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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 16A. Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by entering 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 Belvidere Hill Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

Portions of Nesmith, Mansur, Fairmount, Belmont Ave., and all of
street & number Fairview, Talbot, Summit Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Lowell N/A 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 4/24/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

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): _____

Edson H. Beall 5/26/95
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Entered in the National Register

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
113	11	buildings
2		sites
	2	structures
		objects
115	13	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4: Locks & Canal Reservoir (NR: 1976, NHL: 1977)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: waterworks

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Second Empire,

Queen Anne, Stick Style, Shingle Style, Romanesque

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial

Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite

walls clapboard, shingle, stone

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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Belvidere Hill Historic District

Lowell (Middlesex County)

Massachusetts

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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

7. DESCRIPTION

The Belvidere Hill Historic District is a residential district which encompasses the area from Nesmith Street eastward to Belmont Avenue and from Mansur Street southward to beyond the Locks and Canals Reservoir and the former Arthur Bonney Estate on Fairmount Street. It comprises most of the area historically known as Belvidere Hill, and is approximately 38 acres in size. The district is characterized by its many residential properties, which range from moderately-sized homes to grand estates. The properties date primarily from the 1840s to the 1940s, the period during which Belvidere Hill developed its reputation as Lowell's finest neighborhood. The district contains a total of 132 resources, of which 115 are contributing and 13 are noncontributing. There are 113 contributing buildings, 2 contributing sites, 11 noncontributing buildings, and 2 noncontributing structures. Of the 113 contributing buildings, 77 are residences and 37 are related carriage houses and garages. Of the 11 noncontributing buildings, 3 are small sheds, 1 is an altered property; 1 is a modern apartment block; and the balance were built outside the period of significance, all but one being compatible with the district's historic character. The properties are all in good to excellent condition and most have experienced only a small degree of change to their historic appearances. Included in the district, but not represented in the numbers above, are four resources associated with the Locks and Canal Reservoir which was listed in the National Register in 1976, and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1977.

The district's topography is defined by the steeply rising hillside on which it is located. From Nesmith Street at its western edge, the hill rises up to the northeast, where the Locks & Canals Reservoir occupies the highest parcel of land. Belmont Avenue runs along the crest of the hill, offering sweeping panoramas of the valleys below. The district's three main avenues, Nesmith Street, Fairmount Street, and Belmont Avenue, are long, wide, straight streets flanked by narrow sidewalks which run from north to south at the base, mid-section and top of the hill. The shorter streets running west-to-east up the hill, Mansur, Talbot, Fairview and Summit Streets, are narrower and less imposing. Most of the houses sit back from the streets on large, open lawns. When built, trees were few and were spread far apart to maximize each home's visibility. Now, trees and landscape have matured on many lots, creating a softer, more natural setting than would originally have been the intent.

Most of the homes on the three main avenues are situated on large, deep lots and the homes themselves are set back from the street and sometimes placed on a knoll. On the narrower cross streets, the homes tend to be more modest on average, situated on smaller lots, and generally they are closer to the street and to one another. The result is a visually cohesive district which illustrates the many architectural styles which came in and out of vogue for residential architecture during a century of development from the 1840s to 1940s. The district achieves an interesting mix of large and small houses reflective of the speculative development pattern which predominated on Belvidere Hill during these years, as it gradually was transformed from open farmland into the City's finest residential district.

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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 where both sides of the street contribute to the quiet, peaceful feeling and dignified ambience of the district. The consistent pattern of avenues and cross-streets was a standard development technique, seen also in the Highlands area of Lowell at the same time. Here, however, the added impact of the district's steep topography lessens the potential monotony of such a pattern. Also, there is great visual variety within any given streetscape which resulted from parcels being sold off and built upon at various times as development followed from the base of the hill to its crest. This creates streetscapes where many different architectural styles are found side by side, and where smaller homes from the district's earlier and later years are frequently interspersed with the larger homes from the middle period when some of the City's greatest wealth was being accumulated.

Architectural styles which are deftly demonstrated within the district include a number of properties from the 1840s - 1860s built in the Italianate and Second Empire styles. Properties built in the 1870s - 1890s are mainly of the Queen Anne, Stick and Shingle Styles, all of which became extremely popular as a means of exhibiting both one's economic stature and one's awareness of "modern" tastes. Several examples of the Romanesque Revival and Chateausque styles also date from this era. At the turn of the century, some of the largest, most ostentatious homes were built in the Colonial Revival style. There are also a number of more modest examples of this style dating from the 1920s to 1940s which were built on the last few 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 Reverend Samuel C. Pratt House at 194 Nesmith Street (MAP #77; MHC #612; Photograph 1). It was built in 1848-1849 and sits on a raised knoll overlooking Nesmith Street, the first of the district's grand avenues to be developed with large, gracious homes. Characteristic of the Italianate style, the clapboard-clad, two story structure is three bays wide and has a broad gable in the center bay which frames a rounded, flat-roofed bay at the second story. Full-height corner pilasters and a multi-sided bay on the south elevation also enrich the design. The one-story porch with rounded ends which wraps around the facade was added ca.1890. A Federal Revival style entrance consisting of a fanlight and 3/4-length sidelights flanking a panelled door was added sometime later.

Located on the crest of Belvidere Hill between Fairmount Street and Belmont Avenue is the Locks and Canals Reservoir (MAP #50; MHC #906; Photograph 2; HAER, 1974). With a frontage of 280 feet on each street, the parcel has low granite retaining walls along Belmont Avenue (MHC #2155) and Fairmount Street (MHC #2553) and is wooded at its edges. The reservoir itself is enclosed

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by a high chain-link fence and is 150 feet square at the top and 12 feet deep, with an earth embankment sloping inwards at 2:1, providing a 192,816 cu. ft. capacity. More commonly referred to as the Lynde's Hill Reservoir when built, the reservoir was used to provide the water pressure and storage capacity necessary for fire protection of the textile mills when the canals were drained each summer. A 12" cast-iron main, 6000 feet long, connects the reservoir to the mill district. A small wood frame building at the northwest corner of the parcel contains the valves to control the supply main.

Construction of the reservoir in 1849 and its need for an access road prompted early residential development along the southern portion of Fairmount Street as land previously farmed was gradually sold off as house lots. The **David E. Chase House** at 205 Fairmount Street (MAP #57; MHC #2153; **Photograph 3**) dates from ca.1856. Situated close to the street on a large rectangular lot which slopes steeply down at the rear, the two-story, clapboard, rectangular mass has been added to over the years with a two-story wing to the south and a connecting barn/garage with a broad gabled facade of its own. The main facade features a projecting two-story pedimented pavilion in its center bay, a wide cornice and a hipped roof. The entry, with full-height sidelights, a wooden fan and a wooden cornice, is most likely of early-twentieth century date.

During the 1860s, a number of large homes were erected in the newly fashionable Second Empire style. Perhaps most notable of these is the **William/Edward Burke House** at 216 Nesmith Street (MAP #76; MHC #614; **Photograph 4**), built ca.1865-1869. The imposing 2 1/2-story house is set up from the street on a large sloping lot and now rests on a 3-foot granite retaining wall. The squarish mass is dominated by its mansard-style roof with projecting segmental-arched dormers on all elevations. Faced in stucco, the three-bay facade features paired windows with transoms and quoined corners, while the south elevation is enriched by a full-height, rounded center bay. The property was tastefully converted into condominiums in the mid-1980s, at which time two additional buildings were added at the north and southeast edges of the site, (MAP #E,F; MHC #2186, 2187; **Photograph 15**). These clapboard and shingled structures are designed in a compatible style, with cornerboards, bay windows, rounded dormers and other modest Classical details which do not detract from the original Burke House's presence.

At 52 Mansur Street stands the **Levi Sprague House** of 1867, another fine Second Empire home (MAP #7; MHC #600; **Photograph 5**). The facade is set perpendicular to the street because the parcel originally extended west to Fairmount Street and the house stood well back from the street on a sloping site. The rectangular, two-story clapboarded mass is capped by a slate mansard roof with a large bell-shaped gable centered on the facade and framing a pair of round-arched windows. Round-arched window hoods, quoins, and shallow pedimented dormers abound, while the south elevation has two rounded bays with sloped roofs at the first story. A glass-enclosed, flat-roofed porch along the west facade is of early twentieth century date.

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A more modest example of the Second Empire style is found in the Orrin B. Silver House at 157 Fairmount Street of ca.1867 (MAP #62; MHC #2146). The clapboard two-story house has a narrow two-bay facade with a projecting full-width porch with carved supports. The design is a rich conglomerate of quoined corners, carved wood window hoods, and a paired-bracket cornice. On the south elevation, a two-story full-height rectangular bay features corner windows set at a 45° angle with round-arched brackets, carved balustrades and corner columns. At the southeast corner is a sensitively-enclosed screen porch, and at the rear is an attached, original carriage house.

The Italianate style remained in use well into the 1870s, as evidenced by the Darius Brown House of 1873-1874 (MAP #39; MHC #599) and the Aaron Blanchard House of ca.1877-1878 (MAP #31; MHC #2195). Located at 33 Fairview Street, the Darius Brown House was the first home to be built near the crest of Belvidere Hill. Set back on a large, open lot, it is cross-gabled in plan and features typically Italianate details such as round-arched dormer hoods, a bracketed cornice with returns, and a two-bay, flat-roofed open porch at the entrance. The Aaron Blanchard House, at 31 Talbot Street, also employs the cross-gable plan. The clapboard exterior features corner pilasters, round-arched third-story windows, bracketed eaves with deep returns, an enclosed, flat-roofed entrance bay (probably added later), and a mix of one and two-story projecting bays in the gabled ends.

The Albion C. Taylor House at 166 Fairmount Street (MAP #51; MHC #622; Photograph 6) represents a transitional design between the Italianate and Stick Styles which is supported by its date of ca.1876. The main 2 1/2-story rectangular mass has a series of narrow ells to the rear. It has a hipped roof and retains its original flushboard wood siding. The three-bay facade has a broad center gable with a pointed-arch window, molded window hoods, an overhanging cornice with paired truss-like supports and a large one-story, flat-roofed entrance porch with carved supports and balustrade. The truss-like supports porch detail and flushboard siding are characteristic of the newer Stick Style, while the basic mass, hipped roof, gable and window hoods are holdovers from the Italianate period. The house has recently been restored and features a period polychromatic color scheme.

The 1880s witnessed a period of widespread construction on Belvidere Hill, particularly on the main avenues but also on the cross streets where lots (and homes, consequently) were generally smaller. A variety of new styles were introduced in the 1880s, beginning with the 1883 construction of the Arthur Bonney Estate at 236 Fairmount Street by Abel Atherton (MAP #55; MHC #623). As the district's only example of the Chateausque Style, this home is of rough-faced ashlar construction and is set back from the street on a large, open lawn. The 2 1/2-story design features a three-story rounded corner tower and a broad gabled bay on the facade, a tall hipped slate roof, and a porte-cochere at the entrance on the north elevation. A nondescript concrete garage with stone facing has been added to the south. The original 1 1/2-story Arthur Bonney Estate Carriage House (MAP #54; MHC #2158) is built in a matching Chateausque design and has a steep hipped roof with cupola

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and a rounded corner tower with a tall conical roof. It has recently been converted into a separate residence.

