NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JUL 28 1987

date entered SEP 11 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Nashua Manufacturing Company Historic District

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number Factory and Pine Streets N/A not for publication

city, town Nashua N/A vicinity of

state New Hampshire code 33 county Hillsborough code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	X industrial	___ transportation
	X N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple -- See attached list

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds
~~Hillsborough County Courthouse~~

street & number 19 Temple Street

city, town Nashua state New Hampshire 03061

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Nashua Manufacturing Company
~~Millyard Survey~~ has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1986 ___ federal ___ state ___ county X local

depository for survey records New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources

city, town Concord state New Hampshire 03301

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_x_ original site
_x_ good	___ ruins	_x_ altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Nashua Manufacturing Company Historic District is a visually cohesive grouping of 34 brick, frame and concrete industrial mill buildings and related structures, including a 3-mile long, granite-faced power canal. All are situated on a 61-acre site along the southern bank of the Nashua River. Recent traffic improvements and road widenings to the south and east clearly distinguish the mill area from the downtown to the east and from residential areas to the south. The major buildings range in design from exuberant Italianate mills to more modest early twentieth century industrial mills and warehouses. The complex retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship, with the exception of the 1970's infill of the former canal in front of the major row of mills. Only 4 of the 34 structures are non-contributing, and all of these are small and placed at remote locations within the district.

The district consists of contiguous as well as free-standing mill buildings, warehouses and related industrial structures, varying from two to six stories and predominantly situated in rows along the edges of the river, canal and former canal. The focal point of the architectural composition is the long row of mills at the center of the district (#1, 2, 3, 4, and 22) (Photo 1-3) which features projecting stair and clock towers with decorative cupolas, window hoods and corbelling of various Italianate motifs. The tall chimney of the Boiler House (#7) also gives the district identity from surrounding areas.

The district's topography is fairly level in the south and west portions. The northeast portion drops off steeply to the river's edge. The earliest buildings were built into this steep hillside. Their front entrances are at the third level and the rear elevations are a full six stories in height. The district evolved from a single row of free-standing mill buildings fronting along the former canal to a more complex arrangement of contiguous as well as free-standing structures scattered over the entire site. Each building's specific siting and design were dictated by its original use within the textile production process. Mills were situated directly along the power canal while picker houses, warehouses, bleachery, boiler plant and later steam-powered mills were close by but not as critically tied to the power/transportation systems.

The district's architectural distinction derives from its cohesive styles, massing and materials. Most of the buildings are substantial brick structures dating from the first 60 years of the company's development (1823-1883). Free-standing two-story, wood-frame mills were erected between 1899 and 1905, specifically devoted to a new blanket-manufacturing program. A return to brick construction ensued

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	X engineering	___ music	
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
X 1900–	___ communications	X industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates 1823-1948 **Builder/Architect** multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary of Significance

The Nashua Manufacturing Company Historic District meets National Register Criteria A, B, and C. The company's formation and development as Nashua's largest textile mill in the century between 1820 and 1920 were among the key factors in Nashua's growth as a thriving mill town and eventually the largest commercial center of Hillsboro County. Its leading founder, Daniel Abbott, played a critical role in the economic success of both the company and the city in their early years. The architectural design and composition of the millyard complex illustrate building techniques and stylistic trends handsomely adapted to the industrial functions of the site.

The Nashua Manufacturing Company has made a significant contribution to the city's history as its first textile mill and as its largest industry and employer during most of the period from its founding in 1823 until its closing in 1948. The company's early and successful development of a canal/power system and large mill complex in the 1820's were widely-respected engineering feats which determined the city's potential as an industrial center for the region. The mill's keen business management and innovative developments in textile production kept pace with regional competition and insured over a century of continuous growth and prosperity for the textile industry in Nashua.

The company's leading founder, Daniel Abbott, made a significant contribution to the community through his role in the establishment and early management of the Nashua Manufacturing Company. Abbott is even today referred to as the "Father of Nashua" for his role in establishing its textile industry as well as for his active interests in actively promoting the political, economic and social affairs of the city's people.

The architectural design and composition of the millyard complex embody the distinctive industrial building techniques and stylistic trends of the mid-late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, yet handsomely adapted to the industrial functions of the site. The harmony of forms, materials and massing form a distinctive industrial enclave within the broader character of the city's fabric. The

9. Major Bibliographical References

ACT for Massachusetts, Nashua Manufacturing Co. Millyard Survey, Prepared by Peter Stott, 1986.

Amory Brown & Co., To See is to Believe, unpublished manuscript, 1918. (Continued)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 61 acres

Quadrangle name Nashua, South; Nashua, North S. Merrimack; Pepperell, MA

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000 1:25,000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	19	297580	4736520
B	19	298000	4737000
C	19	297980	4737060
D	19	297440	4737340
E	19	296090	4737150
F	19	295660	4736860
G	19	295420	4736500
H	19	295000	4735880

(Continued)

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Factory Street and Chestnut Street, the boundary runs eastward along the north side of Factory Street to the intersection of Water Street, thence it turns north (Continued)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	**code**	**county**	**code**
state	N/A	**code**	**county**	**code**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margo B. Webber

organization Preservation Consultant **date** March 1987

street & number 136 Ridge Avenue **telephone** (617) 332-7678

city or town Newton **state** Massachusetts 02159

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature R. Stuart Wallace

title New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer **date** July 23, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Patrick Andrus **date** 9/11/87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Betty L. Savage **date** 9/11/87

~~Chief of Registration~~

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 4 Page 1

OWNERSHIP LIST, Nashua Manufacturing Company Historic District

Site Number	Historic Name	Map/Parcel Number	Owner/Address
1	Mill #1	77/18	Nashua Plaza Housing Associates Suite 1013, One Devonshire Place Boston, MA 02109
2	Mill #2	77/20	Sprague Electric Company 89 Factory Street Nashua, NH 03060
3	Mill #3	77/20	Sprague Electric Company 89 Factory Street Nashua, NH 03060
4	Mill #4	77/23	Building Four Associates c/o Mr. Thomas F. Richardson or Mr. Frank Mahoney P.O. Box M Nashua, NH 03061
5	Picker Building	77/6	Mr. J. C. Bolger Picker Building Realty Corporation Pine Street Extension Nashua, NH 03061
6	Cotton House	77/26	Mr. Lawrence Gauthier Mill 78 Inc. P.O. Box 54 Nashua, NH 03061
7	Boiler House	77/28	Mr. Roland LaPierre and Ms. Patricia LaPierre LaPierre Company 88 Pine Street Extension Nashua, NH 03061

Site Number	Historic Name	Map/Parcel Number	Owner/Address
8	North Cotton Storehouse	78/59	Nashua Corporation 44 Franklin Street Nashua, NH 03060
9	Bleachery and Dyehouse	77/13	Mr. Roland LaPierre and Ms. Patricia LaPierre LaPierre Company 88 Pine Street Extension Nashua, NH 03061
10	Repair Shops and Cloth Room	77/4, 77/12	Preview, Inc. c/o Mr. Zvi Cohen 95 MacGregor Street Manchester, NH 03102
11	Power Canal	-	Office of the Mayor City of Nashua 229 Main Street Nashua, NH 03061
12	Mine Falls Gatehouse	-	Office of the Mayor City of Nashua 229 Main Street Nashua, NH 03061
13	Storehouse #2	77/9	Mr. William R. Lockhead Lockhead Realty Inc. 3 Pine Street Extension Nashua, NH 03061
14	Storehouse #4	77/17	Mr. James F. Cody D. F. Shea and Company P.O. Box 5 Nashua, NH 03060

