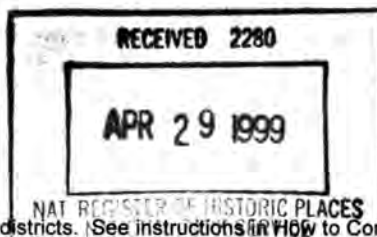


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



635

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

Portions of Belrose, Fort Hill, High, Hoyt, Huntington, Park Avenue West, Porter, Porter Terrace, Rogers, Sherman; and all of Hanks, Park Avenue, Waverly Sts.

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city or town Lowell \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01852

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough  
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

4/20/99  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

5/27/99

Rogers Fort Hill Park HD  
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
176	17	building
1		sites
1		structures
3	1	objects
181	18	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- EDUCATION: school
- LANDSCAPE: park
- RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: institutional housing
- LANDSCAPE: park
- RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Shingle Style
- LATE 19<sup>th</sup>/EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY: Colonial Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation granite
- walls shingle, clapboard, brick
- roof slate, asphalt
- other

**Narrative Description**

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

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Lowell (Middlesex County)  
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## 7. DESCRIPTION

The Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District is a residential district centered around a 34-acre parkland in an outlying easterly section of Lowell. It encompasses the area from High Street eastward to Huntington and Hanks Streets, and from the southern boundary of Rogers Fort Hill Park north to Porter Street. It comprises most of the area historically known in the nineteenth century as the Zadock Rogers Farm, and is approximately 64 acres in size. The district has three distinct character-defining features: 1) the large expanse of open, gentle rolling landscape in the lower park; 2) the steep wooded hillside and plateau of Fort Hill; and 3) the many streetscapes of residential properties, mostly single-family, which range from moderately-sized to several of substantial scale. The properties date primarily from the 1880s to the 1920s, the period during which most of the parcels were sold off and developed. The district contains a total of 199 resources, of which 181 are contributing and 18 are noncontributing. There are 176 contributing buildings, 1 contributing site, 3 contributing objects, and 1 contributing structure. There are 17 noncontributing buildings and 1 noncontributing object. Of the 176 contributing buildings, 133 are residences and 43 are related carriage houses and garages. Of the 17 noncontributing buildings, 2 are altered properties, and the other 15 are small Cape and Colonial-style homes built after the period of significance or minor modern sheds and garages. The properties are mostly in good to excellent condition, although there is one vacant, boarded home, and several others are in need of cosmetic repairs. Several have been modernized in ways which partially compromise their historic designs.

The district's topography is generally level, except for the steep rise of Fort Hill at its southerly end. It is part of a larger section of the city which rises upwards from the Concord River at its western edge to the peak of Belvidere Hill several blocks to the east. This slope is most noticeable on Rogers Street, which rises gently to the east as it passes the Moody School and Rogers Hall. Most of the individual streetscapes are generally level, except along Huntington and Hanks Streets, where the homes on the east side of the street are set up from the sidewalk on a slight knoll. The streets are laid out in a rectilinear grid, except along the park's borders, where Park Avenue East and Park Avenue West follow the curve of the park's edges. Rogers and High Streets are long, wide, busy streets. The other streets are narrower and quieter in feeling. Most of the houses are situated in straight rows, quite close to the street and to one another, with tiny yards in the front and rear. Lots are larger in the area east of the park, where the houses are more spread apart, with larger yards and more mature trees and landscape.

**Rogers Fort Hill Park** is the focal point of the district which gradually evolved around it (**MAP #95; Photographs #9, 11, 12; Attachments 1, 3-8**). The lower (northerly) portion of Rogers Fort Hill Park was constructed between 1904 and 1911 according to designs by the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts. It slopes slightly upward at its eastern side. The central entrance drive, Park Avenue, remains in its original location off Rogers Street, although the flanking eight-foot wide footpaths are no longer apparent. An enormous elm tree which stood east of the drive throughout the nineteenth century has been replaced by rows of mature deciduous trees on either side of the drive. East and west of the entrance roadway, open lawns now replace the many formal gardens of the early-twentieth century Olmsted design. To the east close to Rogers Street is a hillock planted with small flowering trees. South of this, an iron fence encircles a rockpile where once a formal fountain and lily pond stood. The concrete edging of the original quatrefoil-shaped pond remains. West of the drive, the park is an open sloping lawn with several narrow paved footpaths, a few wooden benches, and a row of large trees towards the High Street edge. Copies of historic Olmsted landscape drawings (Attachments 5-8) show the original planting plans for this portion of the park.

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Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
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At the east end of Park Avenue, two massive granite columns 13.5 feet high and 7.5 feet wide mark the 1886 entrance to the original park, which was designed by Ernest W. Bowditch of Boston. They are of rough-hewn granite ashlar masonry with conical caps. Each bears a carved plaque with the inscription "Rogers Fort Hill Park." Inside one is a time capsule placed there by the Rogers sisters at the time of construction.

The upper (southerly) portion of Rogers Fort Hill Park, previously known as Fort Hill, rises steeply on all sides to form an elevated knoll 175 feet above the city and surrounding area. Its original design is shown in Attachment 3. At its peak elevation of 267 feet, it offers majestic views in all directions. At the base, paved roadways designed and built as part of Bowditch's plan and known as Park Avenue East and Park Avenue West run from the driveway to the adjoining streets. At the base of the hill on the east side stands a small open-air structure on a square cobblestone base. Built in 1886 as a waterhouse shelter, the original hipped superstructure with exposed rafters rested on four squat square posts. The superstructure has been replaced by narrow wooden supports and a lighter hipped roof.

Following the same route as in Bowditch's design, a narrow paved roadway winds up the hill's western side, curving around to a circular loop at the plateau which has been kept cleared since the park was built. A secondary original drive built into the curve of the eastern slope is still in place but is blocked off with a barrier at its lower end. A large outcropping of rock sits atop the hill. At the peak were markers describing distant views, but these no longer survive. A flagpole and an historic cannon added during the twentieth century have also been subsequently removed. (Vandalism was a recurring problem for many years.) A number of intersecting footpaths lead out from the plateau and down the hill. At the time of its construction, the rocky open slope previously used for grazing was cleared of most of its boulders. The hillsides were then planted with many small trees and flowering shrubs planted in groves along the curved pathways. (See Attachments 1 and 3.) Now, trees and landscape have matured and the hillsides are thickly wooded and overgrown, although evidence of the original footpaths remains in many locations.

The architectural properties within the district range in size from narrow, modest single and two-family homes on tiny lots along Fort Hill Avenue, Porter, and Astor Streets to several very substantial, gracious properties on Huntington and Hanks Streets and Belrose and Hoyt Avenues. The two very prominent properties at the district's center, the Moody School and Rogers Hall, form a focal point along the park's edge. Their high visibility and strong massing anchor the center of the district. The result is a district with a strong central focus and an outlying area of neatly-gridded streetscapes of primarily Queen Anne and Colonial Revival-style homes. The district contains an interesting mix of houses as evidence of the intense speculative development pattern which marked its growth as one of Lowell's fashionable new residential areas during the 1890s and early twentieth century.

The district's boundaries are primarily defined by the rear property lines of its individual buildings, creating within it an array of self-contained streetscapes. Within each streetscape, both sides of the street contribute to the quiet, peaceful ambiance and sense of remoteness from the city's downtown and industrial areas. The consistent grid pattern was a standard development technique, seen also in the Highlands and Centralville areas of Lowell which were laid out earlier in the nineteenth century. The rapid population expansion and market demand for individually-owned homes resulted in many homes being built speculatively within a short period. Thus, there is much uniformity in stylistic details on many streets.

(continued)

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At the district's center is its largest and oldest property, the Greek Revival-style Zadock Rogers Estate. Elsewhere in the district, the two most commonly featured architectural styles are the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. Many of the Queen Anne homes on Fort Hill Avenue and Huntington Street were built in the 1880s and 1890s. Several others from this period are Shingle or Stick Style, while most of the transitional and Colonial Revival homes are from the early years of the twentieth century. There are also a number of more modest Colonial Revival homes dating from the 1920s to 1940s which were built on some of the remaining open parcels.

Among the district's properties are the following, listed here in chronological order. Numbers in parentheses refer to the attached Sketch Map, followed by MHC Inventory Numbers when these exist; then Photograph Number. Properties are named for their original owner whenever historic documentation was available to provide such information.

The earliest surviving property within the district is the **Zadock Rogers House** (now Rogers Hall) at 196 Rogers Street (**MAP #110; MHC #R-409 ; Photograph 1; Attachment 2**). It was built in 1837-1838 as a large Greek Revival clapboard structure at the center of a 247-acre farmstead. It was enlarged extensively after 1892, first with a two-story east wing, then with a larger two-story west wing later extended northward. These additions carefully match the scale and detailing of the original. The design of the original building's facade remains intact within the larger building. It is a five-bay, two-story design with a full-height portico created by six massive Ionic columns. The center entrance features an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. Two tall end chimneys and two large pedimented dormers rise from the pitched roof. Across the entire expanse of the property's streetfront runs a low coursed granite wall topped by a white picket fence added c.1900. Square granite bollards denote the entry drives.

Among the first homes in the district once the Rogers Farm had been subdivided is the **Mary C. Benner House** at 394 High Street (**MAP #48; Photograph #2**). Built in 1887, this two and one-half story Queen Anne design features an irregular T-shaped plan with a projecting one-story entry porch to one side, turned columns with decorative brackets at the porch and second-story angled corner bays, and sunburst motifs in a facade panel and in the peaks of the pediment and bargeboards. The overall effect is fanciful, and the original fabric and detailing remain intact and in good condition.

Among the district's early buildings were several large homes in the Shingle Style. A fine example is the **Charles Coburn House** at 109 Sherman Street (**MAP #125; Photograph #6**). The facade is four bays wide, capped by a broad gable. String courses define each floor level and wood panels further define the large third-story window. The roof has a projecting cornice with large rafter-like brackets.

The **Elizabeth Rogers House** of 1892 was built as a residence for Miss Rogers when she turned the Rogers Estate into Rogers Hall School. Designed by Lowell architect Frederick Stickney, the home is a large two and one-half-story design of Queen Anne/Colonial Revival derivation, faced in clapboards and situated prominently at the corner of Rogers and Hanks Streets (**MAP #112**). It is rectangular in plan with a deep modillioned cornice. There are large gables at the front and sides, and smaller hipped dormers above the entrance bay. Wrapping around above the first story is a wide Classical cornice band which follows the shape of projecting rectangular bays on the two sides and adds three-dimensionality to the design.

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The **Charles Lilley House** at 86 Sherman Street (MAP #123; Photograph #3) of c.1890 is a variation on the Queen Anne. Faced in clapboards with one section of patterned shingles, its T-shaped plan features a tall off-centered gable. There are two recessed corner porches supported by square posts with jig-sawed bracket heads, steep overhanging roofs, and angled corner bays with decorative corner bracing.

Located at 111 Fort Hill Avenue is the **Abbott Lawrence House** (MAP #8; MHC #R-395). Built c. 1895, it is typical of the large scale homes built by members of the city's new middle class. Situated prominently on a corner lot, in design it is a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival building. It is faced in shingles with entrance porches facing both Fort Hill Avenue and Porter Street. Its Queen Anne characteristics include the large two-story corner turret and the variety of intersecting gable and gambrel rooflines. More Colonial Revival are its Palladian third-story window, oval second-story windows, and pedimented portico on the north facade, and the gabled peak and columned porch of the east facade.

The **Alexis Sargeant House** at 29 Hanks Street (MAP #26; MHC #R-397) is the district's only interpretation of a Medieval Revival design. Built c.1898, this large rectangular mass has a steeply pitched roof with exposed rafters. Above the central bay of the wide three-bay facade is a large gabled dormer with carved bargeboards. Several windows feature diamond-patterned sash in their transoms and sidelights, reminiscent of medieval diamond-paned windows. To the building's south is a large carriage house with a hipped ventilator, now used as a garage.

The **Nelson Keables House** at 14 Hoyt Avenue (MAP #72; Photograph #8) is characteristic of many homes from the turn-of-the-century in its large rectangular mass set close to the street with a gable-end facade. Here, the large gable features deep overhangs and rolled-back shingles framing a center tri-part window. Wide entablatures cap both the first and second stories. The highlight of the design is the L-shaped front porch which is supported by a balustrade of turned posts atop which are clusters of Classical columnettes.

The **Charles Shepard House**, 100 Hanks Street (MAP #36; MHC #R-398; Photograph #7) is the district's finest example of the Georgian Revival style. Built in 1910 at the southeast corner of Rogers and Hanks Streets, it overlooks Rogers Fort Hill Park and is highly visible from all directions. Set back on a level lot recently planted in a formal garden design, the two story clapboard structure has a high hipped roof. The wide, three-bay facade features Classical full-height pilasters between bays and a gabled center bay framing a large second-story Palladian window. A wide pedimented entrance portico echoes the form of the gable above it, while framing the entrance adorned by an elliptical fanlight and sidelights.

The **Robert Marden House** at 40 Huntington Street (MAP #84; Photograph #10) was completed in 1926 and is another grand Colonial Revival design. Set on the knoll on the east side of Huntington Street, the large rectangular mass has a projecting center pavilion of two-bay width. The broad hipped roof rests atop a deep modillioned cornice. Spanning the facade and projecting out from the pavilion is a one-story open porch supported by Doric columns and capped by a wide entablature.

The district to a large degree retains its historic feeling and visual character. Rogers Fort Hill Park occupies the full site historically dedicated as parkland, still retaining the distinct topography of its two separate areas, the broad, open expanses of the lower park, and the steep hillside and winding roadway of the upper park. The park's original vehicular route pattern is largely intact as are the impressive stone columns at the entrance to the upper park. Although the formal planting designs of the lower park are

(continued)

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**Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District**  
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gone and the upper park plantings have matured and changed, the historic intent to create a public park as a peaceful haven for residents in a neighborhood of fine homes remains strong. Community efforts are underway to document and eventually possibly restore some of the original planting plans and formal landscape design features.

Only four buildings have been lost and none are known to have been moved. These four were large homes dating from the 1890s. Three were along the south side of Astor Street on land acquired by the YWCA for its residential apartments (**MAP #B**). The other, at 60 Porter Terrace (**MAP #106**) is now a vacant lot. The majority of buildings in the district have been maintained and are in good to excellent condition. Alterations have been quite extensive on a few properties but are primarily limited to vinyl or aluminum siding and replacement of original front porch columns with inappropriate designs. These treatments tend to be clustered on parts of High Street, Astor, Sherman, and Rogers Streets. Many small garages have been discreetly added at the rear of properties. Two properties on High Street have been converted into funeral homes, and one large home, also on High Street, is vacant and boarded but scheduled for rehabilitation as a shelter. Two homes are now used for non-profit office/community buildings, and one residence has been enlarged/rebuilt as multi-unit apartments. The Zadock Rogers House is now a rest home. The majority of homes remain in use as single or two-family residences, as they were designed.

The Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District contains very few intrusions. With the exception of two altered homes, (**MAP #D** and **K**) all of the intrusions are buildings constructed in the twentieth century after the end of the district's period of significance. They are small Cape and Colonial style homes situated on parcels either sold off from larger homes or on parcels which were never sold during the original speculative development. In most cases the scale is smaller and the designs are unobtrusive. Several (**MAP #F, G, H, and I**) are at the district's outer edge along High Street (**Photographs #13-17**).

**Archaeological Description**

At least one prehistoric site is present within the proposed district and a high potential exists that additional sites will be found. A total of five prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile) of the Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District. Those sites include 19-MD-50, an unnamed prehistoric site reported in the downtown Lowell area on the east side of the Concord River in the vicinity of Sherman Street. That site is recorded as a Woodland Period site containing an unnamed burial and is reported as presumably destroyed. Another nearby site, 19-MD-52, is also located on the east bank of the Concord River at the southwestern base of Fort Hill outside the district. That site was recorded as a campsite and contained artifacts including pottery probably dating it to the Transitional Archaic and later Woodland Periods. Fort Hill also derives its name from a Native American palisade or fort that was reportedly located at the top of the hill. Wannalancet, Sachem of the Pawtucket Tribe, was reported to have constructed a fort and palisade atop the large hill overlooking the Merrimack Valley to protect his people from a possible Mohawk attack. Since that time, probably the late prehistoric or Contact Period, the hill has become known as Fort Hill. Most current references to the Fort are limited to secondary sources and actual remains of the Fort have yet to be identified. The physical environment of the district include several locational criteria which are favorable for many types of prehistoric sites. Much of the district includes hilly and varied terrain overlooking the Concord River located less than 1000 feet to the west approximately one mile from its confluence with the Merrimack River. This area includes several well-drained level to moderately sloping terraces as well as extremely rocky areas

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containing large boulders and ledge jutting out from many areas of the hillside. Several swampy areas and ponds were also reportedly filled to the south of the district to make room for graves in the Lowell Cemetery. Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 64 acres) and the availability of undeveloped land in the vicinity of Fort Hill Park, the presence of prehistoric sites within the district is documented and a high potential exists that additional sites will be found. Deeper archaeological deposits including graves may survive in the developed residential areas of the district. Smaller campsites including rock shelters, wind breaks and special purpose activity sites may be more common in the Fort Hill locale because of the rocky terrain. The general area was also evidently important to Native Americans of the Pawtucket Tribe for hunting and fishing as they retained rights for those activities after the land was sold to Europeans. Fort Hill may contain a larger fortified campsite. Residential development and landscape changes have effected the integrity of archaeological resources in some areas.

There is also a high potential for the recovery of historic archaeological resources in the district. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can determine the potential for structural remains of residences and outbuildings as well as occupational related features associated with several owners of the property between the Winthrop family in the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century and Zadock Rogers in 1805. Rogers purchased the district area as part of a larger farmstead implying there may have been structures or other occupational related features present on the property at that time. Structural remains may survive from the original Rogers farmhouse built in ca. 1805. That structure was replaced by another structure built in 1837-38 that survives as the core of Rogers Hall. Structural remains from outbuildings and occupational related features may survive related to the Rogers family period of ownership from 1805 to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Following the period of Rogers ownership, the estate was divided for a park and residential development. In 1892 the old Rogers family house was developed as a girls preparatory school. Structural remains may exist from the east ell of the house that was torn down shortly thereafter when the house was remodeled. Structural remains may also survive from an old barn originally associated with the Rogers estate. The old barn was originally remodeled as a gymnasium then later replaced by a new gymnasium on the same general site in 1912. Among the residential development that occurred in the district during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, only four buildings have been lost and none were known to be moved. Structural evidence may survive from the four homes, all of which date to the 1890's. Three residences were located on the south side of Astor Street on land acquired by the YWCA for it's residential apartments. The fourth residence was located at 60 Porter Terrace on what is now a vacant lot. Archaeological evidence may also survive from several structures associated with the development of Fort Hill Park. In the lower park area in the vicinity of Rogers Avenue, a time capsule survives in one of the granite columns that mark the entrance to the park. Structural evidence may also survive from a pergola planned for the center of the lower park west section. It is unknown whether or not the pergola was ever built. Evidence may also survive from a tool shed replaced by a larger building along Park Avenue West in 1907-08. Evidence of outbuildings or other related features may also be present from the original spring remodeled as the existing water shelter in 1911. Structural remnants of a foundation and stairs are still evident related to a small zoo and deer park established along the park's southwestern edge. Structural evidence of a lily pond added to Fort Hill Park in 1910-11 may also be present. A rock pile is now present at the site of the pond.