Many examples of the Queen Anne style also date from the 1880s. The **James W. B. Shaw House** at 47 Belmont Avenue (**MAP #27; MHC #588; Photograph 7**) was built ca.1884-1885. Built on a prominent corner lot at the crest of the hill, the house has a predominance of large gables, modillioned cornices, hipped dormers, molded window hoods, corner pilasters, applied stickwork, a threaded chimney on the south elevation, and a fine rectangular oriel window on the facade.

The **Arthur G. Pollard House** of 1885 is another Queen Anne design (**MAP #11; MHC #606; Photograph 8**). Characteristically asymmetrical in plan, this large 2 1/2-story house demonstrates a full complement of Queen Anne details including turned millwork, scrollwork, applied sunburst woodwork in the gables, corbeled chimneys, and a steep roof with many intersecting planes. A large, clapboard carriage house topped by a square cupola is located behind the house.

A more fully developed version of the Stick Style than the Albion C. Taylor House of ca.1876 is the **James Francis House**, completed a decade later (**MAP #9; MHC #604**). Set perpendicular to the street on a good-sized lot, this 2 1/2-story house has a steep hipped slate roof punctuated by many dormers, some jerkin-headed and some peaked, but all trimmed with flat bargeboards. The design also features exposed sawn-eave trusses at the cornice line, shallow cornice brackets, tall narrow windows, and a richly corbeled chimney which accentuates the building's verticality. The large clapboard carriage house to the east has a center gable and a rounded ventilator.

The **John F. Howe House** at 85 Fairmount Street, built in 1887, is another fine example of the Queen Anne style (**MAP #67; MHC #597; Photograph 9**). One of the grander homes along Fairmount Street, it occupies a large lot, but sits quite close to the street and dominates the streetscape with broad two-story gables on the two main elevations. Its surfaces are a combination of ashlar masonry and patterned shingles, with patterned wood decoration in the north gable. The main entrance is recessed behind a broad stone arch. On the north elevation is a fine porte-cochere which combines a stickwork gable with ashlar footings. To the northwest is a carriage house with a center two-story pavilion whose decorated pediment echoes the design of the main house.

The Shingle Style also became fashionable in the 1880s, often employing many Queen Anne elements as well. Its first and perhaps grandest example on Belvidere Hill was in the **John Faulkner House** at 32 Belmont Avenue (**MAP #2; MHC #587; Photograph 10**), of 1887. Occupying one of the district's most prestigious corner parcels at the crest of the hill, the house is set at a 45° angle to the two streets. The building's form is a complex mass of gables, turrets, round towers and tall chimneys. Plain and patterned shingles sheath the main surfaces, except in the two upper stories of the broad west gable where an elaborate scrolled leaf pattern of applied woodwork is featured. A large square porte-coch-re with round-arched openings and a hipped roof projects at an angle from the corner of the

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two main elevations. At the eastern edge of the parcel, stands a matching Shingle Style carriage house with patterned shingles in the broad gable which spans its facade and a large round ventilator at the ridge.

The equally impressive **Frederick Faulkner House** was erected two years later and two doors away, at 86 Belmont Avenue (**MAP #4; MHC #591**). As designed and partially rebuilt in 1903 following a fire six years earlier, the property illustrates the Richardsonian Romanesque style, a style also adopted for several key Lowell public buildings of this era, including Lowell City Hall (NR, 4/21/75) and the U.S. Post Office (NR, 3/10/86). The two-story rectangular mass is built of rough-faced ashlar granite, capped by a steep hipped roof with dormers. A large engaged tower with a pyramidal roof and two conical roofs above the facade's curved ends all add to the building's sculptural form. Bands of arched and rectangular windows, many with transoms, encircle the building. A massive round-arched porte-cochere extends from the southwest corner of the facade, adjacent to the main entrance bay where a similar arch is supported by squat, polished granite columns. A shingled carriage house at the northeast corner of the parcel was destroyed by fire in the mid-twentieth century.

The **William S. Lamson House** of 1890-1891 (**MAP #76; MHC #613**) shows a decidedly similar interest in the Richardsonian Romanesque although its overall design is in the Queen Anne style. Located at 209 Nesmith Street on a steeply-sloping corner lot, this large three-story home is built primarily of brick with sandstone trim. An engaged three-story corner tower and a wide, two-bay gable on the facade add interest to the building's massing. The main entrance bay features a massive round sandstone arch with finely-carved filigree and rosettes in the haunches. Segmental-arched paneled doors are recessed behind the arch, creating a grand and imposing entry.

By the turn of the century, the Colonial Revival style had come into favor, and remained the most commonly used style on Belvidere Hill for the next forty years, becoming more subdued, however, as time passed. Among its best early examples is the 1897-1898 **Alice and Lina Parker House** (**MAP #28; MHC #590; Photograph 11**). Occupying a large corner parcel at 57 Belmont Avenue on the crest of the hill, the house's impressive scale and design add to the grand feeling of the street. Sheathed in clapboard, the design features a broad 2 1/2-story central pedimented portico supported by pairs of fluted Corinthian columns with a second, one-story, semi-circular portico set within it. An abundance of modillioned cornices and turned balustrades enrich the design, as do the peaked dormers on the steep, hipped slate roof. A matching clapboard carriage house to the southwest is connected by a wooden arcade.

Other early examples of the Colonial Revival style include the **Sarah Francis House** of ca.1895 (**MAP #8; MHC #602**) and the **Lawrence Manufacturing Co. Agent's House** (**MAP #17; MHC #601**) of ca.1899. Both houses, located at 68 and 53 Mansur Street, respectively, combine Classical details and materials with large massing to create impressive appearances. The Sarah Francis House employs bow windows, corner quoins, pedimented dormers, and a columned entrance portico in its

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design. A later second-story enclosed porch, although similar in detailing, changes the original design some, as does recent siding. The Lawrence Co. Agent's House is highlighted by its massive, one-story, balustraded square entrance portico which is flanked by corner pavilions with fanlights in their pediments. Full-height corner pilasters with Ionic capitals, modillioned cornices, and multiple dormers also add to the building's impressive image.

Another interpretation of the Colonial Revival style is found at 25 Fairview Street in the **Thomas H. Elliott House** (MAP #40; MHC #598; Photograph 12), where it is combined with characteristic features of the Shingle style. Built in 1903 by a local real estate entrepreneur active on Belvidere Hill, the house sits on a high bluff overlooking Fairview Street. A granite retaining wall and high fieldstone foundation accentuate the dramatic setting. With its broad gambrel end facing the street, the house has a cut stone base and is clad in shingles above. These Shingle style materials and form combine with Classical bay windows, pedimented dormers, and turned balustrades in a strong composite design.

Representative of the later Colonial Revival style homes on Belvidere Hill is the **Mary P. Marden House** at 84 Fairmount Street (MAP #43; MHC #2130). It was built ca.1920 on a large corner parcel abutting the small home of Philip Marden to the east (now demolished). Built of brick, the Marden House sits on a raised knoll. It is a two-story, rectangular, five-bay mass with a connecting recessed wing and a large brick ell extending southward, each trimmed with modillioned cornices. The facade's center entrance has a small glass-enclosed, pedimented portico with fluted Ionic columns and a fanlight. To the rear is a ca.1877-1879 carriage house, formerly associated with the George Marden House which stood here previously. It is a wood-frame structure, capped by a mansard roof with cupola.

Few buildings have been lost and none are known to have been moved. The vast majority of buildings in the district have been well-maintained, and most are in good to excellent condition. Alterations have involved later siding in a few instances, particularly to some of the Nesmith Street properties, and it has not always preserved all details. A few carriage houses have been lost to fire and small garages have been added discreetly to some properties. The majority of homes remain in use as single-family residences, although several of the largest estates have been converted into apartments, condominiums and, in one case each, a funeral home and a rest home.

The Belvidere Hill Historic District contains very few intrusions. With the exception of one altered mid-nineteenth century home, the **George Naylor House** (MAP #C; MHC #2134; Photograph 13), all of the intrusions are buildings constructed in the twentieth century after the end of the period of significance. They consist of several small garages, gazebos and sheds, and one large 1965 brick apartment block at **180 Nesmith Street** (MAP #D; MHC #2182; Photograph 14). The rest are mainly two-story homes, mostly designed with compatible massing and Colonial Revival details. The two multi-unit buildings adjacent to the William/Edward Burke House on Nesmith Street (MAP #E, F;

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MHC #2186, 2187; Photograph 15) are also of compatible scale, massing, materials and detailing.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded within the district, it is possible that sites may be present. Five prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). In general, however, the potential for significant prehistoric remains is low because locational characteristics for the property, particularly its distance from water, are not favorable for prehistoric sites.

A high potential exists for significant historic archaeological remains on the property. Structural remains may survive from at least two of the three large farms that occupied Lynde's Hill, as the area was known, during the 18th and early 19th centuries. The farmhouse from the Gedney Farm, which included the northern portion of the district, is located outside the district. The locations for farmhouses and outbuildings associated with the Ebenezer Hunt Farm and the Zadok Rogers Farm are unknown. The Hunt Farm is located at the top of the hill in its eastern portion and the Rogers Farm on the westerly side. The potential for survivals associated with these farms may be the greatest along the three main avenues of the district where home were built on large deep lots and open space is the greatest. The potential is also high for engineering and construction features associated with the locks and Canals Reservoir (1849) located in the southern and highest portion of the district. Structural remain of homes may also be present related to the district's development as a 19th century residential neighborhood, however, they have yet to be identified. Most dwellings constructed during the districts period of significance appear to have survived. Occupational related features including mostly trash areas and patterns of sheet refuse may represent one of the more common archaeological survivals in the district associated with extant and non-extant structures. Privies and wells may survive associated with earlier non extant farmsteads in the district as well as its earlier 19th century contributing structures.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by 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 # Locks & Canal Reservoir

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1845 - 1945

Significant Dates

1849, 1864, 1890

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Lowell Historic Board

Belvidere Hill Historic District
Name of Property

Middlesex County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 38 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 311640 4723210
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 312300 4722680
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 312120 4723240
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 312080 4722600
Zone Easting Northing

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margo B. Webber, Preservation Consultant, Lowell Historic Board with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 1995

street & number 200 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.).

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Belvidere Hill 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 Belvidere Hill Historic District is significant for its role in the mid to late-nineteenth century and early twentieth century expansion of Lowell's finer residential neighborhoods, and more particularly as the most elegant example of these areas. This was a time when the city's textile industry continued to prosper, generating economic prosperity among a growing middle class of businessmen and entrepreneurs. Along with many of the successful mill owners and company agents, they were eager to build fine homes in the more prestigious outlying areas of the city which were then being subdivided by real estate entrepreneurs. The district reflects the impressive accumulation of wealth by many of the city's most influential citizens, wealth they translated into an array of large homes and estates which reflected this status, built high above the city's mills to enjoy a more pastoral setting with sweeping panoramas of the surrounding countryside.