Site Number	Historic Name	Map/Parcel Number	Owner/Address
15	Wastehouse	77/14	Mr. James F. Cody D. F. Shea and Company P.O. Box 5 Nashua, NH 03060
16	Picker Building #6	77/3	Mr. Robert Gould Barrett and Gould P.O. Box 553 Nashua, NH 03061
17	Mill #6	77/11	Paulson Realty P.O. Box 354 Nashua, NH 03061
18	Mill #6 Annex	77/10	Paulson Realty P.O. Box 354 Nashua, NH 03061
19	Mill #5	77/2	Mr. David A. Bagshaw W. H. Bagshaw Company 0 Pine Street Nashua, NH 03061
20	Mill #5 Annex	77/7	Mr. Ronald Murro Nashua Industrial Machine Corp. Pine Street Extension Nashua, NH 03061
21	Company Office	77/18	Nashua Plaza Housing Associates Suite 1013, One Devonshire Place Boston, MA 02109

Site Number	Historic Name	Map/Parcel Number	Owner/Address
22	Mill #7	77/18	Nashua Plaza Housing Associates Suite 1013, One Devonshire Place Boston, MA 02109
23	West Auto House	77/8	Mr. Richard Stanley Fran Corporation P.O. Box 843 Nashua, NH 03061
24	East Auto House	80/1	Mr. Alan J. Tichnor 104 Country Club Road Newton, MA 02159
25	Wheel House	77/24	Building Four Associates c/o Mr. Thomas F. Richardson or Mr. Frank Mahoney P.O. Box M Nashua, NH 03061
26	Oil House	77/20	Sprague Electric Company 89 Factory Street Nashua, NH 03060
27	South Cotton Storehouse	80/1	Mr. Alan J. Tichnor 104 Country Club Road Newton, MA 02159
28	Through-Warren Truss Bridge	-	Office of the Mayor City of Nashua 229 Main Street Nashua, NH 03061

Site Number	Historic Name	Map/Parcel Number	Owner/Address
29	Iron Fence	77/18	Nashua Plaza Housing Associates One Devonshire Place, Suite 1013 Boston, MA 02109
30	Office Building	77/13	Mr. Roland LaPierre and Ms. Patricia LaPierre LaPierre Company 88 Pine Street Extension Nashua, NH 03061
A	Nashua, NH Foundation Office	77/27	Mr. Lawrence Gauthier Mill 78 Inc. P.o. Box 54 Nashua, NH 03061
B	Boiler Room	77/18	Nashua Plaza Housing Associates One Devonshire Place, Suite 1013 Boston, MA 02109
C	Dust Collector	77/9	Mr. William R. Lockhead Lockhead Realty Inc. 3 Pine Street Extension Nashua, NH 03061
F	Power Station	77/2A	Public Service Company of NH 1000 Elm Street, P.O. Box 330 Manchester, NH 03105
V1	Pine Street Extension	77/1	Nashua Millyard Associates Inc. Mr. Robert Purple, President Sprague Electric Company 89 Factory Street Nashua, NH 03060
V2	Parking Lot	80/6	Mr. Alan J. Tichnor 104 Country Club Road Newton, MA 02159

7. Description

in the early twentieth century for the North Cotton Storehouse (#8) (Photo 6) and Mill #7 (#22) (Photo 15). The large South Cotton Storehouse (#27) (Photo 17) and concrete addition to the Bleachery (#9) marked the last phase of construction from 1916-1920, and are more noteworthy for their substantial size than for distinguishing or complementary design or materials.

The district is bounded to the north and west by the Nashua River and to the south by Ledge Street and an urban renewal housing development across Myrtle Street. The major mill buildings form a long row set back from the street edge by grass and an overgrown embankment. A large paved parking lot and street replace the wide canal and bridges which historically were the central focus of the complex. The remaining portion of the canal is somewhat limited from view by the long cotton warehouse (#13) that runs along its easterly side. The later frame mills are surrounded by parking areas, except at the canal and river edges where brush and overgrowth predominate. A small oval park near the east edge of the district was later replaced by outbuildings and traffic improvements.

The industrial character of the district is visually as well as functionally separate from surrounding areas. To its south is a residential neighborhood and an urban renewal-style apartment row which replaced earlier company tenements. To the east, a traffic rotary and Water Street ramp clearly separate the mill area from the commercial district to the east. The Nashua River forms a natural boundary at the north and west edges of the district.

The district's appearance during the time in which it achieved significance (1823-1928) is considerably as it appears today. The buildings largely retain their design integrity and are in relatively good condition. Expansion of the four main mills during the late nineteenth century was carefully executed to maintain a strong stylistic character as well as a uniform massing pattern. Very few unsympathetic changes were implemented by the company in its later years. The only significant change from the historic appearance has been the filling in of the northeast leg of the canal in the 1970's and the subsequent visual impact of a road and parking lot in place of the waterway.

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Only two buildings have undergone major rehabilitations in the past few years (#4, 9), and this has primarily involved window replacement. The Bleachery (#9) was converted to a commercial mini-mall. Plans are in progress to rehabilitate Mills #1 and #7 and the former Company Office (#1,22,21) for residential apartments, the first such mill recycling effort in the city.

The district's archaeological potential is substantial due to the nature of the water system which served as the mill's power supply. The three-mile canal itself is largely intact, even beneath the recent infill of its northeast leg. Although sealed off with concrete in 1972, six penstocks are still in place from the canal to beneath the mills. The Wheel House retains considerably remnants of the early rope drive system used to transmit power to various parts of the millyard. The 1902 turbine and generator are still in place.

The mill buildings are of typical mill construction representative of the different periods during which they were built. Although not innovative in terms of early mill design, they are a handsome assemblage of structures of compatible scale, materials and massing. Their designs reflect a continued interest in quality craftsmanship and general innovations in building technology while clearly emphasizing the simple lines and rhythmic fenestration patterns so distinctly characteristic of their industrial heritage.

Site #1, Mill #1, 1856-57, Building, Contributing, Photo 1. Mill #1 is the easternmost structure in the row of four early brick mills. The present design dates from 1856-57, replacing the original 1825 Mill #1 which was destroyed by fire in 1856. The mill originally housed sheeting and spinning looms. The fifth story was added in 1868 and the building was widened in 1869 with the east ell. The facade consists of a long five-story elevation and a projecting six-bay ell at the east end. A square six-story stair and bell tower sits at the intersection of the two wings and is entered at the third story. It features tri-partite, round-arched louvered openings in the top story and wooden trefoil ornament, now very deteriorated, on the octagonal cupola. The main elevation has segmental-arched windows with 12/12 wood sash, a brick lintel course at the top story, and a decorative corbelled cornice across its length.

Site #2, Mill #2, 1867, Building, Contributing, Photo 2. Mill #2 forms the central section in the row of four earliest remaining

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mills. Completed in 1867 and extended westward in 1881, the five-story brick facade is entered at the third story of the square eight-story clock tower centered on the original elevation. This clock tower is the most elaborate of all the mills, with clock faces on three sides and each one framed by four round-arched windows. Triple blind arches at the fifth story, corbelled cornices, bellcast-roofed cupola and original weathervane complete the clock tower design. The facade features segmental-arched windows with corbelled hoods at all levels and 12/12 sash. The corbelled cornices match those of the adjoining buildings. The 1881 west ell is ten bays wide and has a slightly gabled peak with a granite "1823" date plaque at its center. The present entrance in the fifth east bay is a modern alteration, as are the two single-story corrugated sheds built against the main facade.

