



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

February 22, 2011

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

019

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 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 Thule-Plummer Buildings

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 180 and 184 Main Street

N/A

not for publication

city or town Worcester

N/A

vicinity

state MA code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01608

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

Brona Simon December 23, 2010

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO, MA Historical Commission

Date

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:)

for Edison W. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

2.18.11
Date of Action

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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	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		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.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall
COMMERCIAL/TRADE/specialty
store/warehouse
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCIAL/TRADE/specialty
store/business

EDUCATION/library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS/Classical Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

roof: SYNTHETICS/rubber

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

The Thule-Plummer buildings are located toward the north end of Main Street in downtown Worcester, MA. Main Street has always been the commercial focus in downtown Worcester and many fine architectural examples still line the street, particularly along the stretch between Exchange Street and Madison Street (just south of the Thule-Plummer buildings), where there are twelve individual National Register properties and a small district of eight buildings. While there has been a greater degree of demolition along Main Street north of Exchange Street and a number of lots remain vacant today, ten historic commercial buildings remain, three of which are listed individually in the National Register. Recent commercial development (since 1975) has resulted in the construction of three, large, modern commercial buildings on the east side of Main Street, opposite the Thule and Plummer Buildings. The commercial district terminates at Lincoln Square, where there exists a National Register district (Worcester Institutional District) of eleven institutional and municipal buildings, including the impressive Worcester County Court buildings. West of the Thule-Plummer buildings is a large residential neighborhood dominated by single- and multi-family houses from the second half of the 19th century.

The two parcels that make up the Thule-Plummer buildings together contain 12,974 square feet of land, with 55 feet fronting on Main Street. The Thule Building occupies the corner lot, while the Plummer Building is set back from Main Street (roughly 90 feet) and George Street (roughly 55 feet). The Plummer Building abuts the northwest corner of the Thule Building but there is no longer access between the two structures. Land along Main Street in the vicinity of the two buildings is relatively flat, but slopes sharply upward just to the west, along the rear of the buildings. In fact, both structures are built into the hillside, reducing the number of floors at the rear elevations. A vacant lot abutting the north elevation of the Thule Building and the east elevation of the Plummer Building was formerly the location of a small brick apartment building (ca. 1870) that was removed in the mid 20th century. The lot just west of the Thule Building and south of the Plummer Building formerly held a 2½ story, wood-frame residence (ca. 1880) which was also demolished. These two vacated lots abutting the Thule and Plummer Buildings are independent city parcels, now used for parking. Despite the loss of several neighboring buildings, the Thule and Plummer Buildings remain important landmarks at this prominent intersection and serve to document the institutional, commercial, and residential history of northern Main Street.

Narrative Description

Thule Building

The Thule Building is rectangular in plan and occupies nearly all of its 6,383 square-foot lot. The five-story building is freestanding except where the northwest corner overlaps the Plummer Building by one bay. The façade and south elevations abut the public sidewalks, while the north elevation faces a paved parking area, and the rear (west) elevation borders a vacant lot. Constructed in 1905, the Thule Building (Photo 1) has a red-brick exterior with limestone trim in the form of belt courses, column capitals and bases, a name plaque, and window sills. The belt courses are accentuated by brick dentils. Buff-colored bricks are used in decorative panels with geometric detailing at the façade and in the first two bays of the side elevations. The building is topped by a flat, rubber-membrane roof, and the roofline is defined by an overhanging metal cornice with dentils at the façade and south side elevation.

The main entrance is centered at the first floor of the façade and is flanked by recent aluminum storefronts (installed as part of a Certified Rehabilitation project completed in 2009). The recessed entry is contemporary with the storefronts, which terminate at two original rusticated brick columns at either end of the first floor. When the building was first constructed, there was a third brick column at the center, dividing the first floor into two separate storefronts, one for each

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of the original retail spaces. The southern storefront originally had a central entry flanked by two display windows, while the northern commercial space had an entry and a single display window, alongside an entry to the function halls located at the upper floors. In 1914, a major renovation was undertaken to convert the building from its original mixed retail/function hall use to commercial use only. As part of that project, the original storefronts were removed, along with the central column and entry to the upper floors. A single, deeply recessed central entry was installed, with two small storefront display windows flanking it. A remnant from the 1914 construction can be found today in the easternmost bay of the south elevation, where the storefront wrapped around from the façade. Fenestration at the second floor of the façade was also modified in 1914, when the existing large wood windows and surrounds were installed. The brick piers at the third floor originally extended down through the second floor to create four window openings. Second- and third-floor windows originally held paired 9/9 double-hung sash, topped by multi-pane transoms. Windows at the third floor were replaced much later, and today hold aluminum sash from ca. 1980. Restored original wood sash remain at the two upper floors of the façade.

Fenestration at the side elevations consists of tall, rectangular window openings with recessed brick spandrel panels (second and third floors), arched openings with brick spandrel panels separating paired windows (fourth floor), and arched windows (fifth floor). A pedestrian handrail is attached on the building on the George Street elevation, due to the steepness of the slope (Photo 2). Windows at ground level are set in segmental-arched openings. Segmental arches are also used for windows at the rear elevation, which is otherwise void of architectural ornamentation (Photo 3). Windows at the side and rear elevations currently hold recent aluminum double-hung sash, installed as part of the 2009 Certified Rehabilitation, that match the pane configuration of the originals. The south elevation features an entrance at its west end that holds the original paneled-wood double doors, set beneath a new aluminum multi-light transom in the configuration of the original. The north and rear (west) elevations each have a secondary entry with a recent flush metal door.

When originally constructed, there were two retail spaces at the first floor and function halls at each of the upper floors. The hall at the fourth floor was a two-story space with a dome ceiling (an internal dome that did not project above the roof). In 1914, when the building was converted to commercial use, the upper hall was divided into two floors, and partitions were removed from the lower levels to create open floor plans. The wall separating the two first-floor commercial spaces was removed to create a single commercial space. The upper floors were heavily modified throughout the years, with much of the historic trim at the perimeter walls being obscured by added walls and most of the internal partitions being removed. As part of the recent Certified Rehabilitation, the building was converted to use as commercial space (first floor) and a law library (upper floors). Previously added walls were removed to reveal the surviving historic window casings and baseboards. In addition, the historic front and rear staircases were restored and remain in use (Photos 9 & 10). Due to structural and code issues, the dome at the fifth floor could not be retained.