(end)

Rogers Fort Hill Park HD  
Name of Property

Middlesex, Mass.  
County and State

**Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
- EDUCATION
- ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1837-1948

**Significant Dates**

1837, 1886, 1892, 1911

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Stickney, Frederick W.  
Bowditch, Ernest W.      Olmsted Brothers

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Lowell Historic Board

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Lowell (Middlesex County)  
Massachusetts**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District, Lowell retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register on the local level.

Under Criterion A, the Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District is significant for its historic position as the city's pre-eminent park and leisure recreation resource. The most current and forward-thinking landscape design concepts were employed in the creation of Rogers Fort Hill Park to make it a showplace of civic pride and enjoyment. The district is equally significant for its role in the expansion of Lowell's outlying farmland areas into fine residential neighborhoods during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. These years saw the city's textile industry continuing to grow, generating economic prosperity among a growing middle class of businessmen, entrepreneurs, and mill managers. They were anxious to move to the city's outlying areas, which were then being subdivided by real estate entrepreneurs. The district reflects a broad range of prosperity among its first residents, expressed in many large stately homes as well as in many of more modest scale but equally stylish and in a location representative of improved social and economic stature.

Under Criterion C, the district is a well-preserved example of the city's finer late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residential neighborhoods. The district's layout looks inward towards the public park at its center, with many of its grandest homes facing directly onto the park. There are many fine examples of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, as well as scattered examples of other period styles such as the Stick, Shingle, and Tudor Revival. The properties range in size from moderate to large, with each one characteristic of its style or of transitions between styles. The unity and continuity of the individual streetscapes remains strong and contributes to the consistency and visual harmony of the district as a whole. The district's period of significance spans from 1837 to 1936, encompassing the period from when the district's earliest surviving home was built to when the area stopped experiencing new growth, a direct consequence of Lowell's declining textile industry in the 1920s and 1930s.

Criterion A: The residential development of the Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District was part of a city-wide growth pattern of new residential neighborhoods for Lowell's growing middle class of successful businessmen, entrepreneurs, and professionals. Originally part of the neighboring town of Tewksbury, the Zadock Rogers farm was within a 3000-acre tract granted by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1649 to Margaret Winthrop, widow of the Massachusetts Bay Colony's first governor. The lands were minimally settled, and skirmishes among the Native American tribes in the area were still prevalent. In 1669, Wannalancet, sachem of the Pawtucket tribe, set up a fort and palisade atop the large hill overlooking the Merrimack Valley to protect his people from a possible Mohawk attack. Since that time, the hill has been known as Fort Hill.

The area became a part of Tewksbury, incorporated as a town in 1734 when it separated from neighboring Billerica. It was an agrarian community with a sandy soil base best suited to fruits, vegetables, dairy farms, and foresting. This land passed from Winthrop's heirs to James Meinzie in 1700, and in 1714 a parcel of c. 250 acres was sold to John Borland (or Boland). At this time, Colonel

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Tyng was involved in negotiations with the Pawtucket tribe that limited the tribe's occupation of the land to only hunting and fishing rights. The land was extremely rocky, with large boulders jutting out from many areas of the hillside.

The property changed hands several times in the next 90 years, until Richard Derby of Boston sold the 247 acres in 1805 to Zadock Rogers. At that time it was one of three large farms occupying the rolling hills of Tewksbury eastward of the Concord River, which separated it from East Chelmsford to the west. Only a small wooden bridge crossed the Concord River near its mouth. Not until 1819 was this original bridge replaced by a sturdier one, then again in 1841 with a stone arched bridge, finally confirming the connection between this area and the mill town of Lowell which had since grown up at what was formerly East Chelmsford.

The 1820s brought major change to both East Chelmsford and to this outlying section of Tewksbury. In 1821, the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals, a corporation of Boston businessmen, began a study for a new canal system along the Merrimack River. In 1822, they opened their first textile mill, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. The next few years brought the rapid creation of an entire industrial village, distinct both socially and economically from its agrarian surrounds. In 1825, East Chelmsford petitioned to be a separate town. With a population of 2,000, the new town was incorporated on March 1, 1826, taking the name of Lowell from Francis Cabot Lowell, the visionary force behind its creation.

The subsequent industrial growth of Lowell during the nineteenth century has been well documented. Its role as a "model mill village" for other New England mill towns is undisputed. Yet, the hillside area east of the Concord River remained primarily agricultural until after the Civil War. Its geographical separation by the Concord River, its relatively steep topography, and its initial political affiliation as a part of Tewksbury kept it from undergoing much change.

Zadock Rogers was born in Tewksbury in 1774 and was raised in that agrarian town. In 1805, at age 31, he purchased the 247-acre farmstead and built a farmhouse on the site of the present Rogers estate. It was a large home with a two-story portico. He married Jemima Cummings of Woburn and together, they raised five children, Emily, Zadock, Joseph P., Benjamin, and Elizabeth. The tremendous population growth of the mill village stimulated a great demand for farm products and insured the family's prosperity. The original Rogers farmhouse was replaced by the grandiose Greek Revival structure of 1837-38, which survives as the core of Rogers Hall (MAP #110). Upon the death of Zadock Rogers in 1844 at age 70, the farm's management was taken over by the children. All the children, except the eldest son, spent their entire lives on the farm and never married. In particular, Benjamin Parker Rogers, the youngest son, was widely regarded "for the skill and fidelity with which he managed the estate and the respect and affection in which he was held by those who knew him."<sup>1</sup>

Meanwhile, as the mill village expanded beyond all expectations in the 1830s, there was much debate as to whether the Tewksbury farmlands should be annexed by Lowell. Several of its few early residents were associated with Lowell businesses and social life. Geographically, the area was much closer to Lowell than to Tewksbury's town center four miles to the south. These were critical factors in an era

<sup>1</sup>D. Hamilton Hurd, History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 1890, p.238a-b.

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which relied only on foot and horse-drawn transportation, and yet where weekly church attendance and frequent public meeting appearances were imperative. Tewksbury did not want to forfeit the property taxes it was receiving on so much valuable farmland, and so it was only after much fiery debate that the annexation of 384 acres was finally made in 1834. Even thirty years later, the area was informally referred to as Tewksbury. This was the first of several annexations over the next century whereby Lowell would acquire over half its land area through annexation of neighboring towns' land.

In the 1830s, Lowell's residential areas were still all within walking distance of the mills. The mill companies erected boarding houses for their laborers. Fine freestanding homes were often built and owned by the mills for their overseers and agents. Early on, Pawtucket Street was among the most desirable addresses, due to the prevailing westerly and northwesterly winds which tended to keep factory smoke away.

As time went on, other areas of the city began to attract the upper management levels, most notably Belvidere Hill (of which the Rogers Estate was a part), Centralville (annexed from Dracut in 1851) and The Highlands (to the southwest of the mill village). Due to its highest topography, the highest part of Belvidere Hill was first to attract new residents and among them were many of the city's richest, most successful men. They built their homes near the peak of Belvidere Hill on large open lots with commanding views of the region. This attitude led to a very distinct development pattern, as described in the 1897 Illustrated History of Lowell and Vicinity:

"The city has settled itself down between the hills to perform its labors, but climbs up to the high land for its pleasure and its rest."

This separation of home and work reflected a more serious conflict that the new industrialists faced in Lowell, as in other New England mill towns. The smoke, disease, and congestion of urban life were necessary to achieve personal financial gain, but those who could afford to escape to a more pastoral landscape would do so at every opportunity. For many decades, this philosophy was played out in Lowell as new neighborhoods were developed on former farmlands as a way for the newly successful to move away from the life of the village to larger, more fashionable homes in areas like Fort Hill.

The new horse-drawn trolley lines in the 1860s and later, also influenced development of the peak of Belvidere Hill, as well as of other new neighborhoods. Lowell's first horse-drawn railway line began in 1864 and included a route up East Merrimack Street to Nesmith Street. By 1890, the line had been electrified and extended further southward on Nesmith Street, further encouraging residential development of the area. High Street was laid out in the 1870s as far south as Oak and Pond Streets, the northern edge of the Rogers Farm.

Another key development factor for this area was the need for new cemetery grounds to keep up with Lowell's rapid population during the nineteenth century. In 1841, the Proprietors of the Lowell Cemetery acquired a 43-acre lot off Lawrence Street on the southerly side of Fort Hill, and a plan for a rural naturalistic cemetery was developed by George P. Worcester. The cemetery's location and setting high above the industrial village were indications that this area was perceived as a pastoral landscape far removed from the urban core.

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By 1870, Emily and Elizabeth Rogers were the sole survivors of the Rogers family and were finding it difficult to manage their farm. They were under pressure from real estate developers to sell off portions of the farm for building lots. In 1881, the last of three proposals was made by the sisters for the City of Lowell to purchase for \$55,000 the 40 acres in front of the farmhouse, including Fort Hill, as a public parkland. The City was hesitant to take on the financial commitment or meet other conditions of the transfer pertaining to a new bridge location across the Concord River.

Following these unsuccessful negotiations, a syndicate was formed by four local residents, Freeman B. Shedd, E. W. Hoyt, T. R. Garity, and E. A. Smith. They proposed that in addition to acquiring the entire farm for development, they would take 45 acres in trust, create the park at their own cost of \$25,000, and then transfer the parkland to the City with deed restrictions that would insure its use as a public park in perpetuity. Their plan, known as "Smith, Shedd, Hoyt & Garity's Plan," was accepted in 1883, and included the acquisition of 43 acres of pasture land and 53 acres around the base of the hill, in addition to the 45 acres for the park.

The members of the development syndicate were all Lowell residents, although it appears that the effort was spearheaded by Freeman B. Shedd. Shedd and Eli W. Hoyt were partners in the highly successful cologne manufacturing enterprise E. W. Hoyt & Co., located on Church Street in Lowell. This firm gained a national reputation for its German cologne, a product introduced in 1867. The two were not only business partners but also close friends and neighbors. They lived next door to one another in two large, virtually identical mansions at 386 and 396 Andover Street on Belvidere Hill (NR 5/17/84). Their solid financial resources, shrewd business acumen, and prominence in civic affairs enabled them to negotiate successfully with the Rogers sisters. Hoyt suffered from consumption and died in 1887, before much of the building was completed. Shedd continued to play an active role in civic affairs, eventually donating the 50-acre Shedd Playground to the City in 1910, three years before his death. The other two partners provided the technical skills: E. A. Smith was in the concrete paving business, and Thomas R. Garity had a plumbing/steam fitting company in Lowell.

The Rogers sisters' gift of the park was greeted with much enthusiasm by civic leaders. The local press reveled over its public benefits:

"a park sacred from the intrusion of brick walls and high above the dusty and thickly populated streets; a place where the pure air of nature uncontaminated by the fumes of art and industry, can be inhaled by feeble lungs, while wearied eyes can feast on the landscape which spreads out for many miles in panoramic beauty on every side. This boon is one which will command the gratitude of thousands yet to come, for it will be a benefit they can all enjoy. A monument would be admired. A park will be used..."<sup>2</sup>

The landscape designer Ernest A. Bowditch, of Boston, was contracted to lay out and design the park, which was to be 30.4 acres in size. Once the park's edges were defined, development of the remaining farmland for houselots immediately ensued. The entire area from Concord Street east to Nesmith Street and from Oak Street south to Knapp Avenue (at the north edge of the Lowell Cemetery) was laid out as a grid of streets with regularly spaced house lots. An additional area along Nesmith Street now known as

<sup>2</sup>"A Munificent Gift," August 31, 1883.

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the Shedd Playground was also laid out for homes on paper during this period, but was never developed. High Street was extended southward and Rogers Street was laid out as a major cross street. The first construction began on Concord and Pleasant Streets (west of the district). The homes were close and compact, and quite uniform in their simple Italianate and Queen Anne motifs. With the c.1890 construction of the American Mason Safety Tread Company and the Lowell Electric Light Company at the river's edge, many of the homes may have been intended for people associated with the adjacent mills.

Gradually, houses were built in an eastward direction, on High, Porter, Fort Hill Avenue, and Huntington Streets. The earliest occupied homes in the district date from 1886 and 1887. These include 388 and 394 High Street, 120 and 136 Fort Hill Avenue (MAP #45, 48, 12, 17). Many open lots remained between the new houses. Further growth in the 1890s included many of the larger Queen Anne and Shingle Style homes such as 103 and 119 Sherman Street (MAP #124 and 126), and 4, 26, and 30 Hanks Street (MAP #24, 25, and 27). Based on the pattern of building dates, growth was somewhat sporadic. It was not until 1907 that Fort Hill Avenue was completely built up, and not until 1924 that the section of High Street between Sherman and Rogers Streets had a house on every lot. The sale of lots was quite slow during much of this period, no doubt related to the economic cycles of the textile industry, as well as to other factors such as World War I.

When plans were finally developed for the lower park in 1900, lots began to be sold along its perimeter, on High and Hanks Streets. These lots were larger and more prestigious, with lovely views of the newly landscaped hillside. Beginning about 1898, the district's southeast portion also was developed as large, level lots. Houses went up on selected lots on Hoyt, Belrose, and Waverly Streets. Park Avenue East, although laid out in 1886, was not built upon before the turn of the century. The house at 56 Park Avenue East (MAP #97) is the earliest, the other lots not being built on until the 1920s and 1930s. The subdivision extended to Knapp Avenue but the amount of development in the easterly blocks was minimal during the early years.

By 1886, the park construction had been completed. Much of the work was carried out by E. A. Smith, Concrete Pavers, the firm of one member of the Smith, Shedd, Hoyt, & Garity syndicate. The deed was transferred from Elizabeth Rogers to the City on December 2, 1886. (Emily Rogers had passed away in 1884.) It has been speculated that the stringent restrictions on gambling and liquor derived from the sisters' deep involvement with the American Bible Society and their deep-seated religious background. The deed included five conditions established by the Rogers sisters in their original 1883 agreement:

- that the park be known as "The Rogers Fort Hill Park"
- that the hill should forever remain in its present shape and not be cut down in any way
- that the large boulder at the summit should never be broken up or removed
- that no alcoholic liquors could ever be kept, sold, used or admitted nor gambling be permitted
- that no building or structure could be built unless in harmony with the uses and purposes of the

park.

A new road named Rogers Avenue was built from Rogers Street to the park entry. At its entry from this avenue, two 13.5-foot high rusticated granite columns marked the park entrance, each with a plaque reading "Rogers Fort Hill Park." Inside one column was inserted a time capsule which included such

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important items as a Bible from the year 1886, a manuscript relating to the Rogers Farm purchase in 1806, three coins from the years 1826 and 1836, the years Lowell was incorporated as a town and then a city, and the year 1834, when Belvidere Hill was annexed.

The park's design was picturesque, consisting of winding footpaths and two carriage drives to the summit. The design is shown in Attachment 3, which appeared in the *Lowell Daily Courier* in 1886 and may be Bowditch's own drawing. The roads and paths terminated in a large oval gravel concourse which could accommodate 200 teams and was surrounded by shrubs and Lombard poplars.<sup>3</sup> Neither the concourse nor surrounding plantings survive.

The hill was planted with many different tree specimens, including a Camperdown Elm, a grafted tree popular in the Victorian Era which evokes the feeling of the Orient.<sup>4</sup> In all, over 1000 specimens were planted, including pine, spruce, juniper, cedar, maple, birch, beech, poplar, oak, elm, yew, hickory, chestnut, catalpa, hawthorn, magnolia, apple and dogwood.<sup>5</sup> At the peak, a gray marble marker pointed out the locations of various landmarks in the panoramic view. The concrete pedestal of the marker survives. The natural outcropping of ledge at the peak was retained in full, a condition of the Rogers sisters' original gift. A water shelter (often referred to as the well-house) with a cobblestone base and hipped roof stood near the east base of the hill. It was later modified with a new roof structure. Bowditch's plan also called for removal of many large boulders from the hillside. Some were left along the edges of Park Avenues East and West. In general, the natural feeling of the plantings, the rocky outcrops and rough terrain were popular elements of the picturesque style, intended as a dramatic contrast to the ordered, hard-edged streetscapes of urban Lowell. Attachment 1 shows a view of the park shortly after its completion.

Upon completion of the park, much acclaim was given to the City for its foresight in accepting the gift. The *Lowell Courier* wrote:

"Ever since it became a prospective park, hundreds and sometimes thousands of citizens of Lowell have daily paid visits to its limits. On pleasant Sundays, there are always crowds of people enjoying its beautiful.... It will forever stand as a monument to the practical generosity and philanthropy of two ladies who have lived long and quiet lives in or near our city, and of their beautiful filial respect and devotion to an honored father's memory."<sup>6</sup>

The Lowell Board of Trade later extolled its virtues:

"From the crest the view extends over the entire circumference of the horizon and the distant mountains are visible. The city as a whole lies in the foreground. The historic Concord River

<sup>3</sup>The *Lowell Courier* "Lowell's New Park: An Illustrated History of the Same," December 11, 1886, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup>Carol Huggins, An Evaluation of Rogers/Fort Hill Park, Lowell Historic Board, October 14, 1985.

<sup>5</sup>The *Lowell Courier* op.cit.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

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winds at its foot, and its course may be followed for miles. It has been beautifully developed by the park commission until it constitutes one of the most charming park areas in the United States."<sup>7</sup>

Expansion of the park quickly ensued. In the fall of 1886, the syndicate proposed that the City acquire another 108 acres for expansion of the park to the southeast. A plan was drawn up by Mr. Bowditch that echoed the winding paths and natural environment of the recent work. This plan is documented in Attachment 4. The syndicate offered to sell the land for \$200,000. The City Council rejected this offer. In 1894, the City agreed to purchase for \$72,000 a much more modest four-acre strip between Rogers Street and the park entrance, the area now commonly referred to as the "lower park." In the center of this area, directly east of the Rogers Avenue entry road, stood an enormous elm tree. The Rogers sisters had stipulated previously that this tree was not to be cut down and that a radius of sixty feet surrounding it was to be preserved.