Under Criterion C, the district is the best-preserved example of the city's finer late-nineteenth century residential neighborhoods. Its homes are important architecturally as outstanding examples of the Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, Shingle, and Colonial Revival styles, which were each popular during various phases of its growth. The properties range in size from moderate to very grand, yet each exhibits many artistic elements of its style. Each design combines with Belvidere Hill's dramatic topography to contribute to the visual harmony of its streetscapes. The district's period of significance spans from 1845 to 1945, encompassing the period from when the area's earliest surviving homes were built to when the area stopped experiencing new growth, a direct consequence of the decline of Lowell's textile industry in the 1920s and 1930s.

Criterion A: Development of the Belvidere Hill area as early as the 1840s 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, much of the area was part of a 3000-acre land grant of 1649 by the General Court of Massachusetts to Margaret Winthrop, widow of John Winthrop, the first governor of the Massachusetts colony. Tewksbury was incorporated as a town in 1734, having previously been part of neighboring Billerica. Tewksbury was an agrarian community, with its sandy soil best suited to fruits, vegetables, dairy farms and foresting. This portion of the town continued in use as farmlands into the mid-nineteenth century and was commonly referred to as Lynde's Hill, even as late as the 1840s. By 1820, three large farms occupied most of its area: the Gedney Farm in its northerly section, the Ebenezer Hunt Farm at the top of the Hill in its easterly portion, and the Zadok Rogers Farm on the westerly side.

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To its west was the Concord River, and beyond that, East Chelmsford, a part of the neighboring agrarian community of Chelmsford. Not until 1774 was a wooden bridge built across the Concord River near its mouth. It was replaced in 1819 by a new wooden bridge and again in 1841 by a double-arched stone bridge, only then finally confirming the close relationship between this area and the mill town at Lowell.

The 1820s brought major change to both East Chelmsford and this outlying section of Tewksbury, the extent of which could never have been imagined. 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, and in 1822 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 incorporated as 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 and early twentieth centuries has been well documented. Its role as a "model city" for other New England mill towns is undisputed. Yet, for all the attention paid to Lowell's industrial focus, the outer limits of the city (including parts of Dracut and Tewksbury later annexed to it) remained primarily agricultural until after the Civil War. Although Lowell's industrial center was less than a half mile to the northwest and grew dramatically in the 1820s and 1830s, Lynde's Hill's separation from it by the Concord River, its steep topography and its initial political affiliation as an outlying part of Tewksbury kept it from experiencing much change during this period.

The area's early agrarian character was on the verge of major changes by 1832, however, due to the sale of one of its earliest properties, the 150-acre Gedney Farm. Built ca.1750 by Timothy Brown and still occupied during the first years of the nineteenth century by the Gedney family, this Georgian-style farmhouse was located on a parcel between the present day Andover and Nesmith Streets, just north of the district's boundary. In 1816, it was purchased by Judge St. Loe Livermore who wished to retire to its pastoral setting. It was Livermore who named his property "Belvidere," which translates from the Italian as "beautiful to behold." Judge Livermore was reknown for his intellect, public reputation and fine hospitality at Belvidere, and he created a sophisticated image for the area. Thus, the name Belvidere Hill was born, eventually replacing Lynde's Hill as the area's nomenclature.

Between 1829 and 1834, much debate took place as to whether the area should be annexed by Lowell. Several of its few early residents, including Judge Livermore, were attached to Lowell's business and social life, and geographically, the area was much closer to Lowell than to Tewksbury's town center four miles to the south. These were crucial factors in an era which relied only on foot and horse-drawn transportation, and yet where weekly attendance at church and at frequent public meetings were imperative. But Tewksbury didn't want to forfeit the taxes on so much farmland, and it was

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only after six years of fiery debate that annexation of 384 acres was finally granted in 1834. Even thirty years later, the area was often 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.

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 free-standing homes were often built and owned by the mills for their overseers and agents. Early on, Pawtucket Street was among the most desirable addresses, and many fine homes were built there. An important factor in its development was that the prevailing westerly and northwesterly winds tended to keep the factory smoke away.

As time went on in the 1840s and 1850s, the population increased dramatically. Also, many of the first generation mill owners and agents were ready to retire. Other areas of the city began to compete with Pawtucket Street for the mills' upper management, most notably the three areas known as Belvidere Hill, Centralville (annexed from Dracut in 1851), and The Highlands. Among them, Belvidere Hill was first to attract new residents due its highest topography with its commanding views away from the city. It also offered views of Hunt's Falls on the Concord River and to the west, a view of Rogers Fort Hill Park. This early shift would lead 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 the broader conflict that the new industrialists faced in Lowell, as in other New England mill towns. This conflict pitted the smoke, disease and congestion of urban life against the desire to maintain a pastoral landscape. As resolved, the pastoral setting of the hillsides was reserved only for those who could afford to build there.

The nature of Lowell's changing work force also had an impact on the move to new, more pastoral middle class neighborhoods. The original work force of farm girls and native men was largely replaced in the 1850s and 1860s by Irish immigrants, followed by substantial new influxes of French-Canadians in the 1870s and 1880s, and by many Eastern European groups after that. These new groups tended to cluster together in certain parts of town: the Irish in "The Acre;" the French-Canadians in "Little Canada;" and so on. These districts, close to the mills, became densely built up with tenements, making any proximity to them unwanted by the more successful classes. This created an opportunity for enterprising businessmen to become real estate entrepreneurs in the more outlying areas of the city, where they frequently purchased former farmlands, laid out a few streets at a time, and often named the streets after themselves.

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Among these entrepreneurs were the brothers John and Thomas Nesmith, traders from Derry, New Hampshire, who purchased Judge Livermore's 150-acre farm in 1831 for \$25,000. John Nesmith lived in the Gedney House for many years until eventually selling it to the Sisters of Charity as an annex to St. John's Hospital. Meanwhile, the Nesmith brothers proceeded to divide up most of their holdings into house lots along the newly created Nesmith and Fairmount Streets, of which Nesmith Street was laid out as the primary avenue through the area, connecting with the old road to Tewksbury at its southerly end.

The southerly portion of Fairmount Street also experienced early development due to its proximity to the new Lynde's Hill Reservoir. In 1849, the Proprietors of Locks and Canals built a reservoir here (MAP #50; HAER 1974) to provide the water pressure and storage capacity necessary for the fire protection of the textile mills on the Locks & Canals system when the canals were drained each summer. The old road from Tewksbury was extended up the hill for access. This area, much of which had been owned by Martha King in the 1840s, was sold off as house lots in the 1850s and 1860s.

The easterly section of the district saw substantial changes in these years as well. This area, formerly the farm of Ebenezer Hunt, was purchased ca. 1840 by Captain William Wyman. Wyman acquired just under 50 acres of land, auctioned off most of the timber growth it contained, and planted extensive apple and peach orchards. He also proposed a public observatory atop the hill, but it was never built. Wyman died in 1864, and the farm was sold at auction to Samuel Wyman of Baltimore for \$18,000. Samuel Wyman had the area surveyed, and he laid out Belmont Avenue running north/south along its ridge, as well as Talbot, Fairview, and Summit Streets running east/west. The land between them, he subdivided into large house lots. Many of the area's grandest homes are situated along the ridge of the hill in this section and date from the 1880s and 1890s. Nearly all the homes on Mansur Street were also built in the 1880s.

Development of Belvidere Hill, as well as of other new neighborhoods of the 1860s and later, was also influenced by the new horse-drawn trolley lines. Lowell's first horse-drawn railway line ran along Pawtucket, Merrimack and East Merrimack Streets to Nesmith Street at the base of Belvidere Hill, beginning service in 1864. This was the beginning of the city's "commuter neighborhoods." By 1890, the line to Belvidere Hill had been electrified, as well as extended along Nesmith Street, further encouraging residential development of the area.

The Zadok Rogers Farm, which covered the acreage west of Nesmith Street, was also subdivided into house lots in the 1880s and 1890s. With less commanding views than the properties higher up the hill, the lots tended to be smaller and the houses built upon them more modest in size and design, except for those along Nesmith Street itself, where the street's pre-established reputation resulted in more grand and imposing houses comparable to those further up the hill.

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By 1905, nearly all of the prime house lots on Belvidere Hill had been sold and built upon. The major avenues had wide sidewalks and were lined with ornamental trees, and Nesmith Street had a trolley line running its full length, a symbol of its importance within the city. In the first three decades of the twentieth century, further development occurred on the district's unbuilt parcels, particularly on some of the smaller lots running up the hill on Fairview and Summit Streets, and on several lots along Fairmount Street.

Among the district's early residents were many of Lowell's leaders in business, political and social affairs. At 194 Nesmith Street, (MAP #73) lived Rev. Samuel C. Pratt in the 1840s. Next door at 216 Nesmith Street, (MAP #72) William Burke, superintendent of the Lowell Machine Shop and later an agent of the Boott Mills, built his home. Charles Stott, agent and treasurer of the Belvidere Woollen Mills lived at 173 Nesmith Street (MAP #76), while the Lawrence Manufacturing Co. built an agent's house at 53 Mansur Street (MAP #17) in ca.1899. John and Frederick Faulkner, partners in the L. W. Faulkner Woollen Mills, erected imposing residences at 32 and 86 Belmont Avenue (MAP #2, 4), while between them at 52 Belmont Avenue (MAP #3) was the home of Alexander G. Cumnock, agent of the Boott Mills and a founder of the Lowell Textile Institute (now the University of MA at Lowell).

Successful Lowell merchants and professionals also built their homes on Belvidere Hill, including Arthur G. Pollard at 110 Mansur Street (MAP #11), owner of a prominent dry goods store which bore his name. At 25 Fairmount Street (MAP #20) lived Frank P. Putnam, son of Addison Putnam, who purchased the Rev. Pratt House by 1861 (MAP #73). Together they operated Putnam and Son, fine men's clothiers. Albion C. Taylor, who resided at 166 Fairmount Street (MAP #51) co-owned Cook, Taylor & Co. a Lowell dry goods and ladies' clothing store. Attorney James C. Abbott built his Fairmount Street home (MAP #21) in 1868, as did Asa Hill, a dealer in sheet music and a music teacher, in the 1870s (MAP #34). Henry Tibbetts, whose ca.1904 home is at 124 Mansur Street (MAP #1) worked his way up from foreman in a retail lumber business to become general manager of the Skilling, Whitney and Barnes Lumber Company, one of the largest businesses of its kind. Thomas H Elliott, of 25 Fairview Street (MAP #40) was a local real estate developer active in subdividing the southeast portion of Belvidere Hill (outside the district) in the early twentieth century.