Plummer Building

The Plummer Building was constructed as a small apartment building with first-floor commercial space. Today, it stands on a small lot of 6,591 square feet and occupies the entire parcel. The building was constructed in two phases that included the five-story main block from 1890, and a large rear (west) addition that was erected ca. 1930. The main block has a rectangular plan and is enclosed by a flat roof. It is constructed of brick, and trimmed with rusticated brownstone detailing in the form of window sills, beltcourses, coping, and voussoirs. The façade (east elevation) is the most highly ornamented elevation (Photo 4); the façade had previously been painted, but the paint was removed as part of a Certified Rehabilitation project that was completed in September 2010. The building has two principal entries, one at either end of the façade. Presumably, one was originally used for the first-floor commercial space, while the other provided access to the apartment units at the upper floors. Both main entries are recessed within an arched opening, and hold a recent glazed aluminum door. A single window between the two entries is also set within a broad arch. A three-story bay window with paneled aprons rises above the south entry. The façade is further enhanced by a decorative beltcourse with brick dentils running above the fourth floor, and a stylized brick band beneath the parapet coping. The parapet features a name plaque that reads "PLUMMER," alongside a date plaque establishing the 1890 construction. Windows at the second and third floors have segmental-arched heads, while those at the two upper floors are flat. All windows at the façade hold modern aluminum 1/1 double-hung sash (ca. 1980). The side elevations (north and south) of the main block are far less articulated than the façade (Photos 5-7). The plain brick walls have an asymmetrical window arrangement. Window openings at the

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uppermost floor have flat heads, while all others have segmental arches. Window openings at the side elevations hold aluminum double-hung sash that were installed as part of the recent Certified Rehabilitation.

The slope of the site is so extreme that the ca. 1930 rear addition has six exposed floors at the east end of the north elevation, while only two floors are visible at the west elevation. The rear addition is rectangular in plan (four bays wide and seven bays deep) and is enclosed by a flat rubber-membrane roof. It is a utilitarian brick structure, featuring asymmetrical window openings with segmental-arch heads and rusticated granite sills (Photos 6-8). Window openings of the rear addition hold aluminum double-hung sash that were installed as part of the recent Certified Rehabilitation.

The interior retains little historic fabric from the original residential use of the main block. The lower two floors of the main block were the most heavily altered, having been used as retail space with contemporary finishes. All partitions were removed when the building was converted to warehouse use and the addition was constructed, around 1930. The upper floors of the main block and all levels of the rear addition had open floor plans, exposed brick walls (in rear addition), and exposed framing up until last year, when the building was converted to office use. In 2009/2010, open spaces were subdivided and new finishes installed throughout (part of Certified Rehabilitation). Surviving original trim was retained in a number of locations, as were the historic stairs in the addition (Photos 11-12).

Connector

A small brick connector (part of the Plummer Building property) joins the Thule and Plummer Buildings at the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors only. It is located at the south end of the Plummer Building façade, and links to a stairwell in the northwest corner of the Thule Building. This brick connector was constructed around 1930 and is only one bay wide and one deep (visible in Photo 4), with four window openings at its east face being the only fenestration. Window openings have cast-stone sills and flat heads, except at the top floor where the window has a segmental arch. The only other ornamentation is a corbelled brick cornice defining the roofline. The rear of the connector is a plain brick wall.

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Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known at the Thule-Plummer Buildings, sites may exist. One ancient site is recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property, especially their distance of over 1,000 feet from the nearest wetlands, do not represent favorable locational characteristics (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) for the presence of Native sites. Portions of the property are also excessively sloped, another unfavorable locational characteristic. The slope is such that the ca. 1930 rear addition has six exposed floors at the east end of the building and only three floors visible at the west elevation and much of the south elevation. Soil types are also classified as urban land where natural soil characteristics have been altered by buildings, shopping centers, roads, and parking lots. Given the above information, and the fact that the Thule and Plummer Buildings both have basements and cover nearly the entire lot, a low potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources on the property. Construction of the Thule and Plummer Buildings and earlier historic land use would have destroyed any ancient resources located in the district.

A low potential also exists for the recovery of significant historic archaeological resources. While land that includes the Thule and Plummer Buildings was included in a village, now known as Worcester, by 1715, specific sites from this period have yet to be identified. After ca. 1768, the Baldwin family built a house close to Main Street where the Thule Building now stands. No buildings are known to have been built on the Plummer lot as it exists today. In spite of the information presented above, the potential for locating historic archaeological resources in the district is low. Construction of the Plummer Building (1890, 1930) and Thule Building (1905) would have destroyed any evidence of earlier buildings.

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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

Period of Significance

1890-1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

George H. Clemence (Thule Building)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the date of construction for the Plummer Building (1890), the earliest contributing resource in the district, and ends at the fifty-year cutoff for listing (1960).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Thule-Plummer Buildings possess integrity of design, location, setting, materials, feeling, and workmanship. The buildings are of local significance and meet Criteria A & C for listing in the National Register. They are significant for their associations with the development of downtown Worcester as the principal commercial, municipal, and institutional hub for central Massachusetts, and with the evolution of northern Main Street into a small enclave of home furnishing/improvement businesses in the early 20th century. The buildings further attain significance for their association with the large Swedish community that resided in Worcester in the early 20th century.

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

Historical Overview of Downtown Worcester

Since the time of Worcester's first permanent settlement in 1713, Main Street has served as the principal commercial, institutional, and municipal focus for the community. After two unsuccessful attempts at settlement in the area now known as Worcester, a village was finally inhabited on a permanent basis around 1715. The new village was established along Main Street between the Common and what is now Lincoln Square, encompassing the land now occupied by the Thule and Plummer Buildings. Development was initially strictly axial along Main Street, as lateral expansion was restricted by a steep hill to the west and wetlands to the east. There were no side streets until 1787, when Mechanic Street was laid out. After 1795 additional side streets were established so that by 1830, Central, Thomas, and School streets were also in existence. Central Massachusetts, initially part of Middlesex County, had become sufficiently populated by 1730 to justify its own county government and courthouse. Worcester, being centrally located, was selected as the new county seat and a courthouse was established at Lincoln Square. Arrival of the court served to spur development in Worcester, so that by 1765 the town could boast 1,478 residents. Throughout the 18th century, the focus of development continued to be along Main Street north of the Common, where the town hall, county registry, and First Parish Meetinghouse stood. By 1795, there were also several taverns, a schoolhouse, and additional county offices further north on Main Street. The Second Parish Meetinghouse was established near the north end of Main Street, adjacent to Lincoln Square, in 1792.

By 1830, land along Main Street had been subdivided and the street was lined with dense development of freestanding buildings, primarily residential, prior to 1810. During Worcester's first industrial boom (1829-1855), facilitated by advancements in transportation, development in all sectors increased (industrial, commercial, and residential). New housing construction was generally focused on the hillsides west of Main Street overlooking the town center. At the same time, the demand for commercial real estate along Main Street increased. Two- and three-story Federal-period commercial blocks were erected along Main Street in the early years of the 19th century, but were very quickly overshadowed by three- and four-story Greek Revival and Italianate buildings after about 1835 and into the 1850s. During this era of great prosperity the population of Worcester expanded dramatically, from 2,577 in 1810 to 22,284 in 1855, and Worcester was restructured as a city (1848).

In the mid 19th century there were still a significant number of houses remaining along Main Street, although the more fashionable estates had been moved outside the downtown, and commercial blocks were built in their place. The rows of modest Greek Revival and Italianate commercial building erected on Main Street in the mid 19th century were replaced at the end of the century by larger Victorian and Queen Anne style blocks as the city prospered tremendously after the Civil War. A second industrial boom following the Civil War resulted in a sharp rise in population, to 41,105 in 1870, and a significant increase in real estate values. In the second half of the 19th century, increasing numbers of immigrant workers flocked to Worcester to work in the growing industrial sector. Older residential areas east and south of the commercial district became more densely developed as working-class neighborhoods, while those areas north and west of the downtown tended to be more middle and upper class.

