

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JUL 06 1989

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Tyler Park Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Foster, Princeton & Pine Streets N/A not for publication

city, town Lowell

N/A vicinity

state MA code 025 county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01852

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>371</u>	<u>66</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>373</u>	<u>66</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Falinaga  
Signature of certifying official

June 25, 1989  
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Executive Director

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Betty L. Savage  
Signature of the Keeper

8/17/89  
Date of Action

BLS Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

# Tyler Park Historic District, Lowell, Massachusetts

## 6. Function or

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Park-City Park

Domestic - Single Dwelling

Domestic - Multiple Dwelling

School - Schoolhouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Park-City Park

Domestic - Single Dwelling

Domestic - Multiple Dwelling

School - Schoolhouse

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite, Brick

walls Wood - Weatherboard

Wood - Shingle

roof Slate, Asphalt

other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Tyler Park Historic District, Lowell, is a well preserved, late nineteenth/early twentieth century planned streetcar suburb. It is located around the small public Tyler Park, whose design (1893) by Charles Eliot of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, landscape architects, survives in nearly original condition. (Photograph #1) The district includes intact examples of a wide variety of late Victorian and turn-of-the-century historic revival style buildings. Residential in character, Tyler Park Historic District is composed primarily of single- and two-family houses, most built between 1890 and 1924.

Located in the Lowell Highlands west of the city center and just to the east of the disused Middlesex Canal (1804-1835), the land is relatively high, with rocky outcroppings. The district is bisected by a major transportation route, Westford Street, and defined on the south by an early road, Pine Street, while Princeton Boulevard forms the northern boundary.

The district is composed primarily of 1- to 2 1/2-story wood frame dwellings. Building types include single and two family houses (the latter either party wall or double decker forms), a few apartment buildings, and a 2 1/2-story schoolhouse. Nearly all buildings are oriented to the street. Sheathing is principally clapboard, followed by shingling, stucco, and more recently, aluminum and vinyl siding. Most houses are excellent examples of carpenter-built vernacular styles, though a few appear to have been designed by architects.

Houses are situated on suburban lots, generally with small front and larger side or rear yards. Many dwellings have carriage houses or small garages to the rear. Lots immediately surrounding Tyler Park are larger than elsewhere in the district. Streets are frequently planted with trees, and all have sidewalks.

The vast majority of buildings in the district are in good condition with alterations generally being changes in fenestration, the replacement of details, or recladding. The resulting ratio of contributing to noncontributing buildings is high.

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Tyler Park, designed by Charles Eliot, and constructed under the supervision of landscape architects Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, serves as the central feature of the Tyler Park Lands subdivision (1893) [Photograph #1]. Its 2.74 acres are bounded by Westford and Tyler Park Streets. An informal plan incorporates the site's natural features: a hollow, rocky outcroppings, and mature trees. The park, including a teardrop-shaped island, remains essentially as constructed. Laid out with a rounded corner at the southeast, its sloping topography steps down to the north with shallow depressions in the west and central sections. About forty deciduous trees, mainly red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and a few maple, are scattered about the southern, eastern, and western sides leaving the park mostly an open grassy area. The few rocky outcroppings are located on the south and west portions, while the neatly arranged stones of the rockery in the center are still visible, though currently overgrown. Park benches have recently been placed around the margin of the park, and a drinking fountain (ca. 1915) is located at the north. The teardrop-shaped section of the park on the southeast is raised and bordered by a stone embankment of about 2 1/2 feet. In its center is a cluster of White Pine (*Pinus strobus*).

A small number of buildings in the district predate the suburban subdivision of the land (ca. 1887). The only Federal-style house, at 375 Pine Street (MHC #60), ca. 1800-1830, shares many characteristics of the majority of the district's dwellings: sited with smaller front and larger rear or side yards and oriented to the street, the wood clapboard house is 2 1/2 stories high [Photograph #2]. The single-family dwelling with gable roof parallel to the street is five bays long. The well-executed central door enframingent is composed of fluted pilasters supporting a dentiled cornice and framing a leaded fan and 3/4-length sidelights. Windows are 12/12. Service structures extend in an ell behind the house. Originally the boundary between yard and street was defined by an elaborate wooden fence and gate with cast iron hardware, the central section of which remains.

A well-preserved example of the four vernacular Italianate houses in the district is 469 Pine Street (MHC #63), ca. 1860-1875. Set on an artificial mound, the 1 1/2-story clapboard house presents a three bay, gable roof end to the street. It has a side-hall plan with rear ell. Its granite foundations, corner pilasters, roof returns, and stock turned door hood are typical local features of the style.

There are a handful of Stick Style houses in the district, though some later Queen Anne houses here display elements of the style. Good examples are the two-family house at 203 Gibson Street (MHC #16), built ca. 1890, and a single-family house at 237 Foster Street (MHC #13), built 1888-1889. Both display

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the typical stick work of light wood members mimicking structural framing. The former is symmetrical, with gable roof parallel to the street, vertical matchboard frieze, and horizontal and herringbone-laid clapboard panels; the latter hip-roofed structure, more Queen Anne in feeling, uses a variety of decorative shingling, bracketed roof, turned porch posts and chamfered first floor corners and high granite foundations. The latter two features are specifically local characteristics reproduced extensively throughout the district

The great majority of the residences built during early suburban growth are Queen Anne or Colonial Revival in style. Representative of more modest domestic housing in the Lowell Highlands preceding the Tyler Park development is 174 Foster Street (MHC #11), constructed between ca. 1880 and 1895. Probably erected by George Bagley, a local builder, the cross-gabled house is 1 1/2 stories high. Jigsaw cut work elaborates the eaves line, and brackets support the high pitched roof and wraparound porch. Stained glass parlor and stairway windows and turned porch supports with decorative jigsaw-cut brackets are other popular elements of the local Queen Anne style.

The house at 163 Dartmouth Street (MHC #26), built in 1893, is a 2 1/2-story version of this type combining both styles. Fully pedimented gables with sawtooth decorative shingling and Stick Style window surrounds are Queen Anne features, while a Palladian window and fluted porch posts resting on panelled plinths are Colonial Revival. The house at 77 Tyler Park (MHC #49) also combines clapboard with shingle, as do many of the Queen Anne houses. Its three-story octagonal turreted tower is a feature repeated with several variations in the district. Colonial Revival additions to the Queen Anne house are Doric porch posts and dentil trim. Like several other properties, this house retains its original carriage barn.

The Queen Anne Style is also combined with Shingle Style features. An example is at 224 Foster Street (MHC #12), built in 1893. In an otherwise Queen Anne house with side-hall plan, the shingled gable field is elaborated by the insertion of a centrally placed inset window with curved reveals, a distinctive Shingle Style feature.

One of a pair of identical houses erected by local builder Edmond Douglas is at 245 Gibson Street (MHC #20), constructed about 1896 [Photograph #4]. This distinctive house has Tudor Revival-style bargeboards and exposed purlins, while the rounded corner porch displays Egyptian Revival piers with lotus blossom capitals. Another eclectic house, 811 Westford Street (MHC #10), built in 1898 combines Tudor Revival high peaked gables with shingled bargeboards and pent roof, and mixes triple lancet windows with a Colonial Revival front porch. The carriage barn is similar in treatment.

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The house erected in 1894 at 64 Tyler Park Street (MHC #48) is one of the district's high-style Colonial Revival houses. Two and one half stories under a slate hip roof, the building has a symmetrical facade articulated by corner pilasters and a dentiled cornice placed under a console-supported, deeply overhanging roof. A porch across the front supported by Doric columns and pilasters is extended at the center with a semi-circular portico decorated with carved swags. Another large house facing Tyler Park in a somewhat more academic Colonial Revival style is 16 Tyler Park Street (MHC #46) [Photograph #5], built in 1900. The elaborately detailed Federal/Adamesque features include: recessed two-story arches surrounding cornice-hooded windows, swags, quoins, fluted pilasters, balconied portico and leaded Palladian window. Together these details, executed in the highest quality, contribute to the district's most elaborate and largest house.