Site #3, Mill #3, 1835-36, Building, Contributing, Photo 3. The oldest remaining structure is Mill #3 which dates from 1835-36. Originally a five-story structure, it had a gambrel roof. The sixth story and central octagonal stairtower were added in 1874. The four-story facade features straight granite lintels and sills at the lower three stories. The original 6/6 wood sash are largely intact. Segmental-arched openings with corbelled brick hoods are found at the top story and in the tower. The building has a corbelled brick cornice. The tower is an additional story in height and has various corbel patterns above the top two stories. It had a low octagonal pyramidal roof but the roof is now flat.

Site #4, Mill #4, 1844-45, Building, Contributing, Photo 3. Mill #4 was built in 1844-45 as a five-story cotton mill and in 1874 underwent a similar transformation to Mill #3 with the addition of a sixth story and matching octagonal tower. The facade expresses a four-story height and has a projecting six-bay ell with a slight gabled head at the west end. Windows in the ell have been replaced with single-lite sash. The entire facade features a corbelled cornice matching the abutting mill's design.

Site #5, Picker Building, 1866-1881, Building, Contributing, Photo 4. Set back from the west end of the four original mills is another early structure, the Picker Building, dating from 1866. The west end and third story were added in 1876 and a rear four-story addition in 1881. Powered by a shaft from the adjacent Mill #4, this building housed picking and carding functions, the first steps in the cotton

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manufacturing process. The six-bay western end of the facade has segmental-arched windows with 9/9 sash and granite sills. The central two bays of the facade feature narrow round-arched openings with 4/4 sash. The easterly portion has 9/9 wood sash, also with segmental-arched heads, with a small one-story front addition. This east wing is four stories for two bays, then decreases to three stories for most of its length. The roofline has exposed wood rafters as a simple cornice treatment.

Site #6, Cotton House, 1845-1898, Building, Contributing, Photo 4. The Cotton House is the earliest warehouse structure, set directly west of the Picker Building with an alley between the two. The original 1845 design consisted of the present first story which is rough-coursed granite block. The majority of first floor window openings have been replaced with brick surrounds and early twentieth century metal sash. The second story, added c.1898, is of brick and has a plain brick parapet and flat roof. The window openings are segmental-arched in form with granite sills but are now infilled in brick. No evidence remains of the early track and carriage system which ran along the long east wall, with a conveyor for loading raw bales from the Cotton House into the adjacent Picker Building.

Site #7, Boiler House, 1898+, Building, Contributing, Photo 5. The 1898+ Boiler House is a two-story brick structure with a flat-roofed one-story wing of two-bay width running across the west facade. This structure replaced the first boiler house, erected in 1882 when the mills first converted from water power to coal-fired steam boilers. The main block has steel multi-lite sash while the front wing has segmental-arched openings with 12/12 wood sash. To the northwest is the plant's 215-foot chimney with the word "Millyard" recently painted at its top. The later rear addition is sheathed in corrugated metal and has a broad gabled south elevation with two large loading doors.

Site #8, North Cotton Storehouse, c.1902, Building, Contributing, Photo 6. The North Cotton Storehouse is the only building in the district situated across the Nashua River to the north. Built c. 1902, it is a massive eight-story brick warehouse, with short segmental-arched windows characteristic of the 1890-1910 period. Three brick firewall parapets divide the structure into four five-bay sections. The brick end walls are blank, probably anticipating expansion. The warehouse is linked to the south side of the river by a through-Warren truss bridge, (#28) formerly clad in wood, which carried cotton conveyor pipes across the river to the Picker House and Mill #3.

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Site #9, Bleachery and Dyehouse, 1892-1919, Building, Contributing, Photo 7. Situated in the center of the peninsula formed by the curve of the Nashua River is the Bleachery and Dye House, which concentrated the various finishing processes under one roof. The original 1892-94 brick structure consisted of the two-story central section. The western 75-foot length was added in 1910-1913. The building has a flat roof and no cornice. The segmental-arched window openings of the two-story south facade now have single-lite sash. A large two-story rear ell was added in 1925 as part of the adjoining Mercerizing Building (not extant). The four-story reinforced concrete addition of 1919 dominates the building mass, adjoining the original structure to the east to create a 420-foot total building length. The facade is twelve bays long and has brick spandrels beneath each three-part window, except at the top story.

Site #10, Repair Shops and Cloth Room, 1865-1889, Building, Contributing, Photo 9. The Repair Shops and Cloth Room was originally built as a two-story repair shop in 1865-66 and consisted only of the two eastern sections of the long block. The middle section was added in 1881 and the west end may have been a free-standing building of the same date. In 1889, the entire structure was connected and a new third story and brick cornice with pulled diamond drops added. Various sections housed napping and packing of finished goods but primary functions were the company's machine shop, blacksmith shop, engine and boiler rooms and eventually wood, iron and carpentry shops.

These five sections, the Repair Shops, are separated by brick firewalls and are nearly identical in design, with segmental-arched windows with brick hoods and original 9/9 wood sash. The Cloth Room, located at the east end, is 25 feet deeper than the main block. Built between 1900 and 1910, its facade sits perpendicular to the long mass. The facade is seven bays wide and has wide segmental-arched openings with paired 9/9 sash. The cornice has a brick corbel similar to Mill #7's (#22), also of this period.

Site #11, Power Canal, 1824, Structure, Contributing, Photo 10. The Canal is among the most important components of the district. The granite-faced canal is three miles long from its beginning at Mine Falls, 35 feet wide and 6 1/2 feet deep. Although a short length of the canal at its eastern terminus has been infilled, most of the three-mile length is intact and protected as part of the City's Mine Falls Park System. The canal dates from 1824. Its upper guard locks were replaced with a wasteway and gates in 1872.

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Site #12, Mine Falls Gatehouse, 1886, Building, Contributing, Photo 11. The present gatehouse and five-gate structure at Mine Falls date from 1886. The gatehouse is a single-story rectangular brick structure of simple utilitarian design. It has a flat roof and granite foundation. The upstream facade has five segmental-arched windows with eight-lite sash.

Site #13, Storehouse #2, 1851-1885, Building, Contributing, Photo 1Ø. Lining the east side of the canal at its northern end is the only gable-roofed mill building which still retains its original form. Its linear arrangement reflects its use for storage of finished goods prior to loading onto railcars and its expansion necessary as mill production increased. Storehouse #2 is a long two-story brick warehouse built in non-sequential increments between 1851 and 1885. The roofline retains its original brick entablature and gable end returns, characteristic of the Greek Revival period. The building displays 6/6 and 9/9 sash in closely-spaced segmental-arched openings on both long elevations. The later southern sections have fewer openings. The original wood loading doors set beneath granite lintels also largely remain. A large metal dust collector related to present woodshop uses abuts the southerly end (C) (Photo 22).

Site #14, Storehouse #4, 189Ø, Building, Contributing, Photo 2Ø. Storehouse #4 is a far less distinctive warehouse, built in 189Ø. Its location close to the dyehouse suggests it was used as a repository for dyed goods or goods waiting to be dyed. It is a wood-frame structure with a high gambrel roof and divided into two sections. The exterior is clad in vertical boarding and has three small windows and a pair of sliding wood doors in its south elevation. A third matching section to the east has been replaced by a non-contributing one-story flat-roofed addition which detracts from the original form.

Site #15, Wastehouse, 1896, Building, Contributing, Photo 12. The small brick Wastehouse also reflects the mill complex's growth to the west of the canal which began in the 189Ø's. Cotton waste from the mills was collected here and packed for removal. Constructed in 1896 to replace an 1869 wastehouse, it has one story, a flat roof and simple wood brackets at the eaves. The two long sides each have eight bays of 9/9 sash with segmental-arched heads.

Site #16, Picker Building #6, 189Ø-1924, Building, Contributing. Picker Building #6 was the first large structure west of the canal.