Many of the city's political figures lived here as well. Stephen Mansur lived at 172 Nesmith Street (MAP #74), later selling it to George F. Richardson. Both were mayors of the city, as were James C. Abbott (MAP #21) and Charles A. Stott (MAP #76). Arthur Bonney, who acquired 236 Fairmount Street in 1887, (MAP #55) served as city solicitor for many years. Many of the district's residents served as directors and trustees of Lowell's banks and philanthropic institutions. Several homes were built by the widows of successful Lowell mill owners, others were built by successful fathers for their sons or daughters, or occasionally by the prosperous sons for their widowed mothers.

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This range of occupants reflected the growth of Lowell's new middle class, as well as an increase in the number of its wealthiest citizens, especially during the period from 1845 to 1910. This was a time when the textile industry continued to remain strong, and when the city's downtown commercial district expanded to service the needs of a growing middle class, enabling many new businessmen and professionals to prosper and live well. In its later years, despite declines in the textile industry, the area maintained its reputation as one of Lowell's finest neighborhoods, continuing to attract the city's business and professional leaders as its residents, and even experiencing a few new homes built in the 1980s.

Criterion C: The Belvidere Hill Historic District is significant as a cohesive area of fine homes representing the many styles of architecture popular during its century of development from 1845 to 1945: Italianate, Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, Shingle, and Colonial Revival. The properties range from modest to very large, some situated close together while others are set back on large open lots with commanding views. The district's dramatic hillside topography combines with the individual building designs to create many visually cohesive streetscapes that preserve the pastoral mood of the age in which they were created.

The district has been compared to other mid-to-late nineteenth century middle class residential neighborhoods in Lowell which have been surveyed, including Centralville's Christian Hill and portions of the Highlands. Comprised of approximately 38 acres, the Belvidere Hill District is clearly the largest area within the city to retain so much of its original architectural character, including the rhythmic pattern of its streetscapes, the impression of a quiet, slower pace of life, and the architectural integrity of so many finely designed individual structures.

A pattern of large stately homes set back from the street on open lawns characterizes the district, particularly along Belmont Avenue, Fairmount Street and Nesmith Street, where the homes are grandest and the setbacks most pronounced. A number of the homes include fine carriage houses set behind them and designed in a matching style. The wide streets, lined by sidewalks, many tree-lined with mature shade trees, add to the stately image the district's original residents sought to project.

Within the district, several of the earliest surviving homes were built in the Italianate style. The David E. Chase House at 205 Fairmount Street, ca. 1856, (MAP #57) combines traditional rectangular massing with an Italianate central gabled pavilion, wide cornice and low hipped roof. Later additions have further added to the scale and more complex massing of the house. The Aaron Blanchard House (MAP #31) and the Darius C. Brown House (MAP #39) also exemplify the Italianate style with their cross-gable plans, round-arched windows and dormer hoods, bracketed eaves, corner pilasters, and projecting bays.

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Homes of both moderate and grand scale were built in the Second Empire style. The (MAP #76) and the William/Edward Burke House (MAP #7) and the Levi Sprague House are among the grandest, while many equally fine designs of smaller scale also use characteristic stylistic features such as mansard roofs, corner towers, decorative bracketed cornices and arched window hoods. Among these are the Asa Hill House (MAP #34), the Martha Rogers House (MAP #32), the Orrin Silver House (MAP #62), all on Fairmount Street, and the Moses Little House (MAP #15) on Mansur Street.

The Stick Style was popular in the 1880s and is demonstrated in several grand designs. The Albion C. Taylor House (MAP #51) has flushboard wood siding, a deep entrance porch with carved supports and balustrade, and truss-like cornice brackets, all typical features of the style. The James Francis House (MAP #9) and its matching carriage house also represent the style, using jerkin-headed dormers, exposed sawn trusses at the eaves and flat wood trim to enrich the surfaces.

The district contains many fine Queen Anne designs from the 1880s and 1890s, several with large carriage houses of matching design. Characteristically asymmetrical in plan, these homes employ a full range of Queen Anne details such as turned millwork, applied sunburst panels, multiple gables, corbeled chimneys, a mixture of patterned shingle, brick and stucco surfaces, and sometimes a porte-cochere. Representative examples are the John F. Howe House (MAP #67), the Frank Putnam House (MAP #20), the T. Tweed/Harry Pollard House (MAP #10), and the more modest Samuel K. Hutchinson House (MAP #77) and Mrs. William A. Burke House (MAP #82).

The Shingle style also became fashionable in the 1880s but is fully realized in only one major property in the district, the John Faulkner House (MAP #2). Plain and patterned shingles sheath the building's main flat surfaces and rounded towers, except in the upper portion of the broad west gable where a scrolled leaf pattern of applied woodwork is used. A large square porte-cochere with round-arched openings and a hipped roof angles out from the building's front corner. A matching Shingle style carriage house stands at the parcel's eastern edge.

An equally impressive example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style is found in the Frederick Faulkner House (MAP #4), also the only pure example of its style in the district. Characteristic details include the ashlar granite exterior, steep hipped roof, engaged towers with conical and pyramidal roofs, banded arched windows, and massive round-arched entrance design.

The Colonial Revival style was used in several grand interpretations in the early years of the twentieth century. Notable features in these designs include large, rectangular massing, tall entrance porticos with Classical columns and pilasters, modillioned cornices, pedimented dormers and fanlit entrances. Many are located on large parcels along Mansur Street and Belmont Avenue, already established as the hill's most desirable areas. Among the grandest examples are the Henry Tibbetts House (MAP #1), the Lawrence Manufacturing Co. Agent's House (MAP #17), the Sarah Francis House (MAP #8),

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and the Henry F. Whiting House (MAP #44). More moderate interpretations of the style continued to prevail as the dominant building type during the 1910-1945 period. Although more modest in scale, these homes also illustrate characteristic details of the style, most commonly modillioned cornices, Classical entrance porticos, fanlit entries, and often brick exteriors. Representative examples, all located on Fairmount Avenue, include the Mary P. Marden House (MAP #43), the Henry A. Keep House (MAP #64), and the Frederick L. Parchert House (MAP #53).

Other properties within the district demonstrate many different interpretations of the styles popular at various times throughout Belvidere Hill's development. Each in its own way, regardless of whether it is a grandiose or more modest interpretation of its style, adds to the rhythm and visual interest of its streetscape as well as to the incredible richness and variety of the district as a whole.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to document 18th and 19th century farmsteads which existed in the district area and predated its period of significance but no longer survive. Analysis of structural remains and occupational related features associated with these farmsteads can provide information on the district and Lowell's agricultural history which because lost and overshadowed by later industrial development. Data relating to 18th and 19th century agricultural technology in the area could also be derived from these sources. Analysis of archaeological and engineering features associated with the Locks and Canal Reservoir could provide important information relating to reservoir construction as well as water supply and delivery systems. The same information might also contribute to our knowledge of 19th century fire fighting technology in the area. Occupational related features (trash areas, privies, wells) and sheet refuse deposits associated with contributing 19th and 20th century residential structures in the district probably represent the more common historic resource type present in the district. Privies and wells would represent an extremely important resource type in the area, if present. Analysis of these resources could provide detailed information on the inhabitants of related structures and areas of the district. Trash areas and sheet refuse patterns, however, are probably the more common resource within the district. These resources can also provide detailed socio cultural and socio economic information on the districts inhabitants and activities which occurred at the homes possibly recreational in nature. Comparative analysis of these sources within the district might also provide information on levels of social stratification indicated by the range of homes present from smaller moderately sized homes to larger grand estates. Each of the sources presented above has the potential of providing additional descriptive and interpretative information on a part of Lowell's 19th and 20th century population from the town's reportedly finest neighborhood. This data could be used to trace Lowell's 19th century and the 20th century decline, both as a direct result of the area's textile industry.

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Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, individual property records

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Beginning at the northeast corner of the district, the boundary commences at the northeast corner of the parcel at #124 Mansur Street and proceeds in a southerly direction along said property's eastern boundary for a distance of 205.9 feet, crosses Mansur Street, and continues southerly along the eastern (rear) boundary lines of #32, # 52, #86, and #100 Belmont Avenue until reaching the southeast corner of the parcel at #100 Belmont Avenue, where it turns westerly and proceeds along saidproperty's southern boundary to the west side of Belmont Avenue. It then turns southerly along the west side of Belmont Avenue until reaching the southern edge of the Locks & Canals Reservoir.

It turns westward and follows the southern boundary of said Reservoir for a distance of approximately 169.93 feet until reaching the eastern (rear) property line of #166 Fairmount Street, which it follows to the south for its length of 141.49 feet. It then turns westerly along said property's southerly edge until intersecting the eastern (rear) boundary of #180 Fairmount and proceeds in a southerly direction along the eastern boundaries of #180 Fairmount Street and #10 Whitman Avenue, across Whitman Avenue to the south, easterly along the northern edge of the parcel at #208 Fairmount Street, and southerly along the eastern boundary of said parcel, easterly along the northern boundary of #222 Fairmount Street, southerly along the eastern boundary of #222 and #236 Fairmount Street, and westerly along the southern boundary of #236 Fairmount until reaching the easterly side of Fairmount Street.

The boundary proceeds northward along the east side of Fairmount Street until reaching a point where it turns westward across Fairmount Street at the southeast corner of the parcel at #239 Fairmount Street. It here continues westward for a distance of 140.15 feet along said parcel's southern edge, then northward along said parcel's western edge until intersecting the southerly boundary of #205 Fairmount Street where it again turns westward to said property's southwest corner, and proceeds northerly along the western (rear) boundary line of the properties on the west side of Fairmount Street until intersecting the southern boundary of the parcel at #220 Nesmith Street.

It turns westward along said boundary and continues across Nesmith Street, jogs southward along the easterly edge of the parcel at #227 Nesmith Street to its southeast corner, turns west along the southern boundary of #227 Nesmith Street, turning northward along the western (rear) boundaries of #227 and #221 Nesmith Street, across Sherman Street to the north, turning westward along the southerly edge of the parcel at #209 Nesmith Street, and continuing northward along the westerly boundaries of the parcels on the west side of Nesmith Street, across Porter Street, and continuing northward along the western boundaries of #175 and #157 Nesmith Street, then turning eastward along the northern boundary of #157 Nesmith Street to its northeast corner at the west side of Nesmith Street.

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It then turns southerly along said parcel's eastern edge until reaching a point opposite the south side of Mansur Street, and proceeds easterly along the south side of Mansur Street until reaching the east side of Fairmount Street, where it turns northward along the east side of Fairmount Street until reaching the south side of Wyman Street, where it turns easterly again and proceeds eastward up Wyman Street's south side, crosses Belmont Avenue, here turning northerly along the western edge of the parcel at #124 Mansur Street, then easterly along said parcel's northern boundary until reaching the point of origin. (see attached City of Lowell assessors maps #201, 219, 220, 221, 235 and 236)

Verbal Boundary Justification:

This boundary definition encompasses the key historically and architecturally significant properties and streetscapes which reflect the development of Belvidere Hill during its period of significance. It includes properties ranging from the 1840's to the 1980's, when several compatible infill buildings were added. The boundary includes not only major estates built during the district's peak development years but also more modest homes built on smaller parcels as the city's economy slowed during the first half of the 20th century. The district is also defined topographically, starting at the broad avenue of Nesmith Street and proceeding eastward up the steep hill to the hill's crest, where several of the grandest homes are situated.