Gambrel roofs appear less frequently than gable or hip roofs on Colonial Revival houses of the district. An example of the former is the 2 1/2-story, three bay structure at 15 Georgia Avenue (MHC #37) built 1888-1889 [Photograph #6]. A gambrel cross gable with Palladian window and oversized keystone distinguish this symmetrical, center-entrance house. 98 Tyler Park Street (MHC #50), one of a pair by Edmond Douglas dating from 1893-1896, has an entry placed on the gambrel end facing the street. The upper two floors, cantilevered over a first-floor porch, are supported on paired colonnettes on a kneewall.

The majority of the two-family houses in the district are Colonial Revival in style. The most common house forms are the party wall and the double decker. 256-258 Gibson Street, one of a pair built in 1897 (MHC #21), is a party wall type, Greek cross in plan [Photograph #7]. It is symmetrical, with a central gable flanked by transverse gable wings. 23-25 Holden Street (MHC #30) is a double decker, one of six nearly identical structures on that street [Photograph # 8]. Both buildings are distinguished by colossal Corinthian piers on the gable end supporting first and second floor porches.

685 Westford Street (MHC #6) is an example of one of the district's few Craftsman-style houses [Photograph #10]. The characteristic horizontal massing and motifs such as exposed purlins, deeply overhanging eaves, dark stained shingle cladding, and trellised porch supports mark the 2 1/2-story single family house. Examples of the Neo-Rational style, a local style combining elements of late Georgian Revival, Prairie and Craftsman vocabularies, are generally two-family builders' houses such as 36 Gertrude Street (MHC #44), built in 1923. Generally hip-roofed rectangular structures, they are characterized by simplified volume and ornament and interiors with Craftsman-style trim. Decorative features tend to be Colonial Revival-inspired.

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The Bungalow Style appears with some frequency in the district but rarely in its pure, single-story form. A good example is at 37 Georgia Avenue (MHC #40), built in 1915 with modified Colonial Revival detailing in the hip roof dormer and Tuscan porch columns. The bungalow at 366 Princeton Boulevard (TP 56) of 1924 has exposed purlins, trellised porch supports, and bracketed roof; all are Craftsman-style features. There are several originally identical Bungalow Style houses on Gertrude Street, built by J. Alfred Lequin, which exemplify the simplicity of the vernacular Bungalow Style.

Houses in the district designed in Period Revival styles are primarily Neo-Colonial. A good example is 41 Sanders Avenue (MHC #33) built ca. 1924. Its deep gambrel roof is interrupted by a nearly full-length shed roof dormer at the second floor level and hip roof dormers at the third. A glassed-in sun porch to the side was a frequent feature of the period. The house at 24 Georgia Avenue (MHC #39), built in 1919, is eclectic in style. Neo-Colonial with high hip roof, contrasting red brick and white wood trim, the portico features Prairie-style piers and wide French doors flanked by sixteen-light sidelights.

85 Sanders Avenue (MHC #34), built in 1927, is basically bungalow in form, with a simple gable roof extending to encompass a deep porch and compact plan. However, it has been raised to 2 1/2 stories, and covered in stucco and half-timbering to create a Neo-Tudor effect.

As a largely middle class suburban neighborhood, houses in the Tyler Park area built after 1910 were more likely than not to include a garage on the lot, and those which had been built earlier frequently added garages to their lots after 1915. In the former case, the garages often contribute to the architectural significance of the district by being built in the same style as the house to which they belong, with trim details and paint schemes helping to form a whole. Those garages built after 1938, the end of the period of significance, are considered as noncontributing, as are those in extremely poor condition or heavily altered.

The district's single nonresidential building, the Pine Street School (MHC #58) designed by Harry Prescott Graves, was erected in 1897 [Photograph #9]. Now artificially sided but with its distinguishing features intact, the structure is 2 1/2 stories high and seven bays long under a hip roof. Features typical of Colonial Revival-style institutional design include: a recessed center entry with columns in antis; Palladian window; swan's neck-topped dormer; and consol-supported side entry canopies.

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The district has sustained two significant losses, two large, late 19th century homes located at 684 and 698 Westford Street just east of the park. One was torn down to make way for a contemporary club building, the lot of the other has remained vacant until this year. The remaining carriage house at 684 Westford Street hints at the extent of the architectural loss. Other than these, infill buildings, of which there are few, have been generally constructed on previously vacant lots.

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded within the district, it is possible that sites are present. Four sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile), and the close proximity of the district to Black Brook and the Merrimack River may indicate favorable conditions for native settlement and subsistence. Historic archaeological potential such as trash deposits may exist associated with late 19th-early 20th century residential construction in the district. Earlier historic land use in the district was mainly agricultural land and pasture. Outbuildings, wells, trash areas and animal pens may have been present. In general, however, the potential for either prehistoric or historic survivals seems low as a result of residential development, which covers nearly the entire district, and open areas, such as Tyler Park, which have been landscaped and disturbed through their construction.

**Tyler Park Historic District, Lowell, Massachusetts**

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G    N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Community Planning & Development  
Social History

Period of Significance

1893-1938

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Landscape Architect Charles Eliot

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Tyler Park Historic District is associated with the suburbanization of late industrial Lowell, Massachusetts, at the turn of the twentieth century. The first planned, industrial city in the United States, Lowell at the end of the 19th century continued to increase its economic output and expand its population. Lowell's industry and early residential areas were located in the valley formed by the Merrimack and Concord Rivers. After the city's initial development, the middle classes sought housing on higher land in commercially developed suburban environments, of which the Tyler Park Historic District is an excellent example. Located northwest of the central city, the district is a compact, well-preserved residential area. Its planning and housing show the area's growth from a rural community to streetcar neighborhood. Tyler Park Historic District also includes intact examples of a wide range of Victorian styles. It represents an important concentration of vernacular domestic buildings which relate to a planned public park of the period. Tyler Park and the surrounding Tyler Park Lands subdivision forming the heart of the district were laid out in 1893. The park is the focus of strong community preservation action which seeks to protect it and numerous late Victorian style houses nearby. Tyler Park Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship and meets National Register Criteria A and C at the local level.

The area in which Tyler Park Historic District (TPHD) is located was open land until the late 1880s. Land use was agricultural and forested, with scattered farmhouses and a few rural roads leading to settled communities. Pine Street, a late 17th century road, extended from Lowell to Middlesex Village and, except where "Section B" of the Tyler Park Lands pushes south, helps to define the southern and western boundaries of the district. Westford Street, the district's major thoroughfare, appears to have been extended from Lowell to Chelmsford as early as 1851. Several houses from the pre-suburban period remain within the district.

See continuation sheet

Tyler Park Historic District, Lowell, Massachusetts  
**9. Major Bibliographical References**

- City of Lowell. Annual Report, Lowell, 1895-1898.  
Water Records, Lowell, 1882-1927.  
Coburn, Frederick W. History of Lowell and Its People, New York, 1920.  
Conant, Stephen. Tyler Park, ms. December, 1986.  
Eliot, Charles W. Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect, Boston, 1903.  
Emmet, Alan. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Changing Landscape, Cambridge, 1978.  
Directory of the City of Lowell, 1890-1985.  
Drake, S. A. History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Vol. I. Boston, 1880.  
First Unitarian Church. The Lowell Book, Boston, 1899.  
Hurd, Hamilton. History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Vol. II, Philadelphia, 1890.  
Lowell Daily Citizen. "Lowell of Today", Lowell, 1893.  
Lowell Morning Mail. "Souvenir of the City of Lowell", Lowell, 1890.  
February 7, 1893 and February 23, 1893.  
Lowell Sun. May 26, 1924.  
Miles, Rev. Henry A. Lowell As It Was, Lowell, 1845.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 66.7

UTM References

A            
Zone Easting Northing

B            
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Tyler Park Historic District is as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Princeton and Foster Streets the boundary proceeds south to the rear lot lines of the houses facing south on Bagley Avenue. It turns east along those rear lot lines, follows south along the rear lot lines of those houses on the east end of Bagley Avenue and then west along the rear lot

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Tyler Park Historic District were chosen to include the immediate neighborhood for which Tyler Park is a central landscape focus, i.e., it includes those surrounding streets with views toward the park, those which lead directly to the park, or which serve to circumscribe an area around the park. Within the boundaries of this park-focused district is included the historic subdivision the Tyler Park Lands

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Heli Meltsner, Bonnie Marxer, Pres. Consultant, w/ Betsy Friedberg, N.R. Direc. MHC  
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 1988  
street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617 727-8470  
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

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Lowell incorporated as a town in 1826 in response to its growth as a center of planned, industrial development. Its continued successful production of textiles, and, in the second half of the nineteenth century, its economic diversification, attracted large numbers of workers, as well as business and professional residents. Between 1890 and 1900, Lowell's population increased by one quarter, from 77,000 to 95,000. Growth was to continue until the 1920s, when the city's textile manufactories declined and moved south. This history is reflected in the building span in the Tyler Park district: its housing dates primarily from the 1880s to the 1920s.