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It was built in increments in 1890, 1915 and 1924. Its masonry construction reflects the flammable nature of the picking operation. It is one story with segmental-arched windows, a flat roof and a simple brick cornice. Modern sash have replaced the originals. The building adjoins Mill #6 (#17) and is linked to Mill #6 Annex (#18) by a covered wooden passage.

Site #17, Mill #6, 1899, Building, Contributing, Photo 13. Mill #6 is one of the four substantial one-story wood-frame cotton mills constructed between 1899 and 1902 to accommodate a growing blanket business. It has wood-shingled siding and simple wood brackets at the eaves. The east facade contains the principal entrance at its center, denoted by a three-story shingled tower capped by a hipped roof. At the northeast corner is a small brick office. The mill's fenestration consists of closely-spaced pairs of 9/9 wood sash set within simple wood frames, creating almost a solid band of windows along the front and side elevations.

Site #18, Mill #6 Annex, 1902, Building, Contributing, Photos 13, 14. Mill #6 Annex of 1902 sits along the west edge of the canal and directly south of Mill #6, to which it is attached by an enclosed wooden bridge. It too was built for the growing blanket operation at this time. It is a two-story, wood-frame mill with a flat roof. Simple wood brackets adorn the projecting roofline as a cornice treatment. A one-story, one-bay deep wing runs the full length of the east elevation. Windows consist of paired 9/9 wood sash set within abutting frames to form a continuous band. There is one band at the first story of the south elevation with two single windows at the second story, while the east elevation has the continuous bands at both stories. Asphalt shingles have replaced the original wood-shingled exterior.

Site #19, Mill #5, 1899, Building, Contributing, Photo 12. Of similar design is Mill #5, also a two-story, wood-frame blanket mill erected in 1899. It has a flat roof and wood brackets below the roofline, and retains its original wood shingles. The facade faces east and consists of a projecting three-bay central pavilion flanked by wings of five-bay width. Each bay has a pair of 9/9 wood sash set in simple wood frames, except the first floor of the pavilion which has only a loading door in the north half. To the north is a three-story wood tower with hipped roof, and adjoining the tower to the north is a two-story brick office wing of four-bay width. This wing has segmental-arched window openings and the same wooden brackets at the eaves.

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Site #20, Mill #5 Annex, c.1900, Building, Contributing. The Mill #5 Annex (#20) stands just northwest of the #5 Mill. It is a free-standing, wood-frame blanket mill, also two stories high and retaining the original wood shingle exterior, flat roof and simple wood brackets at the eaves. Built c. 1900, the building faces east and has an eight-bay facade with a projecting wood enclosure over three bays at the entry. Windows are pairs of 9/9 wood sash in each bay of the second story, and three matching bays at the southerly end of the lower story. A modern concrete-block addition extends to the rear and adjoins a small early twentieth century brick substation.

Site #21, Company Office, 1879, Building, Contributing, Photo 15. At the eastern edge of the district stands the former Company Office of the Nashua Manufacturing Company. It was built in 1879 and stood at the east end of the Repair Shops and Cloth Room (#10) until the first decade of the twentieth century when it was moved to the present nearby site. This small two-story square building exhibits a distinctive Italianate design somewhat similar to the renovations to Mills #1-4 which also were done in the 1870's. The building has a flat roof with deep overhangs and a corbelled brick cornice. Brick coursing separates the two stories. Brick corner pilasters with recessed centers, corbelled brick window hoods and granite sills complete the design. The facade is five bays wide with altered entrances in two bays and the north bay now infilled in brick. Three upper-story bays have 4/4 wood sash in segmental-arched openings. The south elevation is six bays deep and has a three-sided projecting bay with corbelled cornice in the two westerly bays.

Site #22, Mill #7, 1904-1913, Building, Contributing, Photos 15, 16. Mill #7 forms the easterly end of the long row of mills which dominates the millyard with its large mass and elaborate towers. Built in 1904 with the east clocktower added in 1913, this is a five-story brick mill, 29 bays long. It was the last substantial mill building to be erected, probably due to the success of the blanket business which may have dictated a need for a more substantial structure than the wooden mills to house the heavy blanket looms. The facade has a brick corbelled cornice and large segmental-arched window openings with granite sills. The sash, partially intact, are fixed multi-lite wood sash with operable transoms. A large loading dock and a covered bridge entrance detract from the facade's original design. The 1913 clocktower has a corbelled cornice, granite keystones and trim at each of the four large clock faces set in blind arches, and a distinctive crenellated parapet.

7. Description

Of lesser impact to the overall character of the district are several small outbuildings.

Site #23, West Auto House, 1920's, Building, Contributing, Photo 14. The West Auto House, is a rectangular single-story brick garage and repair shop, now stuccoed, with a flat roof. It has a large segmental-arched multi-lite window opening on the west and south elevations and three large garage doors on the facade with a row of paired eight-lite sash above each door.

Site #24, East Auto House, c.1915, Building, Contributing, Photo 18. The East Auto House, c. 1915, is a smaller brick garage. It has two segmental-arched garage door openings in the east elevation, which also has a corbelled cornice and a parapet with corbelled ends. The south elevation has a row of four tall, narrow segmental-arched window openings with 9/9 wood sash.

Site #25, Wheel House, c.1900, Building, Contributing, Photo 19. The Wheel House is a late-nineteenth century structure set into the hillside in front of Mills #3 and #4. It was originally built to house water turbines to provide the mechanical power to run the machinery. Initially, rope drives were used to transmit the power; later electric power was used. The Wheel House was expanded northward c. 1900 and the present north wall has twentieth century steel sash. The east and west ends have segmental-arched openings with 9/9 sash. The south wall is built into the hillside and not visible. The building's flat wood roof is the predominant visible element.

Site #26, Oil House, 1905, Building, Contributing. The Oil House to the rear of Mill #2 is a one-story structure approximately 100 feet long, probably used to store lubricating oil for the textile machinery. It replaced an 1875 oil house located close to the company's Repair Shops (#10). It is brick and has a long band of casement windows on the river side and simple wood scrolls at the eaves.

Site #27, South Cotton Storehouse, 1916, Building, Contributing, Photo 17. The South Cotton Storehouse is a massive eight-story concrete warehouse built in 1916 at the southerly edge of the district. It represents the last major building period of the complex. The south elevation is 16 bays long, with small windows in each bay at all stories. The east end has a five-bay loading dock extension and concrete pilasters and coursing to distinguish the six structural bays of the warehouse.

7. Description

Site #28, Through Warren Truss Bridge, c.1902, Structure, Contributing, Photo 6. This structure was erected by the textile mill at the same time that the North Cotton Storehouse was erected, c. 1902. The bridge was designed to carry cotton-conveyor pipes for distributing raw cotton from the Storehouse to the production mills. The bridge exterior was originally sheathed in wood. It still carries utility conducts across the river.

Site #29, Iron Fence, c. 1905, Structure, Contributing, Photo 15. This turn-of-the-century period iron fence denotes the east property line of the mill complex in front of Mill #7 (#22) and the Company Office (#21). It is a modest design, with square iron posts with stepped bases and caps at the 2 gate entrances and between the spans of pointed vertical rails.

Site #30, Rear Office, c. 1900, Building, Contributing, Photo 8. This small wood frame structure was constructed as an out-building adjacent to the Bleachery and Dyehouse (#9). It is two-bays wide and two bays deep, of two-story height with a flat roof which projects over the eaves. The exterior is faced in wood clapboards with narrow cornerboards and baseboards. The windows are 2/2 wood double-hung sash. Metal exterior grates at the first-story and simple aluminum awnings at the west elevation's second story have been added recently.

Non-contributing elements within the district are limited to six minor buildings and structures.