Meanwhile, the creation of several other small parks in the city such as Lucy Larcom Park, Tyler Park in The Highlands, and the North and South Commons, was generating concern over the maintenance and upkeep of public parks. In 1900, the City signed a contract with the Olmsted Brothers, noted landscape architects in Brookline, for an assessment of all Lowell parks. Soon after, in 1902, the Lowell Parks Commission was formed to oversee all park planning and maintenance.

The Olmsted firm developed plans for design of the lower park as a series of formal paths, fountains, and gardens, keeping at hand the requirement to preserve the large elm.. This type of design has been described as the Gardenesque Style, intended to create "a place of transition, where one left the controlled, organized environment and passed into the naturalistic landscape surrounding it."<sup>8</sup> The original planting plans and plant lists survive, and are included as Attachments 5-8.

Construction began in 1904 and continued until 1911. The design consisted of formal concourses with fountains, sitting areas, and formal gardens. Rogers Avenue was renamed Park Avenue. Formal planting beds with a multitude of different species lined the avenue. The existing elm was incorporated into the new row of trees lining Park Avenue (see Attachment 5). A fountain donated by three men who lived near the park was placed in the center of a quatrefoil-shaped lily garden in the east area. A pergola was planned for the center of the west section but may not have been built. The earlier tool shed was replaced with a larger building along Park Avenue West in 1907-08. In 1911, a new concrete floor and updated drinking fountain were added in the existing water shelter in place of the original spring. An old cannon previously located at Monument Square was installed at the top of the concourse and an oval green was placed at the top of the hill.

A City nursery was begun on the north side of the hill in 1913-14. The existing flagpole was reset in a new location at the summit. In 1920, plans were made for tennis courts in the lower west park. Neighbors' opposition was so intense that the plans were dropped. Beginning in 1923, winter carnivals were held each winter. Two toboggan slides and a ski jump extended down the north slope and large crowds came to participate.

<sup>7</sup>Frederick W. Colburn, *History of Lowell and its People*, 1920, p. 438.

<sup>8</sup>Bruce Kelly, *Art of the Olmsted Landscape*, 1981, p. 14.

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No additional improvements were made until 1921 when a small zoo and deer park were established along the park's southwestern edge. Remnants of the foundations and stairs are still evident.

Completion of the park confirmed the fact that the areas surrounding it would indeed become fashionable addresses for Lowell's already-established and newly-emerging middle class. Among the original residents of the district were many successful families with ties to local business and industry. These included Abbott Lawrence, an optician, who lived at 111 Fort Hill Avenue. At 116 Hanks Street resided Harry Dunlap, a partner in A. G. Pollard Company, one of Lowell's largest department stores. Charles Shepard, owner of the Middlesex Machine Company, lived next door at 100 Hanks Street. Alexis Sargeant, a perfumer for E. W. Hoyt & Company, resided at 29 Hanks Street.

F. X. A. Hurtubise, one of the first property owners, lived at 100 Fort Hill Avenue and was printer for a time of the *Vox Populi*, an independent nineteenth century Lowell newspaper which represented the voice of "the people" as opposed to the corporate establishment. F. A. Buttrick, at 4 Hanks Street, was president of the City Institution for Savings. Next door lived Charles Hobson who was superintendent of the H. R. Barker Manufacturing Company, which made steam and gas fittings. John E. Drury, at 44 Hanks, also ran a successful plumbing supply outfit. Other professional occupants included Henry Barnes, a merchant tailor, Levi Dumas, partner in the book bindery Bacheller, Dumas & Co., Philip P. Haggerty, a music teacher, and James Sullivan, a Captain in the Lowell Fire Department.

In the later phases of development, from 1916 through 1936, more diversity was seen in the character of the occupants. Many homes were built by Irish-Americans and Greek Americans, as seen in the names of the owners: Donohue, Haggerty, Sullivan, Colopolis, etc. In some cases, one person acquired several adjacent lots and built a row of similar homes for speculation. Most of the two-family homes date from these years.

This range of occupants reflected the growth of Lowell's middle class during the period of significance. This was a time when the textile industry continued to remain strong, when there was much profit to be made in the construction industry by contractors and tradesmen, and when the city's downtown commercial district expanded dramatically to service the needs of a growing community. Shopkeepers and professionals provided a growing array of goods and services, and did well for themselves. Their new prosperity translated into market demand for the new, reasonably-priced homes in the Fort Hill area. In many cases, lots were sold and the new owners had a say in the design of their homes. In as many cases, the houses were erected by the development group and then sold off.

In addition to selling off the family farm for residential development, the aging Elizabeth Rogers announced in 1892 her intent to start a girls' college-preparatory school in the old family home. The plan was conceived under the close supervision of Dr. John M. Greene, minister of the Eliot Church in Lowell, who had recently been instrumental in the founding of Smith College in Northampton, MA. Initially, the Rogers sisters had planned to donate the home for a school upon the last survivor's death. The timetable was expedited when Elizabeth moved out to a new, smaller home on the property at 206 Rogers Street (MAP #112) so that the school could begin in 1892 under the direction of Mrs. Eliza P. Underhill, formerly director of the Belvidere School.

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The new school, known as Rogers Hall School, was established as a private girls' college-preparatory school. It guaranteed its graduates admission to Smith College and eventually to other fine women's colleges such as Mount Holyoke, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr. The school quickly gained an excellent reputation.

The main house was remodeled, the east ell torn down and rebuilt. The first floor contained recitation rooms, dining room and kitchen, the second floor bedrooms and recitation rooms, and the third floor a gymnasium and art room. Upon Miss Rogers' death in 1898, the trustees further remodeled the main house, converted her 1892 house to a dormitory, remodeled the old barn for a gymnasium, and laid out athletic courts for outdoor sports. A new gymnasium which included a pool (MAP #111) was erected in 1912 on the site of the old barn. Advanced instruction was extended in many fields such as English, languages, art and psychology, while physical education and sports were also emphasized in a new way that was considered innovative and character-building. A secretarial course began in 1918. The school remained in operation until 1972. The main building was subsequently expanded with an extension of the west wing and converted to its present use, a rest home, in the 1980s.

Another important factor in stimulating the area's growth was the relocation of the Moody Grammar School to its present site in 1891. The prior Moody School was located at the corner of East Merrimack and High Streets, also in the Belvidere section, but there were many complaints as to the smallness of its playground. The land was sold to the City by "Shedd & Smith Trustees," and architect Frederick Stickney was contracted by the School Committee to design the building, with a playground worthy of a grammar school of a great and wealthy city. The school retained the name of its predecessor, derived from Paul Moody, a brilliant mechanic who in 1814 set up the Waltham textile mill for the Boston Manufacturing Company, and then came to Lowell in 1823 as chief mechanic/engineer for the establishment of the Lowell Manufacturing Company.

The area has continued in use as a quiet residential district. Later single-family homes have been tucked in on vacant parcels during more recent decades. Conversion of the Rogers Hall buildings and the adjacent #29 Hanks Street to community-service organizations has not changed the primarily residential ambience of the area.

Criterion C: The Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District is significant as a cohesive area of fine homes either fronting on or within close proximity to the city's largest passive recreation park and representing the styles of architecture popular during its prime forty years of development, particularly the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. The properties range from modest single-family homes to some which are quite large. Many are situated close together on the gridded cross streets, while others sit on larger lots with more open space between them and frequently with fine views of the central park. There are many visually cohesive streetscapes that preserve the mood of a quiet fashionable neighborhood far removed from the urban downtown.

The district has been compared to other mid-to-late nineteenth century middle class residential neighborhoods in Lowell, including Christian Hill, the Highlands, and Belvidere Hill. Development here began later than in most of the other areas. It thus does not include as much variety of nineteenth century styles, and consequently perhaps less visual interest. Its siting is less dramatic than the hilltops of Christian or Belvidere Hill, yet it shares with them a feeling of pastoral escape from the city proper. Its

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development history as the product of carving up one of the last surviving farms gives it a unique place in our understanding of the development pressures that transformed the area from agrarian to residential use. The creation of a central parkland and its role in stimulating so much residential growth around it is unique in the city's history.

A pattern of stately homes on open lots characterizes Hanks Street and the southeast portion of the district. Elsewhere, the homes are more closely spaced, and relatively close to the streets on narrower lots. The gradual west-to-east grade increase results in some homes along Sherman and Hanks Streets being set up from the street on small knolls. This increases the drama of their size and scale.

Within the district, the earliest surviving home is also the only example of the Greek Revival style. The Zadock Rogers House at 196 Rogers Street, 1837-38, (MAP #110) is a huge, imposing structure, highly visible from the open parkland to its south. The impressive design clearly reflects the prosperity and prominence of its first occupants. The massive two-story Ionic portico which spans the facade adds greatly to its scale. The later east and west additions from the late-nineteenth century are carefully integrated to echo the grand scale and classical detailing of the original.

Upon subdivision of the Rogers Farm, the first homes to be built in the district were mainly in the Queen Anne style. Characteristically asymmetrical in plan, these homes feature turned millwork, multiple gables and turrets, decorative panels and corner eave brackets, and often patterned shingles. These homes were of both moderate and grand scale. Examples of the more moderate size include 394 High Street (MAP #48) and 112, 115, 116, and 120 Fort Hill Avenue (MAP #9, 10, 11, 12) which coexist within a streetscape of compatible scale and massing yet with a mix of individualized detailing and variety.

Grandier examples of the Queen Anne style are characterized by larger massing and frequently by hillside siting which increases their presence within the streetscape. At 103 and 119 Sherman Street (MAP #124, 126) are two such examples. Other fine, intact designs include 51 Huntington Street (MAP #85), 31 Waverly Avenue (MAP #131) and 22 Hoyt Street (MAP #74).

On upper High Street and facing directly onto the park are two nearly identical designs (MAP #68, 69) built in 1903. Each has a massive two-story corner turret with a conical roof. Dentilled cornices indicate the influence of the Colonial Revival but the massing is clearly Queen Anne in derivation.

The Moody School is a fine example of the Queen Anne style in an educational use. The building's large size and grand scale are enhanced by the complex roofline, a steeply pitched hip capped by a hipped cupola, with intersecting gables and dormers of varying sizes on all planes of the roof. Granite coursing and sills are set against the brick exterior. A broad segmental-arched recessed entry also enriches the design.

The F. A. Butterick House at 4 Hanks Street (MHC #24) exemplifies the Shingle Style. It features a broad three-story gable across the full facade, a two-story turret integrated into the south elevation's gable, and rolled shingle setbacks of the third-story window. The many planes, recesses and overhangs are also characteristic of the style.

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The Henry Barnes House at 30 Huntington Street (MHC #82) is another Shingle Style design. Here, the three-story gable of the facade has patterned shingle designs and extends over a side entrance porch. Deep modillioned overhangs at the second story, an Ionic porch column, and a Classically-inspired pediment at the large third-story window reflect an interest in the Colonial Revival style which are somewhat unusual for its 1890 date of construction.

Other styles of the period which are sparingly represented include the Medieval Revival, Tudor Revival, and Arts & Crafts styles. The Alexis Sargeant House (MAP #26) features medieval motifs in its exposed rafters and steeply pitched roof. The tall centered gable with jig-sawed bargeboards and the diamond-paned sidelights at many of the windows complement the unusual design.

The Harry Dunlap House of 1898 (MAP #37) is the district's only Tudor Revival design. It faces Rogers Fort Hill Park and is prominently viewed from the park and from Rogers Street. The large, imposing design features a steep roof, shingle cladding and a wide entry porch. The design is dominated by a broad gable in the south bay which features a half-timber and stucco design.

At 136 Hanks Street is the Thomas Mather House of 1915 (MAP #39). Its massing is rectangular, as in its Colonial Revival neighbors, but the multi-lite diagonal-muntin sash and the entrance porch with hipped roof and tapered square columns indicate an Arts & Crafts influence on the design.

The district's most plentiful style is the Colonial Revival, a style adapted to a variety of building types including both single and two-family homes, and interpreted in a range of modest to elaborate designs. Characteristic features include large, rectangular massing with ridge roofs, modillioned or dentilled cornices, pedimented dormers, and rectangular or semi-circular entrance porches supported by Classical columns.

Among the most impressive examples are the Robert Marden House at 40 Huntington Street (MAP #84), the Charles H. Hobson House at 26 Hanks Street (MAP #26) and the A. A. Cunningham House at 136 Hanks Street (MAP #38).

Several buildings within the district were designed by noted architect Frederick W. Stickney, whose work spans a range of turn-of-the-century styles. Stickney was born and raised in Lowell and practiced architecture there from the late 1870s until his death in 1918. From 1895 onward, he was a partner in the Boston firm of Stickney & Austin, although he lived and worked in Lowell. The firm specialized in schools. He designed the Queen Anne style Moody School of 1891, the Elizabeth Rogers House of 1892, and the Georgian Revival Rogers Hall School Gymnasium of 1912. Stickney's other commissions in Lowell include the Romanesque Revival Memorial Hall at 415 Merrimack Street, the Butler School of 1882, the original 1893 portions of Lowell High School at 30 Kirk Street, the Chapel and Superintendent's Office at the Lowell Cemetery, and the Herbert Jefferson House at 7 Fairmount Street on Belvidere Hill, of ca.1888. His works within the district are representative of the range of his talents, both in residential and institutional design.

No less important are the roles of the landscape designers for Rogers Fort Hill Park. Ernest W. Bowditch (1850-1918) was a prominent Boston landscape architect with offices in Boston, New York, and Cleveland. As the descendant of a prominent Salem family, he had access to contacts in some of the

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country's wealthiest communities. His work includes designs for Tuxedo Park, New York, the park system for Cleveland, Ohio, and grounds of the Cornelius Vanderbilt Estate at Newport, Rhode Island. In Massachusetts, he designed the grounds for several private homes in Lenox, Shadowbrook Gardens in Stockbridge, The Rockery in Wakefield, as well as both Rogers Fort Hill Park and later Shedd Playground in Lowell. The design for Rogers Fort Hill Park is characteristic of his work in its use of curving paths, large rugged spaces, and an inclination for a naturalistic quality. At 30 acres in size, it is considered a comprehensive projects. Although the Bowditch family papers are in the collection of Salem's Peabody Museum, no known drawings of his works are within those holdings. Attachments 1 and 3, the early photograph and newspaper rendition of the original design, are the most accurate documentation available of Bowditch's original design for Rogers Fort Hill Park.

The Olmsted Brothers landscape firm is well-known as the nation's pre-eminent landscape designer in the early twentieth century. Their work on the park between 1900 and 1911 added many formal elements such as the lily pond, entrance drive plantings and the walkway patterns of the lower park. The original configurations of these elements are shown in Attachments 5 - 8. Such formal elements were not always typical of the firm's work. They appear to have been introduced as a transitional element between the hard edges and formal, regularized siting of the surrounding neighborhood and the highly rugged design of the pre-existing upper park.

The fact that two such highly-regarded landscape architects were employed at different times on this project indicates the importance of the project to the civic-minded citizens of Lowell who conceived and executed it.

### Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Lowell are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Early industrialization and urbanization in Lowell and along this area of the Concord River has undoubtedly effected the integrity of many prehistoric sites in these areas. Prehistoric resources on the Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District property can contribute information on the subsistence and settlement role of sites along tributaries of the Merrimack River to sites along the primary Merrimack drainage corridor. Prehistoric sites in this area can be part of a larger regional pattern that focused on areas such as the nearby confluence of the Concord and Merrimack Rivers. Such locales have been recognized as regionally important settlement locations or cores particularly during later Woodland periods. Any evidence of a Native American fort or palisade on the Fort Hill area can play an important role in this analysis. Fortifications can be the direct result of rapidly changing Native American socio/political relationships during the late prehistoric and Contact Periods. Prehistoric sites in this area may also contain information that can contribute to a greater understanding of regional trade patterns, particularly between interior and coastal locales. The Merrimack River represents a regionally important transportation corridor for both the prehistoric and historic periods.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics which typified Lowell's early agrarian settlement and its transition to a late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century urban residential neighborhood. Historic archaeological resources can also potentially provide important information on the local and regional development of

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parcs and leisure recreational resources during the same general period. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can determine whether or not land use evidence is present for over 150 years of European ownership that predates construction of the first farmhouse on the property by Zadock Rogers in 1805. Some level of agricultural settlement was likely present in the area before the Rogers occupation. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, lands in the area were minimally settled in part probably because skirmishes with Native American tribes in the area were still prevalent. By 1714, Native Americans were reportedly limited to hunting and fishing in the area. European settlement remained sparse throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century. By 1805, three large farms are reported occupying the rolling hills of Tewksbury eastward of the Concord River. On that date, Richard Derby of Boston sold Zadock Rogers 247 acres in the area that includes the district. Archaeological research can help document any potential resources that may have been present in the area before that date. Archaeological studies can also document the layout of the Rogers estate from 1805 to its subdivision in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Structural evidence may survive from the 1805 farmhouse and its related outbuildings. This evidence can be used to reconstruct the farm during its early period of occupation. The same information can also contribute important evidence relating to Lowell's early phase of agricultural settlement that rarely survives amidst its industrial/urban development. Structural evidence may also be present which details modifications which occurred to the Rogers estate, especially the house, barn and surrounding area as it was remodeled for use as a girls preparatory school. Structural evidence might also survive from the only four 1890's residences lost in the district. This evidence can potentially contribute specific information on construction techniques for the period as well as architectural details for each building. Structural evidence may also be present in the district that enables a complete reconstruction of various components and stages of Fort Hill Park development. That information may determine whether or not structures such as the pergola were ever built and the components of the small zoo and deer park. Detailed analysis of occupational related features can provide important information on Lowell's early agricultural population, inhabitants of the Rogers farmstead/estate and the patrons of the Fort Hill Park. Features and artifact concentrations may also be present associated with the district's late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century residences which details life in one of the city's finer residential neighborhoods.

(end)

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## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(end)

Rogers Fort Hill Park HD  
Name of Property

Middlesex, Mass.  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 64 acres

**UTM References See continuation sheet.**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	311440	4723050	3. 19	311960	4722680
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	311580	4723160	4. 19	312000	4722240
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

5. 19 | 311 620 | 4722150

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Margo Webber, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 1999

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

**Additional Documentation**

**Submit the following items with the completed form:**

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

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

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

**Property Owner**

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

name multiple

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

United States Department of the Interior  
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MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 1**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southwest corner of the district, the boundary commences at the southwest corner of the City-owned parcel known as Rogers Fort Hill Park, located on Assessor's Map #204. It proceeds northward along the western edge of said parcel to Park Avenue West, where it crosses the street and continued northward along the western edge of said street, crosses Alton Avenue, jogs westward along the southerly edge of parcel #203-100, and then turns northward along the rear property lines of the parcels on the west side of High Street until reaching Rogers Street.

