. This related style debuted at the 1927 housing exhibition at Stuttgart Germany. It was organized by Mies van der Rohe, first Vice President of the Deutsche Werkbund, a government agency dedicated to improvement in industrial design. Although the International Style was not formally introduced to the United States until 1928 with Richard Neutra's Lovell House in Los Angeles, the NECCO factory in some ways anticipates its arrival on these shores.

The term Moderne devolved from the term Modernistic used through the 1960s by such architectural historians as Marcus Whiffen in his American Architecture Since 1780. Moderne architecture was born out of the Parisian *Exposition des Arts Decoratif* in 1925 and has at its core a dedication to surface ornamentation deliberately omitted by F.C. Lutz in his design for NECCO. To that extent the NECCO factory is more closely allied with the International Style, which eschewed ornamentation.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

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**New England Confectionery Co. Factory
Cambridge (Middlesex), MA**

The notable fact of its unembellished exterior brought the NECCO factory the praise of Alfred H. Barr, Jr., who later became the first director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. In his review entitled "The NECCO Factory," published in The Arts Magazine, Barr wrote, "The demand for 'beauty' in a factory usually implies the intervention of the architect, who courageously contributes a few Gothic arches or Renaissance cornices, sometimes both, thus reducing the factory to the mongrel level of the usual skyscraper. It was very fortunate that Lockwood, Greene and Company left the design of the NECCO factory as well as the construction entirely in the hands of its engineering department."

He goes on in a somewhat contradictory fashion to note, "F.C. Lutze, engineer and chief designer of the NECCO factory has achieved architecture positively by manipulation of proportions and masses, and by the restrained use of handsomer materials than were structurally necessary; negatively by the utmost economy in decorative motive and by the frank acknowledgement of utilitarian necessity in both plan and elevation."

Comparative Architectural Importance within Cambridge.

The NECCO factory is a fine example of pre-World War II industrial construction in Cambridge. As noted above, the NECCO factory's stylistic attributes can be considered both Moderne and International in style. In that vein, it would not be inappropriate to compare it to the 1937 B. B. Chemical Building at 780 Memorial Drive. Designed by Coolidge, Shepley Bulfinch and Abbott (with assistance from Henry Wilk and Herman Voss), the B.B. Chemical Building later became better known as the Polaroid Building.

Although, unlike the NECCO Building, the B.B. Chemical Building includes a single curved element in its principal facade in the form of an entrance canopy and projecting window bay, both it and the NECCO Building share a horizontality, emphasized by bands of rolled steel windows, intersecting geometric volumes, flat roofs (B. B.'s with a recessed penthouse at its topmost level), smooth wall surfaces, strips of flush-mounted windows (the NECCO's being only slightly recessed by comparison) light-colored man-made materials and a lack of ornamental detail—all hallmarks of the International style.

Clearly the decade-newer B. B. Chemical Building is a more audacious and stylish structure than the NECCO Building. Both share an original industrial purpose, a utilitarian concrete and steel framing system, and an overwhelming presence on their respective streetscapes. These factors

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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**New England Confectionery Co. Factory
Cambridge (Middlesex), MA**

afford both buildings an elevated status amongst the industrial buildings in Cambridge. In some ways Shepley, Bulfinch's designers were able to capitalize on the evolution of industrial architecture by trial and error during the fertile period between 1927 and 1937. By comparison, F. C. Lutze, designer of the NECCO factory was charting virgin territory in his design for the New England Confectionery Company. The company, as noted by Alfred Barr, Jr. in his 1928 review, had asked Lutze to deliver "a beautiful building." Barr concludes that in its relative asceticism and forward-looking architectural spirit Lutze did just that.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9

Page 1

**New England Confectionery Co. Factory
Cambridge (Middlesex), MA**

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2 **New England Confectionery Co. Factory
Cambridge (Middlesex), MA**

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Maps and Plans

Bromley, G.W. & Co., Philadelphia, PA (Plate 2.) 1928.

Sanborn Insurance Map. Sanborn Perris Map Company, New York, NY, (Page 78) 1926.

Original architectural drawings (1925). Massachusetts State Archives. File # B-9-32-19190.

(end)

NECCO Factory
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.3 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 327200 4691760
Zone Easting Northing

2.
Zone Easting Northing

3.
Zone Easting Northing

4.
Zone Easting Northing

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Frederick Lyman, Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 2005

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Novartis Services Inc. attn: Michael Golub

street & number 250 Massachusetts Avenue telephone

city or town Cambridge state MA zip code 02139

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No.