To cope with the expanding population, local government responded as it had before by annexing land from surrounding communities. The area in which the Tyler Park Historic District is situated, a previously thinly settled rural section of the hamlet of Middlesex Village in Chelmsford, was accordingly annexed to Lowell in 1874. The private sector followed by establishing new transportation routes and developing land for suburban communities. By 1879 development had spread west from Lowell to reach the Lowell Highlands, its new streets built up with Italianate, Mansard, and Queen Anne-style housing for the middle and upper middle classes.

Trolley lines through the Highlands via Westford Street were laid out in 1886, encouraging the growth of a streetcar suburb. In 1888 Mrs. Thomas Gibson, a grocer's widow, and James W. Bennett, a carpenter, gravel roofer and later politician, subdivided two mid-sized properties, laying out Gibson Street and Florence Avenue. When the lines were electrified and extended west to terminate at Westford and Pine Streets ca. 1893, further piecemeal development was assured.

In that same year, Mrs. Samuel Tyler sold a 15-acre piece of pasture on Westford Street, which had belonged to her husband's family for about a century, to William Bent, a local attorney. The Tyler family was one of the area's early settlers. Exempted from the sale was a 2.74-acre parcel Mrs. Tyler and her daughter, Susan Emma Tyler, donated to the City of Lowell for a public park. Bent commissioned landscape architect Charles Eliot to design the park and lay out the subdivision named Tyler Park Lands around it. Just after beginning the project, Eliot joined the country's foremost landscape firm, which became Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, and took the project with him. After this commission, the Olmsted firm went on to form a consulting relationship with the City of Lowell, but Tyler Park is the only project both planned and executed by the firm in the city.

Contemporary newspapers urged the City to accept the gift as "the need for breathing spots open fields has been little felt in Lowell hitherto, owing to the compactness of our city and the nearness of the surrounding farming

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sections . . . . But Lowell is rapidly changing and her boundaries are being extended year by year as the system of street railways renders the suburbs more accessible." ["Vox Populi" 02/11/93] Frederick Law Olmsted's successful plan for Central Park, in New York City had, in the thirty-six years after its opening, persuaded city officials, newspaper editors, and ordinary citizens alike of the importance of publicly owned places for the common experience of nature and healthful exercise.

Charles Eliot (1859-1897) was born in Cambridge, the son of Charles W. Eliot, later President of Harvard University. After attending Boston Latin School and Harvard College, he studied at Harvard's new Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, then apprenticed with Fredrick Law Olmsted from 1883-1885. In 1886 he opened his own office as one of the country's few landscape architects. Two years later, he laid out Charles Eliot Norton's Shady Hill estate in Cambridge, leaving two acres for public use as he was later to do at Tyler Park.

Eliot believed that parks should be "a place of quiet resort for people who cannot take the time . . . to go for refreshment to the open country." [Eliot, p. 228] Nature, untouched by man, was the great healer of the city dweller, Eliot believed. Speaking of a proposed park in Concord, New Hampshire, he wrote that "such a park should be a bit of New England country, as beautiful and typical as may be, set aside to be preserved as such, close to the city for the enjoyment of all orderly townspeople." [Eliot p.228] He introduced the startling idea that it was more valuable for a city to preserve its wild, indigenous landscape than to "allow incongruous gardening" or invest in an expensive "carpet-bed park." [ibid]

Eliot analysed the parcel to determine the site for the two-acre park. He was struck by the conjunction of several natural features in an area just off Westford Street. "I soon hit upon the steep path near the big boulder where a little hollow makes a sort of dimple in the slope of the land." There were mature trees and a good view from the highest area.

Eliot's initial idea of the park is shown in a plan dated February 4, 1893. It was to be an informal space within the borders of the existing Westford Street on the north and a three-sided new street on the east, south, and west, forming a rough square. A simple, diagonally placed path ran from the northeast corner of the area through the eastern area and split into two paths at the southern end. Rock, hollow, and trees are included in this plan, which was incorporated into Bent's subdivision plan of February 1893. ("Plan of Tyler Park Lands, Lowell Mass. Belonging to William H. Bent, February, 1893, Scale 110 feet to an inch, Osgood & Snell CE's" Recorded Mar. 16, 1893, Middlesex No. Dist. Deeds. Book 8, Plan 43.)

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A year later Eliot, now with Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, presented a final plan for the park. More formal than the original, this plan, dated April 14, 1894, included a central fountain (intended to represent a spring), rockery, and children's play area. A small teardrop-shaped island was placed at the southeast corner, which was rounded. Eliot continued to conceive of the park as informal. As he wrote to City Engineer Bowers in an accompanying letter, "The plan suggests a break (like a glade) in the midst of a monotonous little wood, and paths which will serve both as short cuts and as rambles about the edges of this place."

Eliot utilized within this small space many of Fredrick Law Olmsted's ideas about park planning. He took advantage of the land's natural features, furnished a variety of experiences within the small space, attempted to provide a quiet spot away from the main street with its noise and traffic, and strove to make the manmade elements natural by the use of winding paths and organic materials.

Charles Eliot may be said to be the father of the Cambridge park system, writing a "Preliminary Report on the Location of Parks for Cambridge" in 1893 and working with the city thereafter. A far-sighted man, he urged the city to acquire "every purchaseable portion of the river front." Much of Cambridge's public space is the result of his vision and design, including Broadway Common, the concept of Fresh Pond Parkway, and the design for Longfellow Park.

Arguably his greatest contribution was the conceptualization and execution of a Boston Metropolitan Park Commission. This Commission would be responsible for the purchase and maintenance of great public open spaces throughout the 26 communities within a 10-mile radius of Boston (eventually 37 communities within an 11-mile radius). Eliot combined the vision to call for the establishment of such a system, the leadership skills to carry it out, and the professional skills necessary to achieve this wide-ranging program. Eliot originated the idea of using Boards of Trustees of private institutions such as the Boston Public Library and Massachusetts General Hospital as models for the administrative structure of the Commission. He extended regional planning to recreational needs and envisioned harnessing the financial and physical resources of metropolitan communities for the greater benefit of all. After obtaining legislative support, he became the Commission's first landscape architect. Eventually he served as its highway engineer and planned the acquisition and filling of the Charles River banks and the construction of the Charles River Dam. At his untimely death in 1897, the Commission was securely established and much of its work accomplished.

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After Eliot's death, John Charles Olmsted continued to supervise work on Tyler Park. He found the quality of construction by city workers disappointing, especially the stone work of the rockery and central fountain. In 1904 he wrote that the park was "half executed and then 'slicked over' into a semblance of completion which belies the original design and makes many of the executed features look silly for lack of adequate support." [Olmsted Report to the Park Commissioners, April 31, 1904] Olmsted communicated several other suggestions for the improvement of the park: increased maintenance, the planting of large and small flowering trees and shrubs to enrich it, and the building of a low enclosing wall. None of these was carried out but the fountain was dismantled in 1906, at Olmsted's request, for the creation of a rockery. The rocks in this area are presently partially covered but the 1906 design could be restored using original materials. The majority of trees in the park are healthy but require pruning. Areas not planted with trees are presently landscaped with grass.

Stephen Conant of the Massachusetts Department of Environment reported in December 1986 that "despite the City's failure in fully executing Eliot's plan as intended, Tyler Park today still possesses most of the strengths of Eliot's original design." The park's original layout remains, though only traces of Eliot's path system are currently visible. Olmsted's suggested rockery, though in poor condition, could be restored. "There are few intrusions or alterations to the park which compromise Eliot's original intent." [Conant] A drinking fountain installed in the northeast corner of the park ca. 1915 and dedicated to Mary Ann Sanders Tyler is consistent with the original design. The park benches placed about the park are not inconsistent with Eliot's plan or Olmsted's suggestions.