It then proceeds northward across Rogers Street, turns westward along the southerly edge of parcel #202-465 High, and then turns northward along the rear property lines of the parcels on the west side of High Street until reaching the northwest corner of parcel #201-8 on the north side of Porter Street.

The northern boundary proceeds eastward along the northerly edge of parcel #201-8, crosses High Street and proceeds eastward along the northerly edge of parcel #201-107, then jogs north and east along the rear lot lines of parcels #201-136 and #201-137, then southward along the west side of Fort Hill Avenue to a point opposite the northerly edge of parcel #201-100 Fort Hill, where it crosses said street and proceeds eastward along the northerly edge of said parcel and parcel #201-157, crosses Huntington Street, and follows the boundaries of parcel # 201-166, the rear lot line of parcel #201-167,168 and southward across Porter Street.

It then runs eastward along the south side of Porter Street to the rear lot line of parcel 201-60 Porter Terrace, follows the rear lot lines of parcels #201-60, 62, and 63-66 Porter Ter., turns west back to the north side of Porter Terrace, where it runs southward across Sherman Street and then jogs eastward along the north boundary of parcel #291-199,200 and then southward along the rear property lines of the parcels on the east side of Hanks Street and the north side of Rogers Street until reaching the northeast corner of parcel #220-218. Here it turns southward, crosses Rogers Street, and then proceeds southeastward along the south side of Rogers Street until reaching the southeast corner of parcel #221-5. Here, it turns westward along the rear lot line of said parcel, then jogs south along the easterly and southerly lot lines of parcels #221-107, crosses Hoyt Street to the west, follows the lot lines of the property on parcels #221-67, 69, 71, and then jogs westward and northward along the lot lines of parcel #221-50 Belrose. It then crosses Belrose Street at the south side of Waverly Street, runs westward on Waverly to the northeast corner of parcel #221-9, then turns southeasterly along the rear lot lines of the parcels on the east side of Park Avenue East until reaching the southeast corner of parcel #221-19 where it turns westward along the southern edge of said parcel, then jogs southward again along the east side of Park Avenue East to the southern edge of parcel #222-29, crosses said street, and proceeds southward along the eastern edge of Rogers Fort Hill Park to its southeast corner, then westward along said park's southerly boundary until reaching the point of origin.

See attached Lowell assessor's maps #201, 202, 203, 204, 219, 220, 221, and 222.

Note: Certain properties do not have lot #s. They are listed by map-street address, which is the system the City of Lowell Assessor's Department now uses. Wherever possible, lot #s have been identified.

Boundary Justification

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This boundary definition includes the entire area known as Rogers Fort Hill Park as well as major portions of the Zadok Rogers Estate, an early nineteenth century farm which occupied most of the hillside area between the Concord River to the district's west and Nesmith Street, to its east. The Rogers Estate is included at the center of the district, as are surrounding areas laid out in the 1880s and developed soon after, primarily for single family homes, according to a plan known as "Smith, Shedd, Hoyt and Garrity's Plan."

The boundary excludes certain areas of the former Rogers Farm along Concord, Pleasant and Oak Streets to the west and north of the district because these areas were built earlier and are different in character from the majority of homes in the district. These areas were built up in the 1870s and early 1880s. The homes are very closely spaced, and many were built as rows of identical homes. They lack the variety and individuality of the grander homes which characterize the Rogers Fort Hill Park District. Further, many of the properties in this area have been extensively altered to the point where their integrity has been compromised.

The northeasterly edge of the district abuts the rear property lines of homes along Nesmith Street, a busy thoroughfare with many large homes from the 1880s and 1890s. These properties are included within the Belvidere Hill National Register District ( NR 5/26/95), a district of large stately homes which extends eastward to the crown of Belvidere Hill. The rear property line of the Hanks Street properties forms a logical boundary to separate the district's quiet residential ambience from the busy character of Nesmith Street. Although the Rogers Estate did historically extend eastward to Nesmith Street, many of the properties facing Nesmith are altered and for that reason were not included in the Belvidere Hill District either.

The southeast boundary follows the rear property lines along Waverly Avenue, excluding two blocks of parcels laid out as part of the original subdivision but not fully built up until the 1950s. Although some houses in these blocks do date from the period of significance, the area's visual character as a whole is much less unified because of the many later buildings and a wider array of more modest homes.

The district's southern boundary abuts the northern edge of the Lowell Cemetery. The Cemetery was laid out prior to the creation of Rogers Fort Hill Park and provides a natural wooded setting at the park's edge.

The district's western boundary also follows the park's edge, and includes the High Street properties which abut the park. The southerly portions of Park Avenue East and Park Avenue West are included within the district because these roadways were specifically designed and laid out as part of the park. The area of modern apartments and new townhouses at the district's southwest has no relation to the historic development of the district and thus is not included. The rear property line on High Street's west side separates the district from an area of earlier factory-workers' housing that characterizes the next westward blocks and is quite different in feeling from the qualities that define the district.

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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

The identification information listed below pertains to all photographs:

Photograph by: Margo B. Webber  
Date: April, 1998  
Original negative at: Lowell Historic Board  
Division of Planning & Development  
50 Arcand Drive  
Lowell, MA 01852

- Photo 1: View looking northwest from Rogers Street towards south elevation of 196 Rogers Street, the Zadock Rogers House/Rogers Hall.
- Photo 2: View looking northeasterly from High Street towards west and south elevations of 394 High Street, the Mary C. Benner House.
- Photo 3: View looking northeasterly from Sherman Street towards west and south elevations of 86 Sherman Street, the Charles Lilley House.
- Photo 4: View looking southeasterly from Huntington Street towards west elevation of 30 Huntington Street, the Henry Barnes House.
- Photo 5: View looking north from Rogers Fort Hill Park towards south elevation of 462 High Street, the Moody School.
- Photo 6: View looking southeasterly from Sherman Street towards north elevations of 109(r) and 119(l) Sherman Street.
- Photo 7: View looking northeasterly from Rogers Fort Hill Park towards 100 Hanks Street (l) and 14 Hoyt Avenue (c).
- Photo 8: View looking easterly from Hoyt Avenue towards west and south elevations of 14 (l) and 22 (r) Hoyt Avenue.
- Photo 9: View looking east from Rogers Fort Hill Park towards the altered park fountain, 116 Hanks (l) and 124 Hanks (r), the Harry Dunlap and A. A. Cunningham Houses.
- Photo 10: View looking southeast from Huntington Street towards west and north elevations of 40 and 52 Huntington Street.
- Photo 11: View looking southeast from lower Rogers Fort Hill Park towards entrance gates and hillside.
- Photo 12: View looking north from top of Rogers Fort Hill Park.
- Intrusions:
- Photo 13: View looking southwest towards east elevation of 31 Belrose Avenue.

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- Photo 14: View looking northwest towards east elevation of 41 Hoyt Avenue.  
Photo 15: View looking southwest towards east elevation of 15 Hanks Street.  
Photo 16: View looking northwest towards south elevation of 22 Astor Street.  
Photo 17: View looking southwest towards west elevation of 14 Hanks Street.

(end)

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
1		M14170	House	4 Astor St.	1903	Queen Anne/ Col. Revival	B	C
2		S09065	House	10 Astor St.	1906	Colonial Revival	B	C
B		200965	YWCA Residence Hall	11-19 Astor St.	1965+	Contemporary	B	NC
3		C13265	House	16-18 Astor St.	1907	Colonial Revival	B	C
A		210062	House	22 Astor St.	1957	Colonial	B	NC
4		K06745	Charles H. Walker House	14 Belrose Ave.	1899	Colonial Revival	B	C
			Garage	14 Belrose Ave.	ca.1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
5		G05950	Chris Holmes House	16 Belrose Ave.	1898	Colonial Revival	B	C
6		C03040	Richard Bray House	23 Belrose Ave.	1914	Shingle	B	C
			Garage	23 Belrose Ave.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
C		M24005	House	31 Belrose Ave..	1954	Colonial	B	NC
7		C09090	F. W. A. Hurtubise House	100 Fort Hill Ave.	1888	Queen Anne	B	C
8	R-395	210137	Abbott Lawrence House	111 Fort Hill Ave.	ca.1895	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	B	C
9		C14000	Thomas Mather House	112 Fort Hill Ave.	1888	Queen Anne	B	C
			shed	112 Fort Hill Ave.	-	no style	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
10		Q00510	Robert E. Crowley House	115 Fort Hill Ave.	1891	Queen Anne	B	C
11		K05860	Herbert V. Hunt House	116 Fort Hill Ave.	1891	Queen Anne	B	C
12		R04820	Julian A. Richardson House	120 Fort Hill Ave.	1886	Queen Anne	B	C
13		B08900	Cornelius E. Collins House	121 Fort Hill Ave.	1907	Colonial Revival	B	C
14		S03885	John H. McKay House	125-127 Fort Hill Ave	1907	Colonial Revival	B	C
15		K03090	Hiram N. Hall House	126 Fort Hill Ave.	1890	Queen Anne	B	C
16		L05556	John J. Cluin House	130 Fort Hill Ave.	1889	Colonial Revival	B	C
17		K00535	John H. Riordan House	136 Fort Hill Ave.	1888	Queen Anne	B	C
18		M01370	M. E. O'Donnell House	148 Fort Hill Ave.	1904	Colonial Revival	B	C
19		K02595	House	153 Fort Hill Ave.	1901	Queen Anne	B	C
20		J0020	House	157-159 Fort Hill Ave	ca.1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
21		A02688	House	163-165 Fort Hill Ave	ca.1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
22		F07030	House	169-171 Fort Hill Ave	1896	Colonial Revival	B	C
23		F05630	House	175-177 Fort Hill Ave	1896	Colonial Revival	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
24		T10660	F. A. Butterick House	4 Hanks St.	1893	Shingle	B	C
D		219/201*	Hugh Walker House	14 Hanks St.	1893	Colonial Revival	B	NC
E		C01180	House	15 Hanks St.	1959	Cape	B	NC
25		H08000	Charles H. Hobson House	26 Hanks St.	1895	Colonial Revival	B	C
			3-car garage	26 Hanks St.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
26	R-397	200965	Alexis D. Sargeant House	29 Hanks St.	ca.1898	Medieval Revival	B	C
			Carriage House	29 Hanks St.	ca.1898	Queen Anne	B	C
27		H00300	Larric H. Nilicki House	30 Hanks St.	1893	Colonial Revival	B	C
28		N00430	John E. Drury House	44 Hanks St.	1889	Colonial Revival	B	C
			greenhouse	44 Hanks St.	ca.1925	utilitarian	B	NC
29		S06530	House	52-54 Hanks St.	ca.1905	Colonial Revival	B	C
30		A00760	Ellen Miskella House	56-58 Hanks St.	1905	Colonial Revival	B	C
31		M03246	House	64 Hanks St.	ca.1905	Colonial Revival	B	C
32		M11850	Annie S. Walker House	72-74 Hanks St.	1900	Italianate	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
33		M01010	James A. Murphy House	76-78 Hanks St.	1905	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	76-78 Hanks St.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
34		L13990	House	82 Hanks St.	1897	Colonial Revival	B	C
35		M16405	House	86 Hanks St.	1912	Arts & Crafts	B	C
			garage	86 Hanks St.	1925+	no style	B	C
36	R-398	L10280	Charles S. Shepard House	100 Hanks St.	1910	Colonial Revival	B	C
37	R-399	M12990	Harry Dunlap House	116 Hanks St.	1898	Tudor Revival	B	C
			carriage house	116 Hanks St.	1898	Queen Anne	B	C
38		G00930	A. A. Cunningham House	124 Hanks St.	1898	Colonial Revival	B	C
39		M13650	Thomas Mather House	136 Hanks St.	1915	Arts & Crafts/ Colonial Revival	B	C
40		B13570	Daniel H. Walker House	144 Hanks St.	1915	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	144 Hanks St.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
41		002570	Walter L. Queenan House	371 High St.	1917	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	371 High St.	1925+	no style	B	NC
42		S01290	Frank Dow House	374 High St.	1909	Queen Anne	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
43		J01105	Albert Lis House	383 High St.	1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	383 High St.	1925	no style	B	C
44		D06205	Albert Ryan House	384-386 High St.	1901	Colonial Revival	B	C
45		002595	Henry J. O'Dowd House	388 High St.	1887	Queen Anne	B	C
46		A00790	Michael J. Cahill House	389 High St.	1888	Queen Anne	B	C
			carriage house	389 High St.	1888+	Queen Anne	B	C
47		P00100	Frederick Fleming House	393 High St.	1888	Queen Anne	B	C
			garage	393 High St.	ca.1920	no style	B	NC
48		M13530	Mary C. Benner House	394 High St.	1887	Queen Anne	B	C
49		B15330	John F. Burns House	407 High St.	1904	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival;	B	C
			garage/shed	407 High St.	1904+	utilitarian	B	C
50		P07900	Peter H. Donohue House	408 High St.	1893	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	B	C
51		006900	Charles T. Donohue House	416 High St.	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	416 High St.	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
52		M19880	Joseph H. Miller House	417-419 High St.	1916	Colonial Revival	B	C
53		T01160	House	420-422 High St.	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	420-422 High St.	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
54		M19550	House	421 High St.	ca.1920	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	421 High St.	ca.1920	no style	B	C
55		L00975	House	426-428 High St.	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	426-428 High St.	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
56		M13900	House	430-432 High St.	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	430-432 High St.	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
57		B03425	House	431-433 High St.	1917	Colonial Revival	B	C
58		D90420	William Calderwood House	434 High St.	1895	Colonial Revival	B	C
			carriage house	434 High St.	1895	Colonial Revival	B	C
59		D122570	House	435 High St.	1916	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	435 High St.		Colonial Revival	B	C
60		210423	Francis Brown House	440 High St.	1893	Georgian Revival	B	C
			carriage house	440 High St.	1893	Queen Anne	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
61		D12610	James Dwyer House	441 High St.	1902	Colonial Revival	B	C
62		B14110	John F. Welch House	445 High St.	1903	Colonial Revival	B	C
63		C15800	Charles E. Donlon House	455 High St.	1896	Colonial Revival	B	C
64		V02550	Alice McCann House	461 High St.	1916	Colonial Revival	B	C
			shed	461 High St.	1925+	no style	B	NC
65		202/121, 122*	Moody School	462 High St.	1891	Queen Anne	B	C
66		K01320	James Bancroft House	465 High St.	1914	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	465 High St.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
67		Q00720	Hannah Welch House	495 High St.	1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
68		D08260	Timothy Dwyer House	499 High St.	1903	Queen Anne	B	C
69		F02230	M. A. Brosham House	503 High St.	ca.1903	Queen Anne	B	C
70		L02750	John N. Welch House	511 High St.	1905	Queen Anne	B	C
			garage	511 High St.	1925+	no style	B	NC

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
71		B13915	William J. Garvey House	517 High St.	1905	Colonial Revival	B	C
F		L15535	Duplex House	523-525 High St.	ca.1960	Colonial Duplex	B	NC
G		203/92A*	House	535 High St.	1953	Cape	B	NC
H		S02070	House	537 High St.	1950	Cape	B	NC
I		203/100*	House	547 High St.	ca.1950	Colonial	B	NC
72		000880	Nelson Keables House	14 Hoyt Ave.	1899	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	14 Hoyt Ave.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
73		M07780	Clarence A. Cunningham House	17 Hoyt Ave.	1905	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	17 Hoyt Ave.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
74		H01375	Harry Stanley House	22 Hoyt Ave.	1899	Queen Anne	B	C
75		R04230	House	27 Hoyt Ave.	1932	Colonial Revival	B	C
76		F02250	Edward Young House	30 Hoyt Ave.	1901	Colonial Revival	B	C
77		R02330	House	31 Hoyt Ave.	1899	Colonial Revival/ Queen Anne	B	C
78		M22010	William Howard House	34 Hoyt Ave.	1902	Colonial Revival	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
J		C02790	House	41 Hoyt Ave.	1965	Colonial	B	NC
79		N02140	Costas Hareotas House	54 Hoyt Ave.	1922	Colonial Revival	B	C
80		L05745	House	58 Hoyt Ave.	1922	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	58 Hoyt Ave.		Colonial Revival	B	C
81		S08570	House	61 Hoyt Ave.	1905	Colonial Revival	B	C
82		S01597	Henry Barnes House	30 Huntington St.	1890	Shingle	B	C
			shed	30 Huntington St.	1960+	no style	B	NC
83		G00910	George Dana House	35 Huntington St.	1887	Colonial Revival	B	C
			shed	35 Huntington St.	1900+	no style	B	C
84		201/167, 168*	Robert Marden House	40 Huntington St.	1926	Colonial Revival	B	C
85		M00500	Clarence Whidden House	51 Huntington St.	1887	Queen Anne	B	C
86		M08140	Philip Haggerty House	52 Huntington St.	1887	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	B	C
87		R05600	Levi Dumas House	55 Huntington St.	1886	Queen Anne/Stick	B	C
			garage	55 Huntington St.	ca.1910	Georgian Revival	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
88		H09055	Edward Ellingwood House	56 Huntington St.	1887	Shingle	B	C
89		S13340	Edward Sherman House	59 Huntington St.	1886	Queen Anne	B	C
K		C14970	C. Collins House	62 Huntington St.	1911	Colonial Revival (altered)	B	NC
90		M04860	Rebecca French House	65 Huntington St.	1893	Colonial Revival/ Queen Anne	B	C
91		G05850	William White House	66 Huntington St.	1886	Queen Anne/Stick	B	C
92		M13490	Susan Bunker House	69 Huntington St.	1888	Stick	B	C
93		P05880	Charles Conant House	74 Huntington St./71 Porter Ter.	ca.1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	74 Huntington St.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
94		H02430	Jane Cleworth House	75 Huntington St.	1887	Stick	B	C
			garage	75 Huntington St.	1925+	no style	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
95	R-913	202 203 204 220 221 222*	Rogers Fort Hill Park entrance markers water house water fountain grounds shed stone wall at west edge	Park Avenue	1886- 1911	--	Site O Str. O B O	C C C NC C C
L		001480	House	40 Park Ave. East	1950	Cape	B	NC
96		B12450	John Briscoe House	50 Park Ave. East	1936	Colonial Revival	B	C
			shed	50 Park Ave. East	1936+	no style	B	C
97		221/9*	House	56-58 Park Ave. East	ca.1910	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	56-58 Park Ave. East	1925+	no style	B	C
98		M09100	Mary Dwyer House	68 Park Ave. East	1923	Stick/Bungalow	B	C
			garage	68 Park Ave. East	ca.1923	no style	B	C
99		C11770	House	74-76 Park Ave. East	1936	Colonial Revival	B	C
100		T02710	House	78-80 Park Ave. East	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	78-80 Park Ave. East	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
101		B00910	House	90-92 Park Ave. East	1936	Colonial Revival	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
102		M06080	E. F. Slattery House	98-100 Park Ave East	ca.1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	98-100 Park Ave East	ca.1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
103		M11990	Albert Ryan House	7-11 Porter St.	1913	Queen Anne	B	C
			shed	7-11 Porter St.	1913+	no style	B	C
104		G00140	W. H. Downs House	14 Porter St.	1887	Queen Anne	B	C
105		B16150	A. R. Richardson House	20 Porter St.	ca.1900	Queen Anne	B	C
			garage	20 Porter St.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
106		S14960	vacant lot	60 Porter Terrace	--	--	--	--
107		201/62 Porter Ter.*	Thomas Costello House	62 Porter Terrace	1904	Queen Anne	B	C
108		T03960	George A. Costello House	64-66 Porter Terrace	1902	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	64-66 Porter Terrace	1925+	no style	B	C
109		200829	W. C. Grady House	151 Rogers St.	1936	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	151 Rogers St.	1936	Colonial Revival	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
110		R90945	Zadock Rogers House/ Rogers Hall School	196 Rogers St.	1837-38, 1892+	Greek Revival	B	C
			granite wall/ fence	196-206 Rogers St	1837+, 1892+	no style	O	C
111		R90945	Rogers Hall School Gymnasium	201 Rogers St.	1912	Georgian Revival	B	C
112		200965	Elizabeth Rogers House	206 Rogers St.	1892	Queen Anne	B	C
113		220/215*	House	234 Rogers St.	ca.1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
114		J00290	James Haggerty House	246 Rogers St.	1931	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	246 Rogers St.	1931	Colonial Revival	B	C
115		K04060	James Sullivan House	250 Rogers St.	1899	Colonial Revival	E	C
116		220/95*	House	255-257 Rogers St.	1898	Colonial Revival	B	C
117		F02320	Annie Halloran House	256 Rogers St.	1927	Colonial Revival	E	C
			garage	256 Rogers St.	1927	Colonial Revival	B	C
118		S13360	Patrick Mahoney House	261 Rogers St.	1923	Colonial Revival	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
119		DX0870	House	273 Rogers St.	1930	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	273 Rogers St.	1930	Colonial Revival	B	C
120		F05640	William C. Purcell House	79-81 Sherman St.	1897	Colonial Revival	B	C
121		S10590	George Stevens House	80 Sherman St.	1891	Queen Anne	B	C
			garage	80 Sherman St.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
122		D09760	Alice Murphy House	85 Sherman St.	1891	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	B	C
123		G11160	Charles Lilley House	86 Sherman St.	ca.1890	Queen Anne	B	C
124		G09960	House	103 Sherman St.	1891	Queen Anne	B	C
125		M15360	House	109 Sherman St.	1888	Shingle	B	C
			garage	109 Sherman St.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
126		H04590	N. W. Norcross House	119 Sherman St.	1890	Queen Anne	B	C
127		D04980	House	3 Waverly Ave.	ca.1900	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	B	C
128		S11790	Mary J. Green House	6 Waverly Ave.	1919	Shingle cottage	B	C
			garage	6 Waverly Ave.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C