Site #A, NNH Foundation Office, 1941, Building, Non-Contributing, Photo 21. This one-story frame building dates from 1941 and is covered in aluminum siding with a tall metal parapet/cap. The east facade has a recessed center entrance flanked by paired ten-lite sash with wood frames.

Site #B, Boiler Room, 1948, Building, Non-Contributing. This building, at the northeast (rear) side of Mill #7 (#22) was built in 1948 and has no architectural merit. The exterior walls are concrete block, with two multi-lite steel sash in each side and a flat roof capping the structure.

Site #C, Dust Collector, 1950+, Structure, Non-Contributing, Photo 22. This metal structure is attached to the south end of Storehouse #2. It stands three-stories high, with a metal frame at the base and a square flat-roofed enclosure at the second story.

7. Description

Site #F, Power Station, c.1948+, Structure, Non-Contributing. This small, caged-in area of power transmission equipment is located alongside Storehouse #4 (#14) in a fairly remote part of the district. It reflects the industrial use of the area and does not interfere with vistas of the major buildings of the complex.

Site #V1, Pine Street Extension, c.19ØØ, Site, Non-Contributing. The present weaving roadway between the buildings in the northwest portion of the district is a private roadway owned jointly by the owners of abutting property. It is generally in poor condition and of no visual interest.

Site #V2, Parking Lot, 1926+, Site, Non-Contributing. This parking lot is owned and used by the present South Cotton Storehouse (#27) to which it is adjacent. The lot is blacktopped and has no contributing significance to the district.

District Classification/Counting Summary

	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Total
Buildings	27	2	29
Sites	-	2	2
Structures	3	2	5
Objects	-	-	Ø

8. Significance

various Italianate motifs of the central row of 1830's-1870's mills create a unique and extremely powerful design statement for the complex. The district retains its historic and architectural integrity as a late nineteenth century industrial complex and is of local significance.

Historical Development and Impact of the Mill

The first land grant in the area was made by the Massachusetts Bay Colony to Rev. Samuel Whiting of Lynn, MA in 1659. The town of Dunstable was chartered in 1673 as an outpost of the Colony, consisting of 200 square miles on both sides of the Merrimack River. In 1680, there were thirty families in the community, including settlers Simon Willard, Jonathan Tyng and Joseph Wheeler. The year 1725 marked a turning point for the outpost. Captain John Lovewell's War ended when the nearby Souhegan and Naticook tribes were finally defeated. Without fear of Indian attack, more rapid agrarian development ensured. In 1741, the geographic area was divided between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but both towns continued to bear the name "Dunstable."

Following the War for Independence, Dunstable's location on a major route between the seacoast and hinterlands generated a modest trade center with five taverns and inns. The opening of the Middlesex Canal in 1803 gave the village center, Indian Head, direct water access to Boston. By 1820, Dunstable's population had increased by 32% since 1800, whereas Hillsboro County as a whole had grown only 14%. The village had three grist mills, a clothing mill, three tanneries and two bark mills, still a very modest industrial base.

The dramatic burst of industrial development in the two subsequent decades was due to two factors -- the combined presence of water transportation and the availability of water power to drive new mills. These events were triggered by the incorporation of the Nashua Manufacturing Company in 1823.

The company's first task was to harness and control the available water power, by building a 30-foot dam at Mine Falls and the three-mile long power canal to channel the water to the new mill site. The canal ran through the district at its present site but continued eastward directly in front of Mills #1-4, with underground penstocks into each of the mills. Next was to begin construction of the first mill, completed in 1825.

8. Significance

Actual cotton production began in 1826. In its early years, the company produced only lower grade cotton and flannel sheeting, known as "grey goods." The lower water rights were sold in 1826, at which time the competing Indian Head Mills (later Jackson Mills) began operations downstream.

By 1830, the town had been transformed from a trading village to a manufacturing town employing over 800 people. Its population rose to over 2400, making it second largest in the county. Streets were laid out, tenement housing built by the mill owners, the Merrimack River bridged. Two canals were complete: the "upper" power canal from Mine Falls; and the "lower" transportation canal to bring boats out to the Merrimack.

In the succeeding decade, the economic impact of the Nashua Manufacturing Company's success was even greater. Nashua, as it had been renamed in 1836, became the state's third largest community behind Portsmouth and Dover. New industries started, including new mortise locks for cabinetry, machine shops and bobbin and shuttle producers to service the textile mills. In 1835, the directors of the Nashua Manufacturing Company also founded the Nashua Bank.

Yet more significant was the 1838 completion of the Nashua & Lowell Railroad, providing a more efficient transportation link to Boston than the old canal route. Lines were soon extended from Nashua to Concord (1842), Worcester (1848), and Wilton (1851), making Nashua a key rail stop in the growing network of raillines. A new group of iron industries also sprouted. The largest of these became the Nashua Iron Company and made locomotive parts while others specialized in heavy castings for textile machinery.

Within this context, the Nashua Manufacturing Company employed 1,000 people by 1845, mostly female, and produced 13,000,000 yards of cloth annually. It now produced shirtings, jeans and finer sheetings as well as the lower grade goods it had started out to manufacture. In addition to the four large mills in the complex, there were also a two-story Cloth Building, Machine Shops, a Second Empire style Agent's House and forty tenements on adjacent blocks.

Nashua became a city in 1853, re-incorporating neighboring Nashville within its bounds. Two new city services were established: the Pennichuck Water Works set up by the mill for its own fire

8. Significance

prevention; and the Nashua Gas Light company. It was during this decade that the mill's first foreign-born employees were hired, mainly Irish immigrants needed to augment the existing stock of farmgirls. A recession in 1858, followed by the Civil War, slowed the mill's growth, and Nashua's population in the early 1860's increased by only 4.5%. By contrast, 1865-1872 were boom years for the established textile mills as well as many new entrepreneurs. The Panic of 1872-73 again slowed growth, only to be followed by the greatest spurt ever between 1880 and 1890, when the city grew by 78% to 23,898. These years saw a great influx of immigrant labor, mostly French Canadians filtering down from the north. Cloth production doubled over this period.

Beginning in 1899, both the Nashua Manufacturing Company and Jackson Mills introduced production of cotton blankets into their lines, further enlarging production and physical plant facilities. In 1902, the plant was fully electrified and capitalized at $1,000,000, over a 3-fold increase of its original $300,000 value. The Nashua Manufacturing Company employed 3,000 people in 1912 while the Jackson Mills had 1,200. The merger of the two mills in 1916 and the advent of World War I and additional government contracts triggered new building at both sites. Eventually by 1928 the Nashua Manufacturing Company was reputed to be the largest blanket mill in the world, with over 45 acres of floor space.

Wages became a source of labor disputes as early as 1915 when both the Nashua and Jackson mills closed over a wage strike by Polish and Lithuanian employees. The high cost of goods caused a "buyer's strike" in 1921. The company asked labor for reduced wages. Strikes followed in 1922 in Nashua, as in many other mill towns.

By 1930, the company's 100+ year period of growth and prosperity had taken a downturn. Like most of the city's other industries, the mill struggled to survive the Depression, whose ill effects were compounded by a fire in 1930 which destroyed almost 400 residences, a major flood in 1936 and the Hurricane of 1938. Competition from Southern textile mills throughout the 1920's and '30's further undercut the economic stability of the mill. The company was eventually sold in 1945 to Textron Corp. Subsequently, great reductions in production and labor force ensued.

8. Significance

The historic functions of the Nashua Manufacturing Company as a textile producer played a key role in the early development of the textile industry at the community and regional levels. As the first textile mill in Nashua and following the Lowell model established just a few years before, the company virtually provided the foundation for Nashua's mid-nineteenth century developments as a manufacturing center. Subsequently, the Jackson Mills and Vale Mills were established in 1826 and 1854 as other textile producers, but neither ever rivalled the size or scale of the Nashua Manufacturing Company's operation.