Charles Eliot arranged the streets of the Tyler Park Lands subdivision around the park. Though he used a grid form, he took care to place several streets at angles to it, to round the southwest corner of the park itself, and to employ a variety of long and short streets. In the layout of "Section B" of the Tyler Park Lands, Eliot broke up the long streets with a short connecting street as he also did in planning Georgia, Sanders, Pembroke, and Ashland Streets.

The park was an important selling point for the Tyler Park Lands. Another point was a set of restrictive covenants to run with the deed and intended to "insure the erection of none but attractive houses which will compare with the elegant residences of Ward Four: also . . . the preservation of lawns and open places on all the streets." [Lowell Morning Mail, 2/23/93] Among the stipulations were the erection of only one residence per lot, houses of at least two stories, a building setback of at least fifteen feet, and fireproof roofs.

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Selling strategies for lots in Tyler Park were noted that they were located in a better residential district that offered of the best of urban and rural living. The area was urban with its water and school services and its dense transportation network, but rural in its gracious single-family houses sited on good-sized lots, its fresh air, and tall shade trees. Though it was to contain only "family residences thus guaranteeing a desirable neighborhood," it was marketed for the broad middle class. "The lands are not designed to be sold to rich men exclusively, but to any person of respectability and sufficient means." [Lowell Morning Mail, 02/23/93]

By 1896 the area of Tyler Park Historic District was substantially plotted for housing. Only the land owned by James F. Holden on both sides of Rutland and Holden Streets and, bordering the district, the George W. McIntire land west of Pine and north of Westford Streets and the Henry J. Williams land south of Pine Streets remained unplatted. Actual building occurred most densely to the east and extreme west. Development patterns remained constant in the neighborhood: land owners controlling several streets subdivided their land and generally sold single lots to prospective buyers, or, less frequently, several lots to local builders. By 1924 most of the lots were filled; a smaller number were built between 1924 and 1936. Since then new construction has been a matter of occasional infill.

Population growth caused Highland residents to petition for the construction of a grammar school in 1895. Despite more intense pressure from other, poorer sections of town, the city purchased land at Pine and Sanders Streets and the four-room school was finished in 1897. Still in use as a school, the building displays in its excellent materials and fine Colonial Revival-style design the high value the community places on public education.

The architecture and planning of the district reflect these historic themes. Pine Street, the old route to Middlesex Village at the head of the Middlesex Canal (1803), curves through the landscape to circle the rocky rise of what is now Tyler Park. Against this is imposed the street grid of late nineteenth century development and the park's open space, a product of Mrs. Tyler's generous public spirit, Mr. Bent's marketing savvy, and Charles Eliot's romantic sensibility and landscaping expertise.

Of the buildings remaining from the pre-suburban period, the most important is the Federal house at 375 Pine Street. Remarkably intact, it retains a portion of its white picket fence and gate. Architectural interest focuses on the door surround of the five-bay center-entrance dwelling. The fineness of its detailing, with fluted pilasters and leaded glass fan, and its architectural integrity make the house an important survivor.

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Most of the building in the district is vernacular, but there are several high-style houses. Chief among them is 16 Tyler Park. Built in 1900, its reference to the Nickels-Sortwell house in Wiscasset, Maine marks it as the work of a knowledgeable practitioner of the Colonial Revival style. The delicate Adamesque design has been expanded and further embellished for its banker owner.

The Pine Street School, built in 1897 by Harry Prescott Graves, is representative of the substantial schoolhouses erected by mid-sized New England communities in the closing years of the nineteenth century. It is distinguished by the workmanship of its detailing and the high quality of its materials, such as the copper-roofed door hoods and stained glass window. Graves, a Boston architect with offices in Lowell, was responsible for the design of many of the Appleton Mills buildings in Lowell.

Building in the district during its early development was primarily single-family homes designed for the middle and upper middle classes. Increasing land and labor costs prompted the construction of two-family or multi-family residences. Many houses on Gertrude and Rutland Streets were constructed by several builders such as J. Alfred Lequin, who put up nearly identical houses on both sides of Gertrude Street between 1922-1924. Another builder working just after the turn of the century who may have collaborated with William Bent is Edmond W. Douglas. Examples of his work are at 103 and 98 Tyler Park, 11, 12, 19 and 23 Bertram Street, and 245 Gibson Street.

Among the characteristics that distinguish the district architecturally are the number and condition of single and two family houses. Most were erected by unknown local builders. As a group they represent vernacular turn-of-the-century architecture as it made its multiple stylistic changes in the decades between the 1890s and the 1930s. From Stick Style to Prairie Style, the stylistic trends as interpreted by local builders are represented in middle class residences. They have remained relatively unaltered and like several other Lowell neighborhoods have few intrusions, so that the history of the streets as they developed during this period around the park can be readily understood. The economic range from middle to upper middle class is included as well, with the more expensive large-scale houses bordering the park backed up in the surrounding streets with more modest versions. The quality remains quite constant, however, which gives the area its cohesiveness. For instance, the quality of decorative detail found at the late Colonial Revival-style single-family house 16 Tyler Park Street (MHC #46) was maintained at the more modest two-family Colonial Revival-style house at 256-258 Gibson Street (MHC #21). Turned porch railings and fascia at the otherwise simple Queen Anne-style house at 234 Gibson Street were as

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skillfully and imaginatively executed as those at the more elegant 103 Tyler Park Street (MHC #51).

Architectural features shared by Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses in the district are high, ashlar-cut granite foundations and the use of stained glass in stair or parlor windows, usually well designed and executed. The chamfered corner is frequently found in many of the district's Queen Anne houses.

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Plan of Town of Chelmsford, 1831

Map, 1850, Middlesex County

Map, 1868

Map, 1888

Atlas of Massachusetts, 1871, H. F. Walling and O. W. Gray, Boston, 1871

Atlas of Middlesex County, 1875, Beers

Part of Ward 4, Lowell, 1879, Hopkins

Atlas of Lowell, 1896

Atlas of Lowell, 1906

Atlas of Lowell, 1924

Atlas of Lowell, 1936

Sanborn Assessors map, 1957, 1977

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## Verbal Boundary Description continued

lines of the buildings facing north on Bagley Avenue. The boundary then follows south on the rear lot lines of the buildings on the east side of Foster Street to the south east corner of the lot at 282 Foster Street at which point the boundary turns west and then follows the center line of Foster Street south until it reaches a projection east of the southern lot lines of the buildings on the south side of Pine Street. The Boundary goes west along the rear lot lines until it stops at the east lot line of #374 Pine Street where it turns south and follows the rear lot lines of the buildings on the east side of Sanders Street. At the point where it intersects an extension of the rear lot lines of the buildings facing north on Bertram Street it turns west, follows those buildings' rear lot lines until it intersects with an extension of the rear lot lines of those buildings facing east on Georgia Avenue. It then turns north and follows those rear lot lines to the south side of Pine Street. At Pine Street it turns west and follows the rear lot lines of the houses on the south and the west sides of Pine Street as it turns north. The boundary at the south side of Westford Street turns west and crosses Westford Street to an extension of the east side of Monadnock Street at which point it turns north. At the northwest corner of the lot of #811 Westford Street it turns east until it reaches the rear lot lines of the buildings facing east on Pine Street. The boundary follows those rear lot lines to the south side of Princeton Street. The boundary then proceeds east along the south side of Princeton Street until it meets the point of beginning.

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## Boundary Justification continued

whose boundaries as laid out in the late 19th century in part form the district's edges. A copy of this subdivision layout as shown on the map of 1896 is included with the nomination.

To reflect the area's residential history pre-dating the Tyler Park Lands subdivision, the district boundaries have also been drawn to include several examples of buildings by a known local builder. They have also been drawn to exclude adjacent areas with fewer buildings dating from the district's period of significance, with more buildings in poor condition, or with a larger ratio of noncontributing buildings.

The district's boundary is formed by the south side of Princeton Boulevard, part of which formed the Tyler Park Lands' northern boundary as well. Consideration was given to including both sides of Princeton Boulevard but was rejected as the north side of the street had neither historic association with Tyler Park Lands, nor particular architectural strength for the district's period of significance.