Map #	MHC #	Assessor's Acct. #	Historic Name	Street Address	Date	Style	Resource Type	Status
129		S13030	Delia McCartin House	11 Waverly Ave.	1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	11 Waverly Ave.	1925+	Colonial Revival	B	C
130		Y00310	House	26 Waverly Ave.	1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
131		090030	P. F. Sullivan House	31 Waverly Ave.	1898	Queen Anne	B	C
132		Z00070	House	34 Waverly Ave.	1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
			garage	34 Waverly Ave.	1925	Colonial Revival	B	C

KEY: B: Building S: Site C: Contributing Resource  
 Str: Structure Q: Object NC: Noncontributing Resource

\* Assessor's Account # not available; block/parcel # listed instead.

TOTAL RESOURCES: 199

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: 181

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: 18

176 Contributing Buildings  
 1 Contributing Sites  
 1 Contributing Structures  
 3 Contributing Objects

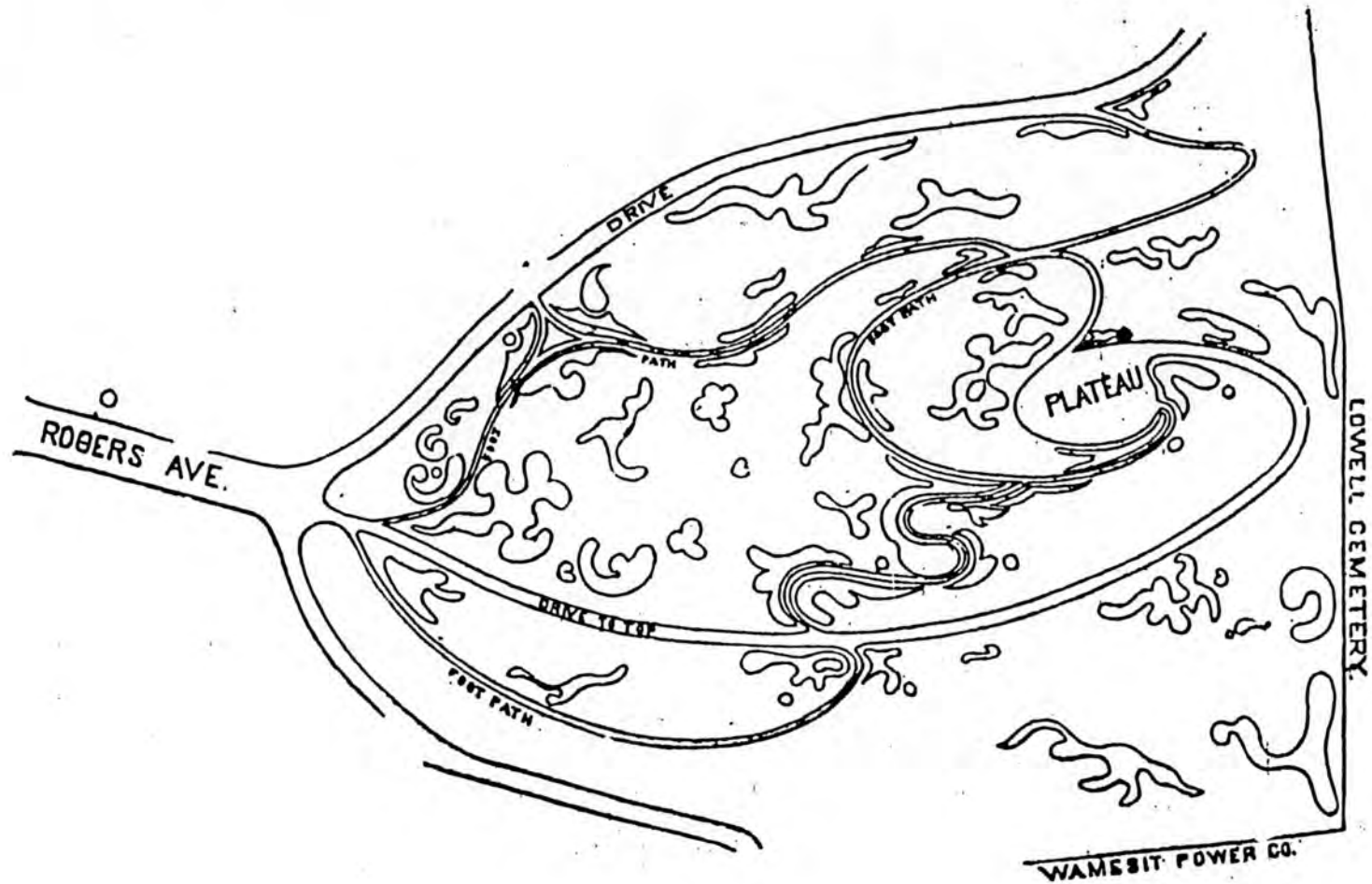
17 Noncontributing Buildings  
 1 Noncontributing Objects



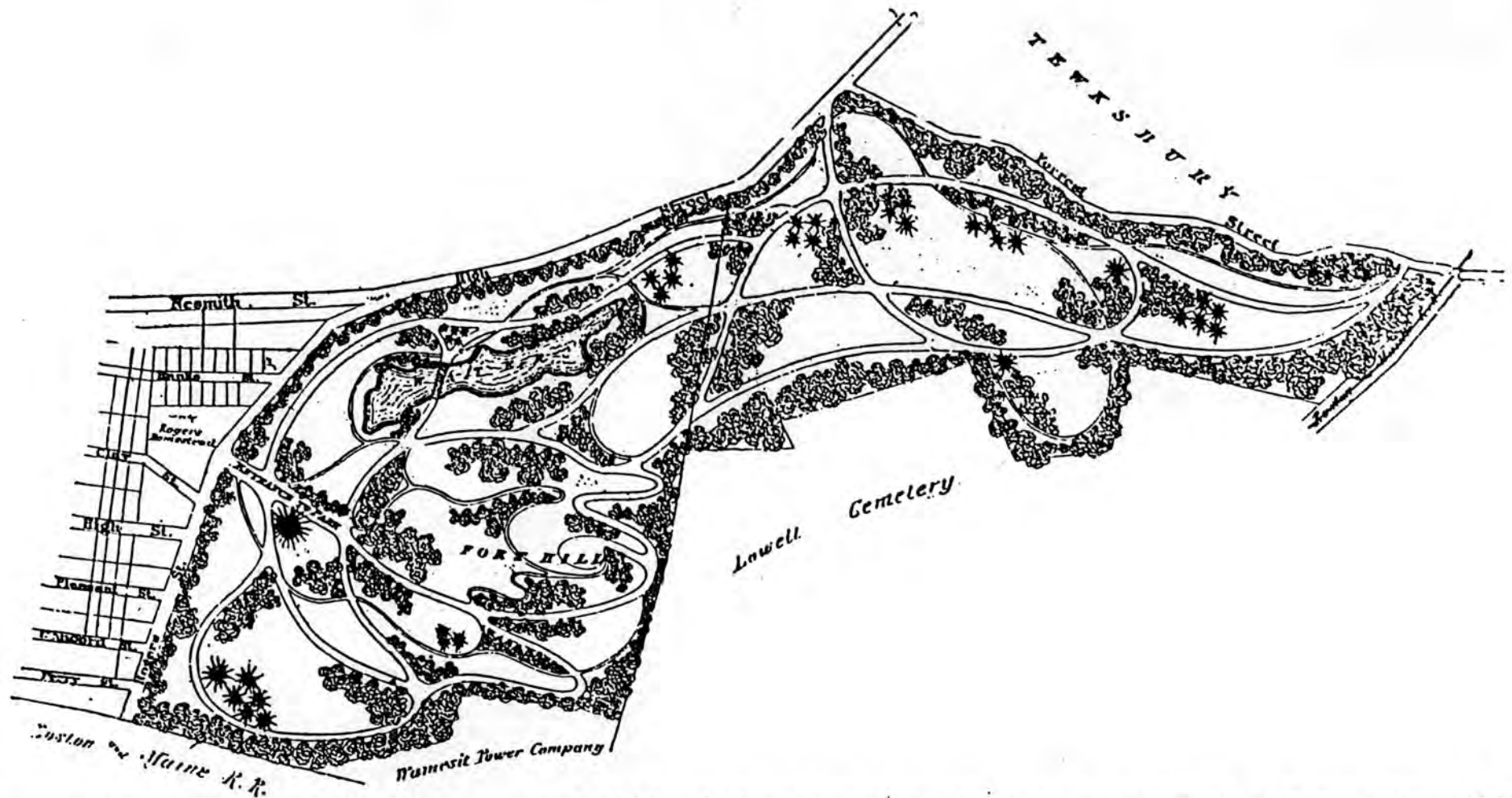
Attachment 1 -- Historic view of Rogers Fort Hill Park, shortly after its completion in 1886



Attachment 2 -- Historic view of Rogers Hall School, c.1900



Attachment 3 -- Drawing of Rogers Fort Hill Park as designed by Ernest W. Bowditch in 1884.  
Source: *Lowell Daily Courier*, December 11, 1886



No. 4. Mr. Bowditch's plan of proposed park extension and improvement. The slight dark line nearly in the centre separates the land owned by the syndicate from that bought to them by Mrs. Rogers. "Forest street" is commonly known as "Lovers' Lane."

Attachment 4 -- 1886 Drawing of Bowditch's proposed 58-acre expansion of Rogers Fort Hill Park, incorporating existing hill design into larger system of winding roads and clustered informal plantings. (This plan was never adopted.) Source: *Lowell Daily Courier*, December 11, 1886

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 4/29/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/13/99  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99000635

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 5/27/99 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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



196 Rogers Street / Rogers Hall  
Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co

Photo 1 of 17



394 High Street

Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District

Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co

Photo 2 of 17



86 Sherman Street  
Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co  
Photo 3 of 17



30 Huntington Street  
Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co  
Photo 4 of 17



462 High Street  
Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co  
Photo 5 of 17



119 and 109 Sherman Street  
Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co  
Photo 6 of 17



100 Hanks St, 14 Hoyt Ave,  
Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co  
Photo 7 of 17



14 and 22 Hoyt Ave.

Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District

Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co

Photo 8 of 17



116 and 124 Hanks St.

Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co

Photo 9 of 17



40 and 52 Huntington St.

Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co.

Photo 10 of 17



Rogers Fort Hill Park

Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District

Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co

Photo 11 of 17



Rogers Fort Hill Park  
Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co.  
Photo 12 of 17



31 Belrose Ave.

Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co.

Photo 13 of 17



41 Hoyt Avenue

Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District

Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co.

Photo 14 of 17



15 Hanks St.

Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District

Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co.

Photo 15 of 17



22 Astar St.

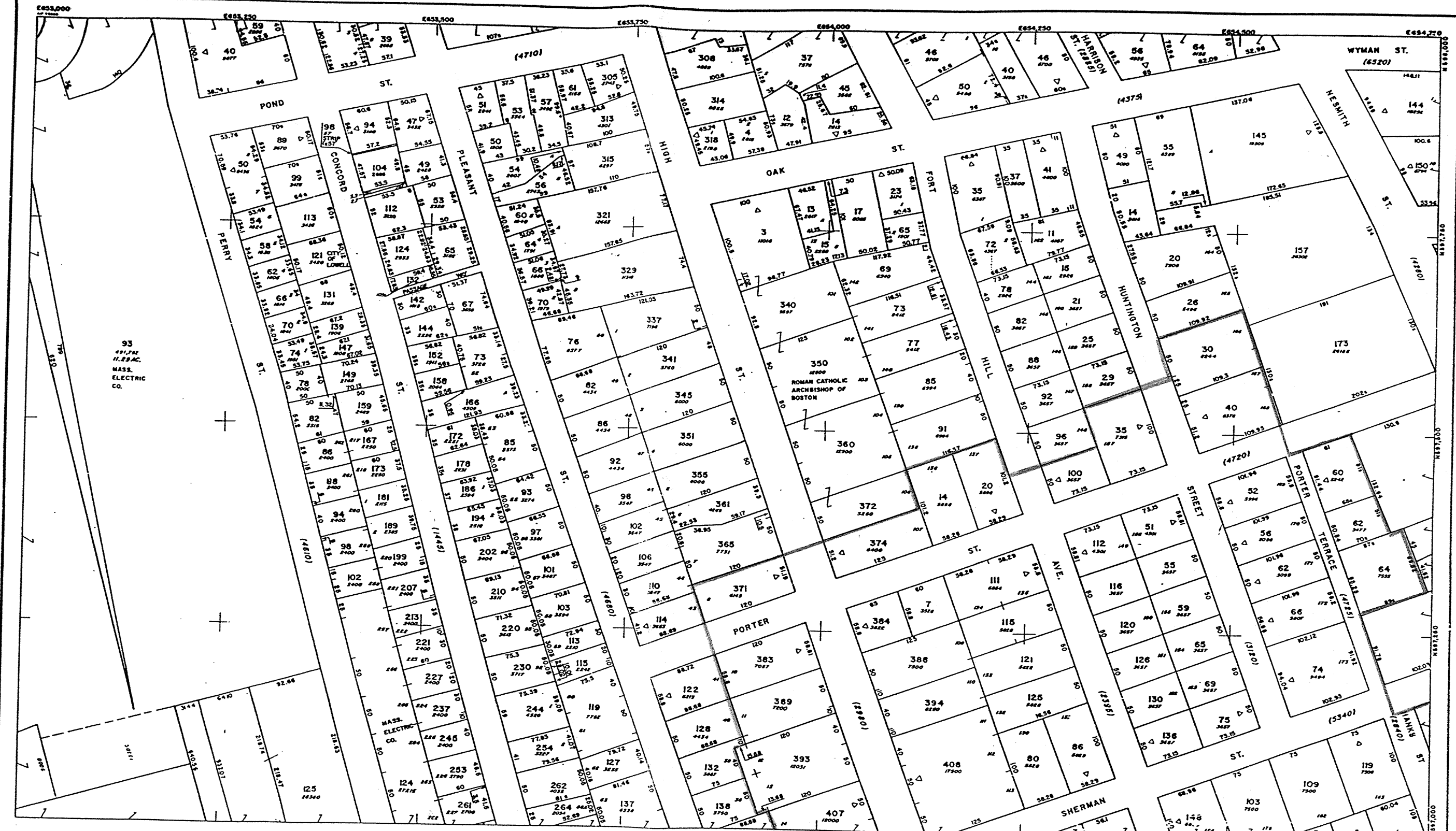
Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co.