The technological advances implemented in the Nashua mill were based on similar advances in Lowell and other New England milltowns. Ira Gay, the company's second agent, was a machinist brought in from Chelmsford (near Lowell) who designed/invented much of the early cotton machinery for the mill. The first stop motions were introduced in the 1870's to allow one person to tend more looms. To further refine local operations, new companies were started in Nashua to build, develop and repair the textile machinery. These, too, augmented the local industrial base.

Within the region, the success of Nashua's textile industry quickly earned the city a place as the largest commercial center in Hillsboro County and as the county seat. Economic conditions for the firm followed the same business cycles that affected other New England mills. In 1880, Nashua had a population of 12,000 and was the second most important manufacturing center in the state and third in population. The mill's labor troubles and gradual economic decline beginning in the 1920's and extending into the 1940's impacted by combined factors of labor costs, lagging economic conditions and cheaper Souther competition, followed a pattern experienced by virtually all the New England textile mills.

Associates with Important Local Personages

The key personality responsible for the initial formation of the corporation and for its early direction and business successes was Daniel Abbott. He, more than any other individual of his generation or subsequent ones, provided the entrepreneurial leadership which made the company prominent and which also gained him recognition as the "father of Nashua." Daniel Abbott was born in Andover, MA in 1777 and graduated from Harvard in 1797. He moved to Nashua in 1802 as a young lawyer and soon established a law firm in partnership with Benjamin French.

8. Significance

As one of the eight founding stockholders of the Nashua Manufacturing Co., Abbott was the most active in its creation and day-to-day operations, servings as its first president and guiding all of the initial building and engineering campaigns. It was Abbott who in 1803 renamed the village "Nashua Village", eventually leading to renaming of the whole town as Nashua, and for whom Abbott Square was later named. He was also instrumental in town and state affairs, serving as town moderator in 1822-23 and in the State Legislature from 1816-25 and 1838-40. He participated in formation of the town's first bank, the Nashua Bank, as well as in many other company-sponsored efforts to improve the public welfare of the citizens of Nashua. Abbott remained in Nashua until his death in 1853.

Architectural Character and Significance

The district's architectural significance is based on the harmony of forms, materials and massing that together form a distinctive enclave of industrial structures retaining their millyard ambience. The visual focal point of the district is the long mass of five adjoining four and five-story brick mills (#1, 2, 3, 4, 22), (Photos 1-3, 16) which are highlighted by their rhythmic patterning of small-paned fenestration and by decorative projecting stair and clocktowers in various Italianate and castellated motifs. The long brick elevations of the Warehouses (#8, 13), (Photos 6, 10) and Repair Shops (#10), (Photo 9) reflect not only their incremental expansion but an effort to establish and maintain simple patterns and proportions to create visual harmony. Smaller structures such as the Picker Building (#5) (Photo 4), Bleachery and Dye House (#9) (Photo 7) and original Boiler House (#7) (Photo 5) also contribute to the consistent sense of scale, materials and design character of the district.

The four large wood-frame mills (#17, 18, 19, 20) (Photos 12, 13) form a secondary building mass within the complex. Distanced from the earlier brick mills and warehouses by the power canal and distinct from them in both materials and longer, lower massing, these mills establish their own strong character by means of frontal entry towers and large linear expanses of fenestration.

The district's final phase of growth is demonstrated by its two large reinforced concrete structures, the South Cotton Storehouse (#27) (Photo 17) and the Dye House Addition (#9) (Photo 7). Although overpowering in scale to their nineteenth century predecessors, these structures evidence an interest and commitment to new technology to accommodate growing storage and production demands.

8. Significance

The historical significance of separate buildings within the district pertains to their roles within the textile manufacturing production process. Each building's design and siting reflect the specific use for which it was constructed. The original four mills (#1, 2, 3, and 4) (Photos 1-3) were located directly off the power canal, and as presently designed provided sturdy masonry/wood frame mill construction capable of housing the heavy machinery, segregating various stages of production by floor level. The nearby Cotton House (#6) (Photo 4) was designed as a fireproof structure with interior fire walls to subdivide the highly flammable cotton bales. A system of tracks and conveyors on its east elevation allowed bales to be readily transferred to the adjacent Picker Building (#5) (Photo 4) as needed. Likewise, the Picker Building is closely associated with the adjoining Mill #4 which provided its power.

The early Storehouse #2 (#13) (Photo 10) is sited directly adjacent to the railroad tracks, on which the company relied for transportation of raw as well as finished goods. Its simple, limited fenestration and open interiors suited the basic storage function. The Company Office (#21) (Photo 15) is sited at the easterly edge of the complex, creating by use of its small scale and design character an approachable and stylish image to the rest of the city. Its relatively late date (1879) marked the need for separate office space as the company's size and reputation increased.

The unassuming Wheel House (#25) (Photo 19) was among the most important structures when built in 1874, housing the water turbines to provide the mechanical energy for running the looms. Some of the initial rope drive system is still in place; while the 1902 conversion of the entire plant to electricity is evident in the turbine/generator system later housed in this structure.

The original 1823-26 engineering and architectural planning for the mill complex are associated with two of the region's most prominent engineer/builders of the 1820's. James F. Baldwin, son of Laommi Baldwin who was engineer for the successful Middlesex Canal, was brought in as chief engineer for the Nashua canal. He designed a canal of 35-foot width, 6 1/2 feet deep and nearly three miles long, including two dams, a lock system and guard gate which were completed by 1826. The canal was regarded as a great engineering feat but nonetheless had many early washouts.

8. Significance

The original architectural plan of the founders was to erect four identical brick mills with pitched roofs, each 200 feet by 50 feet, and of six-story height, to be completed one per year beginning in 1825. Asher Benjamin, well-known in the New England region as an architect/builder primarily in the Bulfinch/Adamesque styles and as author of seven handbooks, was hired as mill agent in 1825 to execute the original mill designs. Benjamin was actively involved in the construction of the original Mill #1, which burned in 1856, as well as in completion of the power canal in 1825. Asher Benjamin was also responsible for the early layout of streets for family housing and boarding houses near the mills and for the designs of several of these structures.

The original schedule for mill completions was unfeasible. Mill #2 was completed in 1827 but Mill #3 was not built until 1836, long after Benjamin's departure. Mill #4 was completed in 1844. The majority of buildings in the district were constructed by local builders in styles generally popular during the different periods in which they were built and enlarged. Specific names associated with individual buildings are unknown.

The effect of intrusions on the industrial character of the district is minimal. The six non-contributing buildings and structures are all very small elements, particularly in contrast to the large mass of the mill buildings and warehouses which predominate. The Boiler Room (B) and Dust Collector (C) (Photo 22) are at outer edges of the district and behind major buildings. Only the small Office Building (A) (Photo 21) is visually prominent within the area.

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10. Boundary Description

along the east edge of Parcel 77/18 and follows the property line north to the Nashua River and west along the river's edge where it continues west along the rear lot line of Parcel 77/20 until reaching the Truss Bridge; it then turns north along the bridge's east side, crosses the river and jogs east, north, west and south along the building perimeter of the North Cotton Warehouse (77/59) and proceeds south across the river along the Truss Bridge's west side. The boundary thence continues west along the southerly bank of the Nashua River, following the rear lot lines of 77/20, 77/6, 77/26, 77/28, 77/13, and 77/7 to the southerly tip of Parcel 77/7. The boundary thence turns eastward along the southerly edge of 77/7 until reaching the west edge of 77/2 where it turns south and follows the west boundary of 77/2, 77/11, 77/3 and 77/8 to the northerly side of the Power Canal.