Foster Street forms the district's eastern boundary. As with Princeton, Foster Street was the eastern boundary of Tyler Park Lands, and as the district's boundary both sides of Foster Street are included in order to encompass the architecturally significant buildings which characterize this district and relate to the park. Beyond Foster Street to the east the number of noncontributing buildings increases, so the district boundary was fixed south to Pine Street. A short cul-de-sac called Bagley Avenue is included to take in several houses by a local carpenter/builder working contemporaneously with the development of Tyler Park.

Pine Street forms part of both the southern and western boundaries of the district as it curves north. It formed the southern boundary of part of the original Tyler Park Lands, defined the southern border of the Samuel Tyler estate, and served as the old route between Salem and Middlesex Village.

The southern boundary departs from Pine Street to include a section of the Tyler Park Lands, Section B, added shortly after the original layout in 1893. This jog includes both sides of the street of Sanders, Bertram, and Georgia Streets south of Pine. Rejoining Pine Street, the boundary then curves north until it intersects with Princeton Boulevard, thereby forming the western edge of the district. One exception was made to this western boundary. It was drawn west on Westford Street to include 811 Westford Street before returning to Pine Street in order to include a High Victorian Gothic house and carriage house of considerable architectural merit and in need of preservation efforts.

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UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A.	19	308190	4722680
B.	19	308210	4722640
C.	19	308270	4722620
D.	19	308290	4722300
E.	19	308260	4722290
F.	19	308280	4722180
G.	19	308120	4722130
H.	19	308130	4722040
I.	19	307980	4722020
J.	19	307960	4722140
K.	19	307900	4722100
L.	19	307870	4722180
M.	19	307830	4722160
N.	19	307740	4722180
O.	19	307680	4722280
P.	19	307730	4722330
Q.	19	307610	4722380
R.	19	307650	4722400
S.	19	307600	4722590

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Tyler Park Historic District  
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District Data Sheet

MAP #	MHC #	Hist. Name	Street Address	Date	Status	Style	Resource
1			7 Bagley Ave.	1880-95	C	Italianate	B
2			8 Bagley Ave.	1897-1905	C	Queen Anne	B
A			garage	1937-65	NC		B
3			12 Bagley Ave.	1897-1905	C	Queen Anne	B
4			16 Bagley Ave.	1880-95	C	Italianate	B
5			4 Bertram St.	c.1896-1906	C	Col Rev.	B
6			garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
7			11 Bertram St.	ca. 1906	C	Col Rev.	B
8			garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
9			12 Bertram St.	c.1896-1906	C	Col Rev.	B
B			garage	ca. 1915-35	NC		B
10			19 Bertram St.	ca. 1909	C	Col Rev.	B
11			garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
12			22 Bertram St.	ca. 1909	C	Col Rev.	B
C			garage	ca. 1915-35	NC		B
13	123		23 Bertram St.	ca. 1909	C	Col Rev.	B
14			151-153 Dartmouth St.	1925-36	C	Col Rev.	B
15			152 Dartmouth St.	1907-24	C	Geo. Rev.	B
16	24		157 Dartmouth St.	1896	C	Col Rev.	B
17	25		158-160 Dartmouth St.	1910	C	Col Rev.	B
18	26		163 Dartmouth St.	1893	C	Queen Anne	B
19			garage	1911	C		B
D			166 Dartmouth St.	ca. 1960	NC	Contemp.	B
E			4 Florence Ave.	1940-70	NC	Ranch	B
F			10 Florence Ave.	1940-70	NC	Ranch	B
20			carriage barn	ca 1896-1906	C	Queen Anne	B
21			15-17 Florence Ave.	1907-24	C	Queen Anne	B
22			garage	1918-35	C		B

23	27	20 Florence Ave.	ca.1910	C	Col. Rev.	B
G		garage	ca. 1950	NC		B
24		21 Florence Ave.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
25		24 Florence Ave.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
26		garage	1924-36	C		B
27		26-28 Florence Ave.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
28		29-31 Florence Ave.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
29		garage	1918-35	C		B
30		38 Florence Ave.	1900-15	C	Col Rev.	B
31		garage	1918-35	C		B
32		43 Florence Ave.	1925-36	C	Col Rev.	B
33		garage	1918-35	C		B
34		42 Florence Ave.	1907-24	C	Geo. Rev.	B
35		47 Florence Ave.	1925-36	C	Col Rev.	B
36		48 Florence Ave.	1907-24	C	Neo. Col.	B
37		garage	1918-35	C		B
38		52 Florence Ave.	1907-24	C	Geo. Rev.	B
39		53-55 Florence Ave.	1925-36	C	Col Rev.	B
H		61 Florence Ave.	1938-60	NC	Ranch	B
40	28	62 Florence Ave.	ca. 1907	C	Col Rev.	B
41		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
42		68 Florence Ave.	1907-15	C	Col. Rev.	B
43		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
I		71 Florence Ave.	1937-60	NC	Ranch	B
44		76 Florence Ave.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
45		79 Florence Ave.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
46	29	84 Florence Ave.	1924	C	Col Rev.	B
47		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
48		91 Florence Ave.	1907-12	C	Col Rev.	B
49		95 Florence Ave.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
50		173 Foster St.	1877-1895	C	Col. Rev.	B
51		garage	1924-1936	C		B

52	11	174 Foster St.	1880-1895	C	Queen Anne	B
53		garage	1924-1936	C		B
54		177-179 Foster St.	1880-1895	C	Col. Rev.	B
J		184 Foster St.	1945-55	NC	Ranch	B
55		185 Foster St.	1890-96	C	Col. Rev.	B
56		215 Foster St.	1897-96	C	Queen Anne	B
57		216 Foster St.	1887-96	C	Col Rev.	B
58		221 Foster St.	ca.1887	C	Col Rev.	B
59	12	224 Foster St.	1893	C	Queen Anne	B
60		225 Foster St.	1880	C	Col Rev.	B
K		garage	1930-40	NC		B
L		230 Foster St.	1945-55	NC	Ranch	B
61		231 Foster St.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
M		234 Foster St.	1945-55	NC	Ranch	B
62	13	237 Foster St.	1888-89	C	Queen Anne	B
63		243-45 Foster St.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
64		garage	1925-35	C		B
65		248-250 Foster St.	1897-1906	C	Col Rev.	B
66		251 Foster St.	1880-96	C	Queen Anne	B
67		garage	1910-25	C		B
68		254 Foster St.	1906-35	C	Col. Rev./RR	B
69		255 Foster St.	1887-96	C	Col Rev/ Shingle	B
70	14	261 Foster St.	1889	C	Stick/Q.A.	B
71		carriage house	1889	C	Stick	B
N		270 Foster St.	1960-80	NC	Contemp.	B
72		271 Foster St.	1887-96	C	Col Rev.	B
73		276-278 Foster St.	1887-96	C	Col Rev.	B
74		garage	1920-35	C		B
75		275-77 Foster St.	1887-96	C	Col Rev.	B

76		279- 281 Foster St.	1887-90	C	Stick	B
O		garage	1910-30	NC		B
77		282 Foster St.	1900-15	C	Geo. Rev.	B
78		garage	1910-25	C		B
79		285 Foster St.	1887-96	C	Queen Anne	B
80		291 Foster St.	1897-1906	C	Queen Anne	B
81		295-297 Foster St.	1887-1896	C	Queen Anne	B
82		garage	1910-25	C		B
83		301 Foster St.	1887-96	C	Queen Anne	B
84		carriage/ Shed	1924-36	C		B
85	37	15 Georgia Ave.	1898-99	C	Col Rev.	B
86		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
87	38	18 Georgia Ave.	1909	C	Col Rev.	B
88		carriage house	1909	C		B
89		25 Georgia Ave.	1907-24	C	Geo. Rev.	B
90		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
91	39	24 Georgia Ave.	1919	C	Neo-Col.	B
92		garage	ca. 1919-35	C		B
93		31 Georgia Ave.	1893-96	C	Queen Anne	B
P		garage	ca. 1940	NC		B
94	40	37 Georgia Ave.	1915	C	Bungalow	B
95		40 Georgia Ave.	1925-36	C	Neo-Col.	B
96		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
97	41	45 Georgia Ave.	1909	C	Rational Rev.	B
98		garage	1924-36	C		B
Q		53 Georgia Ave.	1950-75	NC	Ranch	B
99		54 Georgia Ave.	1907-24	C	Neo-Col.	B
R		garage	ca. 1940	NC		B
100		63 Georgia Ave.	1907-24	C	Neo-Col.	B
101		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
102		64 Georgia Ave.	1907-24	C	Neo-Col.	B
103		garage	1918-35	C		B
104		89 Georgia Ave.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
105		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B

