NPS Form 10-900
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received DEC 6 1984
date entered JAN 3 1985

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

1. Name

historic Arlington Mills Historic District

and or common (same)

2. Location

street & number Broadway between Manchester, Stafford and Chase Sts. not for publication N/A

city, town Lawrence & Methuen N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Essex code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	X public	X occupied	agriculture	museum
building(s)	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	X government	scientific
	N/A being considered	yes: unrestricted	X industrial	transportation
		no	military	other:

4. Owner of Property

name See attached owner/property list

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description *see continuation sheet

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. North Essex Registry of Deeds

street & number 381 Common St.

city, town Lawrence state MA 01840

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Engineering Record has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date 1976 X federal state county local

depository for survey records Merrimack Valley Textile Museum

city, town North Andover state MA 01845

7. Description Arlington Mills Historic District, Lawrence & Methuen, MA

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Arlington Mills Historic District is an extensive textile manufacturing complex containing approximately 23 structures. All are mills or industrial structures originally constructed for worsted wool and cotton manufacturing and still in industrial or commercial use. The district is located on a 75-acre tract which straddles Lawrence and Methuen, Massachusetts: approximately 56 acres are in Lawrence and 19 in Methuen. The Methuen portions of the complex contain the cotton manufacturing mills while the woolen mills occupy the Lawrence property. The mill complex is intact and includes 2 intrusions in the form of recent corrugated metal structures.

The district is bounded by Chase Street (Methuen) on the north, Broadway (the former Essex Turnpike, 1804-06) on the east, Manchester Street (Lawrence) on the south and by the Boston and Maine Railroad and Steven Pond of the Spicket River on the west. Residential areas -- primarily multi-family workers' housing in Lawrence -- surround the district at the south and east; the riverbank and unbuilt land at the west; a residential area known locally as the "Arlington District" abuts the area at the northwest.

The mill buildings are large (up to 780 feet in length) multi-story structures of brick bearing-wall or reinforced concrete construction built between 1879 and 1925. All are in the utilitarian industrial styles characteristic of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century; features such as clock, water and stairtowers, ornamental parapets, decorative tie rods and corbelled or panelled cornices decorate the otherwise unadorned brick surfaces of the buildings. Red pressed brick was used for most structures, and gives the complex great visual uniformity.

The earliest buildings of the Arlington Mills Company were constructed in 1865. The site of the Arlington Mills, in industrial use since ca. 1820, took advantage of the water power of the nearby lower falls of the Spicket River and contained the Abiel Stevens Piano Case Factory (ca. 1820; rebuilt 1856; burned 1866) and several other manufacturing concerns. In 1866, the Arlington Woolen Company (later Arlington Mills) built a five-story frame Victorian Gothic structure (demolished 1887).

Building Descriptions: The following paragraphs describe the individual structures of the Arlington Mills district and are organized in chronological order. The earliest extant building now standing in the complex is the 1879 worsted weave house (Map 4, Photos 5, 10). The one-story plus basement timber-frame, masonry-clad building has a low pitched roof with a central pavilion which terminates in a low brick and tin parapet stamped with "Arlington Mills". Of particular significance are the main entry doors situated under paired segmental arch windows and the stamped parapet. The heavy double doors have four

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hammered cusped shop hinges with heavy rivets. Eleven low monitors rest on the roof break. Brackets carry the overhanging eaves of the plank roof. The 390-by-160-foot weave house was originally attached to a one-story brick, hipped-roof engine house which was removed for the construction of the present cellar and filling house. This building was called a "model weaving building of new England" in Arlington Woolen Company literature. A channel of the Spicket runs under the weave house; the Spicket's main course abuts the north wall.

The 1880s were a period of expansion for the company. Among key buildings constructed during the period were the 1880-81 Acadia Cotton Mill (Map 18) and the 1885-86 Cotton Mills No. 2 (Map 20). The design of these and later buildings is credited to the Lockwood-Green Company of Boston. The Acadia Mill is a three-story, 360-by-90-foot mill which was used for preparing, carding, and spinning cotton yarns. The timber-frame, masonry-clad structure has a distinctive central watertower with crenellated parapet. "Acadia Mills" is set in granite over the granite-trimmed round arch entry. An attached three-story cotton storehouse, 122 by 45 feet, a one-story picker house and carding mill and Mill No. 2 are of similar slow burning, flat roofed construction; corbelled cornices and granite trimmed rectangular or segmental arched windows are the primary decorative features of these utilitarian buildings.