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Steady expansion within the city continued until the end of WWI, at which time there were over 187,000 residents, many of whom were foreign born. After 1919, local commerce began to stagnate, as many of the city's manufacturers were consolidated and population figures declined. In the first three decades of the 20th century, increasing numbers of specialty stores—which had flourished in the second half of the 19th century as advances in manufacturing allowed local merchants a greater diversity of goods—were consolidated, as department stores became more prevalent. The Great Depression resulted in even greater commercial losses and continued reduction in the number of residents, which persisted for some time. By the mid 20th century, the city had large numbers of vacant and aging buildings. Urban renewal in the 1960s resulted in the demolition of nearly all commercial buildings east of what is today Commercial Street. Vacant lots are also found in scattered locations along Main Street, particularly north of Sudbury Street.

Land Subdivision in the Area

Although the Plummer and Thule Buildings sit on two separate lots today, the history of these parcels is very much intertwined. Land on which the buildings were constructed was formerly part of a tract of 44 acres assigned to Daniel Heywood by the original town proprietors in 1714. Heywood's tract included land on both sides of Main Street, and extended roughly from what is Walnut Street today northward to the former site of the Central Church (the lot directly north of the Plummer Building). It proved to be a valuable parcel, lying just a few blocks north of the Common and town hall, and just south of Lincoln Square, where several county government buildings would later be located. The 44-acre parcel was subdivided fairly quickly, as there was great demand for land in the village center. A lot containing about one-half acre was sold to Nathan Baldwin, a saddler, in 1768. This lot included what is today the Thule Building lot, the adjacent parcel to its west, the eastern half of the current Plummer Building lot, what is now a vacant lot east of the Plummer Building, and much of the large lot north of the Plummer Building (later the site of a Calvinist church). The Baldwin family erected a house close to Main Street (where the Thule Building now stands). The Baldwin heirs sold the southern portion of their land (now the Thule Building lot and the small lot directly to its west) with the house to shoemaker William Eaton in 1794. The Eaton family set off a small house lot at the west end of their property ca. 1875 (house no longer extant), leaving the lot that currently holds the Thule Building. (See attached historic maps.) William Eaton also acquired land to the north (now the Plummer Building lot and the adjacent lot to the east fronting on Main Street). Eaton's daughter and sole heir, Sarah C. Eaton, conveyed the northern lot in 1866 to Maria Ann (Plummer) Barnard, wife of Dr. Franklin Barnard. The Barnards erected a 2½-story brick townhouse, where they lived through much of the 19th century. In 1890, the Barnard heirs (four daughters) built the Plummer Building on the rear of the lot. Meanwhile, Sarah Eaton sold the old Baldwin house to physician Rebecca Barnard (second daughter of Maria and Franklin Barnard), who lived and worked there into the early 20th century. Rebecca Barnard sold the property in 1903 to Charles F. Hanson, a prominent local Swede, and the Colonial house was demolished to make way for construction of the Thule Building. The Plummer Building lot remained in the Barnard family until 1914 when it was sold to James and Charles McDermott. That same year the McDermott brothers purchased the Thule Building. Additional land to the rear (west) of the Plummer Building was acquired ca. 1925, so that the structure could be enlarged. The old Barnard townhouse at the front of the Plummer Building lot (east end) remained standing through the mid-20th century, until about 1970, when it was set off on a separate lot and then demolished to make way for the existing parking lot. This left the Plummer Building on the lot that it occupies today, facing a Main Street parking lot rather than the back of the Barnard townhouse.

Thule Building and the Swedish Community

Charles Hanson purchased the land for the Thule Building in 1903, on behalf of a group known as the Thule Music Hall Association, whose intention was to erect a building on the site to house retail space and function halls. Little is known about the Thule Music Hall Association, but deed records refer to a group of five people (names not given) represented by Hanson, a well-known Worcester resident. It may very well be that the group was formed for the sole purpose of developing this particular real estate, given that they are not listed in any city directories as an active social/cultural organization, nor do they appear in any of the well-known local histories. Charles Hanson (1849-1921) is noted as having been the first Swede to settle in Worcester. He went on to become the most influential Swedish-American resident in the city, which had the largest Swedish population in New England in the early 20th century. At the end of the 19th century,

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economic, religious, and political unrest led thousands of Swedes to move to America. Manufacturers recruited Swedish workers, particularly for iron working and ceramic production—industries familiar to the Swedes. The number of Swedish residents grew to about 38,000 by 1930, roughly one-fifth of the city's total population. Hanson immigrated to America in 1865, settling in Boston where he worked in a piano factory. He moved to Worcester in 1868, and was employed by S. R. Leland & Son, repairing and tuning pianos. Shortly thereafter, Hanson established his own business, dealing in pianos and other musical instruments, under the name C.F. Hanson & Company. Upon completion of the Thule Building, Hanson moved his store to one of the retail spaces there. Not only was Hanson a talented musician and conductor, but he did much to benefit the local Swedish community. He founded and supported various clubs and charitable organizations for Worcester's Swedish residents, and conducted concerts to raise money for the local Swedish Charitable Association and others like it. He established an evening school for Swedish youths. His opera, "Fridthjog and Ingeboag," was performed in 1900 for the benefit of the Swedish National Association.

The Thule Building was erected in 1905 and designed by Worcester architect George H. Clemence (ca. 1865- 1924). Clemence maintained an office in the Walker Building (405 Main Street) in downtown Worcester in the late 1890s and first two decades of the 20th century. Clemence is known for having designed a number of municipal and institutional buildings in the region, including the Brookfield Town Hall (1904) (NRDIS), Chatham Street YWCA (Worcester-1915), Waldo Street Police Station and District Court (Worcester-1918, NRIND/MRA), as well as several schools and firehouses in Worcester and nearby communities. The Thule Building boasted four function halls at the upper floors, the names of which (Vasa, Svea, Thule, and Continental) reflected the Swedish heritage of those who commissioned the structure. Many of the local Swedish clubs and charitable organizations held their meetings at the Thule Building in the early 20th century. The southern retail space was occupied by Charles Hanson's music shop, while the northern space was leased to John Gustafson, who operated a plumbing business there. In order to finance the project, the Thule Music Hall Association received a mortgage from William H. Inman, a local steel distributor. The group was unable to pay the mortgage, and as a result, the property was sold at auction in 1914 to brothers James A. and Charles R. McDermott. James McDermott was a well-know general contractor in Worcester, who worked in partnership with his brother John B. McDermott (under the name McDermott Brothers). Their brother Charles was a local dentist, and likely was involved in the Thule Building purchase as an investor only.