S		86 Georgia Ave.	1937-60	NC	Col Rev.	B
106		97 Georgia Ave.	1907-24	C	Geo. Rev.	B
107		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
108		105 Georgia Ave.	1907-24	C	Neo-Col.	B
109		garage	1924-36	C		B
V1		Lot				
110		8-10 Gertrude Ave.	1925-36	C	Col. Rev.	B
T		garage	1923	NC		B
U		11 Gertrude Ave.	ca. 1970	NC	Neo Col.	B
111		14-16 Gertrude Ave.	1923	C	Queen Anne	B
W		garage	ca. 1923	NC		B
112		18-22 Gertrude Ave.	1923	C	Queen Anne	B
X		garage	ca. 1923	NC		B
113	42	23 Gertrude Ave.	c. 1923	C	Rational Rev.	B
Y		garage	1923	NC		B
Z		26 Gertrude Ave.	1923	NC	astylistic	B
AA		garage	1923	NC		B
114	43	27 Gertrude Ave.	1923	C	Rational Rev.	B
115		garage	ca. 1923	C		B
116		32 Gertrude Ave.	1923-24	C	Bungalow	B
BB		garage	ca. 1923	NC		B
117		33 Gertrude Ave.	c. 1923	C	Georg. Rev.	B
CC		garage	1924	NC		B
118	44	36 Gertrude Ave.	1923	C	Rational Rev.	B
119		garage	1924	C		B
120	45	37 Gertrude Ave.	1923	C	Bungalow	B
121		40-42 Gertrude Ave.	1923	C	Queen Anne	B
DD		garage	1923	NC		B
122		43 Gertrude Ave.	1923	C	Queen Anne	B
123		46-48 Gertrude Ave.	1923	C	Queen Anne	B
124		47 Gertrude Ave.	1923	C	Bungalow	B

EE 125		284 Gibson St. garage	1887-96 1920-35	NC C	Col. Rev.	B B
FF 126		277-279 Gibson garage	St. 1893-96 1920-35	NC C	Queen Anne	B B
127 GG		275 Gibson St. garage	1893-96 ca.1950	C NC	Col Rev.	B B
128		278-280 Gibson St.	1897-1906	C	Queen Anne	B
129	23	271 Gibson St.	1897	C	Queen Anne	B
130		274-276 Gibson St.	1887-96	C	Queen Anne	B
131 132		270 Gibson St. garage	1887-96 1915-1925	C C	Col Rev.	B B
133	22	263-265 Gibson St.	1901	C	Rational Rev.	B
134 135		264-266 Gibson garage	St. 1907-24 1920-35	C C	Col Rev.	B B
136		261 Gibson St.	1897-1906	C	Col Rev.	B
137	21	256-258 Gibson St.	1897	C	Col Rev.	B
138 139		251-253 Gibson garage	St. 1887-96 1918-35	C C	Col Rev.	B B
140 141	19	244 Gibson St. garage	1896 1918-35	C C	Queen Anne	B B
142 143	20	245 Gibson St. garage	ca.1896 1918-35	C C	Tudor/Egypt- Revival	B B
144 145		240 Gibson St. garage	1897-1906 1918-35	C C	Queen Anne	B B
146 147		239 Gibson St. garage	1907-24 1918-35	C C	Col Rev.	B B
148		233-235 Gibson St.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
149	18	234 Gibson St.	1893	C	Queen Anne	B
150		226 Gibson St.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
151 152		225 Gibson St. garage	1897-1906 1920-24	C C	Col Rev.	B B

153	17	222 Gibson St.	1900	C	Queen Anne	B
HH		garage	1920-35	NC		B
154		217-219 Gibson St.	1897-1906	C	Col Rev.	B
155		218 Gibson St.	1897-1906	C	Col Rev.	B
156		211-213 Gibson St.	1887-96	C	Col Rev.	B
157		214 Gibson St.	1897-1906	C	Col Rev.	B
158		202 Gibson St.	1925-36	C	Geo. Rev.	B
159		garage	1925-36	C		B
160	16	203 Gibson St.	1890	C	Stick	B
II		14-16 Holden St.	1907-24	NC	altered	B
161		garage	ca. 1920	C	Queen Anne	B
162		17-19 Holden St.	1907-24	C	Queen Anne	B
JJ		garage	ca. 1940	NC	Neo Col.	B
163		20-22 Holden St.	1907-24	C	Col. Rev.	B
164		garage	ca. 1930	C	Queen Anne	B
165		24-26 Holden St.	1907-24	C	Col. Rev.	B
166		garage	ca. 1930	C	Col. Rev.	B
167	30	23-25 Holden St.	ca. 1906-24	C	Col. Rev.	B
168		29 Holden St.	1907-24	C	Col. Rev.	B
169		garage	ca. 1920	C	Col. Rev.	B
170		32-34 Holden St.	1925-36	C	Col. Rev.	B
171		garage	1925-36	C	Neo Col.	B
172	57	322 Pine St.	1922	C	Rational Rev.	B
173		garage	ca. 1922-35	C		B
174		331 Pine St.	1893-96	C	Queen Anne	B
175		garage	1914	C		B
176	58 Pine St. School	341 Pine St.	1897	C	Col Rev.	B
177		350 Pine St.	1930-36	C	Neo-Col.	B
178		garage	1927	C		B
KK		358 Pine St.	ca.1975-	NC	Neo-Col.	B
LL		368 Pine St.	ca. 1980s	NC	Contemp.	B
179		365 Pine St.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B

180	59	371 Pine St.	1896	C	Queen Anne	B
181		374 Pine St.	1915	C	Col Rev.	B
182		garage	1917	C		B
183	60	375 Pine St. & attached barn	ca. 1800-30	C	Federal	B
184		382 Pine St.	1925-36	C	Neo-Col.	B
185		garage	1940	NC		B
186	61	396 Pine St.	ca. 1892-93	C	Queen Anne	B
187		garage	ca. 1892-93	C		B
V2		Lot				
188	62	408 Pine St.	1892	C	Col. Rev.	B
189		carriage house	ca. 1892	C		B
MM		412 Pine St.	1963	NC	Ranch	B
190		422 Pine St.	1925-36	C	Col Rev.	B
191		garage	ca. 1925-36	C		B
192		430 Pine St.	1925-36	C	Craftsman	B
193		garage	ca. 1925-36	C		B
NN		441 Pine St.	ca. 1860-79	NC	Neo-Col.	B
OO		451 Pine St.	1983	NC	Neo-Col.	B
PP		454 Pine St.	ca. 1970-80	NC	Neo-Col.	B
194		465 Pine St.	1907-24	C	Neo-Fed.	B
195	63	469 Pine St.	ca. 1860-75	C	Italianate	B
196		garage	1917	C		B
V3		Lot				
197		476 Pine St.	1922	C	Neo-Col.	B
198		garage	1922	C		B
MMM		479 Pine St.	c.1945-55	NC	Neo-Col.	B
NNN		garage	c.1945-55	NC		B
201		484-86 Pine St.	1925-36	C	Neo-Col.	B
202		488 Pine St.	1925-36	C	Neo-Col.	B
QQ		492 Pine St.	1925-36	NC	Neo-Col.	B
RR		garage	1925-36	NC		B