Typical of the textile storehouses built in the 1880s is the six-story, trapezoidal 125-by-135-foot wool storehouse, built in 1886 (Map 6, Photo 6). The timber-frame, masonry-clad structure was served by the Boston and Maine tracks and provided sorting rooms at the upper floors for the variety of imported wools stored below. A corbelled cornice is the only surface ornamentation; the segmental arch windows on granite sills are staggered at the lower floors; sorting rooms at the upper two stories are identified by large multi-paned units.

The storehouse abuts extensions to the 295-by-100-foot worsted spinning mill built in 1886-87, the east wing of which was added in 1890 (Map 7, Photo 7). The four-story plus basement structure has a flat roof capped with a low monitor, and provides 143,419 square feet of floor area. Two prominent stairtowers at the south and northeast corners have corbelled cornices and pyramidal roofs; the tower buttresses terminate in metal-flashed crowns. The 1890 addition gave the worsted spinning mill its present L shape and added a prominent pyramidal-roofed clock tower (Map 7, Photo 4).

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The 150-by-50-foot main boiler house was constructed in 1888 (Map 9). A substantial portion of the two-story brick building was contained underground; the upper floors were devoted to machine and carpentry shops. The adjacent engine house which contained two pairs of Corliss Engines capable of generating 3200 horse power was also built in 1888 (Map 10, Photo 3). This structure, tucked between the 1887 worsted spinning mill and the boiler-machine building of 1888 is the architectural gem of the millyard. A round-arched arcade carried by corbelled brick piers is broken by rock-faced granite lintels and sills; decorative tie rods are set into the piers. The corbelled cornice is carried around the distinctive rounded east facade.

The four-story, flat-roofed tops (or wool-combing) mill was one of the largest mill buildings in the United States when constructed in 1896 (Map 6, 12, Photo2). The 750-by-109-foot mill, which includes a later 1903 wing, has splayed buttresses which terminate in a simple cornice. The front facade has a broad central pier flanked by ten and twelve bays of segmental arched windows with granite sills. Vertical members rest on shaped granite plinths and foundations. A prominent pyramidal-roofed stairtower/bell tower at the south elevation has grouped small round-arched windows and an open belfry articulated by a granite stringcourse and corbelling. Above the stair entry "ERECTED 1896" is set in granite below another granite stringcourse. An iron gate set between massive rusticated granite posts and flanked by granite capped brick halls with round-arched pass-throughs is situated between the tops mill and the 1887 worsted spinning mills.

The demands of the growing ready-to-wear market created another period of expansion in the first decades of the 20th century. As part of this, the four-story Arlington Mill Offices were built in 1903 (Map 5). The offices are housed in a red brick building which rests on a high granite foundation; one wall abuts the Spicket Canal. The main facade has a prominent round-arched entry of smooth-finished granite; one-story granite piers carry four brick pilasters with granite capitals. Renaissance Revival treatment is used sparingly at the large windows: square windows with granite enframements indicate the office floors, upper story storage and inspection areas are indicated with unadorned 25-pane mill-type windows.

In 1906 a new worsted weaving mill was erected (Map 3, Photo 8). The 600-by-200-foot, two-story structure was designed to accommodate the wide looms, then in common use for worsted weaving.

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Like the weaving mill, the one-story dye house (Map 2), erected in 1906, is distinguished by saw-tooth roofs which allow the maximum of overhead light to enter the work area. Both of these structures were built on the filled western portion of Stevens Pond. The 1905-06 power house is distinguished by a clerestory monitor roof and round-arched blind arcades (Map 1, Photo 1). A circular stack is situated at the east. The last major structure constructed in the Arlington Complex was the 1909 worsted spinning mill "No. 28," which accommodated 60,000 spindles (Map 21). The four-story-plus basement mill has an exposed exterior firestair and two prominent Tuscan Style stairtowers at the northeast and southeast corners. Round windows are set into the towers below an arcade of round-arched windows. Rafters are exposed under the slightly overhanging eaves of the flat roof.