Plummer Building and Residential Development on Main Street

After about 1850, increasing numbers of apartment houses were constructed in the vicinity of Lincoln Square and in a neighborhood opposite City Hall and the Common, which lie further south on Main Street. The late 19th century residents of these apartment buildings were largely middle-class tenants who worked locally. The Federal census of 1900 lists a variety of professions for residents of the Main Street apartment houses, such as secretary, clerk, nurse, bookkeeper, accountant, milliner, and wire mill worker. Most of the tenants were from New England, with much smaller numbers from New York and Pennsylvania. Only a small number of the recent immigrants took up residence in the downtown apartment blocks; those who did were typically from Ireland, Canada, or Armenia. Supplementing the middle-class housing stock were many smaller single-family homes on the side streets, which continued to be owner-occupied, but greater numbers were taking in boarders. Southern and eastern sections of the city became built up with wood-frame triple-deckers, to provide still more housing for the middle class in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Upper- and upper-middle class housing of the same period was generally limited to the areas northeast and northwest of Lincoln Square. Expanded streetcar service in the early 20th century allowed for further expansion of residential development into previously less-accessible sections of the city.

The Plummer Building (constructed in 1890) is typical of the late 19th century apartment houses in the city, with its first floor retail space and apartment flats above. The 1892 city atlas indicates that the first floor was used for "stove storage" very early on. The 1900 Federal census lists approximately one dozen tenants, employed as nurses, housekeepers, clerks, a bookkeeper, salesman, fireman, milliner, accountant, and buttonhole maker. All were from the New England states, with the exception of two Pennsylvania natives. By 1910, the first floor was occupied by a tin shop, and the upper floors continued to house a variety of middle-class workers. The only notable change in the population of the building was that there were larger numbers of residents from states outside of New England, including several from New York, and a few

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Swedish immigrants. The Plummer Building remained in the Barnard family until it was sold in 1914 to James and Charles McDermott, who purchased the Thule Building that same year.

Use of the Thule & Plummer Buildings After 1914

Immediately upon acquiring the Thule Building, the McDermott Brothers commenced plans for a major renovation, abandoning the function halls on the upper floors and converting the entire building to commercial space for a single tenant. For most of the following 60 years the building was occupied by furniture companies, beginning with Stearns Furniture Company (there by 1916), then Summerfield's Furniture, which occupied the building from ca. 1920 until 1930. In the first half of the 20th century, the two-block stretch of Main Street between Gertrude Avenue and Sudbury Street had become a small enclave of home furnishing/improvement businesses that included four paint stores, five furniture companies, and a wallpaper showroom. Summerfield's Furniture was followed by the Burwick Furniture Company, who leased the Thule Building in the early 1930s, and eventually purchased both the Thule and Plummer buildings in 1937 (under the name Burwick-Grace). The Burwick Furniture Company, who sold "furniture, rugs, refrigerators, ranges, washers, radios," remained at this location until about 1943, when both buildings were transferred to the Worcester County Institution for Savings and sold the following year to Mercantile Properties Corporation. By 1948, the building was occupied by Sawyer's furniture dealers.

Meanwhile, the Plummer Building, also purchased by the McDermotts in 1914, remained in use as apartment housing until at least 1916. City directories confirm that in 1916 the first floor of the Plummer Building was occupied by Prouty Brothers (tinsmiths) and Nelson & Ericson (paper hangings). At some point, around 1925 or 1930, the Thule Building and Plummer Building were physically joined by a small connector. The connector is one bay wide and one bay deep, and formerly joined the buildings through a single doorway at the landing of the rear staircase of the Thule Building (the doorways were blocked off as part of the recent Plummer Building renovation, so that there is no longer access between the two buildings). At about the same time, a large addition was constructed at the rear of the Plummer Building and the apartments were removed; the interior space was given over to warehousing, presumably for Summerfield's Furniture, which had been occupying the adjoining Thule Building.

In 1969, the Thule and Plummer Buildings were acquired by Palson's Inc., sellers of office furniture and supplies. The following year the Plummer Building was sold apart from the Thule Building. The Plummer has passed through three owners between 1983 and the present, and was occupied by a variety of commercial tenants until it was vacated in 2009. In 2009/2010 the building was renovated (Certified Rehabilitation) for office use and is currently occupied. Meanwhile, Palson's Inc. retained the Thule Building and continued to operate their business there until 2006, by which time they had added a printing department to the business. After the building was sold in 2008 to 184 Main Street Associates, the printing business was carried on by Alpha Graphics, who continues to occupy one of the two first-floor commercial spaces. A major renovation (Certified Rehabilitation) was completed in 2009, and the upper floors now hold the Worcester Law Library.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Thule-Plummer Buildings

Name of Property

Worcester, MA

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Atlas of the City of Worcester, Massachusetts. Springfield, MA: L.J. Richards & Company, 1896.

Atlas of the City of Worcester, Worcester County, Massachusetts. New York: F.W. Beers & Company, 1870.

Crane, Ellery Bicknell. *Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County, Massachusetts.* New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1907.

Massachusetts Department of Public Safety - Architectural Plan Files

Nutt, Charles. *History of Worcester and its People.* New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1919.

"The Baldwin-Eaton Estate." In *Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity*, Volume XXI, 102-107. Worcester, MA: Worcester Society of Antiquity, 1907.

Richards Standard Atlas of the City of Worcester, Massachusetts. Springfield, MA: Richards Map Company, 1911.

Salomonsson, Eric. *Swedes of Greater Worcester* (Portsmouth, NH: Arcadia Publishing, 2005)

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Worcester.* New York: 1892, 1910, 1936, 1949.

Worcester city directories (various years).

Worcester County Registry of Deeds (various documents).

United States Census - various years.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA # 24,640

☐ 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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MHC # WOR.708, WOR.709

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 269000 4683310
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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

The nominated district occupies two contiguous town lots shown on the Worcester Assessors Map M23, lots 02-028-0018B and 02-028-00020 (see attached).

Thule-Plummer Buildings

Name of Property

Worcester, MA

County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

All of the land included within the boundaries was historically associated with either the Thule Building or the Plummer Building.

11. Form Prepared By

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

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission

date December, 2010

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard

telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston

state MA

zip code 02125

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.)

Thule-Plummer Buildings
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

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: Thule-Plummer Buildings

City or Vicinity: Worcester

County: Worcester

State: MA

Photographer: Christine Beard/Tremont Preservation Services

Date Photographed: March, 2010 (Thule Building)
September/October, 2010 (Plummer Building)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo	Image Name	Description
1 of 12	MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlummer1.tif	Thule Building--view SW showing façade (E elevation)
2 of 12	MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlummer2.tif	Thule Building--view NW showing S elevation
3 of 12	MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlummer3.tif	Thule Building--view E showing rear (W) elevation
Supplemental photographs		
4 of 12	MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlummer4.tif	Plummer Building--view W showing façade (E elevation--right) and Thule Building -- N elevation (left)
5 of 12	MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlummer5.tif	Plummer Building--view S showing N elevation of main block
6 of 12	MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlummer6.tif	Plummer Building--view SW showing N elevation of rear addition
7 of 12	MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlummer7.tif	Plummer Building--view N showing S elevation
8 of 12	MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlummer8.tif	Plummer Building--view E showing rear (W) elevation
9 of 12	MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlummer9.tif	Thule Building--view NE showing typical conditions in historic E stairwell
10 of 12	MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlummer10.tif	Thule Building--view N showing typical conditions in historic W stairwell

Thule-Plummer Buildings

Worcester, MA

Name of Property

County and State

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 11 of 12 | MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlumme11.tif | Plummer Building--view SW showing typical historic finishes in main block |
| 12 of 12 | MA_Worcester(Worcester County)_ThulePlummer12.tif | Plummer Building--view E showing typical conditions in stairwell of the rear addition |