Photo 16 of 17



14 Hanks Street  
Progers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
Lowell, Massachusetts, Middlesex Co.

Photo 17 of 17



Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
 Lowell, MA  
 Assessor's Map # 201  
 Scale: 1" = 125'  
 Map #1 of 8

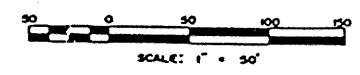
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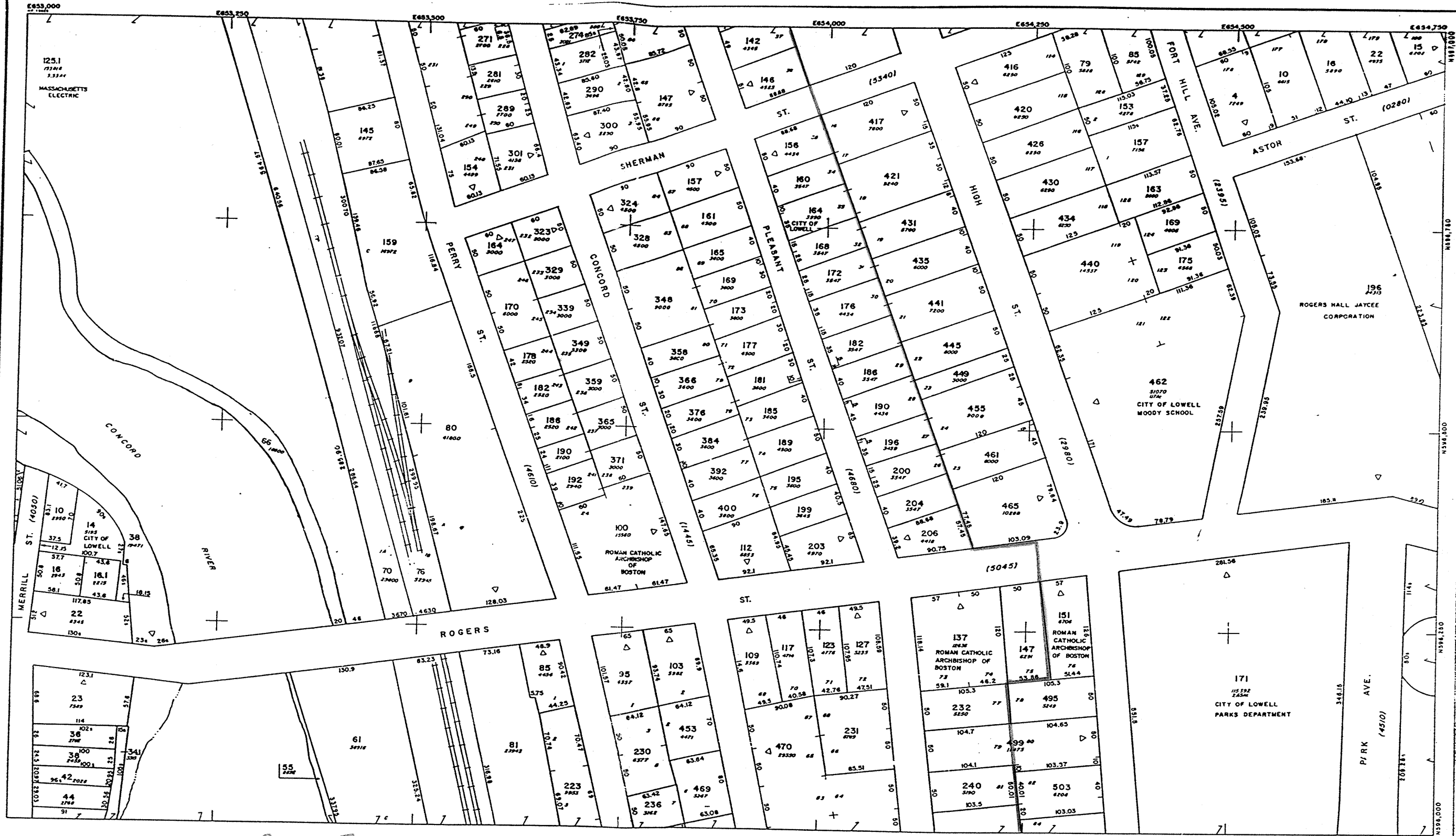
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PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS  
**CITY OF  
 LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS**

DATE: JAN. 1, 1982



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180	201 219
181	202 220



Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
 Lowell, MA  
 Assessor's Map #202  
 Scale: 1" = 125'  
 Map #2 of 8

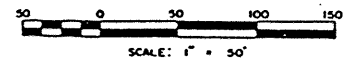
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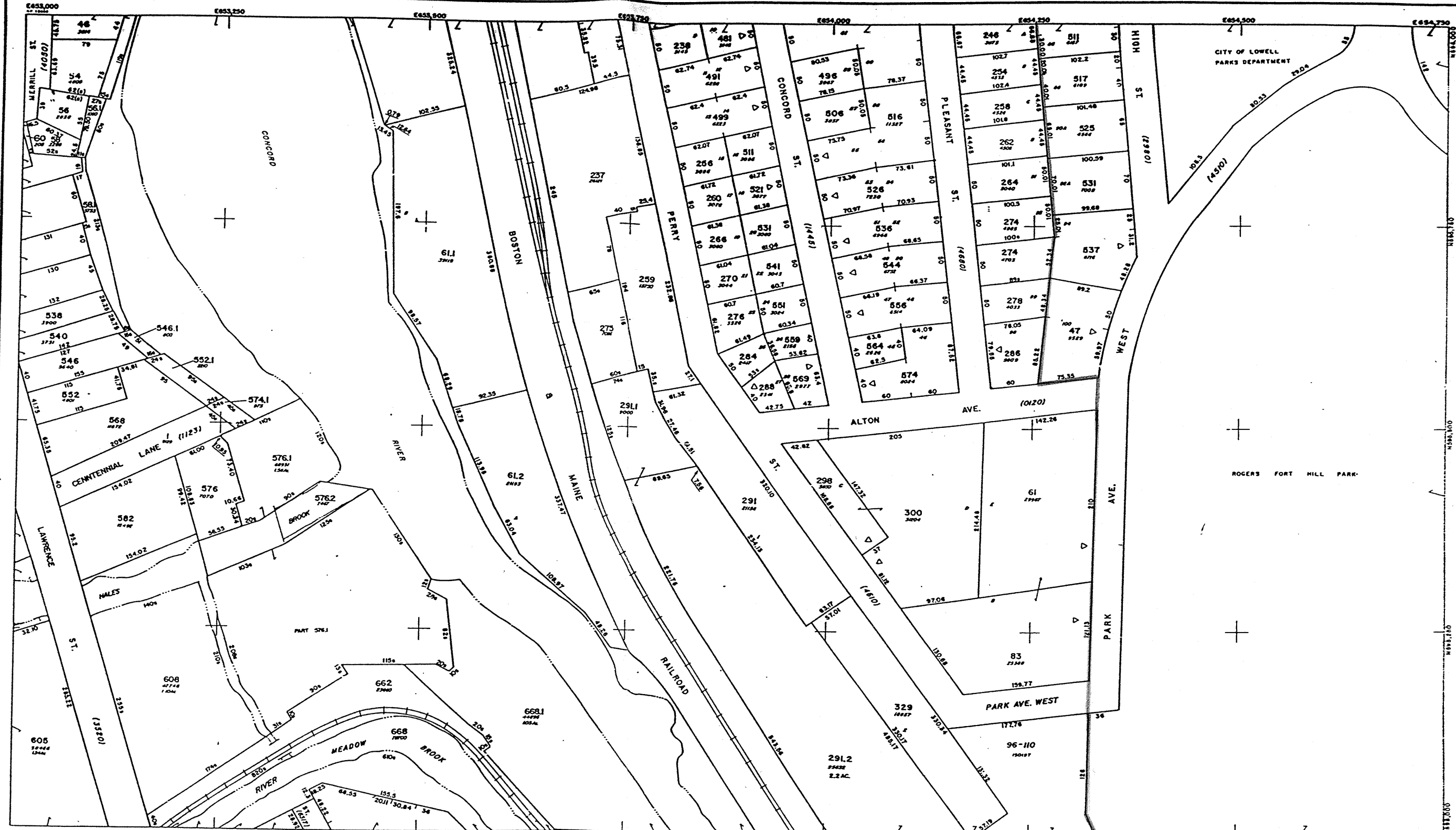
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		182	203	221

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS  
**CITY OF  
 LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS**

DATE: JAN. 1, 1962





*Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
 Lowell, MA  
 Assessor's Map # 203  
 Scale: 1" = 125'  
 Map # 3 of 8*

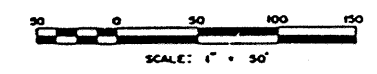
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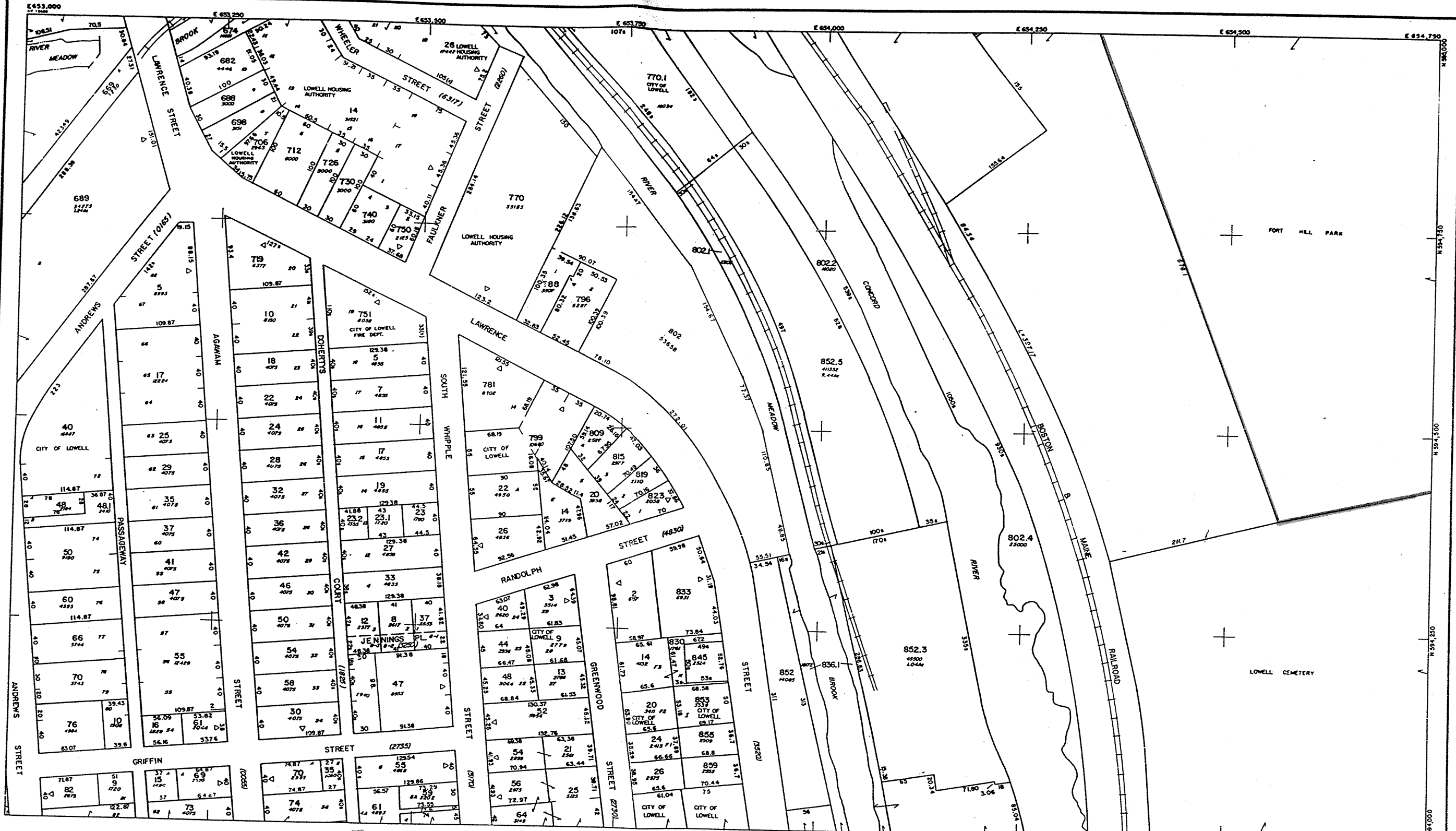
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DATE	REV. BY

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS  
**CITY OF  
 LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS**  
 DATE: JAN. 1, 1982

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*Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
 Lowell, MA  
 Assessor's Map #204  
 Scale: 1" = 125'  
 Map # 4 of 8*

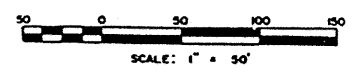
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**CITY OF  
 LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS**  
 DATE: JAN. 1, 1982

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*Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District*  
*Lowell, MA*  
*Assessor's Map #219*  
*Scale: 1" = 125'*  
*Map #5 of 8*



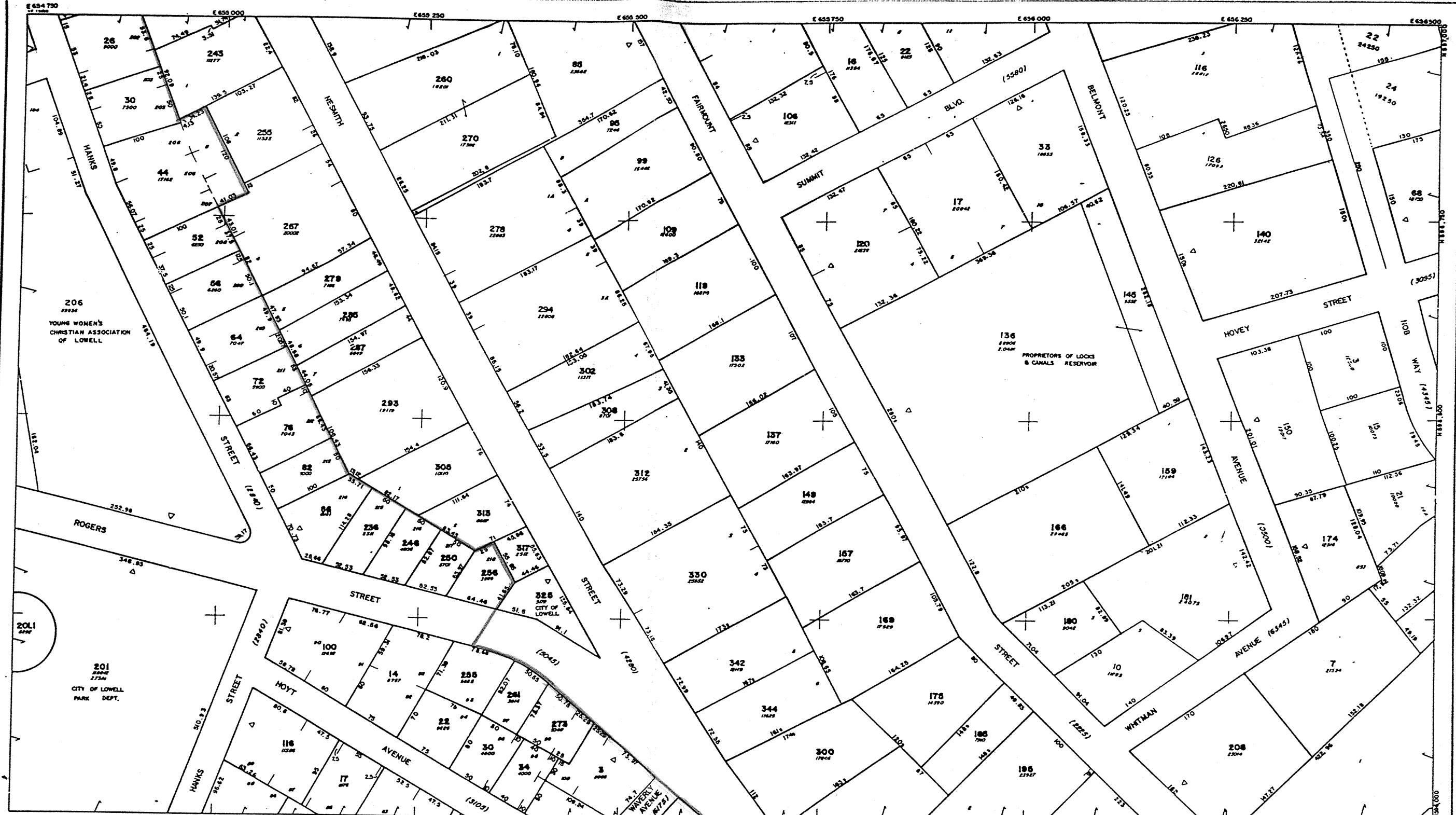
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DATE: JAN. 1, 1982

SCALE: 1" = 50'

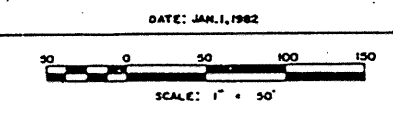


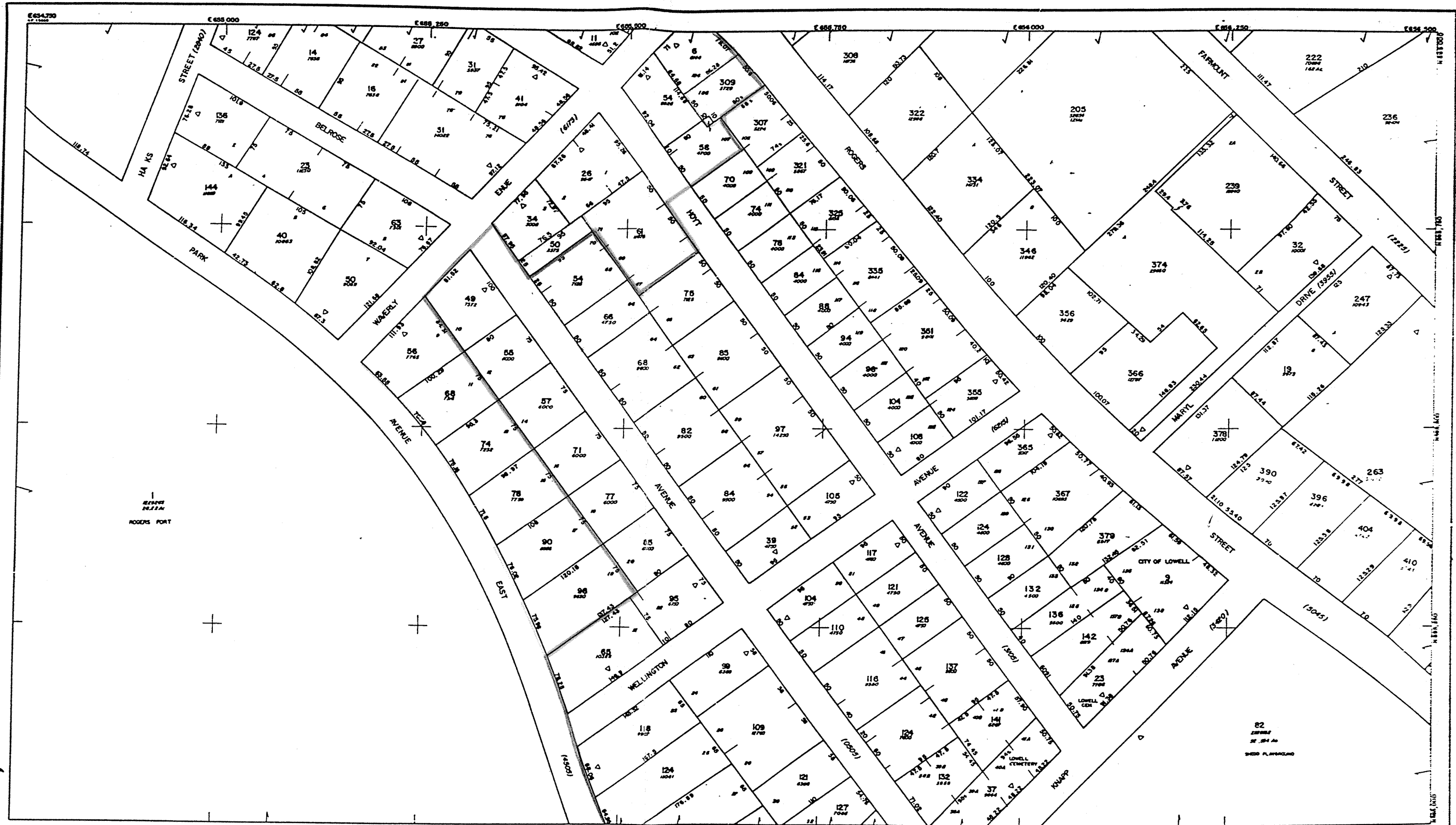
*Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District*  
*Lowell, MA*  
*Assessor's Map #220*  
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*Map #6 of 8*