The district's western boundary along Nesmith Street has been drawn to include a range of properties which retain their integrity. Further south along Nesmith Street, major alterations to some properties and the addition of several large apartment blocks have destroyed the original visual character and there are major gaps in the historic streetscape. The southerly edge of the district includes key properties on Fairmount Street which are among some of the district's earliest buildings, but excludes new development tracts south of #236 Fairmount and the mix of 19th and 20th century modest homes further south on the street's west side. The easterly boundary extends to the crest of Belvidere Hill, including the major estates on the east side of Belmont Avenue but excluding the mid-20th century homes beyond them and the several new development tracts on this side of the Hill. The northern boundary includes the many fine 19th and early 20th century homes along Mansur Street but excludes the later and less distinguished block between Fairmount and Nesmith Streets. The centerline of Wyman Street forms a suitable boundary, as its northern side marks the rear property lines of several large properties which face out onto busy Andover Street rather than towards the more serene streetscapes of Belvidere Hill.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The identification information listed below pertains to all photographs:

Photograph by: Margo B. Webber

Date: May, 1994

Original negative at: Lowell Historic Board
Division of Planning & Development
50 Arcand Drive
Lowell, MA 01852

- Photo 1: View looking easterly from Nesmith Street towards west elevation of 194 Nesmith Street, the Rev. Samuel Pratt House.
- Photo 2: View looking northeasterly from Fairmount Street towards west side of Locks and Canals Reservoir.
- Photo 3: View looking northwesterly from Fairmount Street towards east elevation of 205 Fairmount Street, the David E. Chase House.
- Photo 4: View looking northeasterly towards west and south elevations of 216 Nesmith Street, the William/Edward Burke House.
- Photo 5: View looking northeasterly from Mansur Street towards west and south elevations of 52 Mansur Street, the Levi Sprague House.
- Photo 6: View looking easterly from Fairmount Street towards west elevation of 166 Fairmount Street, the Albion C. Taylor House.
- Photo 7: View looking southwesterly from Belmont Avenue towards east elevation of 47 Belmont Avenue, the James W. B. Shaw House.
- Photo 8: View looking northwesterly from Belmont Avenue towards south and east elevations of 110 Mansur Street, the Arthur Pollard House.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Belvidere Hill Historic District
Lowell (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts**

Section number Photos **Page** 2

- Photo 9: View looking southwesterly from Fairmount Street towards east and north elevations of 85 Fairmount Street, the John F. Howe House.
- Photo 10: View looking easterly from Belmont Avenue towards west elevation of 32 Belmont Avenue, the John Faulkner House.
- Photo 11: View looking northwesterly from Belmont Avenue towards east elevation of 57 Belmont Avenue, the Alice and Lina Parker House.
- Photo 12: View looking southeasterly from Fairview Street towards north and west elevations of 25 Fairview Street, the Thomas H. Elliott House.
- Photo 13: View looking northwesterly from Fairmount Street towards east elevations of 99 and 95 Fairmount Street.
- Photo 14: View looking northeasterly from Nesmith Street towards west elevation of 180 Nesmith Street.
- Photo 15: View looking northerly from southwest corner of the William/Edward Burke House parcel towards south elevation of 206-214 Nesmith Street.

(end)

**BELVIDERE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
LOWELL, (MIDDLESEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS**

MAP#	LOWELL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	STATUS
2	219-458	587	John Faulkner House	32 Belmont Ave.	1887	Shingle	B	C
	219-457	2108	Carriage House	32 Belmont Ave.	1887	Shingle	B	C
27	219-459	588	James W. B. Shaw Hse.	47 Belmont Ave.	ca. 1884-1885	Queen Anne	B	C
	219-456	2109	Carriage House	47 Belmont Ave.	ca. 1884-1885	Queen Anne	B	C
3	219-460	589	Alex G. Cumnock Hse.	52 Belmont Ave.	ca. 1882/alt. ca. 1920s	Classi. Rev.	B	C
	219-455	2110	Carriage House	52 Belmont Ave.	ca. 1882	Queen Anne	B	C
28	219-461	590	Alice & Lina Parker Hse.	57 Belmont Ave.	1897-1898	Col. Rev.	B	C
	219-454	2111	Carriage House	57 Belmont Ave.	1897-1898	Colonial Rev.	B	C
4	219-462	591	Frederick Faulkner House	86 Belmont Ave.	1889-1890/1902	Richardsonian Romanesque	B	C
46	219-453	2112	House	99 Belmont Ave.	1940s	Cape Colonial	B	C
5	219-452	2113	Frederick Flather, Jr. House	100 Belmont Ave.	1927	Colonial Rev.	B	C
18	219-451	2114	Philip R. Hovey House	2 Fairmount St.	1918-1919	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	219-450	2115	Garage	2 Fairmount St.	1918-1919	Colonial Rev.	B	C
19	219-449	592	Herbert Jefferson House	7 Fairmount St.	ca. 1888	Col. Rev./ Queen Anne	B	C
	219-448	2116	Garage	7 Fairmount St.	ca. 1918-1919	No Style	B	C
21	219-447	596	James Abbott House	24 Fairmount St.	ca. 1868	Second Empire	B	C
20	219-446	593	Frank P. Putnam House	25 Fairmount St.	ca. 1886	Queen Anne	B	C
	219-445	2117	Carriage House	25 Fairmount St.	ca. 1886	Queen Anne	B	C

**BELVIDERE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
LOWELL, (MIDDLESEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS**

MAP#	LOWELL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	STATUS
A	219-444	2118	House	41 Fairmount St.	ca. 1988	Colonial Rev.	B	NC
32	219-443	594	Martha Rogers House	46 Fairmount St.	ca. 1873-1874	Second Empire	B	C
	219-442	2119	Storage Shed	46 Fairmount St.	1980s	No Style	B	NC
71	219-441	2120	House	53 Fairmount St.	ca. 1900	Colonial Rev.	B	C
33	219-440	2121	Larkin T. Trull House	56 Fairmount St.	1902	Queen Anne	B	C
	219-439	2122	Carriage House (now attached)	56 Fairmount St. (rear)	1902	Queen Anne	B	C
70	219-438	2123	Artemas S. Tyler House	57 Fairmount St.	1890-1891	Shingle	B	C
34	219-437	595	Asa Hill House	62 Fairmount St.	ca. 1872	Second Empire	B	C
69	219-436	2124	Julian B. Keyes House	65 Fairmount St.	1918-1919	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	219-435	2125	Garage	65 Fairmount St.	1918-1919	No Style	B	C
35	219-434	2126	William G. Ward House	70 Fairmount St.	1884	Queen Anne	B	C
	219-433	2127	Garage	70 Fairmount St.	ca. 1940	No Style	B	C
68	219-432	2128	Frances S. Coburn House	75 Fairmount St.	1915	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	219-431	2129	Garage	75 Fairmount St.	1915	No Style	B	C
43	219-430	2130	Mary P. Marden House	84 Fairmount St.	ca.1920	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	219-429	2131	George A. Marden Carriage House	84 Fairmount St.	ca. 1877-1879	Second Empire	B	C
67	220-428	597	John F. Howe House	85 Fairmount St.	1887	Queen Anne	B	C
	220-427	2132	Carriage House	85 Fairmount St.	1887	Queen Anne	B	C
B	220-426	2133	John Carrigan House	95 Fairmount St.	1966	Modern	B	NC
C	220-425	2134	George Naylor House	99 Fairmount St.	ca. 1873-1874 alt. ca. 1960+	No Style	B	NC

**BELVIDERE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
LOWELL, (MIDDLESEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS**

MAP#	LOWELL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	STATUS
44	220-424	2135	Henry F. Whiting House	106 Fairmount St.	1898	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	220-423	2136	Garage	106 Fairmount St.	ca.1930	No Style	B	C
66	220-422	2137	Frank J. Ladd House	109 Fairmount St.	1890-1891	Queen Anne	B	C
65	220-421	2138	Blanchard E. Pratt House	119 Fairmount St.	1919	Eliza. Rev.	B	C
49	220-420	139	Dr. George A. Leahey House	120 Fairmount St.	ca. 1909	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	220-419	2140	Garage	120 Fairmount St.	ca. 1925	No Style	B	C
64	220-418	2141	Henry A. Keep House	137 Fairmount St.	1917	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	220-417	2142	Shed	137 Fairmount St.	1917	Colonial Rev.	B	C
50	220-905	906	*Locks and Canals Res.	Fairmount St.	1849	19th century Industrial	St	C
	220-415	2143	*Valve Control Building	Fairmount St.	1849	No Style	B	C
	(905)	2155	*Granite Wall, east edge of parcel	Fairmount St.	1849	No Style	O	C
	(905)	2553	*Granite Wall, west	Fairmount St.	1849	No Style	O	C
63	220-414	2144	G. W. Dutton House	149 Fairmount St.	ca. 1872	Italianate	B	C
	220-413	2145	Carriage House	149 Fairmount St.	ca. 1872	Italianate	B	C
62	220-412	2146	Orrin B. Silver House	57 Fairmount St.	ca. 1876	Second Empire	B	C
51	220-441	622	Albion C. Taylor House	166 Fairmount St.	ca. 1876	Stick	B	C
61	220-410	2147	John F. Sawyer House	169 Fairmount St.	1904	Shingle	B	C
60	220-409	2148	Eli Thorn House	175 Fairmount St.	ca. 1876-1877	Italianate/ Colonial Rev.	B	C
52	220-408	2149	Dr. James B. O'Connor House	180 Fairmount St.	1932	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	220-407	2150	Garage	180 Fairmount St.	1932	No Style	B	C

**BELVIDERE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
LOWELL, (MIDDLESEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS**