Property Owner:

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

name 184 Main Street Associates LLC

street & number 184 Main Street

telephone

city or town Worcester

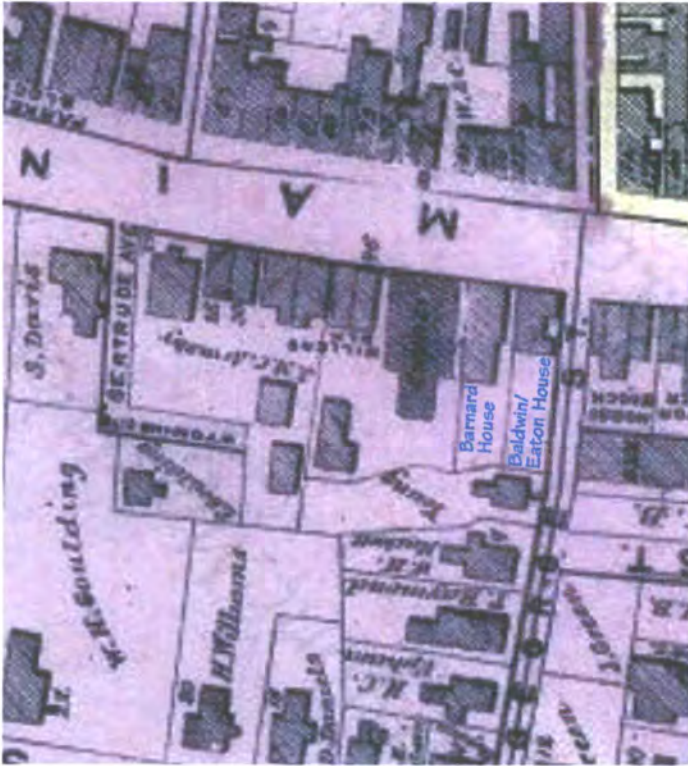
state MA

zip code 01608

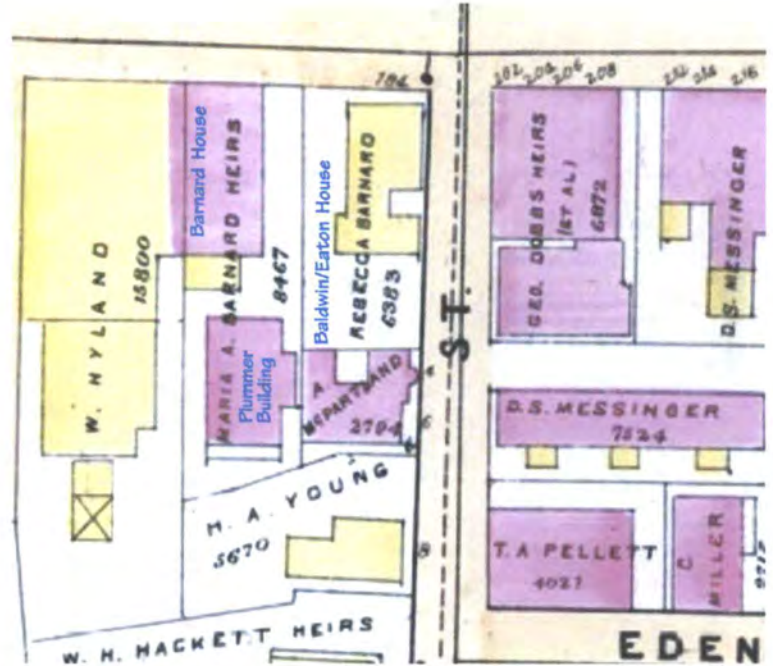
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

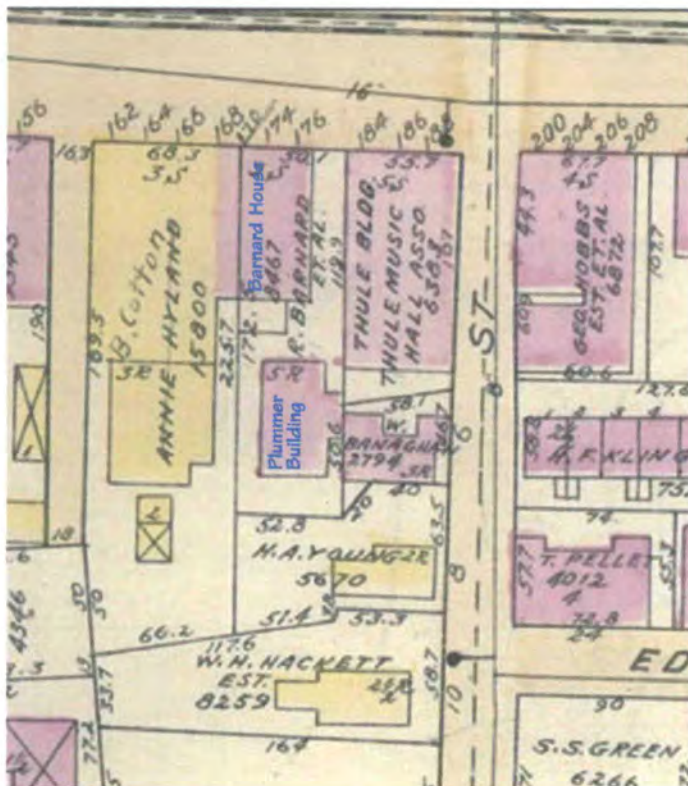
Thule - Plummer Buildings
Worcester County, Massachusetts
Historic Maps



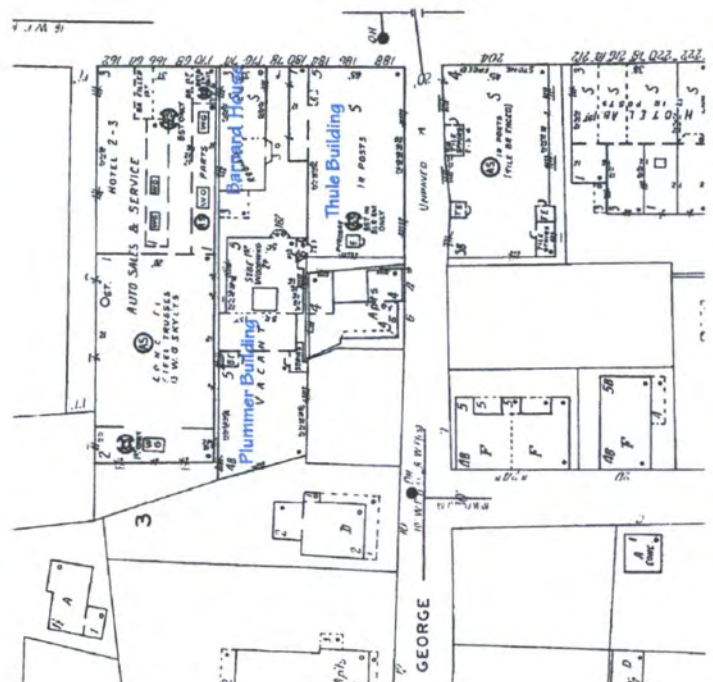
(Atlas of the City of Worcester, Worcester, County, Massachusetts. F.W. Beers & Company, 1870.)