1024-0018
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

New England Confectionary Co. Factory
Cambridge (Middlesex), MA

Section number 10, photo Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The NECCO complex stands on an irregularly-shaped 3.3-acre site bound by Massachusetts Avenue, Landsdowne Street, Cross Street and Albany Street. Containing 143,680 square feet of land, the site is shown as map 68, lots 47 and 51 on the assessor's map for the City of Cambridge. While the NECCO complex consumes most of the city block on which it stands, there are two small parcels (lots 19 and 51) along the Massachusetts Avenue section that are not part of the NECCO complex.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the building. No enlargement or diminishment of the original boundaries has taken place since the date of acquisition.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Frederick Lyman, American Landmarks

Date: April, 2004

1. View of complex looking W from Massachusetts Avenue, near corner of Albany Street.
(Low building in foreground is the power plant.)
2. View of main building looking SW from corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Landsdowne Street.
3. Detail of new front entrance on Landsdowne Street looking S.
4. View of building looking N from corner of Landsdowne and Cross streets
5. View of building looking NE from the corner of Landsdowne and Cross streets.
6. View of building looking NE from the corner of Cross and Albany streets.
7. Renovated atrium view showing retained mushroom pod piers.
8. Interior: company library with retained original woodwork.
9. Interior: retained soffit.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New England Confectionary Co. Factory
Cambridge (Middlesex), MA

Section number _____ Page _____

DATA SHEET NECCO FACTORY Cambridge (Middlesex), MA

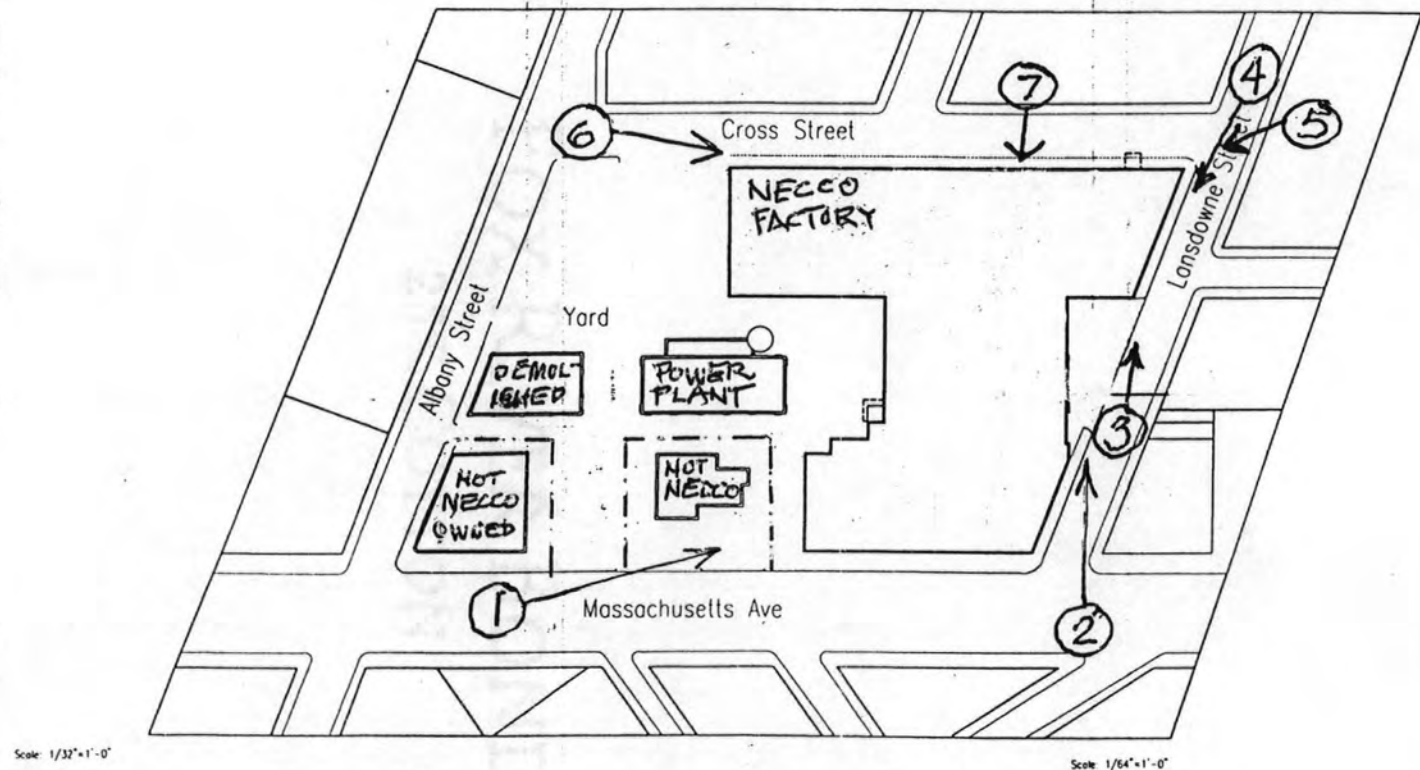
Main factory	1927	Moderne	reinforced concrete, beige brick, limestone	B	C
Power House	1927	utilitarian	reinforced concrete Beige brick, limestone	B	C
Garage	ca. 2003	utilitarian	reinforced concrete, Beige brick	B	NC