MAP#	LOWELL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	STATUS
59	220-406	2151	John W. Pead House	185 Fairmount St.	1921	Colonial Rev.	B	C
58	220-405	2152	Willard D. Pratt House	195 Fairmount St.	1923	Colonial Rev.	B	C
57	221-404	2153	David E. Chase House	205 Fairmount St.	ca. 1856	Italianate Farmhouse	B	C
53	220-403	2154	Frederick L. Parchert	208 Fairmount St.	1923	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	220-402	2156	Garage	208 Fairmount St.	1923	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	220-401	2157	Shed	208 Fairmount St.	1980s	No Style	B	NC
54	221-400	2158	Arthur Bonney Estate Carriage House	222 Fairmount St.	1883	Chateaesque	B	C
55	221-399	623	Arthur Bonney Estate	236 Fairmount St.	1883	Chateaesque	B	C
	221-398	2159	Garage	236 Fairmount St.	ca.1940	No Style	B	C
56	221-397	2160	Chase/Pindar House	239 Fairmount St.	ca.1857	Italianate	B	C
42	219-396	2161	Site of Philip Marden House (now yard of 84 Fairmout St.)	11 Fairview St.	n/a	No Style	Si	C
41	219-394	2162	Frederick P. Marble Hse.	15 Fairview St.	1896	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	219-393	2163	Garage	15 Fairview St.	ca.1930	Commercial	B	NC
36	219-392	2164	Garage	24 Fairview St.	ca.1930	No Style	B	C
40	219-391	598	Thomas H. Elliott House	25 Fairview St.	1903	Shingle/ Colonial Rev.	B	C
37	219-390	2165	Sarah R. Walker House	32 Fairview St.	1899	Tudor Rev.	B	C
39	219-389	599	Darius C. Brown House	33 Fairview St.	1873-1874	Italianate	B	C

**BELVIDERE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
LOWELL, (MIDDLESEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS**

MAP#	LOWELL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	STATUS
38	219-388	2166	Open parcel (lawn of Darius C. Brown House)	35 Fairview St.	n/a	No Style	Si	C
6	219-387	2167	O'Dowd Double House	42-44 Mansur St.	1916	Colonial Rev.	B	C
7	219-386	600	Levi Sprague House	52 Mansur St.	1867	Second Empire	B	C
	219-385	2168	Garage	52 Mansur St.	ca. 1920	No Style	B	C
17	219-384	601	Lawrence Manufacturing Co. Agent's House	53 Mansur St.	ca. 1899	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	219-382	2169	Garage	53 Mansur St.	ca. 1920	Colonial Rev.	B	C
8	219-381	602	Sarah Francis House	68 Mansur St.	ca. 189	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	219-380	959	Gazebo	68 Mansur St.	1980s	No Style	St	NC
	219-379	2170	Garage	68 Mansur St.	ca. 1920	No Style	B	C
16	219-378	2171	Mary E. Wight House	73 Mansur St.	ca. 1882-1883	Queen Anne	B	C
15	219-377	603	Moses Little House	77 Mansur St.	1881	Second Empire	B	C
9	219-376	604	James Francis House	80 Mansur St.	1886	Stick	B	C
	219-372	172	Carriage House	80 Mansur St.	1886	Stick	B	C
14	219-374	2173	Clarence H. Nelson House	85 Mansur St.	1884	Queen Anne	B	C
	219-373	2174	Garage	85 Mansur St.	ca. 1930	No Style	B	C
13	219-372	2175	Samuel P. Griffin House	91 Mansur St.	ca. 1882-1883	Italianate/ Colonial Rev.	B	C
	219-371	2176	Carriage House	91 Mansur St.	ca. 1882-1883	Italianate	B	C
10	219-370	605	T. Tweed/H. Pollard Hse.	96 Mansur St.	1884	Queen Anne	B	C
	219-369	60	Gazebo	96 Mansur St.	1993	No Style	St	NC

**BELVIDERE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
LOWELL, (MIDDLESEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS**

MAP#	LOWELL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	STATUS
12	219-368	2177	George F. Scribner House	109 Mansur St.	1885	Queen Anne/	B	C
	219-367	2178	Carriage House	109 Mansur St.	1885	Queen Anne	B	C
11	219-366	606	Arthur Pollard House	110 Mansur St.	1885	Queen Anne	B	C
	219-365	2179	Carriage House	110 Mansur St.	1885	Queen Anne	B	C
1	219-364	607	Henry Tibbetts House	124 Mansur St.	1904	Colonial Rev.	B	C
	219-363	2180	Carriage House	124 Mansur St.	1904	Colonial Rev.	B	C
75	201-362	608	House	157 Nesmith St.	ca. 1885-1890	Queen Anne	B	C
74	219-361	609	Stephen Mansur House	172 Nesmith St.	1845/alt. ca. 1885	Ital./Stick	B	C
	219-360	2181	Shed	172 Nesmith St.	ca. 1890	No Style	B	C
76	201-359	610	Charles A. Stott House	173 Nesmith St.	1875-1876	Second Empire	B	C
D	219-358	2182	Apartment Block	180 Nesmith St.	1965-1966	Modern Col.	B	NC
77	219-357	611	Samuel K. Hutchinson House	187 Nesmith St.	1874	Queen Anne	B	C
	219-356	2183	Carriage House	187 Nesmith St.	1874	Queen Anne	B	C
73	219-355	612	Rev. Samuel C. Pratt House	194 Nesmith St.	1848-1849	Italianate	B	C
78	219-354	2184	House	195 Nesmith St.	ca. 1900	Shingle	B	C
79	219-353	2185	Thomas Costello House	201 Nesmith St.	1888	Queen Anne/ Colonial Rev.	B	C
80	219-352	613	William S. Lamson House	209 Nesmith St.	1890-1891	Queen Anne	B	C
E	219-351	2186	Multi-unit Building	206-214 Nesmith Street	1986-1987	Colonial Rev.	B	NC
72	219-350	614	William/Edward Burke House	216 Nesmith St.	ca. 1865-1869	Second Empire	B	C

**BELVIDERE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
LOWELL, (MIDDLESEX COUNTRY)
MASSACHUSETTS**

MAP#	LOWELL#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	STATUS
F	219-349	2187	Multi-unit Building	220 Nesmith St.	1986-1987	Colonial Rev.	B	NC
81	219-348	615	William Sprague House	221 Nesmith St.	1902	Colonial Rev.	B	C
82	219-347	616	Mrs. William Burke House	227 Nesmith St.	1888	Queen Anne	B	C
45	220-346	2188	John Riordan House	16 Summit St.	1942	Cape Colonial	B	C
48	220-345	2189	James E. Lyle House	19 Summit St.	1911	Shingle/ Colonial Rev.	B	C
	220-344	2190	Carriage House	19 Summit St.	1911	Shingle	B	C
G	220-343	2191	House	22 Summit St.	1951	Colonial Rev.	B	NC
47	220-342	2192	Dr. Charles F. Harris House	33 Summit St.	1913	Colonial Rev.	B	C
22	219-341	2193	Horatio R. Fletcher Hse.	16 Talbot St.	1890-1891	Queen Anne	B	C
23	219-340	617	Mary K. Howard House	26 Talbot St.	ca. 1875-1876	Second Empire	B	C
24	219-339	2194	David N. Nichols House	30 Talbot St.	1890-1891	Shingle	B	C
31	219-338	2195	Aaron Blanchard House	31 Talbot St.	ca. 1877-1878	Italianate	B	C
30	219-337	2196	Edmund B. Conant House	39 Talbot St.	1890-1891	Queen Anne/Shingle	B	C
	219-336	2197	Garage	39 Talbot St.	ca. 1920	No Style	B	C
25	219-335	2198	Harry A. Brown House	40 Talbot St.	ca.1920	Dutch Col.	B	C
29	219-334	2199	Sarah R. Walker House	45 Talbot St.	1888	Queen Anne	B	C
	219-333	2200	Garage	45 Talbot St.	1888	Queen Anne	B	C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Belvidere Hill Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 4/28/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/10/95
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/26/95 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/12/95
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95000656

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/26/95 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: *Delisted in the
September 1995*

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



Rev. Samuel C. Pratt House
Belvidere Hill Historic District
Lowell, Middlesex Co., MA

Photo 1 of 15



Locks and Canals Reservoir
Belvidere Hill Historic District
Lowell, Middlesex Co., MA
Photo 2 of 15



David E. Chase House
Belvidere Hill Historic District
Lowell, Middlesex Co., MA
Photo 3 of 15



William/Edward Burke House
Belvidere Hill Historic District
Lowell, Middlesex Co., MA
Photo 4 of 15



Levi Sprague House
Belvidere Hill Historic District
Lowell, Middlesex Co., MA
Photo 5 of 15





Albion C. Taylor House

Belvidere Hill Historic District

Lowell, Middlesex Co, MA

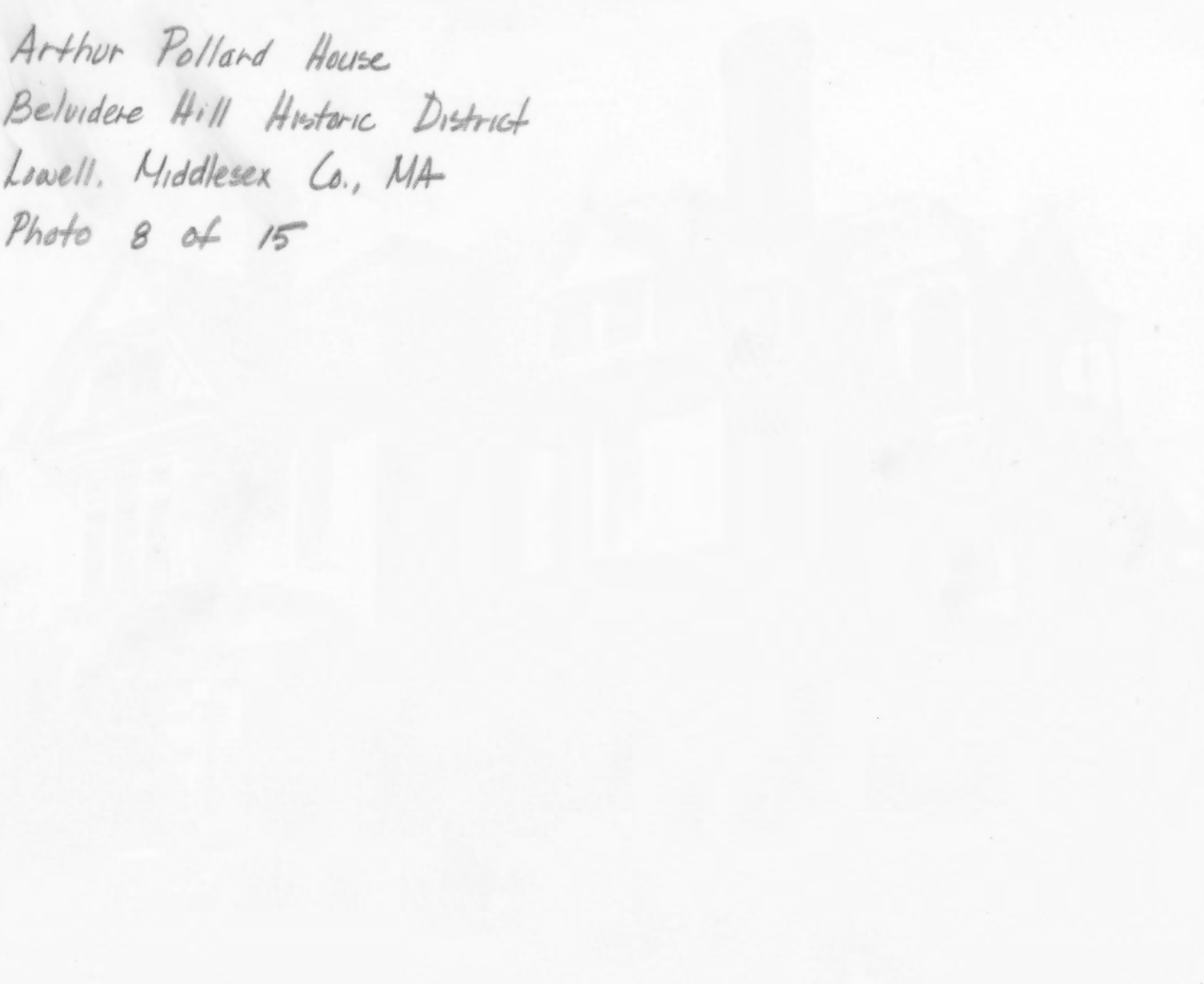
Photo 6 of 15



James W. B. Shaw House
Belvidere Hill Historic District
Lowell, Middlesex Co., MA
Photo 7 of 15



Arthur Pollard House
Belvidere Hill Historic District
Lowell, Middlesex Co., MA
Photo 8 of 15





John F. Howe House

Belvidere Hill Historic District

Lowell, Middlesex Co., MA

Photo 9 of 15



John Faulkner House
Belvidere Hill Historic District
Lowell, Middlesex Co, MA
Photo 10 of 15



Alice and Lina Parker House
Belvidere Hill Historic District
Lowell, Middlesex Co, MA
Photo 11 of 15



Thomas H. Elliott House

Belvidere Hill Historic District

Lowell, Middlesex Co., MA

Photo 12 of 15



99 + 95 Fairmount St.