(Atlas of the City of Worcester, Massachusetts. L.J. Richards & Company, 1896.)

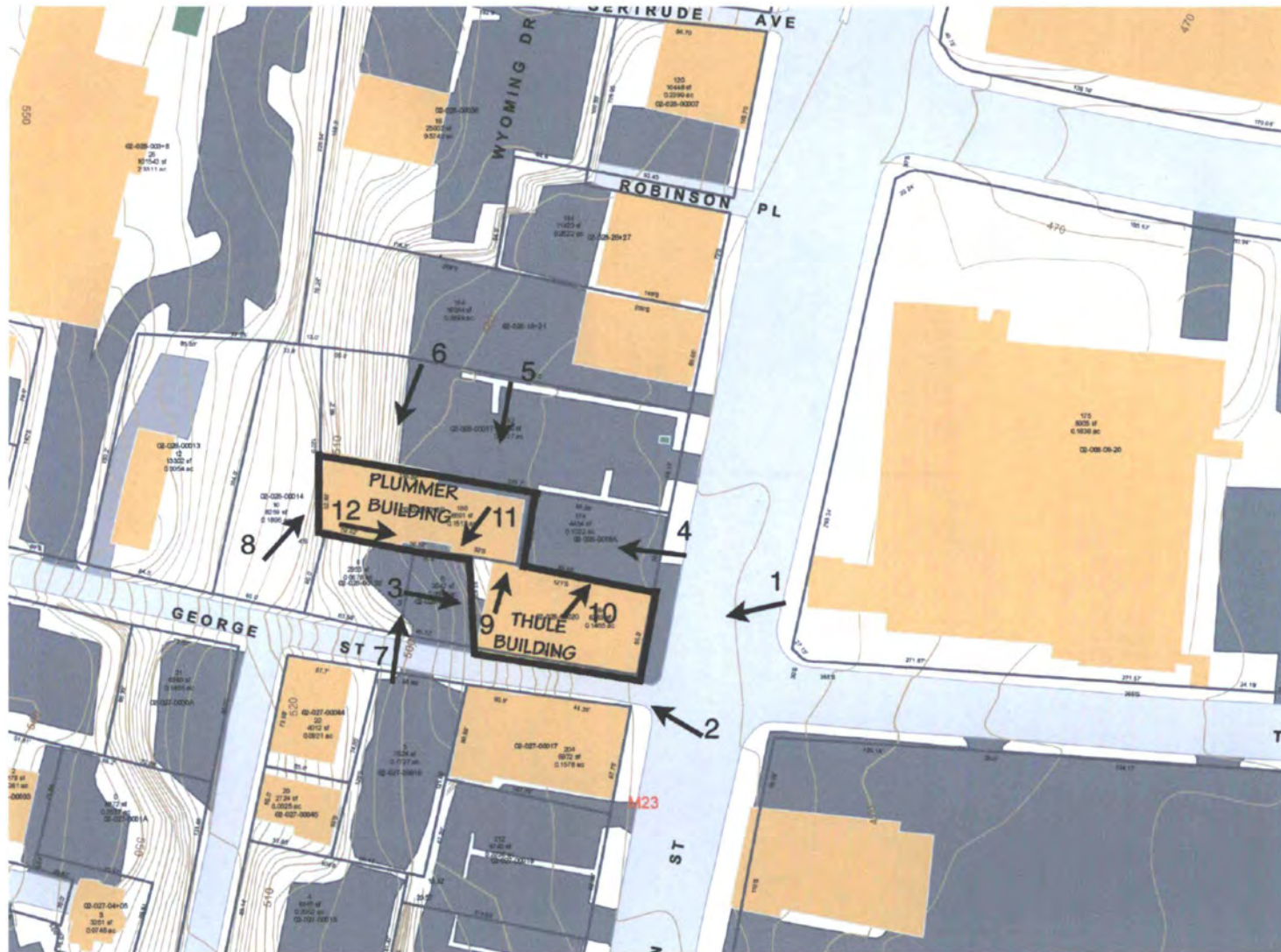


(Richards Standard Atlas of the City of Worcester, Massachusetts. Richards Map Company, 1911.)



(Insurance Maps of Worcester, Massachusetts. Sanborn Map Company, 1936.)

Thule - Plummer Buildings
Worcester County, Massachusetts
Sketch Map



1, 2, etc. → = photo #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Thule--Plummer Buildings
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 1/03/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/14/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/01/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/18/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000019

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2.18.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



19 TH/LEI-BUILDING 05

OFTRING
INVESTMENT GROUP

alphagraphics®

WORCESTER
LAW LIBRARY

Main Street

GO AHEAD
PEDESTRIAN

Thule Building
Worcester (Worcester Co.) - MA
Photo 1 of 12

THULE-PLUMMER ~~THE~~ BUILDINGS

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO MARCH 2010

THULE BLDG. VIEW SW SHOWING EAST ELEVATION
MA-WORCESTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-THULEPLUMMER1.tif



Thule Building
Worcester (Worcester Co.) - MA
Photo 2 of 12

THULE PLUMMER BUILDINGS

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

MARCH 2010

THULE BLDG. VIEW NW SHOWING GEORGE ST. (S) ELEVATION

MA_WORCESTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)_THULEPLUMMER 2. k/f



Thule Building
Worcester (Worcester Co.) - MA
Photo 3 of 12

THULE-PLUMMER ~~HD~~
Buildings

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

MARCH 2010

THULE BLDG. - VIEW E SHOWING REAR(W) ELEVATION

MA_WORCESTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-THULEPLUMMER3. tif



PLUMBERS 1890

180

ALTIMA 2.5S 445 G22

Plummer Building
Thule/Plummer Buildings
Worcester County, MA
Photo 4 of 12

Thule-Plummer Buildings

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO SEPT 2010

PLUMMER BLDG. - W VIEW SHOWING FACADE (E ELEV., RIGHT) and THULE BLDG.
N ELEV. (LEFT)

MA - WORCESTER (WORCESTER COUNTY) - THULE PLUMMER 4. tif



Plummer Bldg.
Thule/Plummer Buildings
Worcester County, MA
Photo 5 of 12

Thule - Plummer Buildings

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

SEPT 2010

PLUMMER BLDG. - VIEW S SHOWING N ELEV. of MAIN BLOCK

MA_WORCESTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)_THULEPLUMMERS.tif



Plummer Bldg.
Thule/Plummer Buildings
Worcester County, MA
Photo 6 of 12

Thule-Plummer Buildings

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

SEPT 2010

PLUMMER BLDG. - VIEW SW SHOWING N ELEV. of REAR ADDITION

MA-WORCESTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-THULEPLUMMER6.tif



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Plummer Bldg.
Thule/Plummer Buildings
Worcester County, MA

Photo 7 of 12

Thule - Plummer Buildings

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

SEPT 2010

PLUMMER BLDG. - VIEW N, SHOWING S ELEV.