203		495 Pine St.	1907-24	C	Neo-Col.	B
204		garage	1916	C		B
V4		Lot				
205		500 Pine St.	1925-36	C	Neo-Col.	B
206		garage	1926	C		B
207		522 Pine St.	1925-36	C	Neo-Col.	B
208		garage	1925-36	C		B
209		527 Pine St.	1925-36	C	Neo-Col.	B
SS		532-34 Pine St.	1964	NC	Ranch	B
TT		549 Pine St.	ca. 1970-80	NC	Ranch	B
210		566 Pine St	ca 1930-36	C	Neo-Col.	B
211		garage	ca. 1930-36	C		B
UU		559 Pine St.	ca. 1970-80	NC	Ranch	B
212	64	568 Pine St.	ca. 1897	C	Col Rev.	B
213		garage	1919	C		B
V5		Lot				
214		575 Pine St.	1897-1906	C	Queen Anne	B
WW		581 Pine St.	1950-80	NC	Ranch	B
215		590 Pine St.	c. 1900	C	Neo-Col.	B
216		garage	1924	C		B
217		596 Pine St.	c. 1900	C	Neo-Col.	B
218		597 Pine St.	ca. 1860s	C	Italianate	B
XX		garage	1939, 1977	NC		B
219		597 Rear Pine St.	ca. 1860s	C	Italianate	B
220		600 Pine St.	c. 1900	C	Neo-Col.	B
221		204 Princeton Blvd.	ca. 1915	C	Georg. Rev.	B
222		208 Princeton Blvd.	ca. 1910-15	C	Georg. Rev.	B
223		212 Princeton Blvd.	ca. 1910-15	C	Georg. Rev.	B
224		garage	ca. 1930-37	C		B
	52	215 Princeton Blvd.	1895	C	Col. Rev.	B
225	53	216 Princeton Blvd.	ca. 1915	C	Col. Rev.	B
226		garage	ca. 1915	C		B

227		226 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1920	C	Bungalow	B
228		230 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1920	C	Bungalow	B
229	54	236 Princeton Blvd. 1918	C	Bungalow	B
230		240 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1920	C	Bungalow	B
231		garage ca. 1920	C		B
232		250-252 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1915	C	Queen Anne	B
233		garage ca. 1915-20	C		B
234		256-58 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1915	C	Queen Anne	B
235		garage ca. 1915-20	C		B
236		264-66 Princeton Blvd ca 1915-20	C	Queen Anne	B
237	55	268-70 Princeton Blvd. 1917	C	Col. Rev.	B
238		garage 1915-20	C		B
239		280 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1900	C	Col. Rev.	B
240		garage ca. 1920	C		B
YY		286 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1960	NC	Neo Col.	B
241		292-94 Princeton Blvd c.1900-10	C	Col. Rev.	B
ZZ		garage ca. 1920	NC		B
242		310-12 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1900	C	Queen Anne	B
243		316-18 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1900	C	Queen Anne	B
244		garage ca. 1920	C		B
245		330-32 Princeton Blvd ca1900-20	C	Georg. Rev.	B
246		garage ca. 1920	C		B
247		342 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1920	C	Bungalow	B
248		346 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1925	C	Bungalow	B
249		350 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1920	C	Bungalow	B
250		354 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1925	C	Bungalow	B
V6		Lot			
251	56	366 Princeton Blvd. 1915	C	Bungalow	B
252		garage	C		B
253		374 Princeton Blvd. ca. 1920	C	Georg. Rev.	B
254		garage ca. 1920	C		B

255		378 Princeton Blvd.	ca. 1915-20	C			
256		garage	ca. 1920	C		Bungalow	B
257		392 Princeton Blvd.	ca. 1925	C		Neo Col.	B
258		garage	ca. 1925	C			B
259		14-16 Rutland St.	1911-24	C		Col. Rev.	B
260		garage	ca. 1920	C			B
261	36	17-19 Rutland St.	1911	C		Col. Rev.	B
262	35	22-24 Rutland St.	1911	C		Col. Rev.	B
263		garage	ca. 1920	C			B
264		25-27 Rutland St.	1911-24	C		Col. Rev.	B
265		garage	ca. 1915	C			B
266		26-28 Rutland St.	1911-24	C		Col. Rev.	B
267		32-34 Rutland St.	1911-24	C		Col. Rev.	B
268		garage	c. 1920	C		Col. Rev.	B
269		35 Rutland St.	1911-24	C		Col. Rev.	B
270		38-40 Rutland St.	ca. 1920	C		Col. Rev.	B
271		garage	1920-35	C			B
272		49 Rutland St.	1911-24	C		Neo Col.	B
AAA		garage	ca. 1940	NC			B
273		7 Sanders Ave.	1925-36	C		Geo. Rev.	B
274		garage	ca. 1925-35	C			B
275	31	11 Sanders Ave.	1925	C		Bungalow	B
276		garage	1925	C			B
277		17 Sanders Ave.	ca. 1925	C		Bungalow	B
278		garage	1925	C			B
279	32	24 Sanders Ave.	ca. 1910	C		Col. Rev.	B
280		30 Sanders Ave.	1907-24	C		Col Rev.	B
281		31 Sanders Ave.	1907-24	C		Neo-Col.	B
282		garage		C			B
283	33	41 Sanders Ave.	ca. 1924	C		Neo-Col.	B
284		garage	ca. 1924	C			B
285		34 Sanders Ave.	1907-24	C		Neo-Col.	B
286		garage	ca. 1915-35	C			B

287		50 Sanders Ave.	1907-24	C	Neo-Col.	B
288		garage	ca. 1925-35	C		B
289		53-55 Sanders Ave.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
290		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
291	34	85 Sanders Ave.	ca. 1927	C	Neo. Tudor	B
292		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
293		87 Sanders Ave.		C	Col Rev.	B
294		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
295		94 Sanders Ave.	1915-24	C	Col Rev.	B
296		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
297		95 Sanders Ave.	1900-06	C	Queen Anne	B
298		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
299		100 Sanders Ave.	1900-06	C	Queen Anne	B
300		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
301		106 Sanders Ave.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
302		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
303		165 Sayles St.	1925-36	NC	Contemp.	B
304	15	159-161-163 Sayles St.	1873-74	C	Italianate	B
305		158 Sayles St.	1893-96	C	Col Rev.	B
BBB		garage	1937-65	NC		B
306		150 Sayles St.	ca. 1870-96	C	Col Rev.	B
307		garage	1918-35	C		B
308		153-155 Sayles St.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
309		garage	1918-35	C		B
310		11 Tyler Park St.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
311		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
312	46	16 Tyler Park St.	1900	C	Col Rev.	B
313		21 Tyler Park St.	1907-24	C	Col Rev.	B
CCC		29-35 Tyler Park St.	ca. 1940	NC	Ranch	B
DDD		garage	ca. 1940	NC		B
314		30 Tyler Park St.	1907-24	C	Neo. Col.	B
315		garage	ca. 1915-35	C		B
V7		Lot				B

316	47							
317		48 Tyler Park St.	1914	C				
318	48	garage	1914	C	Col Rev.			B
319		64 Tyler Park St.	1894	C				B
320		garage	ca. 1915-35	C	Col Rev.			B
321		76 Tyler Park St.	1897-1906	C				B
322	49	garage	ca. 1915-35	C	Col Rev.			B
323		77 Tyler Park St.	1893	C				B
EEE		carriage house	1893	C	Queen Anne			B
					Queen Anne			B
324		86-88 Tyler Park St.	1950-65	NC	Ranch			B
325		95 Tyler Park St.	1893-96	C				B
V12		garage	ca. 1915-35	C	Col Rev.			B
326	50	Lot						B
327		98 Tyler Park St.	1893-96	C				B
328	51	garage	ca. 1915-35	C	Col Rev.			B
329		103 Tyler Park St.	1893-94	C				B
330		carriage house	ca. 1893-94	C	Col Rev.			B
					Col Rev.			B
331	10	109 Tyler Park St.	1897-1906	C				B
332		811 Westford St.	1898	C				B
V8		carriage house	1898	C	Tudor Rev./			B
					Col. Rev.			B
333		Lot						S
334		781-779 Westford St.	1893-96	C				B
V9		777 Westford St.	c. 1907-15	C	Queen Anne			B
					Queen Anne			B
335		Lot						
336	9	772 Westford St.	1907-24	C				B
337		769-71 Westford St.	1908	C	Col Rev.			B
338		garage	1924-36	C	Queen Anne			B
FFF		759 Westford St.	1925-36	C				B
339		756 Westford St.	1907-14	NC	Col Rev.			B
340		garage	1920-35	C	Craftsman			B
341		755-57 Westford St.	1925-36	C				B
S1	8	garage	1925-36	C	Col Rev.			B
01		Tyler Park						B
GGG		Westford St./Tyler Park	1893	C				S
		Drinking Fountain	ca. 1915	C				O
		745-47 Westford St.	ca. 1950s	NC	Contemp.			B