Other buildings within the Arlington Mills complex are a boiler engine house (Map 19) of ca. 1890 and a cotton storehouse (Map 22, Photo 9). The boiler engine house is of utilitarian brick construction but the cotton storehouse features a well-proportioned design with a low pitched roof and staffered segmental-arch windows with granite lintels.

Throughout the district are hundreds of original mill doors, hinges, and other hardware which are handsome in their utilitarian simplicity. Also of note are the nineteenth century bridges still intact between the mills. Of particular significance is the ca. 1888 wooden foot bridge between the engine house and machine shop of the 1884 spinning mill (Photo 11). It is one of a few known such mill-to-mill companionways of its type in Massachusetts.

Archaeological Considerations

Most of the earliest buildings (1865-1880) of the Arlington Mills Company have been removed and most of the area involved in early manufacturing has been completely built over. Stevens Pond was partially filled for building in 1905. The re-engineering and extensive successive construction of the site makes the archaeological potential minimal.

8. Significance Arlington Mills Historic District, Lawrence & Methuen, MA

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	x social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	x engineering	___ music	___ theater	
x 1800–1899	x commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
x 1900–	___ communications	x industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		x invention			

Specific dates 1865-1925 **Builder/Architect** Lockwood-Greene Company, Boston

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Arlington Mills Historic District is an intact worsted wool and cotton yarn manufacturing complex which developed between 1865 and the first quarter of the twentieth century. It represents the development and expansion of a successful New England textile company and was the site of innovative technological developments and experiments to provide its workers with good working conditions. It is significant to the development of Lawrence and Methuen as textile manufacturing centers, and to the growth of the lower Merrimack Valley's industrial base.

It is also significant because it preserves the layout, building types and relationships of a nineteenth-century New England textile mill complex. The Arlington Mills district possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. It meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places, and has local, and state significance.

Historical Context

The Arlington Mills were established during the post-Civil War period of textile manufacture in the Lower Merrimack Valley. In 1867, with the establishment of a tariff on imported worsted goods, there was great incentive to develop American methods of worsted manufacture. The Arlington Woolen Mill Company, as it was first incorporated, chose a site along the Spicket at the northwestern edge of the city, becoming the only large-scale textile concern not on the North or South Canal of the Merrimack. The industrial development of Lawrence (incorporated in 1847) was well underway when the Arlington Mill Company incorporated in 1865. Founded in 1845 by the Boston and Lowell underwriters of the Essex Company, Lawrence's textile industry had already survived the financial panic of 1857 and the Civil War. Along the North Canal of the Merrimack, seven large textile concerns produced cotton and woolen goods by 1865.

The Spicket River and Stevens Pond site of the Arlington Mills was chosen because of the potential for further development on an unrestricted site. The Boston and Maine railroad (built in 1848) skirted the Pond at the west; the Broadway corridor provided access to points north and south.

As noted, the creation of protective tariffs in 1867 gave impetus to the new company and an enlargement of the then-small site was conducted between 1871 and 1879. Experimentation with new processes and materials characterized the first decade. By 1891, after another period of expansion,

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much of the complex was again rebuilt. Accompanying each phase of growth was a substantial increase in the Mill's power capacity, increasing from 60 horsepower in the late 1860s to over 31,000 horsepower in 1925. After 1880, all of the plant operated under coal-fired steam power. Early turbine wheels and machinery have been removed; the earliest intact power structure is the 1906 Central Powerhouse.

Early Site Development

The Mills were established near the lower falls of the Spicket on a site formerly occupied (ca. 1820-1832) by the Abiel Stevens Piano Case Factory. The several-acre Stevens Pond was created by the Stevens dam built in the 1820s. The Stevens factory was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1856. The three-story, 135-by-30-foot wooden building changed ownership several times between 1863 and 1865. In 1865, after purchase by the Arlington Woolen Company with Robert Bailey as president, the building burned in 1866 and a substantial five-story Victorian Gothic-style plant of clapboard-clad frame construction replaced it in the next year.