MA - WORCESTER (WORCESTER COUNTY) - THULE PLUMMER 7. tif



Plummer Bldg.
Thule/Plummer Buildings
Worcester County, MA

Photo 8 of 12

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

SEPT 2010

PLUMMER BLDG. - VIEW E, SHOWING REAR (W) ELEV.

MA - WORCESTER (WORCESTER COUNTY) - THULE PLUMMER 8. f/f



Thule Building
Thule/Plummer Buildings
Worcester County, MA
Photo 9 of 12

Thule-Plummer Buildings

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

SEPT 2010

THULE BLDG. INTERIOR

VIEW NE, EAST STAIRWELL
TYPICAL CONDITIONS

MA_WORCESTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-THULEPLUMMER9.tif



Thule Bldg.
Thule/Plummer Buildings
Worcester County, MA
Photo 10 of 12

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

SEPT 2010

THULE BLDG. INTERIOR

VIEW N WEST STAIRWELL

TYPICAL CONDITIONS

MA-WORCESTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-THULEPLUMMER10.tif



Plummer Bldg.

Thule/Plummer

Worcester County, MA

Photo 11 of 12

Thule-Plummer Buildings

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

SEPT 2010

PLUMMER BLDG. INTERIOR

VIEW SW

MAIN BLOCK TYPICAL HISTORIC FINISHES

MA-WORCESTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-THULEPLUMMER11.tif



Plummer Bldg.
Thule/Plummer Buildings
Worcester County, MA
Photo 12 of 12

Thule - Plummer Buildings

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

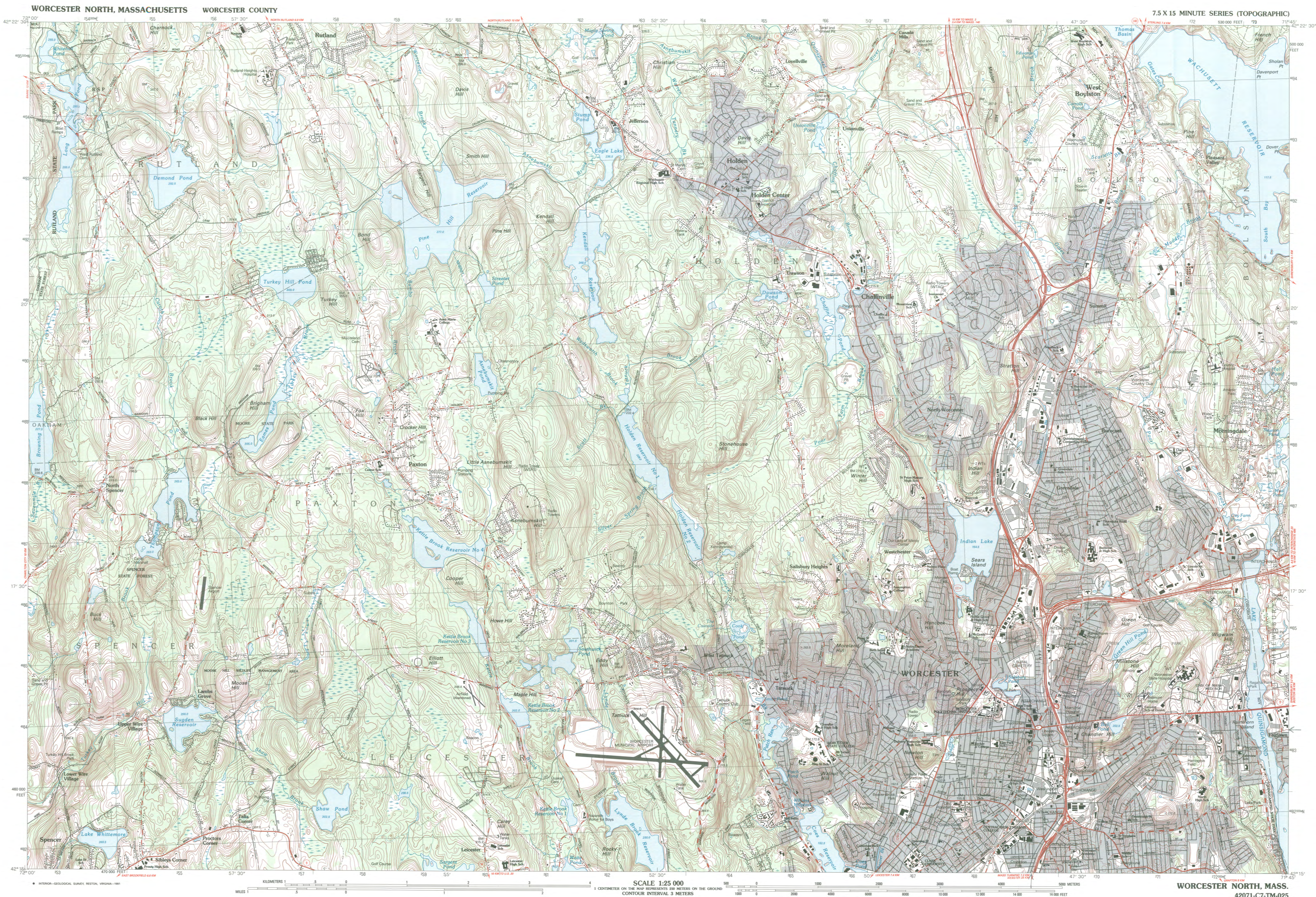
SEPT 2010

PLUMMER BLDG, INTERIOR

VIEW E

REAR ADDITION STAIRWELL

MA-WORCESTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-THULEPLUMMER12.tif



THULE - PLUMMER B.D. 42071-C7-TM-025
WORCES TEL (WORCESTER) MA

Worcester North

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

1983

BOULDER MAP GALLERY, INC.
BOULDER, COLORADO
(303) 444-1406
www.bouldermappgallery.com

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1960. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1983
Supersedes Paxton and Worcester North 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1965 and 1974

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19: Universal
Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 6 meters south and 40 meters
west as shown by dashed corner ticks

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet		1	2	3
1	3.2808		1	2	3
2	6.5617		4	5	
3	9.8425		6	7	8
4	13.1234				
5	16.4042				
6	19.6850				
7	22.9659				
8	26.2467				
9	29.5276				
10	32.8084				
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination (M) at center of map Diagram is approximate	1	2	3
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048			4	5	
			6	7	8

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

Topographic Map Symbols	
Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road; trail	
Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State	
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
City, township, precinct, census	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; found section corner	
U. S. public lands survey; range, township, section	
Range, township; section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, located tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery; grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Windmill; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or mine	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine; levee; sand	
Barometric contours: index; intermediate	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	
Submerged marsh; marsh; swamp	
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



Legend

- Building
- Garage
- Outbuilding
- Deck
- Patio
- Tank
- Smokestack
- Parking - Paved
- Parking - Unpaved
- Driveway - Paved
- Driveway - Unpaved
- Parcel
- Street - Paved
- Street - Unpaved
- Airport
- Railroad
- Pond
- Stream
- Treed Area
- Tile Grid

DATA SOURCES:
 All Spatial data: City of Worcester Geographic Information System
 Original Planimetric Data: Digitized at 1:480 scale
 (Data true resolution: 1 inch = 40 feet) 1989
 Updated Planimetric Data: Digitized at 1:1200 scale
 (Data true resolution: 1 inch = 100 feet) 2003
 Parcel Data: Maintained by the City of Worcester Assessing Department, updated as of September 5, 2006.