From here, the boundary line proceeds west along the north side of the Canal for its full course west and south to the Mill Pond, a distance of almost three miles. It jogs northwest, southwest and southeast along the perimeter of the Mine Falls Gatehouse at the Mill Pond, then continues westward up to but excluding the Mine Falls Dam, then returns eastward along the southerly edge of the Mill Pond and Canal to the southwest corner of Parcel 77/9; It then proceeds east along the southern boundary of 77/9, turns north along the railroad spur and continues north to a point at the northwest corner of the intersection of Pine and Myrtle Streets. It then runs east along the north side of Myrtle Street to Chestnut Street, and turns north along the west side of Chestnut Street to the point of beginning.

This boundary very clearly distinguishes the Nashua Manufacturing Company millyard from adjacent commercial, industrial and residential areas. At its easterly side, Water Street and Factory Street form a visual boundary between the district and commercial business district to the east. Chestnut Street clearly separates the district from a modern traffic rotary and courthouse. The Nashua River forms the entire northern boundary, except where it jogs north

to include the truss bridge (#28) and North Cotton Warehouse (#8). These two structures are included because they were built by and for the Nashua Manufacturing Co. and historically served as part of the complex. The western edge of the district is again defined by the curve of the Nashua River bank and the western edge of the parcels within its bounds. This edge excludes the wetlands and conservation lands to the southwest which are already protected as part of the City's Mine Falls Park System. The entire Canal and its 1886 Gatehouse (#11, 12) are included within the district because of their strong historical associations with the mill complex. The present Mine Falls Dam is a relatively new/upgraded structure of no historic significance and thus is excluded. The southerly boundary from Ledge Street to Myrtle Street includes the Nashua Manufacturing Co. industrial structures while omitting later commercial lots between Ledge and Pine Streets and a large Urban Renewal townhouse development between Myrtle and Central Streets. The area south of the district is largely residential in character. Although built at the same time as the mills, this area is very different in it size, scale and visual character and clearly not a part of the industrial complex.

USGS Coordinates (Continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
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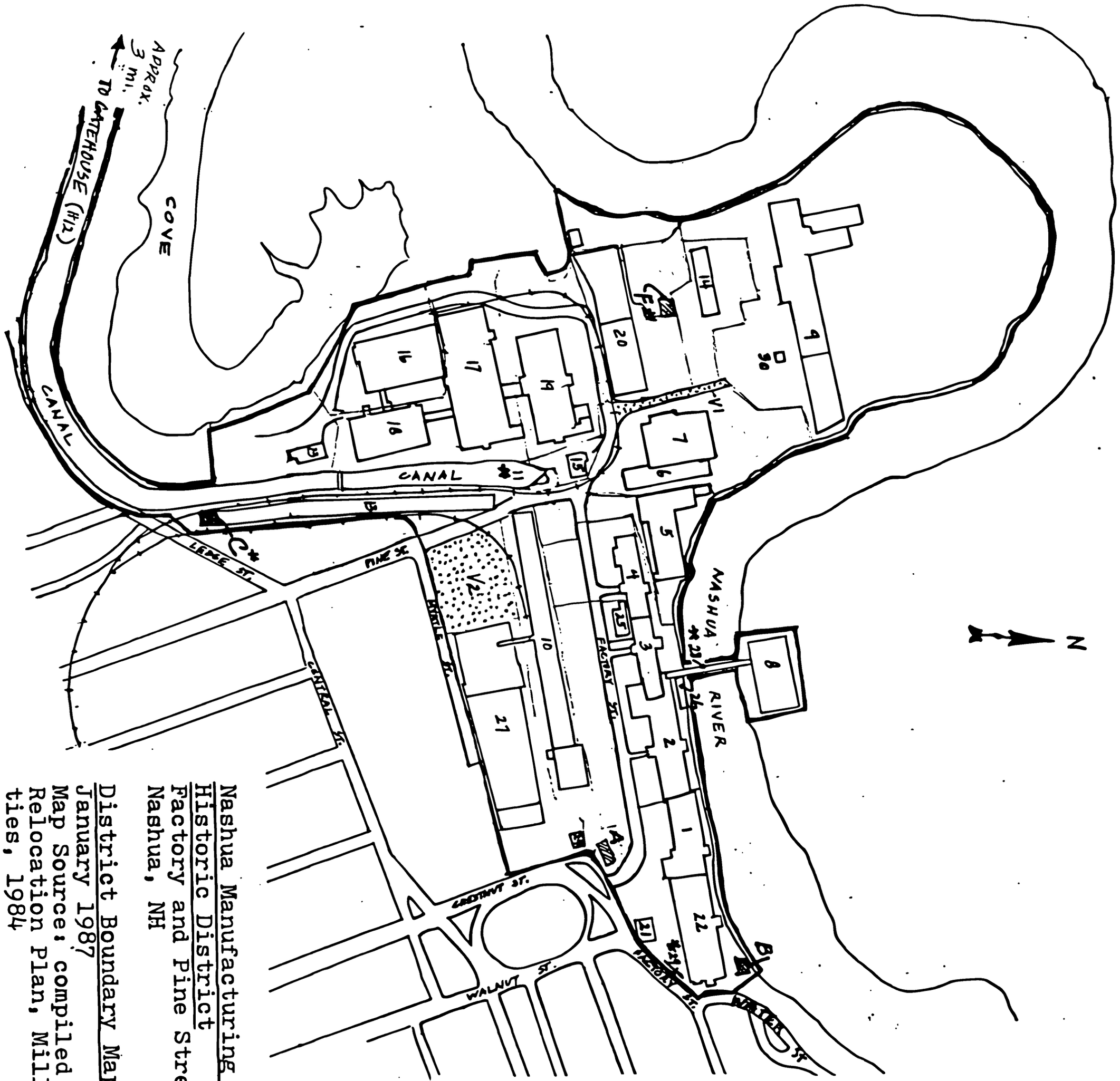

Nashua Manufacturing Company Historic District
Factory and Pine Streets
Nashua, NH

District Boundary Map 1"=400'
January 1987

Map Source: compiled from Lot Line Relocation Plan, Millyard Properties, 1984

* denotes Structure; all other resources are Buildings

▭ Contributing Resource

▨ Non-contributing Resource

⁘ denotes Non-contributing Site

Key Index to District Map:

1. Mill #1
2. Mill #2
3. Mill #3
4. Mill #4
5. Picker Building
6. Cotton House
7. Boiler House
8. North Cotton Storehouse
9. Bleachery & Dyehouse
10. Repair Shops/Cloth Room
11. Power Canal
12. Mine Falls Gatehouse
13. Storehouse #2
14. Storehouse #4
15. Wastehouse
16. Picker Building #6
17. Mill #6
18. Mill #6 Annex
19. Mill #5
20. Mill #5 Annex
21. Company Office
22. Mill #7
23. West Auto House
24. East Auto House
25. Wheelhouse
26. Oil House
27. South Cotton Storehouse
28. Through-Warren Truss Bridge
29. Iron Fence
30. Office Building

A. NNH Foundation Office
B. Boiler Room
C. Dust Collector

F. Power Station
V1 Roadway
V2 Parking Lot

This certifies that the appearance has not changed since these photographs were taken.