The first goods manufactured at the Mills were yarn-dyed fabrics for women's wear. These utilized worsted yarn in the weft, and combed cotton yarn, imported from England, in the warp. Fabrics were loomed in 22-23 and 27-inch widths. In 1872, the company began to manufacture alpaca and mohair fabrics -- which had previously been manufactured only in England.

The first clapboard-clad buildings of 1867 were soon replaced by a dye house and pioneer dye laboratory, weave shed, and power structure of modern masonry mill construction. Surviving buildings well document the period of growth between 1879 and 1925 when the plant reached its current proportions. Innovations in fireproof construction, ventilation, and human environment are evident in these buildings as are accommodations for new manufacturing processes. Labor-saving devices, electricity, long-distance telephone service, and ventilation advances were added to the fire-resistant buildings constructed during this 31-year period.

1879-1887

The earliest extant building, the 1879 worsted-weave shed, was designed to allow the installation of larger "modern" looms (Map 4). The heavy-timber frame, masonry-clad weave shed, replaced the early frame mill built in 1866. With this weave shed, the company moved into the flat-roofed fire-resistant construction advocated by the fire insurance

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companies.

No architect is documented with the 1879 weave shed; however, the Lockwood-Greene Company of Boston designed many of the buildings which followed and may have been responsible for the weave shed design as well. The 1880s and 1890s were important decades for the introduction of new types of structures planned around new methods of manufacture and improved safety and working conditions. The four-story Acadia Cotton Mill (1880-81) and Cotton Mill No. 2 (1885-86) were of fire-retardant construction, and included modern sprinkler systems, fire escapes, and hoses (Map 18 and 20). The heavily buttressed walls of the flat-roofed structures reduced vibrations from machinery. The crenellated water tower contained a lounge and recreational facilities for operants. Within these buildings and their attached carding rooms and picker sheds, all of the steps in manufacturing and mercerizing cotton yarn were carried out. The new cotton mills erected in the 1880s and 1890s provided a means of spinning yarn for sale to other manufacturers and encouraged other local manufactureres with limited capital to start new enterprises without major expenses for spinning plants.

The square water or stair towers of the Acadia Cotton Mill received the architectural treatment which would become standard for the Company buildings: a series of arcades of windows above a granite stringcourse decorating the tower mass. Buttresses or crenellated parapets rise above a corbelled cornice. The worsted wool department was enlarged in 1886 with a trapezoidal six-story brick storehouse (Map 6) and the adjacent 1886-87 Worsted Spinning Mill, which was extended in 1890 (Map 7, 8). The storehouse has the staggered small windows characteristic of warehouse construction; ornamental treatment is limited to a corbelled brick cornice. The spinning mill, however, was executed with a significant public facade along the Broadway (east) elevation.

1887-1925

Between 1887 and 1925, the complex was almost completely rebuilt and expanded to its present boundaries. In the 1890s, the company pioneered several new processes, including the manufacture of tops (combed wool) and the water pollution-free cleaning of raw wool with a patented naptha process. These advances were made in part to bring the Arlington Mills into competition with European wool, after the duty on foreign wool was removed in 1893.

The Tops (or wool-combing) Mill, constructed in 1896 (on the site of former operant housing) was one of the largest and most technologically advanced mill buildings in the United States at the time of its construction (Map 12). The four-story, 750-by-109-foot mill houses combing, carding,

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sorting and storage functions and was carefully planned to encourage time and labor-saving. The Tops Mill repeated the same window treatment as the earlier Worsted Spinning Mill: this utilitarian architectural treatment - with segmental-arch, rectangular windows resting on granite sills between brick piers - would characterize the Company's buildings for the rest of the period, with the exceptions in the more elaborate Engine House of 1888 (Map 10) and the Company office of 1903 (Map 5).

The buildings erected on the filled land at the eastern edge of Stevens Pond evidence the use of the "saw tooth" monitor to add overhead light. In significant contrast to the previous late nineteenth century buildings, the Weave House and Dye House, added in 1906, were one or two-story operations (Map 2 and 3). The dye house, through ventilation advances, was free of the steam which was usually associated with the dye process. The immense 300-foot width of the dye house was made possible by the location of a drive shaft in the basement, and by the continuous skylight sash overhead.