Totals: two contributing buildings, one noncontributing building

RECEIVED

FEB 02 2005

MASS. HIST. COMM



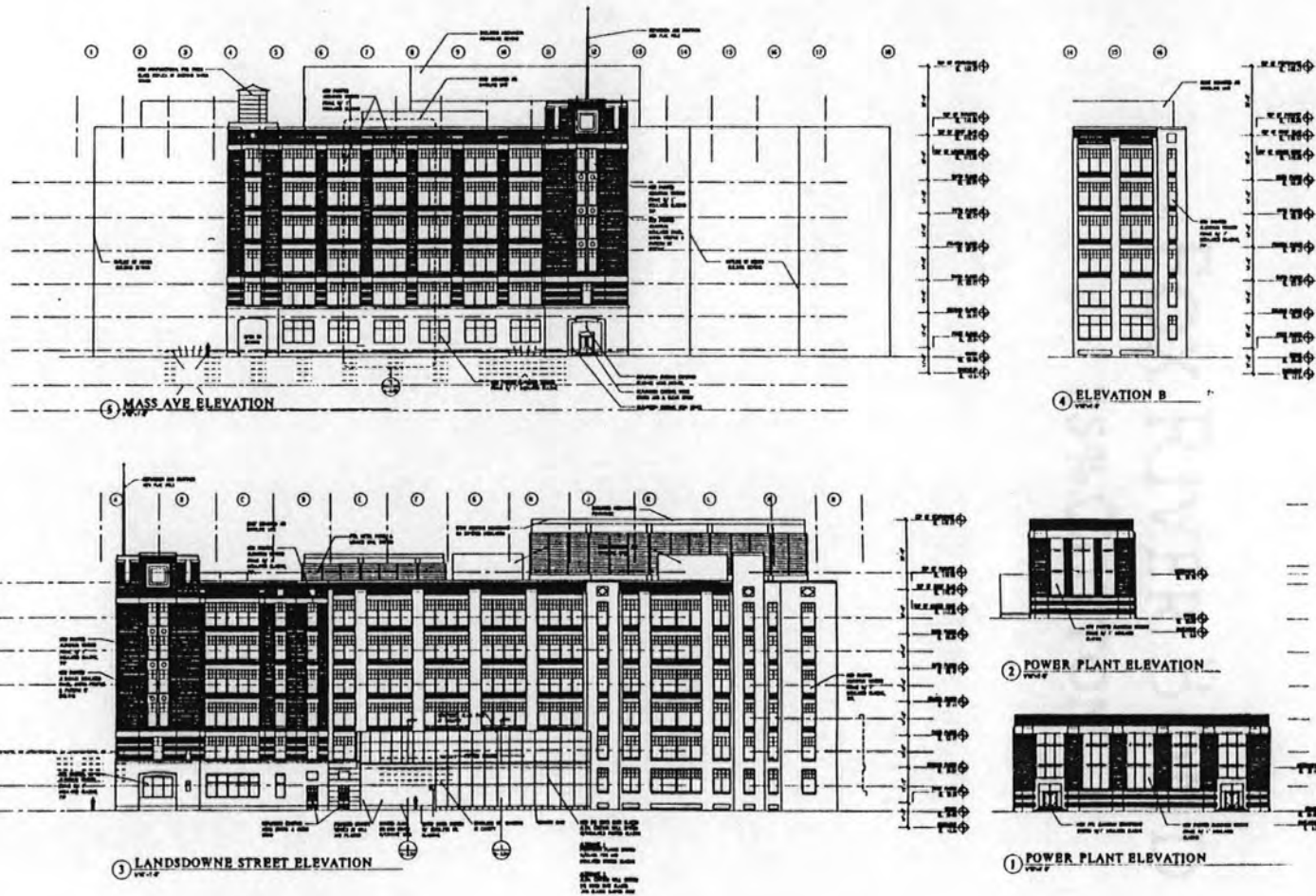
SECOND SITE PLAN SHOWING SEPARATE OWNERSHIPS AND BUILDING ORIGINALLY ON SITE.