Index

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30. Office Building
A. NNH Foundation Office
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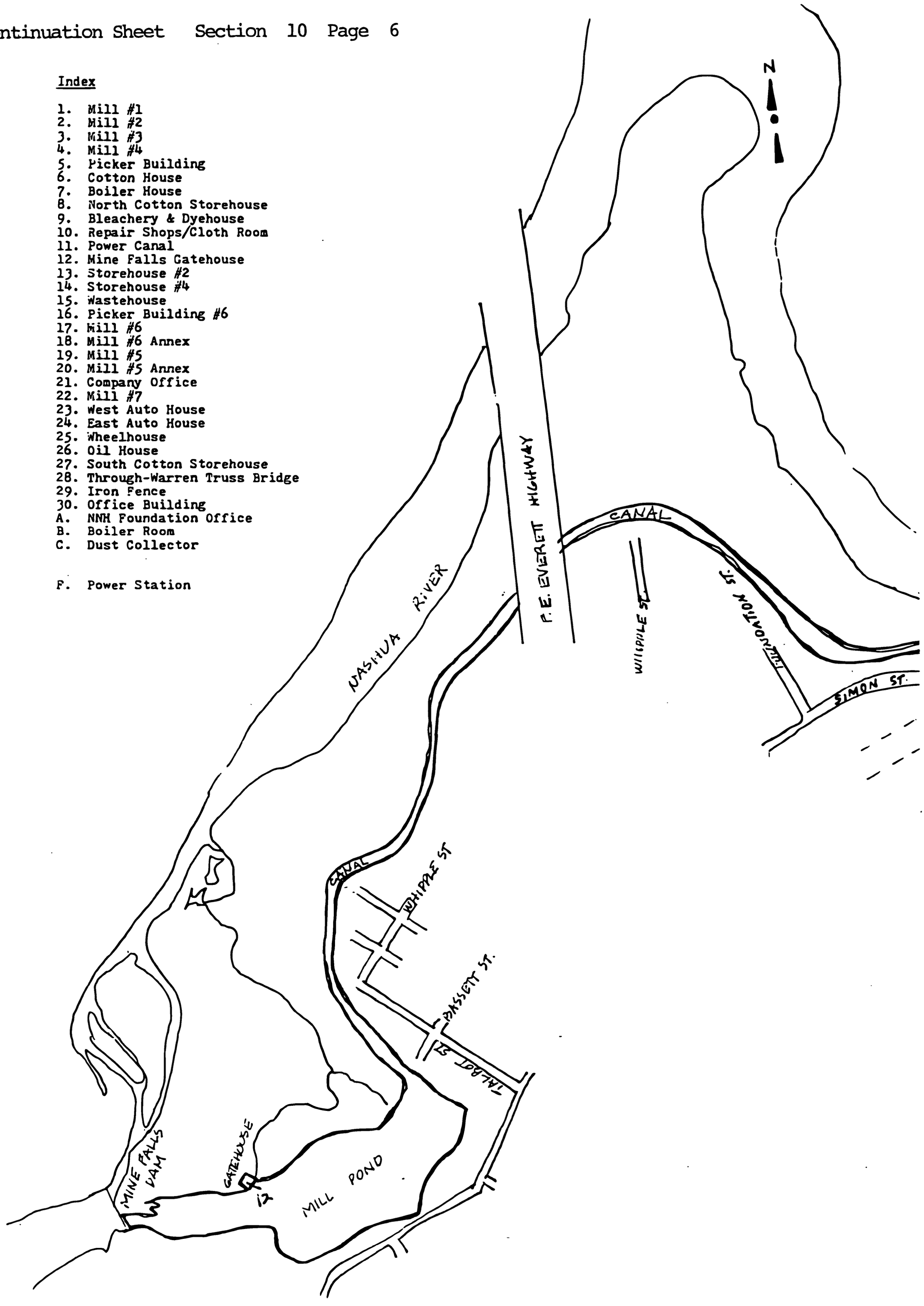
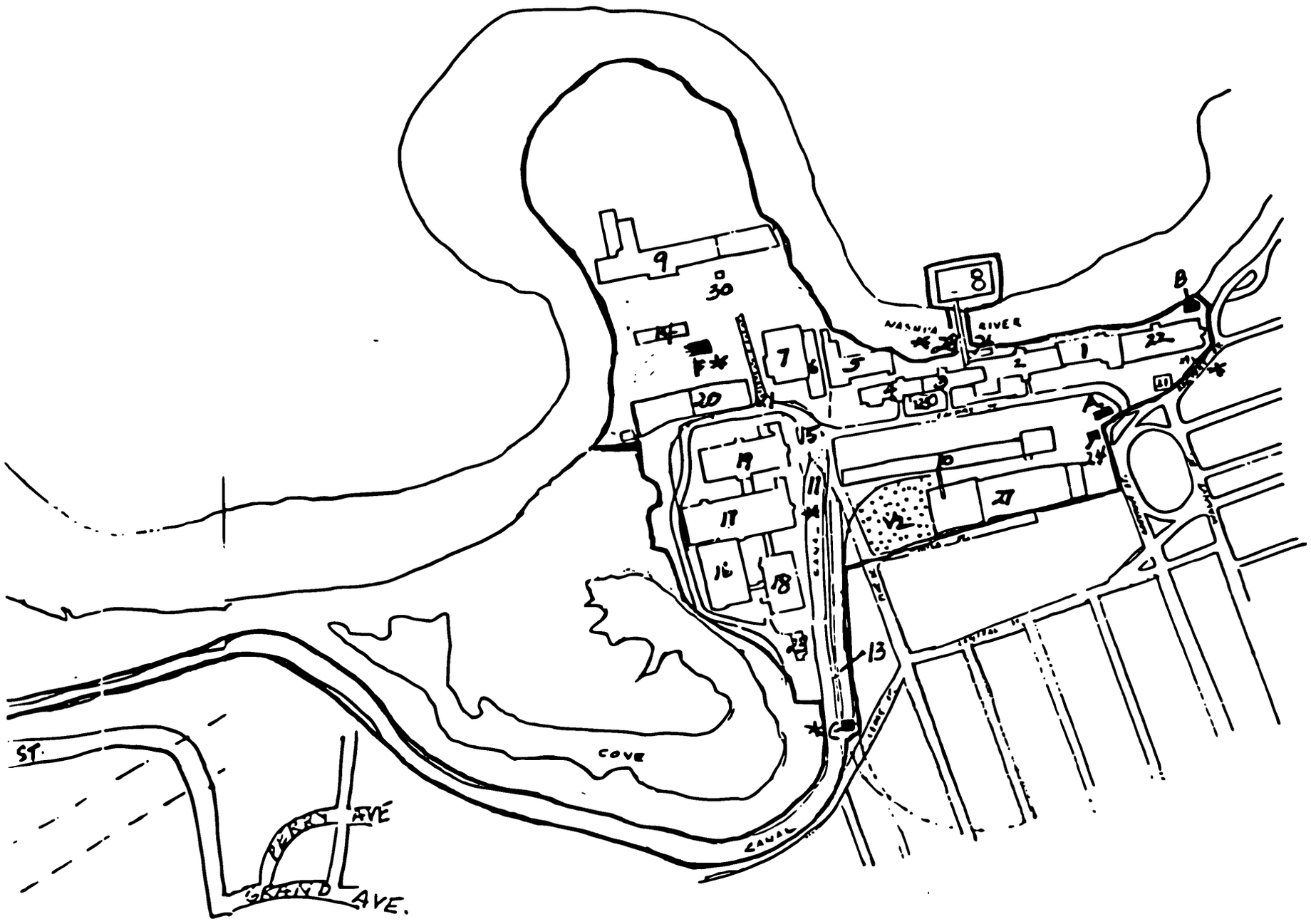
C. Dust Collector

F. Power Station





Nashua Manufacturing Company
Historic District
Factory and Pine Streets
Nashua, NH

District Boundary Map
January, 1987 1"=800'
Map Source: compiled from Lot Line Relocation Plan, Millyard Properties, 1984

Contributing Resource

Non-contributing Resource

* Denotes Structure; all other resources are Buildings

Denotes Non-contributing Site