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*Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District*  
*Lowell, MA*  
*Assessor's Map # 221*  
*Scale: 1" = 125'*  
*Map # 7 of 8*

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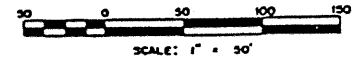
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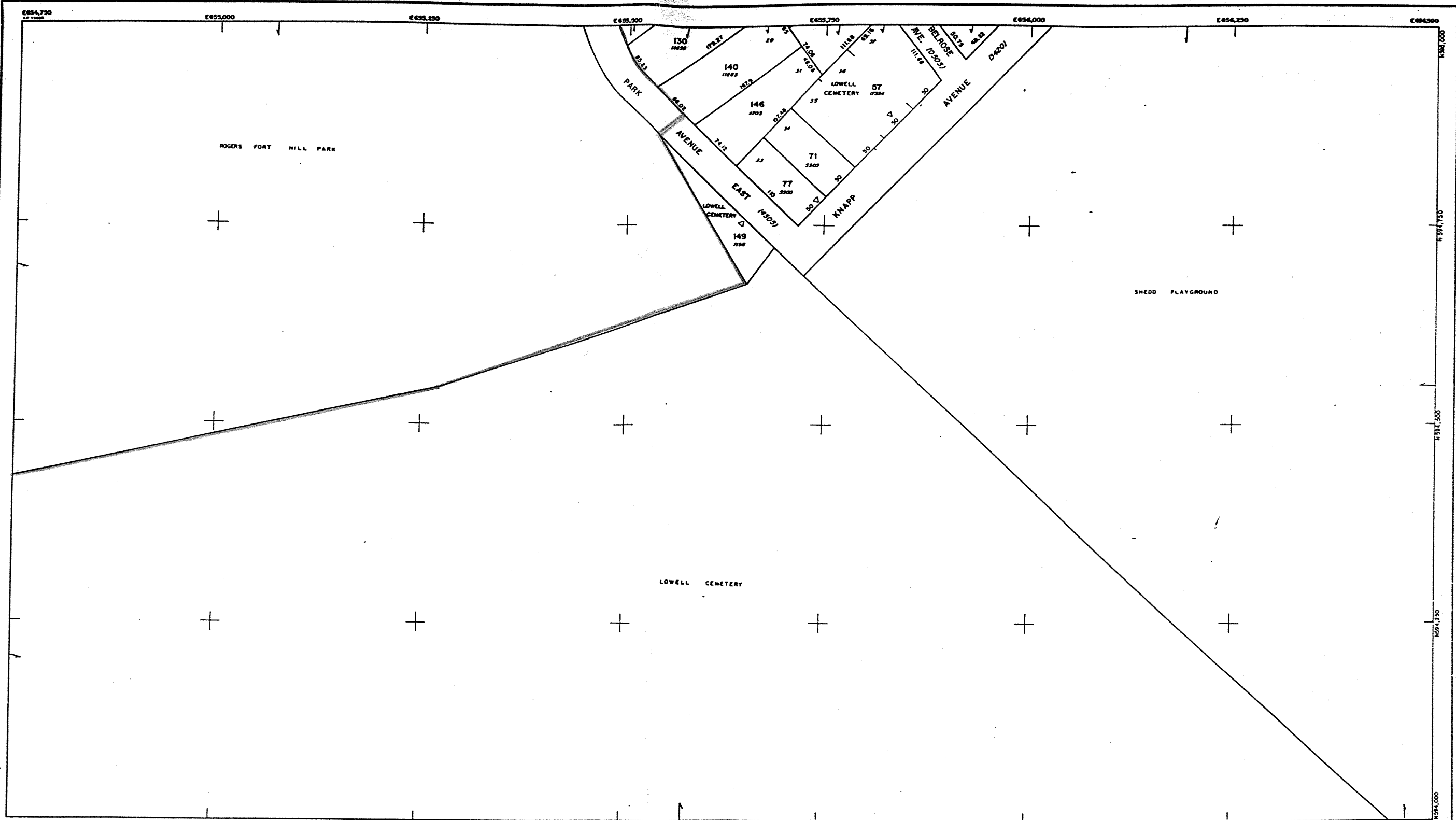


REVISIONS	
DATE	REV. BY

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS  
**CITY OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS**  
 DATE: JAN. 1, 1982

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Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District  
 Lowell, MA  
 Assessor's Map # 222  
 Scale 1" = 125'  
 Map # 8 of 8

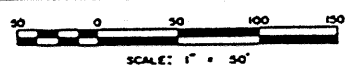
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TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-30-80  
 USED AS BASE FOR OVERLAYS MAPPING



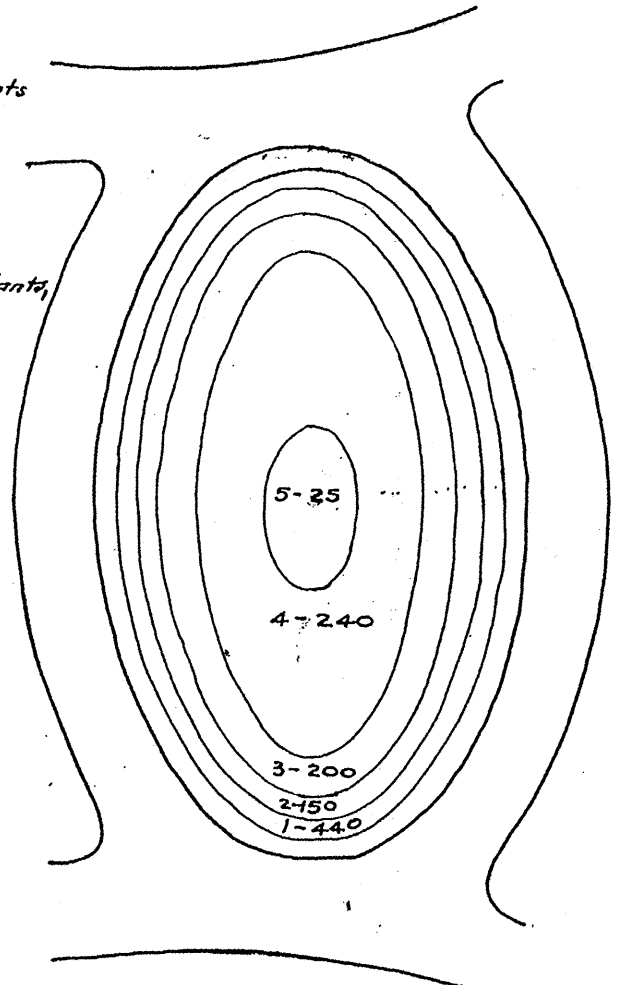
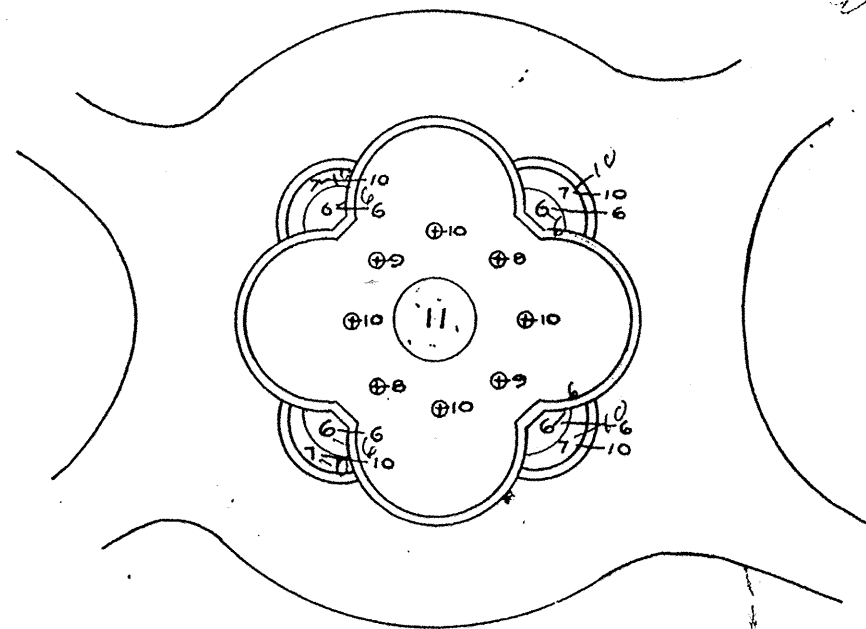
REVISIONS		PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS	SHEET INDEX		
DATE	REV. BY		203	221	235
		<b>CITY OF            LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS</b>	204	222	237
			205	223	238

DATE: JAN. 1, 1982



Planting List

1. Pennisetum longistylum 440 plants 1' apart,
2. Caladium esculentum 150 " 2' apt.
3. Cannas 200 plts. 1 1/2 "
4. Eulalia japonica zebrina 2' apt. 240 plants
5. Arundo donax 3' apart 25 plants,
6. Funkia subcordata 1 1/2 " 24 "
7. Sarracinia purpurea 1 1/2 " 40 "
- Ficus repens }
8. Nymphaea Laydakeri lilacea (in tub) 2 plants,
9. Nymphaea rosea (in tub) 2 "
10. Nymphaea pygmaea (in tub) 4 "
11. Nelumbium speciosum 6 "



**ROGERS PARK**

LOWELL MASS.  
 Partial Planting Plan  
 Scale 1" = 20'

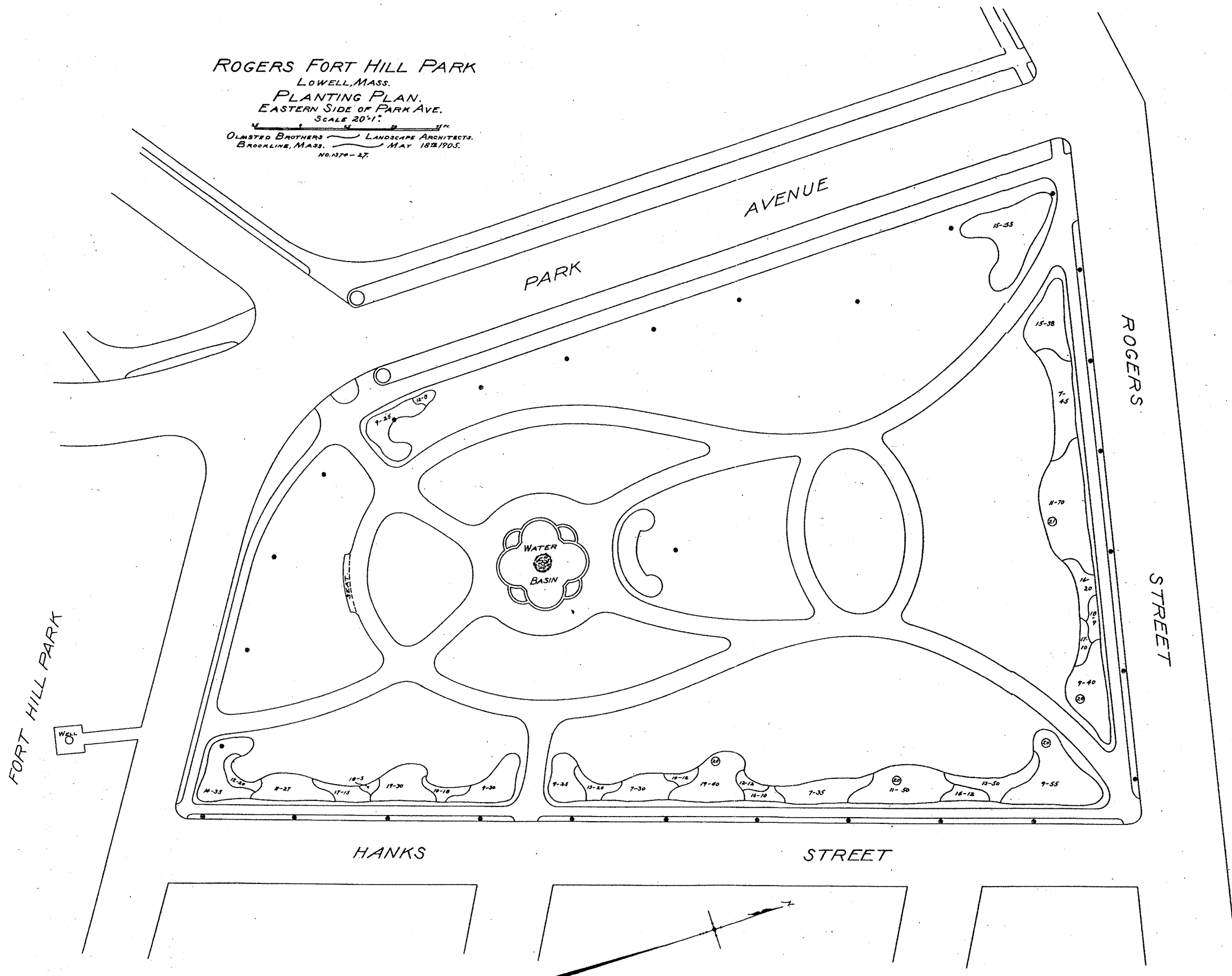
Olmsted Bros. Landscape Archts.  
 BROOKLINE - MASS  
 May 5<sup>th</sup> 1900  
 No 14 W.C.W.

Rogers Park

Attachment 8 - Planting list for portions of east side, lower park

ROGERS FORT HILL PARK  
 LOWELL, MASS.  
 PLANTING PLAN.  
 EASTERN SIDE OF PARK AVE.  
 SCALE 20' = 1"

OLMSTED BROTHERS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS.  
 BROOKLINE, MASS. MAY 1891/1905.  
 NO. 1379-27



PLANTING LIST.

1. *Crataegus cruggerli* (Hortwood)  
Cockspur Thorn.
2. *Quercus coccoloba* ( . . . )  
Scarlet Oak.
3. *Acer spicatosum* ( . . . )  
Sugar Maple.
4. *Acer rubrum* ( . . . )  
Red Maple.
5. *Quercus rubra* ( . . . )  
Red Oak.
6. *Amelanchier canadensis* ( . . . )  
Waxhull.
7. 3 beds, 10 plants, 3' apart.  
*Cercocarpus carolinensis*, 30 plants.  
*Silene acaulis*, 30 plants.  
*Xanthoxylum americanum*, 30 plants.  
*Prickly Ash*.
8. 2 beds, 10 plants, 3' apart. (Hortwood)  
*Barberry thunbergii*, 10 plants.  
*Rosa lucida*, 10 plants.  
*Rosa blanda*, 10 plants.  
*Rosa rugosa*, 10 plants.
9. 3 beds, 15 plants, 4' apart.  
*Cornus paniculata*, 45 plants.  
*Grey Dogwood*.
10. 2 beds, 10 plants, 3' apart.  
*Viola blanda*, 10 plants.  
*Viola blanda*, 10 plants.  
*Viola blanda*, 10 plants.
11. 2 beds, 10 plants, 3' apart.  
*Crataegus cruggerli*, 20 plants.  
*Cockspur Thorn*.
12. 3 beds, 10 plants, 3' apart.  
*Doxylepis gracilis*, 10 plants.  
*Slender Dogwood*.
13. 2 beds, 10 plants, 3' apart.  
*Dirca palustris*, 10 plants.  
*Swamp White Birch*.
14. 1 bed, 10 plants, 3' apart.  
*Ligustrum lucidum*, 10 plants.  
*Privet*.
15. 2 beds, 10 plants, 3' apart.  
*Parthenocissus vitacea*, 10 plants.  
*Wineberry*.
16. *Rosa rugosa*, 10 plants, 3' apart.  
*Rosa rugosa*, 10 plants.
17. *Rosa rugosa*, 10 plants, 3' apart.  
*Rosa rugosa*, 10 plants.
18. 2 beds, 10 plants, 3' apart.  
*Viburnum acerifolium*, 10 plants.  
*Black Viburnum*.
19. *Viburnum acerifolium*, 10 plants.  
*Black Viburnum*.
20. *Cercis canadensis*, 10 plants.  
*Red Bud*.
21. *Cornus canadensis*, 10 plants.  
*Flowering Dogwood*.

NOTE:— First figures in the beds indicate the number of specimens of plants to be used in each space.  
 Second figures show the number of individual plants of each specimen to be required to fill each space.

Attachment 7 - 1905 plan for east side of lower park

ROGERS FORT HILL PARK

LOWELL, MASS.

PLANTING PLAN  
WESTERN SIDE OF PARK AVE.