NECCO Technology Center

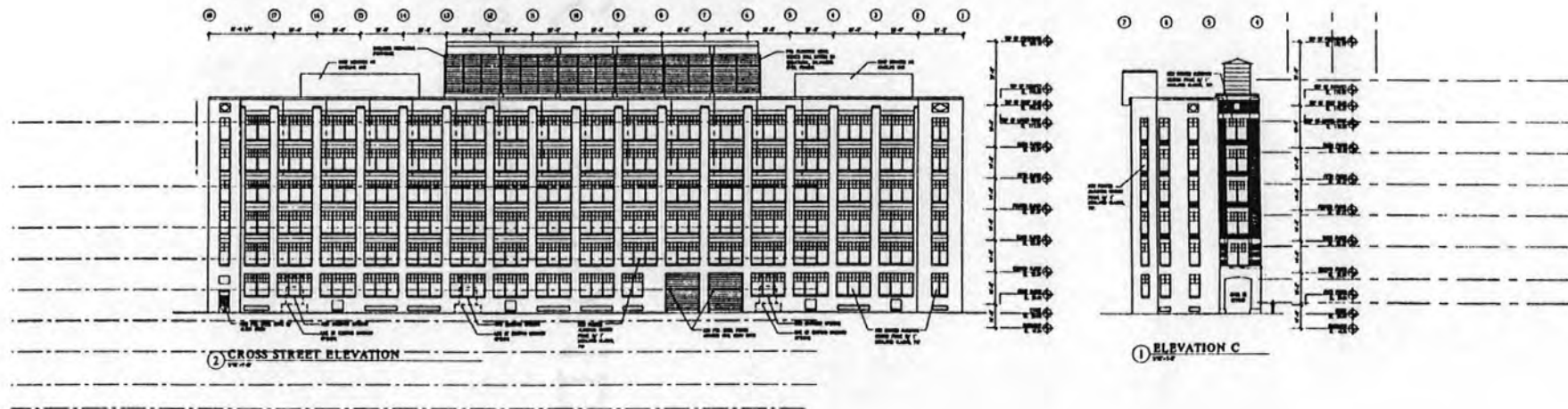
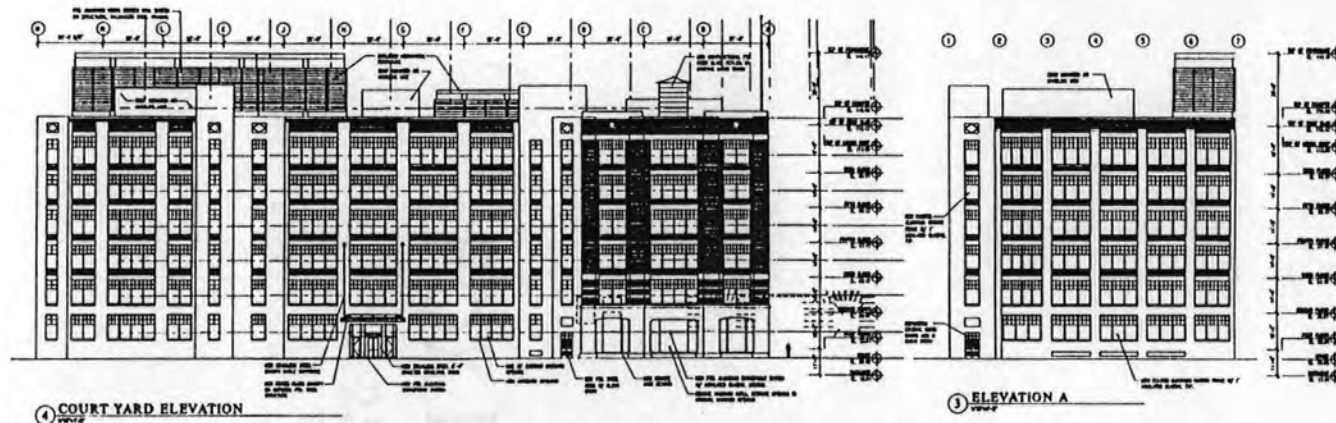
TK&A |