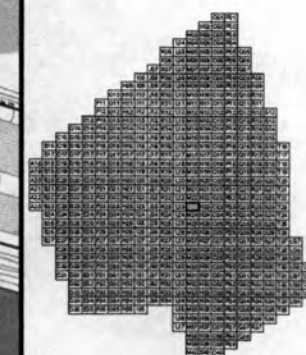
COORDINATE SYSTEM:
 All map data is in the Massachusetts State Plane Coordinate system, North American Datum of 1983, Massachusetts Mainland Zone (4151). Units are measured in Feet.

NOTICE:
 This map has not been updated and may not contain the most current information available to the Assessing Department. Consult with the department for current information.

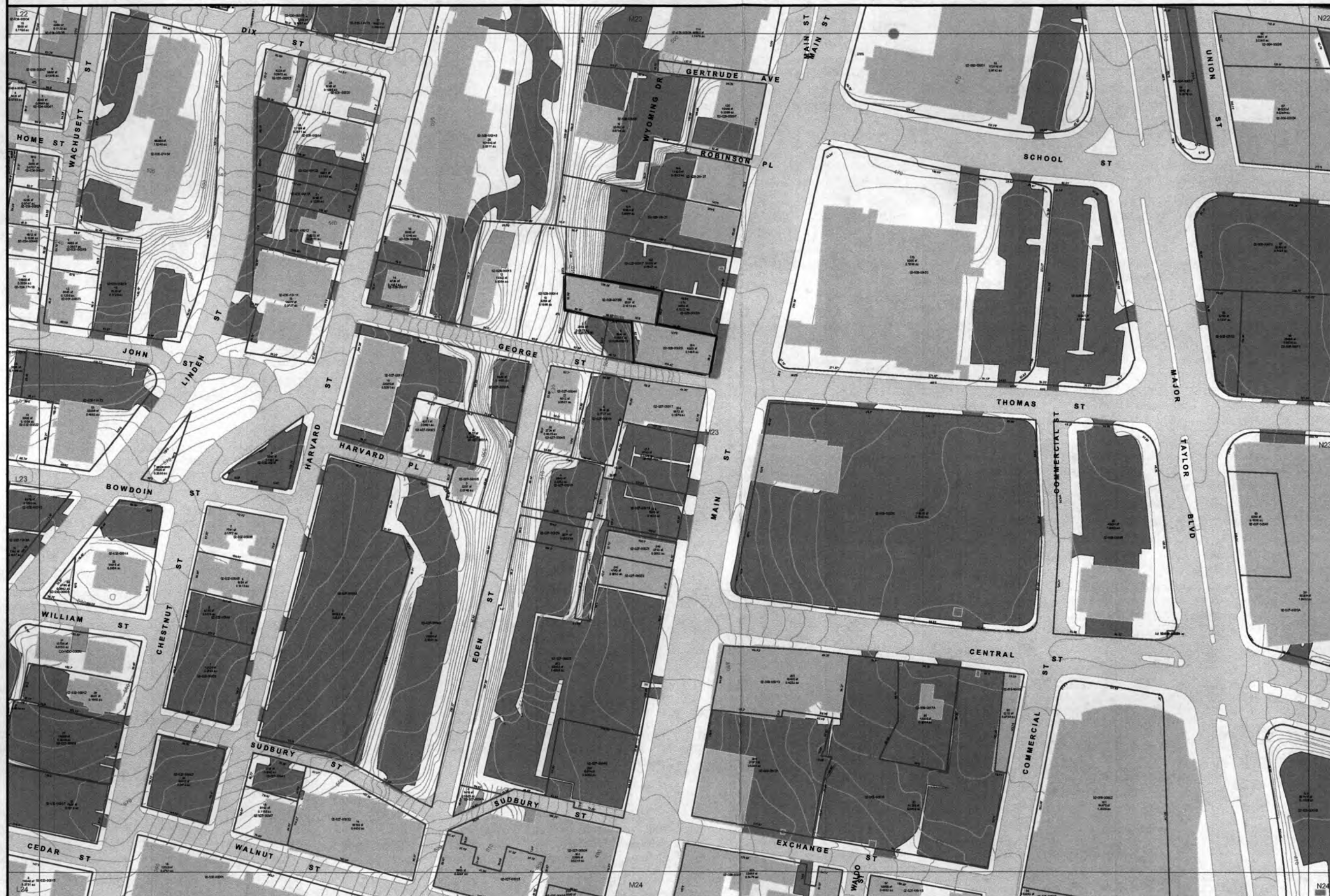
1 inch equals 60 feet
 0 15 30 60 90 120 Feet

Tile: M23

L22	M22	N22
L23	M23	N23
L24	M24	N24



Produced by
 City of Worcester
 Geographic Information System
 City of Worcester Assessing Department
WORCESTER
 Geographic Information System



Thule-Plummer Buildings
 Worcester, MA

Thule-Plummer Buildings
 Worcester, MA
 Worcester County

City of Worcester, Massachusetts

Peter B. Schneider
Chair

J. Thomas Constantine
Vice-Chair



RECEIVED

DEC 10 2008

MASS. HIST. COMM

December 5, 2008

Ms. Betsy Friedberg
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Dear Ms. Friedberg:

Please be advised that the Worcester Historical Commission voted 4-0 at its meeting on October 23, 2008 to fully support the inclusion of the MACRIS-registered building located at 184 Main Street, Worcester, Massachusetts on the National Register of Historic Places. This building was formerly known as the Thule Building and Thule Music Hall and included the Continental Hall, the Vasa Hall and the Svea Hall.

The Worcester Historical Commission was supportive in the past of the application submitted by 184 Main Street Associates, LLC to receive Massachusetts Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits to restore this building because it constitutes an important architectural asset of the City of Worcester.

Sincerely,

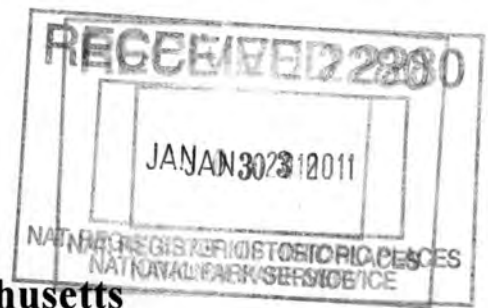
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Peter B. Schneider".

Peter B. Schneider
Chair

cc: Ann Lattinville, MHC
Christine Beard, Tremont Preservation Services



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



December 23, 2010

Mr. J. Paul Loether
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:

Thule-Plummer Buildings 180-184 Main Street, Worcester (Worcester County), MA

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

One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Edgar Luna, Worcester CLG Coordinator
Christine Beard, Tremont Preservation Services
Deborah Packard, Preservation Worcester
184 Main Street Associates LLC
Joseph C. O'Brien, Mayor, City of Worcester
Peter Schneider, Worcester Historical Commission
Chair, Worcester Planning Board