At the turn of the century, a promotional article for the Mills stated that "every modern appliance for the manufacture of men's wear and dress goods, worsted yarns and tops is in use in the plant."

By 1910, the Arlington Mills ceased manufacturing worsted yarns for sale to other manufacturers and began a line of worsted goods for men's wear. This eventually became a large portion of the business. Such change was typical of the operation from its beginning: as new methods or markets became available, the plant was reorganized to capitalize on the new potential. A plant at North Adams was acquired in 1910 for the manufacture of men's wear fabrics. The yarns used were spun at the Lawrence plant. The Acadia Mills were incorporated as a separate cotton concern in 1917.

Throughout the period, the Arlington Mills continued to invest in improved conditions for operatives. In 1917, a hospital was begun which, by 1925, had a resident physician and three registered nurses. Operatives received instruction on health care. An education committee sponsored technical training as well as courses in English and Civics for foreign-born operatives. The Company believed in "inculcating in them those ideals which are held by the American people." A library, safety committee, Athletic Council, company choral society and band were among other activities encouraged by company management. The Arlington Mills were not alone in their advancements in employee working conditions; the Pacific and the Wood Mills (American Woolen Company)

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were similarly involved in worker relations. In contrast to these other mills, however, the Arlington Mills were relatively undisturbed by the strikes which rocked Lawrence in 1912.

Despite trade problems and World War I, the company managed moderate expansions. The Arlington Mills supplied most of the wool melton and shirting flannel required by the United States Army during the war. In 1919, the Company installed 24 Frech combs for the expansion of the commission worsted combing operation. By 1930, the 2870 looms of the worsted operation produced approximately 400,000 yards of cloth per week.

An insufficient watersupply, particularly during droughts, had long plagued the Company and over 1,000 acres of land was secured in New Hampshire for the purpose of building a reservoir. In 1923, a 1,000,000,000 gallon reservoir in North Salem, New Hampshire, was completed, doubling the storage capacity of the Mills.

During the entire period from 1865 to 1928, William Whitman (1837-1928) was the chief person associated with supervising the expansion of the Company. Serving as Treasurer, President, and Director from 1867 to the late 1920s, he actively researched the processing of cotton and wool in England, and introduced new methods of manufacture. He is associated with lobbying for tariff changes which had a significant effect on the American wool industry. During his tenure, the company's capitalization grew from $150,000 to $12,000,000, the number of employees from 300 to 7,500, and the number of buildings from five to over thirty.

1925-1952

Between 1925 and 1952, the company sustained itself through the Depression, competition from man-made products, and a declining demand. A large worsted Spinning Mill was constructed in 1925, the last to be built and now razed. In 1930, the company consumed one million pounds of wool per week; by 1940, 1,800,000 pounds per week. With the other textile plants of the Lower Merrimack River Valley, the Arlington Mills struggled through the post-war period and closed in 1952.

The mill complex is still the site of cloth manufacture by the Malden Mill Company, who own several buildings. Other buildings are used for diverse purposes, including organ manufacture, warehousing, and textile processing.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Arlington Mills, Boston, 1925.
Arlington Mills, A Historical andDescriptive Sketch, Boston, 1891.
Stone, History of Massachusetts Industries, Boston, S.J. Clark, 1930.
Atlases of the City of Lawrence, 1876, 1896, 1911, 1924.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 56 acres in Lawrence; 19 acres in Methuen

Quadrangle name Lawrence Quadrangle scale 1:25 000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	19	321610	4731560
B	19	321820	4731120
C	19	321460	4730900
D	19	321080	4731060
E	19	321060	4731760
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The Arlington Mills Historic District includes all structures, waterpower facilities and land associated with the Arlington Mills Company and is indicated by the heavy black line on the map titled "Arlington Mills Historic District" and drawn to a scale of 1"=395 feet.