One Brattle Square P.O. Box 9114
Cambridge, MA 02138-9114

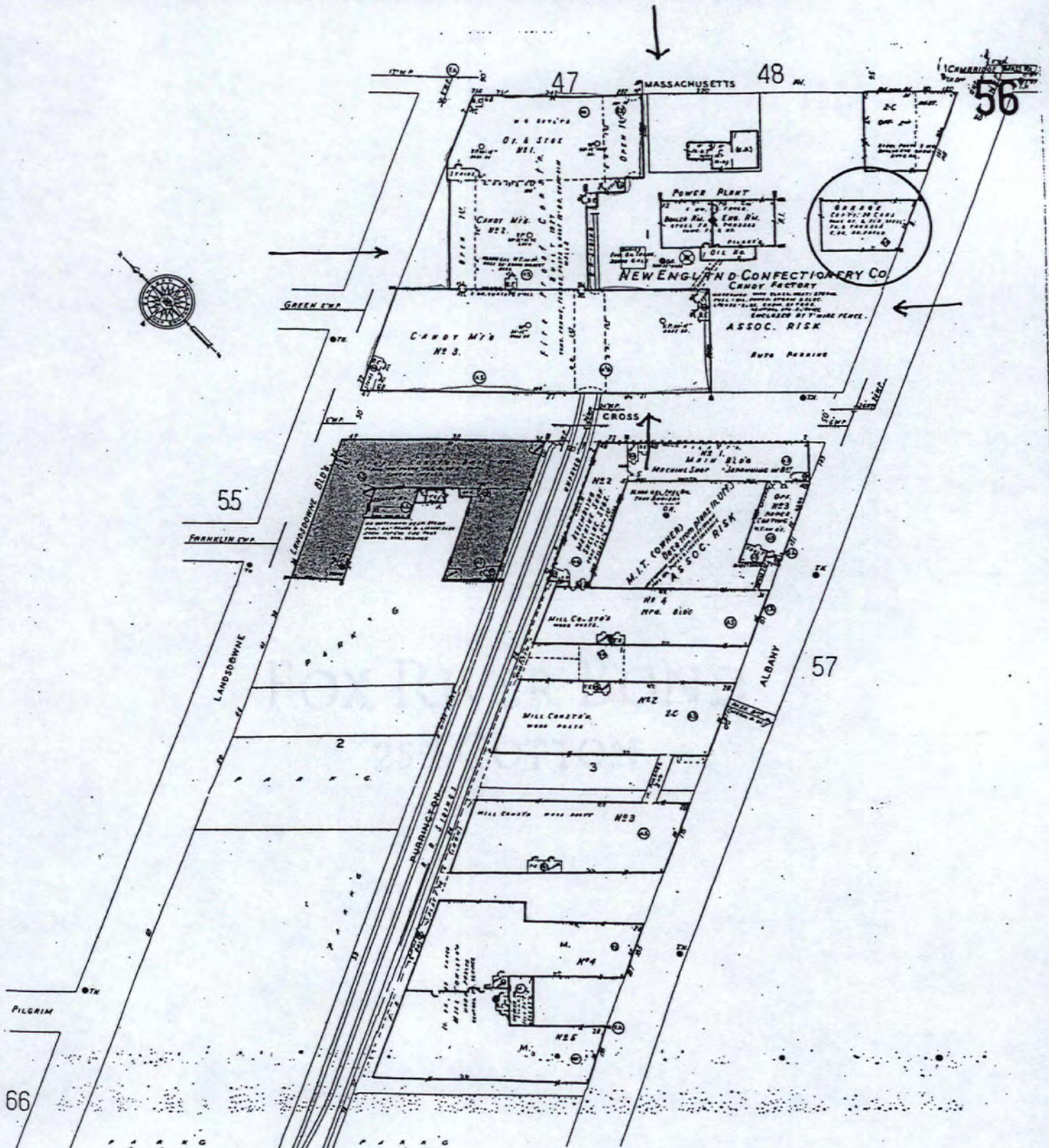
NECCO ELEVATIONS PAGE 1.