Belvidere Hill Historic District

Lowell, Middlesex Co, MA

Photo 13 of 15



180 Nesmith St.

Belvidere Hill Historic District

Lowell, Middlesex Co., MA

Photo 14 of 15



200-214 Nesmith St.

Belvidere Hill Historic District

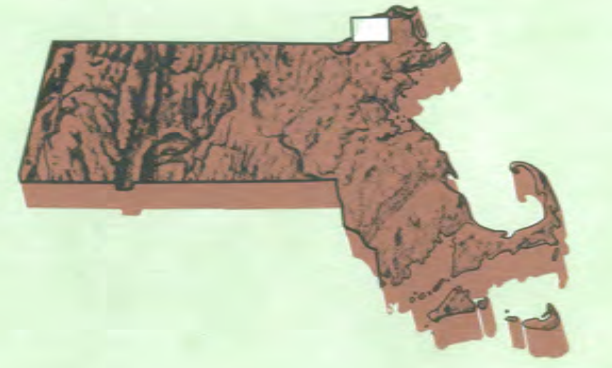
Lowell, Middlesex Co, MA

Photo 15 of 15

LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS-NEW HAMPSHIRE



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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

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 1981. Field checked 1983. Map edited 1987
 This area also covered by 7.5-minute 1:24,000-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
 CONTROL 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

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Diagram		1	2	3
1	3.2808			4	5	6
2	6.5616			7	8	
3	9.8424					
4	13.1232					
5	16.4040					
6	19.6848					
7	22.9656					
8	26.2464					
9	29.5272					
10	32.8080					

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (G) and 1987 magnetic (M) at center of map
 Diagram is approximate

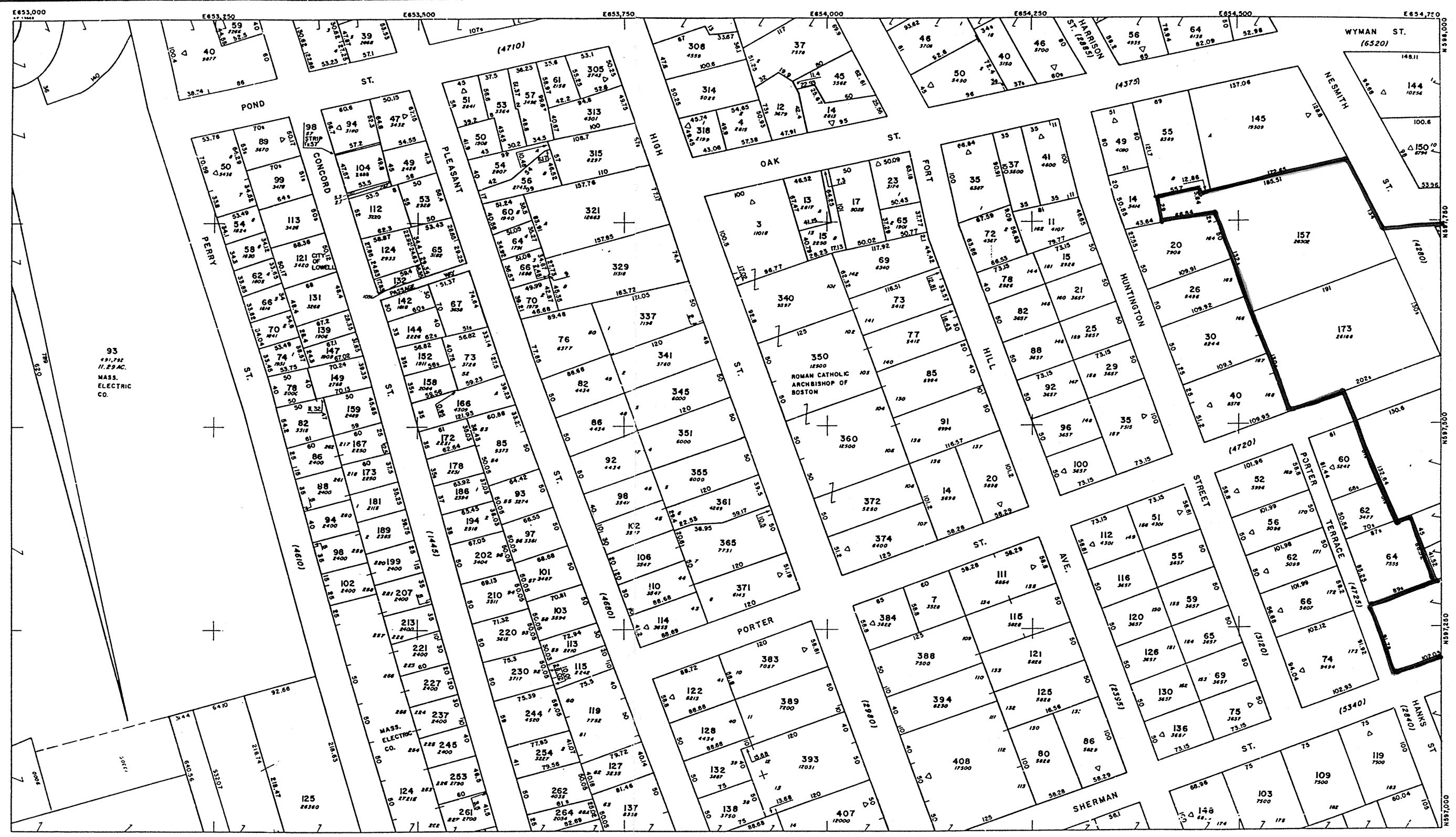
1	Milford
2	Nashua
3	Haverhill
4	Newmarket
5	Lawrence
6	Ayer
7	Billerica
8	Reading

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

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Road marker: intersection, U. S. State
- Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Run-up area: only selected landmarks shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary
- National, with monument
- State
- County, parish
- Civil township, precinct, district
- 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
- Wellhead; water well; spring
- Miner shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Customs; index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface; strip mine; land
- Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids; large and small; falls, large and small
- Swamp; marsh
- Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
- Woodland; scattered trees
- Sand; mangrove
- Gravel; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



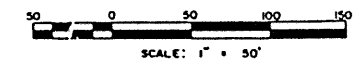
93
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MASS.
ELECTRIC
CO.

Belvidere Hill Historic District
 Lowell, MA
 Assessor's Map # 201
 Scale: 1" = 125'
 MAP # 1 of 6

REVISIONS	
DATE	REV. BY

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

SHEET INDEX		
179	200	218
180	201	219
181	202	220



PREPARED BY
HUNNICUTT & ASSOCIATES, INC.
 A DIVISION OF L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOC.
 ENGINEERS - APPRAISERS - CARTOGRAPHERS
 ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-20-80
 USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING



BELVIDERE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 LOWELL, MA
 ASSESSOR'S MAP # 219
 SCALE: 1" = 125'
 MAP # 2 OF 6

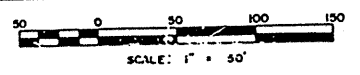


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 USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

REVISIONS		SHEET INDEX		
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PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS
CITY OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS
 DATE: JAN. 1, 1982





Belvidere Hill Historic District
 Lowell, MA
 Assessor's Map # 220
 Scale: 1" = 125'
 MAP # 3 of 6



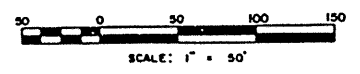
PREPARED BY
HUNNICUTT & ASSOCIATES, INC.
 A DIVISION OF L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOC.
 ENGINEERS - APPRAISERS - CARTOGRAPHERS
 ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