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 Sarah Zimmerman, Preservation Planning Director, Mass. Historical Comm. with Carole Zellie, Preservation Consultant

organization Massachusetts Historical Comm. date September 1984

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national x 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 Valerie A. Talmage

title State Historic Preservation Officer date November 16, 1984

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper of the National Register date 1/3/85

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

GPO 894-785

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION/ITEM NC. 4

ARLINGTON MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Map #	Address (if known)	Name	Date	Owner	Address List and District Data Sheet Mailing Address
1	Manchester Street	Central Dye House	1905-06	Greater Lawrence Industrial Assoc.	506 Broadway
2 includes	75 Manchester street	" " "	"	National Northeast Corp.	65 Manchester St.
includes	65 Manchester Street	" " "	"		
includes	5 Lake Street	" " "	"	Dominic Dimaggio	Delaware Valley 500 Broadway P.O. Box 487 Lawrence, MA
	510 Broadway	" " "	"	Greater Lawrence Industrial Assoc.	506 Broadway
3	85-91 Manchester St.	Loom Weave and Dressing	1905-06	Malden Mills	506 Broadway
4	516 Broadway	Weave House	1879	Thomas Realty	500 Broadway 01841 01841
5	530 Broadway	Office	1903	Allen Ash	13 Lawrence St. 01841
6	566 Broadway	Wool Store House	1886	Schwartz Realty	7454 Golfcrest Dr.
7	598 Broadway	Spinning Mill (Wool)	1886-87	Greater Lawrence Industrial Assoc	600 Broadway
8	550 Broadway	Spinning Mill (Wool)	1890	Greater Lawrence Industrial Assoc	500 Broadway
9	560 Broadway	Boiler/Machine Shop	1888	Andover Organ	500 Broadway
10	542 Broadway	Engine House/ (Spinning Mill)	1888	Harold Landy	242 Broadway
11	602-604 Broadway	Boiler House (Tops Mill)	1896	Greater Lawrence Industrial Assoc	600 Broadway

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION/ITEM NO. 4

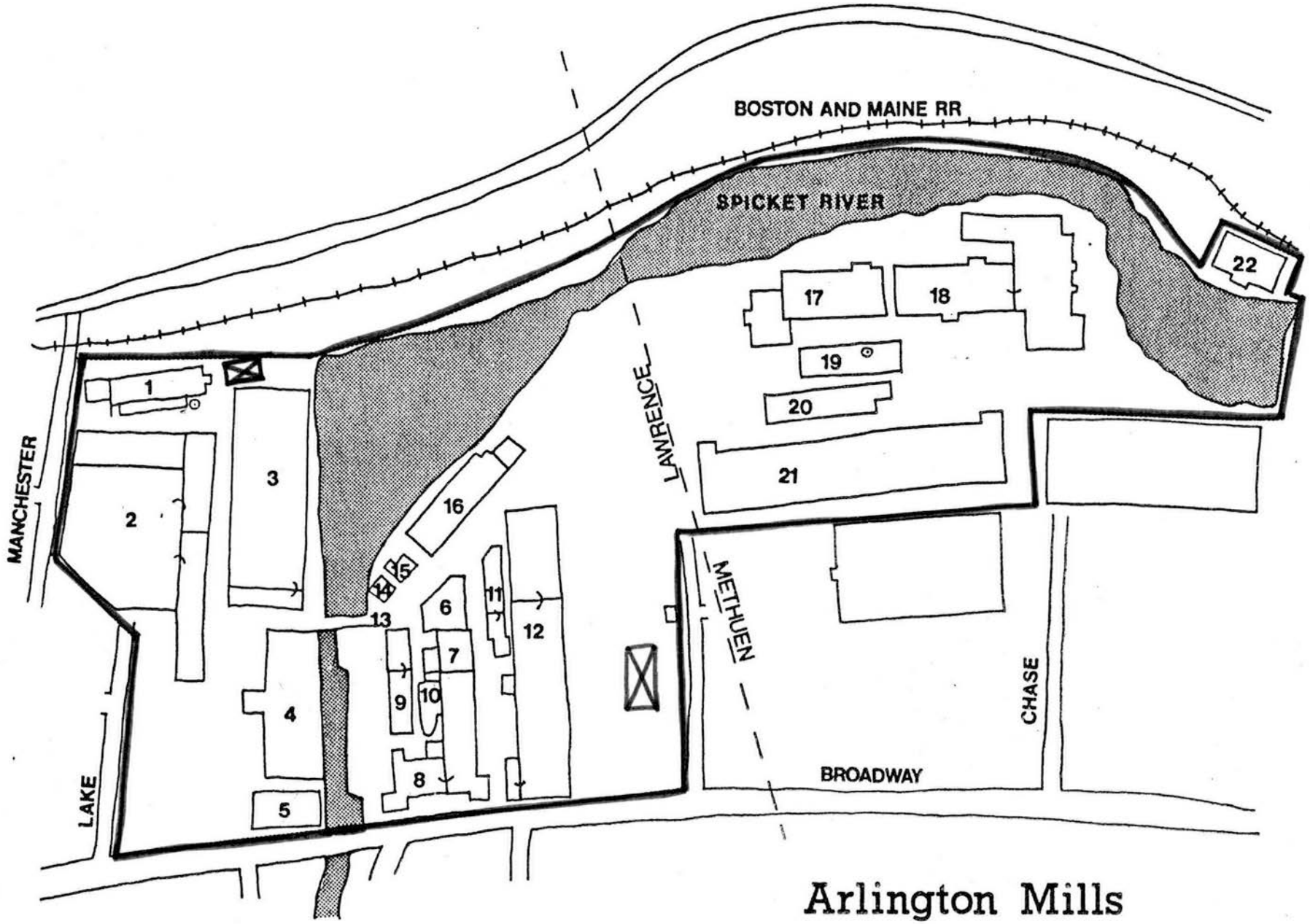
ARLINGTON MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Map #	Address (if known)	Name	Date	Owner	Address List and District Data Sheet Mailing Address
12	608 Broadway	Tops Mill and Addition	1896-1903	Greater Lawrence Industrial Assoc	600 Broadway
13	Bridge over dam	Spicket River Dam Bridge	1860-1928		
14	570 Broadway	Storage Building	ND	Maybrook Inc.	500 Broadway
15	508 Broadway	Storage Building	1908	Greater Lawrence Industrial Assoc	c/o Domenic DiMaggio P.O. Box 987 500 Broadway Lawrence, MA
16	580 Broadway	Wood Store House	1908	Vincent Morton, Inc.	93 Bridge Street Lowell, MA
17	Methuen				
18	"				
19	"				
20	"				
21	"				
22	"				