NECCO ELEVATIONS PAGE 2.



(BUILDING CIRCLED IS GARAGE DEMOLISHED IN 2002)





EASTERN AERIAL SURVEY
1957

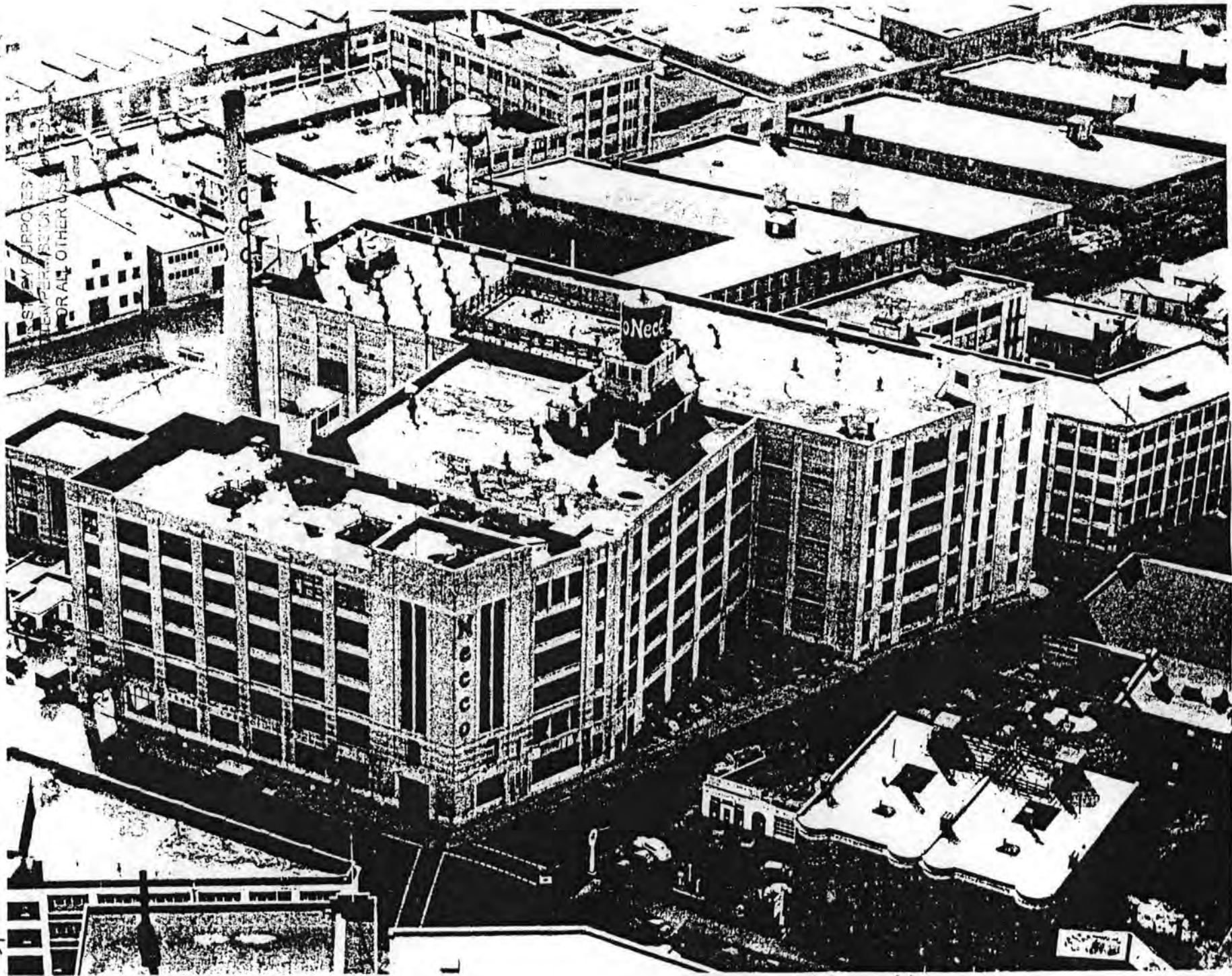
CAMPBELL CHEMICAL CO.