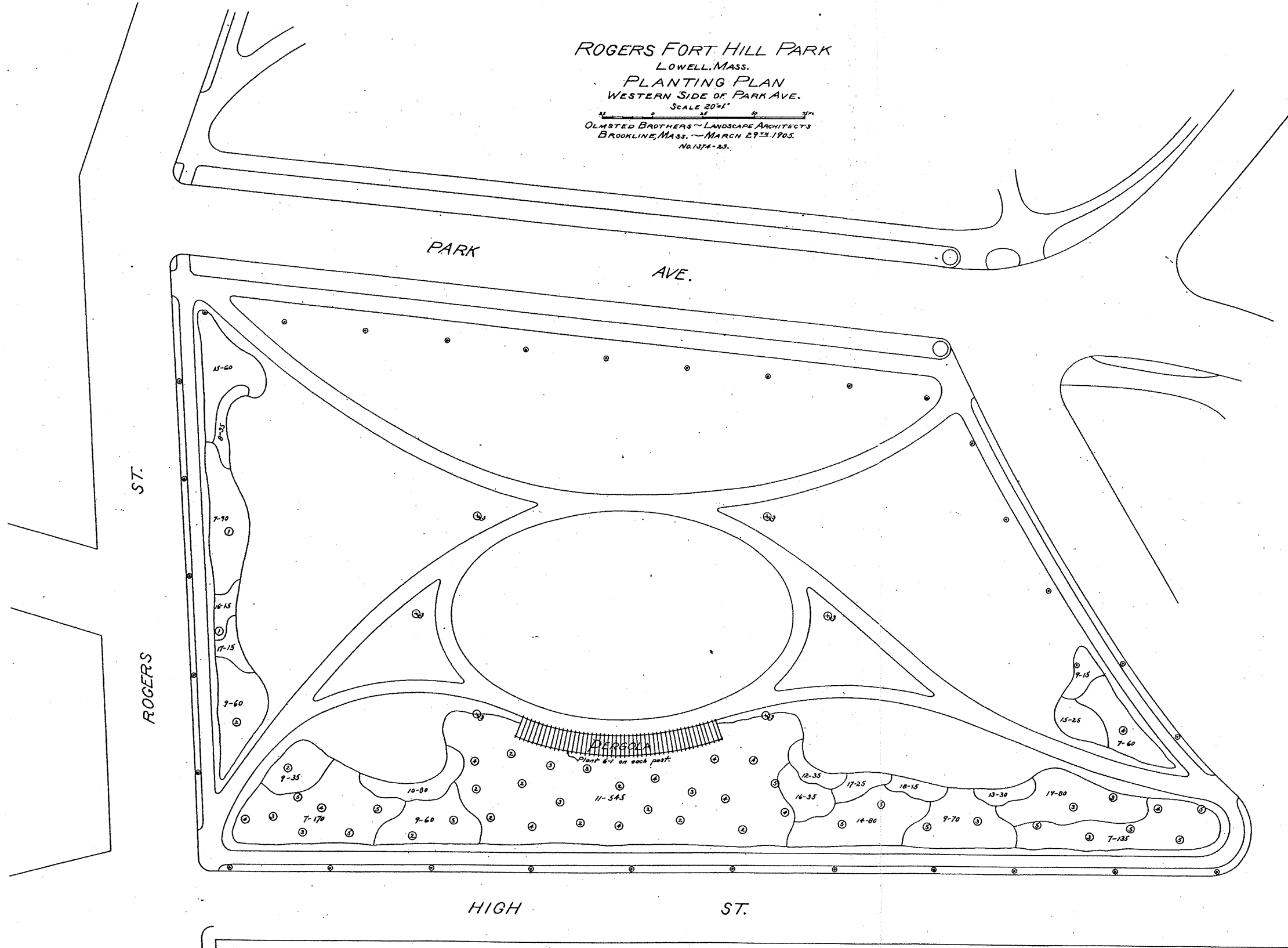
SCALE 20' = 1"

OLMSTED BROTHERS - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS  
BROOKLINE, MASS. - MARCH 29<sup>th</sup> 1905.  
No. 1374 - 23.

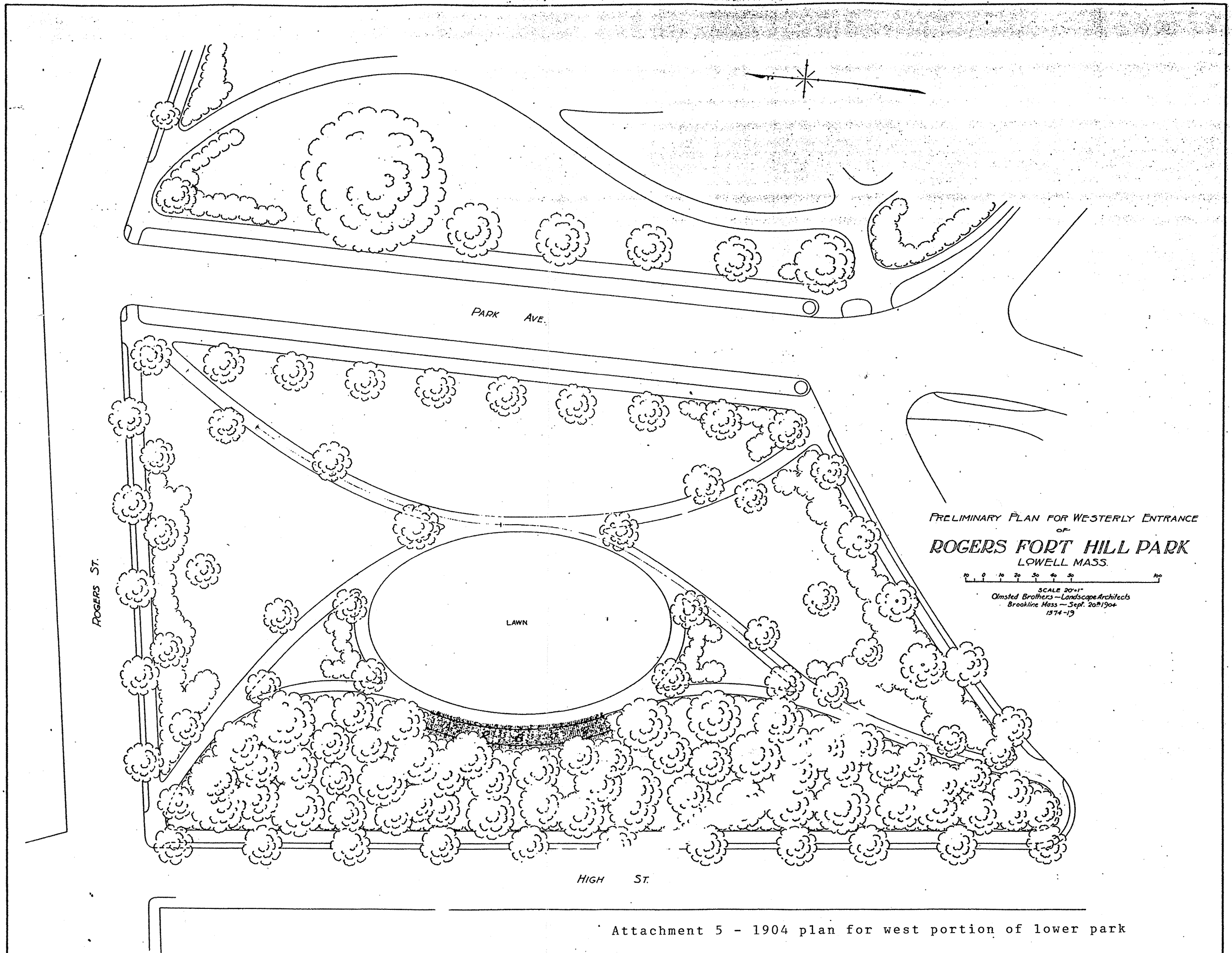
PLANTING LIST.

1. *Crotaegus cuneifolia*, 2 plants,  
Cockspur Thorn.
2. *Quercus coccinea*, 12 plants,  
Scarlet Oak.
3. *Acer saccharinum*, 16 plants,  
Sugar Maple.
4. *Acer rubrum*, 12 plants,  
Red Maple.
5. *Quercus rubra*, 2 plants,  
Red Oak.
6. *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, 15 plants,  
Woodbine.
7. 4 beds, 455 plants, 38' apart,  
*Carex acuticarpa*, 100 plants,  
Siberian Pea.  
*Xanthoxylum americanum*, 100 plants,  
Prickly Ash.  
*Aralia nudicaulis*, 100 plants,  
Five-toothed Aralia.  
*Barbarea vulgaris*, 100 plants,  
Common Barbary.  
*Barbarea thunbergii*, 45 plants,  
Japan Barbary.
8. 1 bed, 35 plants, 28' apart,  
*Barbarea thunbergii*, 10 plants,  
Japan Barbary.  
*Rosa lucida*, 5 plants,  
Wild Rose.  
*Rosa nitida*, 10 plants,  
Wild Rose.  
*Rosa blanda*, 10 plants,  
Early Wild Rose.
9. 5 beds, 240 plants, 4' apart,  
*Cornus paniculata*, 60 plants,  
Famished Cornel.  
*Euonymus alata*, 60 plants,  
Capehart Euonymus.  
*Viburnum castoifolium*, 60 plants,  
Arrowwood.  
*Barbarea thunbergii*, 60 plants,  
Japan Barbary.
10. 1 bed, 80 plants, 28' apart,  
*Dierisida scapolifolia*, 30 plants,  
Mountain Blueberry.  
*Hypericum aureum*, 30 plants,  
St. John's Wort.  
*Ceanothus americanus*, 20 plants,  
New Jersey Tea.
11. 1 bed, 545 plants, 4' apart,  
*Phlox trifoliata*, 100 plants,  
Hop Tree.  
*Crotaegus cuneifolia*, 100 plants,  
Cockspur Thorn.  
*Xanthoxylum americanum*, 100 plants,  
Prickly Ash.  
*Cornus stolonifera*, 30 plants,  
Common Cornel.  
*Rosa rugifolia*, 100 plants,  
Sweet Briar.  
*Rosa setigera*, 30 plants,  
Prairie Rose.  
*Rosa lucida*, 10 plants,  
Wild Rose.
12. 1 bed, 35 plants, 28' apart,  
*Barbarea thunbergii*, 10 plants,  
Dwarf Tea.  
*Rosa grandiflora*, 15 plants,  
Scrub Rose.  
*Spiraea anthraciflora*, 10 plants,  
Anthony Waterer's Spiraea.
13. 1 bed, 30 plants, 28' apart,  
*Dicentra pedicularis*, 10 plants,  
Candytuft.  
*Fothergilla gardenii*, 10 plants,  
Fothergilla.  
*Hydrangea radicata*, 10 plants,  
Wild Hydrangea.
14. 1 bed, 80 plants, 4' apart,  
*Ligustrum obtusifolium*, 30 plants,  
Privet.  
*Ligustrum amurense*, 30 plants,  
Amur River Privet.  
*Barbarea thunbergii*, 20 plants,  
Japan Barbary.
15. 2 beds, 85 plants, 4' apart,  
*Forsythia intermedia*, 30 plants,  
Golden Bell.  
*Hydrangea paniculata*, 35 plants,  
Famished Hydrangea.
16. *Rosa rugifolia*, 38' apart, 50 plants,  
Sweet Briar.
17. *Rosa multiflora*, 38' apart, 40 plants,  
Japan Rose.
18. *Rosa setigera*, 38' apart, 15 plants,  
Prairie Rose.
19. 1 bed, 80 plants, 4' apart,  
*Viburnum lentago*, 20 plants,  
Shadblow.  
*Viburnum acerifolium*, 20 plants,  
Black Haw.  
*Viburnum opulus*, 15 plants,  
Highbush Cranberry.  
*Viburnum cuneifolium*, 15 plants,  
Willow.  
*Rosa lucida*, 10 plants,  
Wild Rose.

Note: - First figures in the beds indicate the plants or mixture of plants to be used in each space.  
Second figures show the number of individuals of each plant or mixture estimated to be required to fill each space.

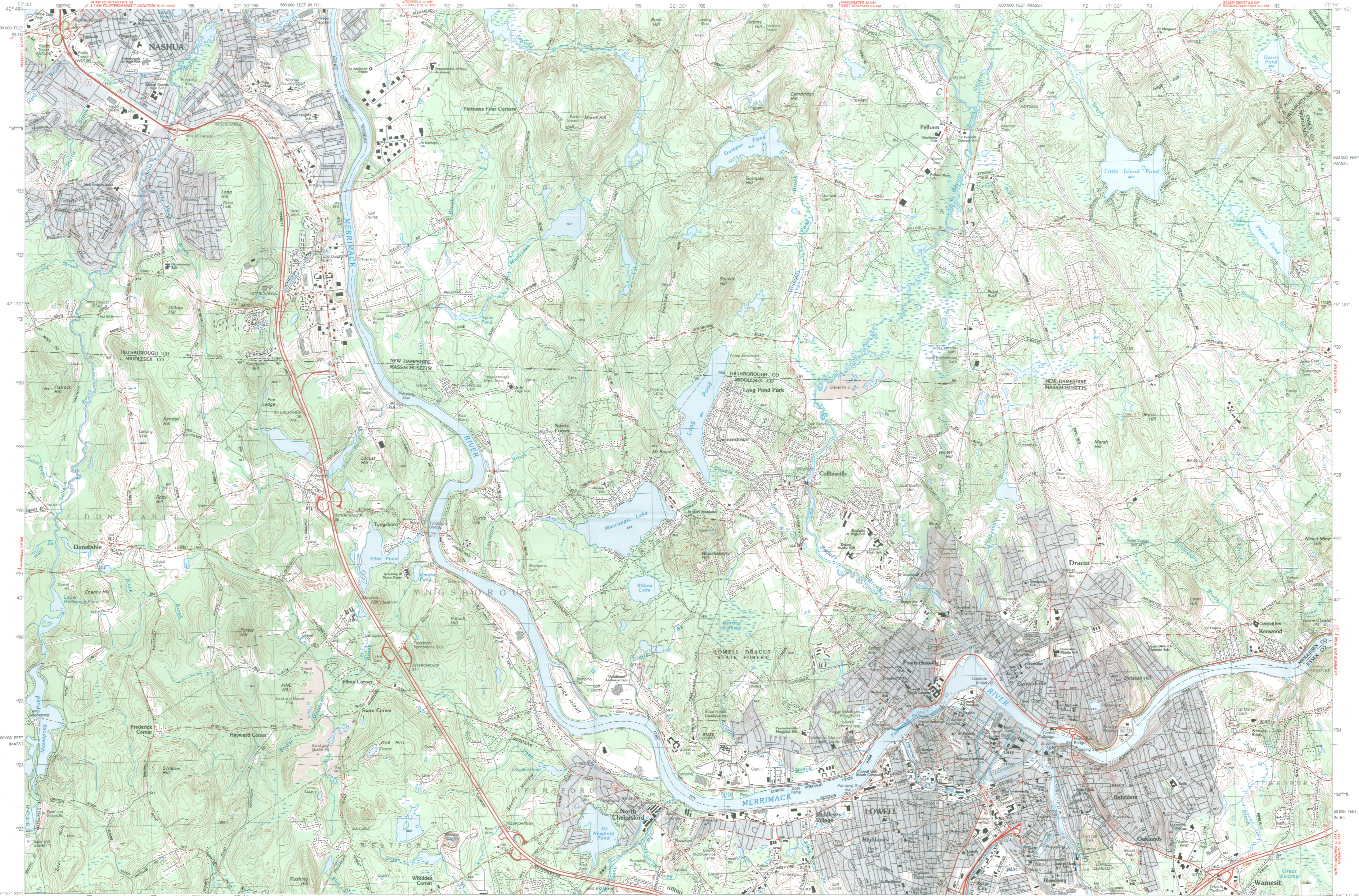


Attachment 6 - 1905 planting plan for west section of lower park

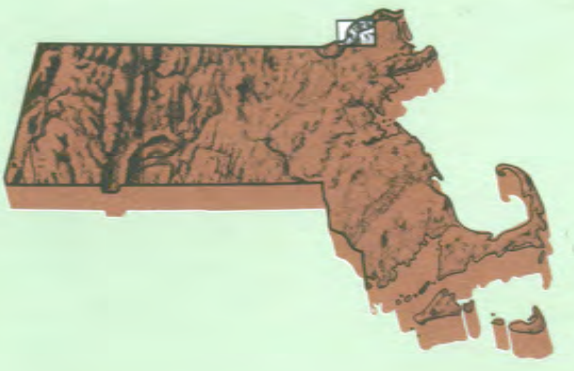


Attachment 5 - 1904 plan for west portion of lower park

Study ALK.  
 7/22 3/11

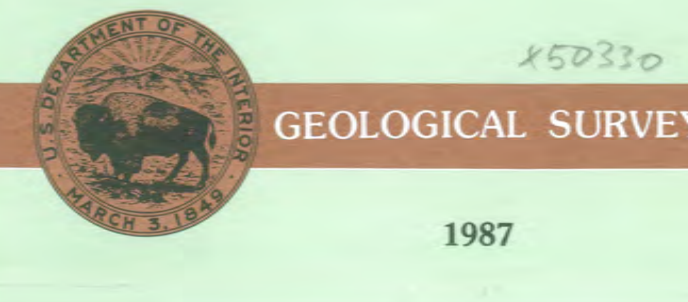


Lowell MASSACHUSETTS-NEW HAMPSHIRE 1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works  
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies  
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1983. Map edited 1987. This area also covered by 7.5-minute 1:25,000-scale maps: Nashua South 1965 and Lowell 1966  
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19 Universal Transverse Mercator  
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system  
 1927 North American Datum  
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 40 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
 CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Meters	Feet	DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS			
1	3.2808			1	2	3	
2	6.5617			4	5		
3	9.8425			6	7	8	
4	13.1234						
5	16.4042						
6	19.6850						
7	22.9659						
8	26.2467						
9	29.5275						
10	32.8084						

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048  
 UTM grid convergence multiply by 0.0003  
 To convert to meters multiply by 0.3048  
 UTM grid convergence multiply by 0.0003  
 Diagram is approximate



Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road; trail
- Route marker: Interstate, U.S.; State
- Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Bulk-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary
- National, with monument
- State
- County, parish
- City, town, village, township
- Incorporated city, village, town
- National or State reservation; small park
- Land grant with monument; found section corner
- U.S. public lands survey; range, township, section
- Range, township, section line; location approximate
- Fence or field line
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Cemetery; grave
- Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument
- Well; water well; spring
- Min shaft; prospect; shaft or open
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contour: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine; lava; sand
- Bathymetric contour: index; intermediate
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Swamp; marsh
- Saltwater marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
- Woodland: scattered trees
- Scrub; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

April 20, 1999 William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Ms. Carol Shull  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination for:

Rogers Fort Hill Park Historic District, Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of property in the Certified Local Government community of Lowell were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: Debra Grossman, Chair, Lowell Historic Board  
Margo Webber, Preservation Consultant  
Hon. Irene Donahue, Mayor, City of Lowell  
Stephen Stowell, Lowell Historic Board, CLG Coordinator  
Denise Sullivan, Division of Planning & Development