Kevin Haggerty? Planning Director

ARLINGTON MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT Methuen Properties

Building No.	Name	Address	Owner and Address
17		Off Chase Street	Greater Lawrence Properties c/o Paul M. Siskind, Esq. 40 Court St. Boston, MA 02100
18	Acadia Cotton Mill	Parcel A Brasseur Plan	Gertrude Baker c/o Malden Mills 46 Stafford St. Lawrence, MA 01840
19		Off Chase Street	Joshua A. Guberman c/o Malden Mills Acct. 46 Stafford St. Lawrence, MA 01840
20	Cotton Mill No.2	" "	" " "
21	Worsted Spinning Mill No. 28	Off Chase Street	Malden Mills, Inc. 46 Stafford St. Lawrence, MA 01840
22	Warehouse	Lot D Plan 528	Barrett Family Realty TRust P. O. Box 404 Lawrence, MA 01840

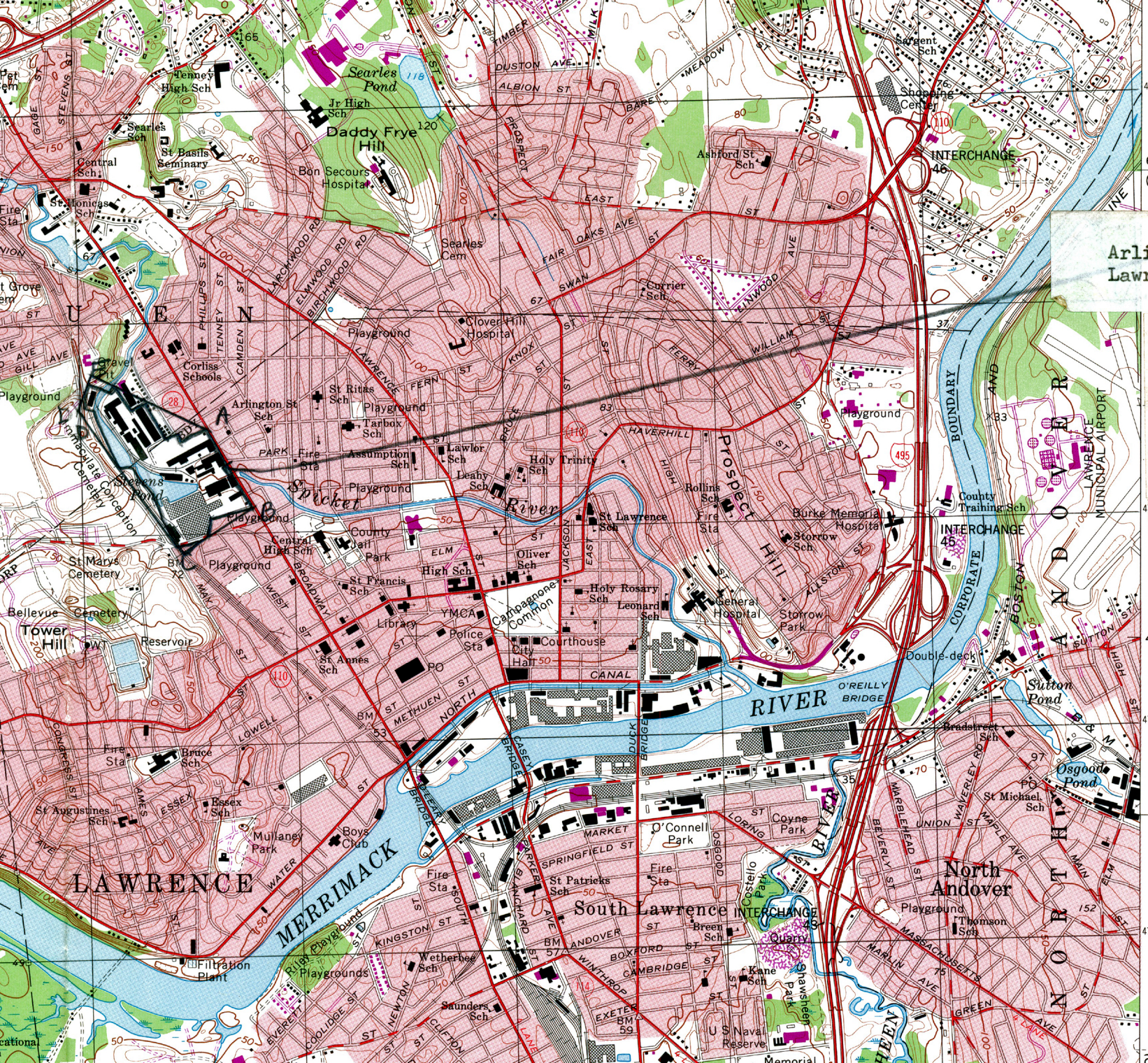


Arlington Mills Historic District

1" = 395 feet

Adapted from several sources

⊠ = non-contributing structures



Arlington Mills Historic District
Lawrence, MA

LAWRENCE & METHUEN, MA
Arlington Mills
Historic District

UTM References:

A. 19/321610/4731500
B. 19/321820/4731120
C. 19/321460/4730900
D. 19/320980/4731600
E. 19/321060/4731760

1. Central Power House. (Photograph: Carole Zellie, 1984)

2. Tops Mill, central tower. (Photograph: Carole Zellie, 1984)

3. Engine House. (Photograph: Carole Zellie, 1984)

4. Spinning Mill and Clock Tower. (Photograph: Carole Zellie, 1984)

5. Arlington Mills Weave House Main Entry - east. (Photograph: Carole Zellie, 1984)

6. Tops Mill,rear elevation, east Storehouse at far right. (Photograph: Carole Zellie, 1984)

7. Tops Mill (right), Spinning Mill (left). (Photograph: Carole Zellie, 1984)

8. Spicket River Falls and Dam; Loom Weave House, background. (Photograph: Carole Zellie, 1984)

9. Arlington Mills Store House. (Photograph: Carole Zellie, 1984)

10. Arlington Mills Weave House. (Photograph: Carole Zellie, 1984)

11. Arlington Mills Bridge, Walking. (Photograph: Carole Zellie, 1984)