831 W. 55th St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

617 346-4533

NOT FOR
REPRODUCTION
OR ANY OTHER USE



Necco Aerial View c. 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY New England Confectionery Company Factory
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 9/26/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/21/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/05/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/09/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05001209

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 11.9.05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



NECCO

NECCO

No. 1

254 Massachusetts Avenue

Cambridge, MA 02138

Frederick W. Lyman 4/11/04

View of complex looking West from
Massachusetts Avenue near corner
of Albany St.

Low building in foreground is the power plant



NECCO

NECCO

No. 2²

254 Massachusetts Avenue

Cambridge, MA 02138

Frederick W. Lyman 4/11/04

view of main building looking SW
from the corner of Massachusetts
Avenue and Landsdowne St.



NECCO

254 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138
Frederick W. Lyman 4/11/04

Detail of new front entrance
on Landsdowne St. looking
South.



NECCO

No. 4

4

NECCO

254 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

Frederick W. Lyman 4/11/04

View of building Looking North from
corner of Lansdowne and Cross Streets.



NECCO

No. 5

NECCO

259 Massachusetts Avenue

Cambridge, MA 02138

Frederick W. Lyman 4/11/04

View of building looking NE from the
corner of Landsdowne and Cross Streets.



NECCO

254 Massachusetts Avenue

Cambridge, MA 02138

Frederick W. Lyman 04/11/04

View of building looking NE from the
corner of Cross and Albany Streets.



NECCO 250 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02138

Frederick Lyman 10/15/04

Atrium view showing retained
mushroom pod piers, typical.

PHOTO #7



NECCO 250 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02138
Frederick Lyman 10/15/04
Company Library with retained
original woodwork.

PHOTO # 8



NECCO
250 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

Frederick Lyman 10/15/04
Retained soffit, typical

(PHOTO #9)



Boston South
MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies.

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial 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 ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, established 1985.

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 0.5 METER. DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE. ELEVATIONS 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			4	5	6
2	6.5617			7	8	9
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9658					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1987 magnetic declination (MN) are at center of map Diagram is approximate		1 Maynard 2 Boston North 3 Lynn 4 Framingham 5 Hull 6 Medfield 7 Norwood 8 Weymouth		
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048						



Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	Secondary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	Unimproved road; trail	Route marker: Interstate, U.S., State	Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	Bridge: drawbridge	Footbridge; overpass; underpass	Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	Houses; 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; land section corner	U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section	Range, township; section line: location approximate	Fence or field line	Power transmission line, located tower	Dam; dam with lock	Cemetery; grave	Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument	Wellhead; 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
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A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request.

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02209

1987



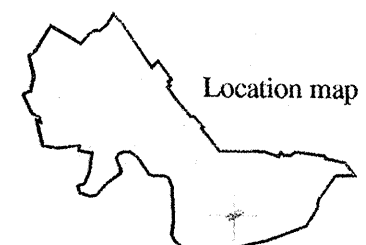
City of Cambridge
Massachusetts
795 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge
Massachusetts 02139

Building	1	Lot Line	68	Block Number	6272	Parcel size in Sq. Ft.	44,016	Land Court Dimension
Water	1	Easement	234	Street Address	65.0	Survey Dimension	1998	Year Parcel Modified
Railway	1	City Limits	14	Lot Number	(125.0)	Deed Dimension		

DISCLAIMER:
All Real Property shown on this map was compiled from existing Assessor's Tax maps dated 1920 to 1995 and maintained by the City Assessor's Office and the Department of Public Works. Subsequent maintenance has been completed using the City of Cambridge Geographic Information System (GIS). Parcel boundary data was NOT compiled through property research and reconciliation. The parcel boundaries were electronically registered to the GIS orthophoto/aerial base through a process of controlled graphic adjustment. These maps are suitable for assessing purposes.
The City assumes no legal responsibility for the information shown on this map.



Scale 1 inch = 50 Feet
0 50 100 150 200 Feet



Parcel Block Map
68



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

September 26, 2005 William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Dr. John Roberts, Acting Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Roberts:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

NECCO Factory complex, 250 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge (Middlesex), MA

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

We request an expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Frederick Lyman, American Landmarks, consultant
Charles Sullivan, Cambridge Historical Commission
Novartis Services Inc., attn: Michael Golub
Mayor Michael Sullivan, City of Cambridge
Beth Rubenstein, Community Development Director