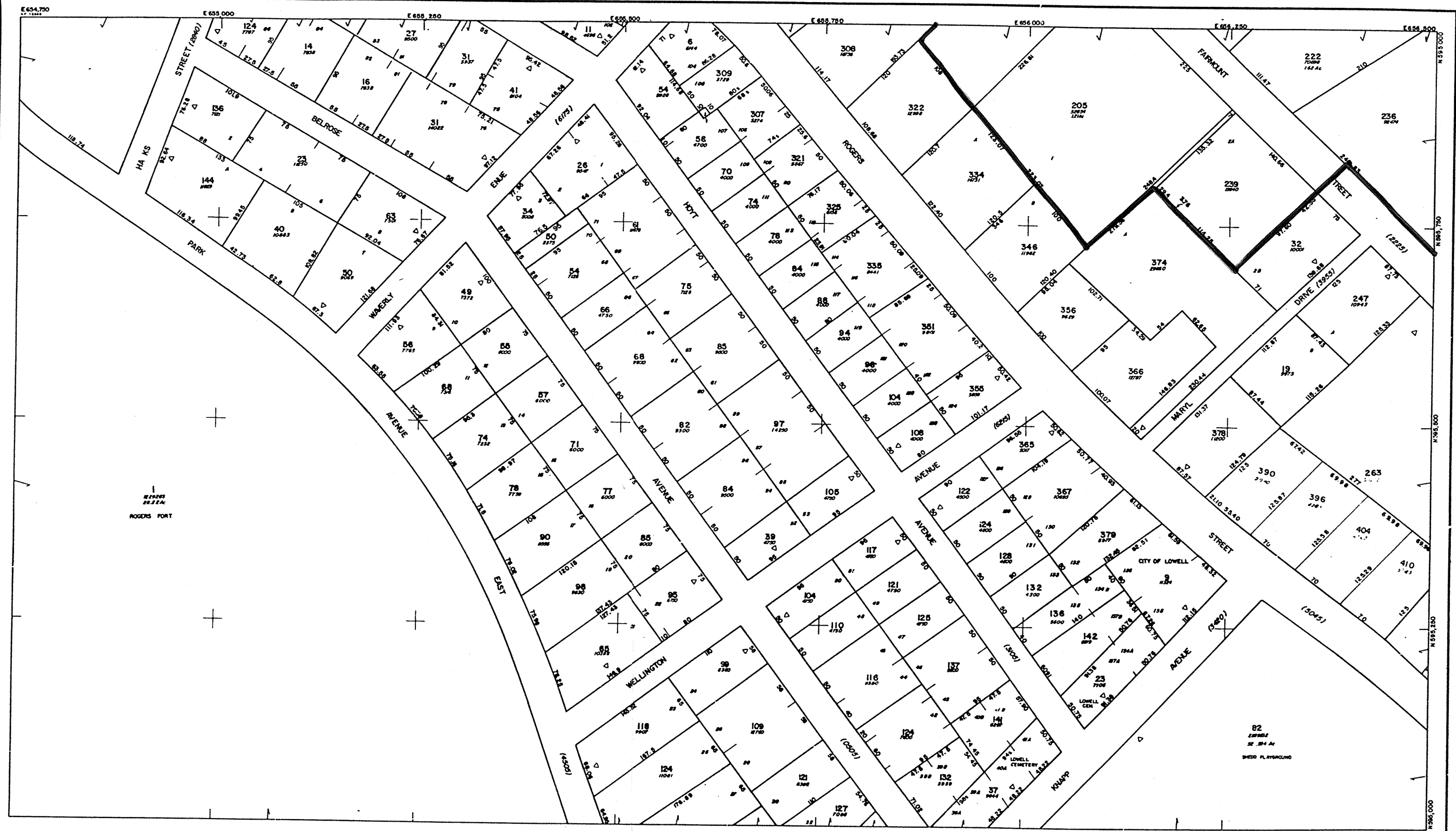
TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-20-80
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REVISIONS	
DATE	REV. BY

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

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TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-20-80
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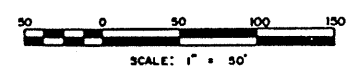
BELVIDERE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 LOWELL, MA
 ASSESSOR'S MAP # 221
 SCALE: 1"=125'
 MAP # 4 of 6



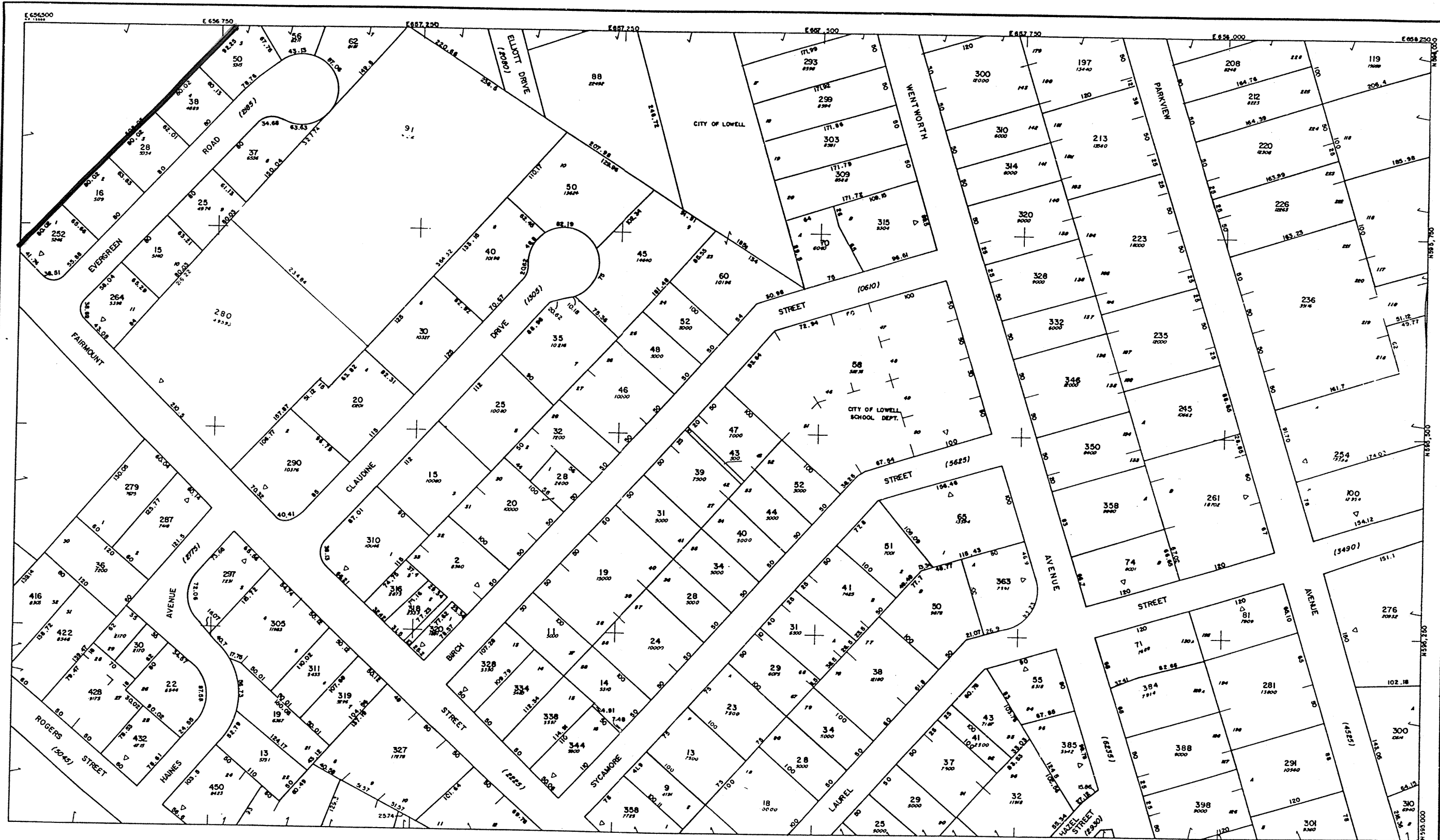
REVISIONS	
DATE	REV. BY

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

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BELVIDERE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 LOWELL, MA
 ASSESSOR'S MAP #236
 SCALE: 1" = 125'
 MAP # 6 OF 6



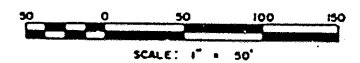
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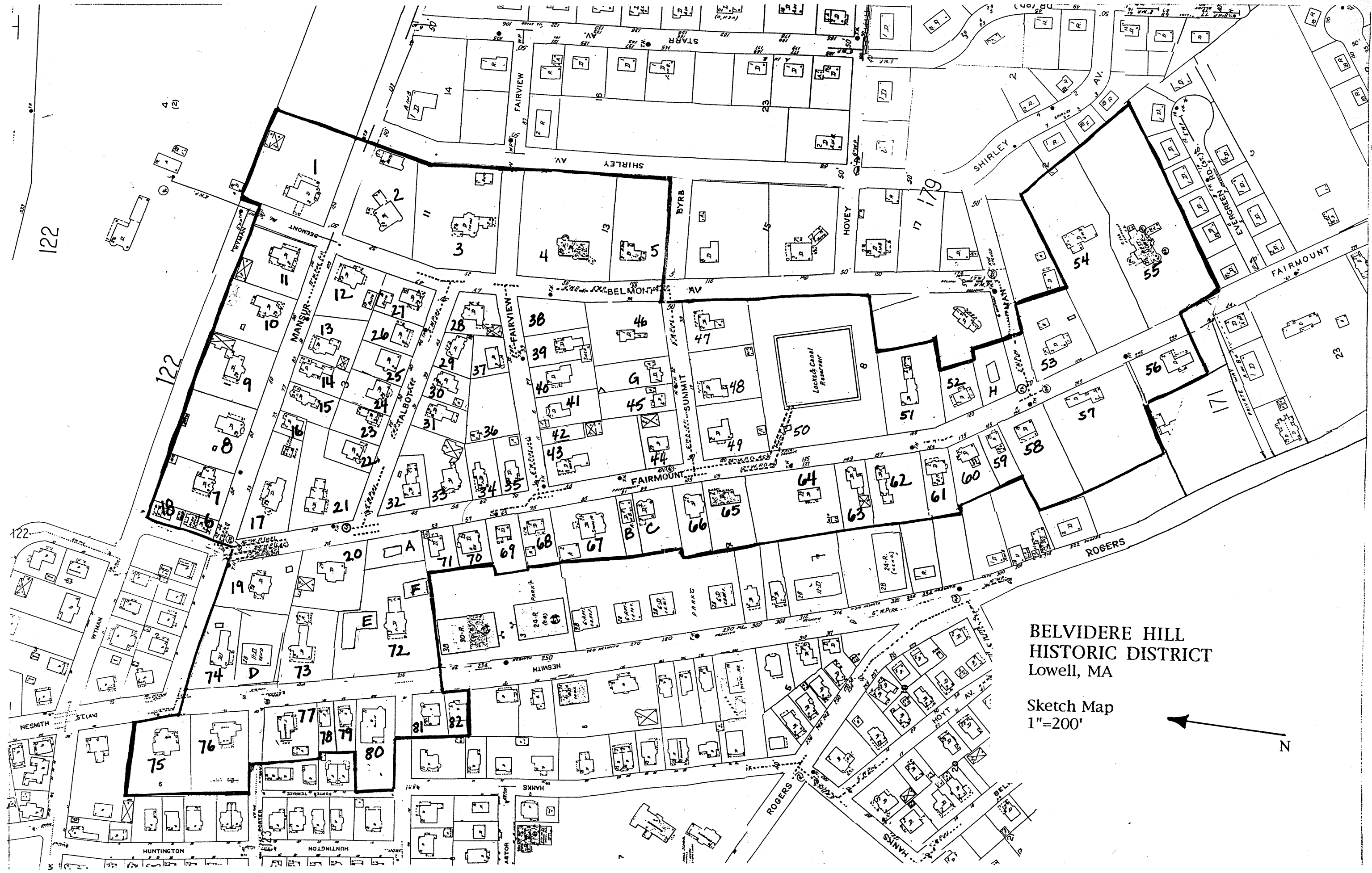
TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-30-80
 USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

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PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS
CITY OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

DATE: JAN. 1, 1982





BELVIDERE HILL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Lowell, MA

Sketch Map
1"=200'





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



April 24, 1995

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Belvidere Hill Historic District, Lowell (Middlesex County), Massachusetts, 01852.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Because the city of Lowell is a participant in the Certified Local Government program, the owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Mayor Richard Howe, City of Lowell
Stephen R. Stowell, Administrator, Lowell Historic Board
Margo Webber, Preservation Consultant
Anne O'Brien, Pollard Memorial Library