342		741-43 Westford St. ca 1907-20	C	Col Rev.	B
343		733-35 Westford St. ca. 1907-20	C	Col Rev.	B
344		garage 1928	C		B
345		727 Westford St. ca.1907-20	C	Col Rev.	B
346		715 Westford St. ca.1907-20	C	Col Rev.	B
347		garage 1918-24	C		B
348		709-11 Westford St. ca.1907-20	C	Col Rev.	B
349	7	705-07 Westford St. 1911	C	Col Rev.	B
350		garage 1920-24	C		B
351		695-97 Westford St. 1907-24	C	QA/Col. Rev.	B
352	6	685 Westford St. 1922	C	Craftsman	B
353		garage 1922	C		B
HHH		684 Westford St. ca. 1960s	NC	Contemp.	B
354		carriage house ca. 1897-1905	C	Queen Anne	B
V10		Lot			S
355		677-79 Westford St. c. 1890	C	Col Rev.	B
III		garage 1922	NC		B
356		669 Westford St. ca. 1900	C	Col Rev.	B
357		garage ca. 1915-35	C		B
358	5	653-55 Westford St. 1896	C	Col. Rev.	B
359	4	649-51 Westford St. 1893	C	Queen Anne	B
360		648 Westford St. ca. 1900	C	Queen Anne	B
361		640-42 Westford St. ca. 1910	C	Georg. Rev.	B
362		garage 1922	C		B
363	3	643 Westford St. 1893	C	Queen Anne	B
JJJ		garage 1914	NC		B
364	2	635 Westford St. 1893	C	Queen Anne	B
365		garage/carriage house 1900	C		B
V11		Lot			
366		636 Westford St. ca. 1897-1905	C	Col. Rev.	B
367		garage 1922	C		B

368	1	632 Westford St. ca. 1906-07	C	Col. Rev.	B
369		out building ca. 1893-1907	C		B
370		628 Westford St. ca. 1888-95	C	Queen Anne	B
371		garage 1925	C		B
KKK		627-29 Westford St. ca. 1970s	NC	Contemp.	B
372		617 Westford St. ca. 1890s	C	Queen Anne	B
373		garage 1921	C		B
374		614 Westford St. ca. 1890s	C	QA/Col. Rev.	B
LLL		garage ca. 1960s	NC		B

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89001056

Date Listed: 08/17/89

Tyler Park Historic District  
Property Name

Middlesex  
County

MA  
State

N/A  
Multiple Name

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

  
Signature of the Keeper

8/17/89  
Date of Action

### Amended Items in Nomination:

#### Section 3: Classification--Category of Property

The property is classified appropriately as a district, not as buildings as was inadvertently indicated.

This information was confirmed with Ann Tait, Acting National Register Director, MASHPO, by telephone.

### DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Tyler Park Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 7/06/89      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/19/89  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/04/89      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/20/89  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001056

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    8/17/89 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Locally significant streetcar residential area of Lowell associated with middle class housing needs of community planning and containing relatively intact collection of Victorian and vernacular residences of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept AtC  
REVIEWER Savage  
DISCIPLINE Architectural History  
DATE 8/17/89

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

---

CLASSIFICATION

count       resource type

---

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

---

FUNCTION

historic       current

---

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification  
 materials  
 descriptive text

---

SIGNIFICANCE

Period              Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates                      Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph  
 completeness  
 clarity  
 applicable criteria  
 justification of areas checked  
 relating significance to the resource  
 context  
 relationship of integrity to significance  
 justification of exception  
 other

---

BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage               verbal boundary description  
 UTM's               boundary justification

---

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps       USGS maps       photographs       presentation

---

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



TYLER PARK, WESTFORD AND TYLER PARK STREETS

PHOTO # 1. M. 1 of 10

Tyler Park Historic District  
Lowell, MA



375 PINE STREET

PHOTO #2. 2 of 10

Tyler Park Historic District  
Lowell, MA



163 DARTMOUTH STREET

PHOTO # 3

3 of 10

Tyler Park Historic District  
Lowell, MA



245 GIBSON STREET

PHOTO #4 4 OF 10

Tyler Park Historic District  
Lowell, MA



16 TYLER PARK STREET

PHOTO #5 5 of 10

Tyler Park Historic District

Lowell, MA



15 GEORGIA Avenue

PHOTO #6 6 of 10

Tyler Park Historic District  
Lowell, MA



256-258 GIBSON STREET

PHOTO # 7 **7 of 10**

Tyler Park Historic District  
Lowell, MA



23-25 HOLDEN STREET

PHOTO # 8 8 of 10

Tyler Park Historic District

Lowell, MA



PINE STREET SCHOOL

341 PINE STREET

PHOTO # 9

9 of 10

Tyler Park Historic District



685 WESTFORD STREET

PHOTO # 10

Tyler Park - Historic District

Lowell, MA

10 of 10



--Scale: 150 Feet = 1 Inch--  
0 75 150 300 450 600



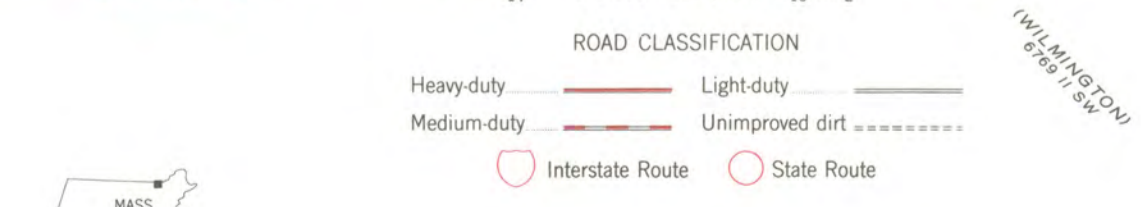
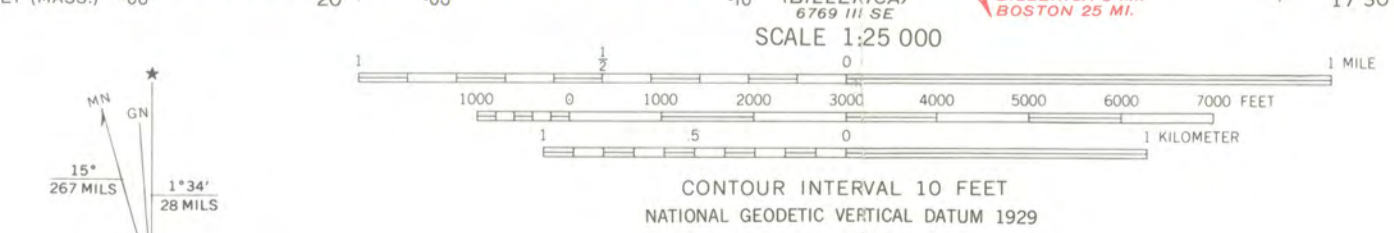
Property Atlas City of Lowell  
Franklin Survey Company  
Philadelphia 1936



Tyler Rulk Hgt. Dist. UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing
A. 19	308190	4722680
B. 19	308210	4722640
C. 19	308230	4722600
D. 19	308250	4722560
E. 19	308270	4722520
F. 19	308290	4722480
G. 19	308310	4722440
H. 19	308330	4722400
I. 19	308350	4722360
J. 19	308370	4722320
K. 19	308390	4722280
L. 19	308410	4722240
M. 19	308430	4722200
N. 19	308450	4722160
O. 19	308470	4722120
P. 19	308490	4722080
Q. 19	308510	4722040
R. 19	308530	4722000
S. 19	308550	4721960
T. 19	308570	4721920

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey  
Topography by planetable surveys 1939 and 1944. Revised 1966  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,  
mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid  
zone 19  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map  
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of  
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other  
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

LOWELL, MASS.—N. H.  
N4237.5—W7115.7.5  
1966  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
AMS 6769 III NE—SERIES V814



June 27, 1989

JUL 06 1989

Carol Shull  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, DC 20013-7127

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination form:

Lowell (Middlesex County), Tyler Park Historic District

It has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Tait  
Acting National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure: