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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 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 ANDOVER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 245-834 ANDOVER STREET, 569, 579 EAST MERRIMACK STREET not for publication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

4/24/2000
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]
Signature of the Keeper

Edson J. Beall 6-2-00
Date of Action

Andover St. 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	
118	26	building
3		sites
		structures
18		objects
139	26	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

11

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/agricultural field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUB./Federal MID 19th C: Gothic Revival

LATE VICT./Italianate, 2nd Empire, Queen Anne

19th-20th C. REVIVALS/Colonial Rev.

19th-20th C. AMER. MOVEMENTS: Bungalow

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite, concrete

walls 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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7. DESCRIPTION

The Andover Street National Register District is a linear residential district in Lowell's Belvidere section. It runs the length of Andover Street from just beyond its intersection with Nesmith Street westward almost to the Tewksbury town line, a distance of 1.1 miles. This portion of Andover Street is lined on both sides with large gracious homes that were built during several distinct phases as the area was gradually transformed from farmland into a residential district. The district is approximately 70.6 acres in size and has three character-defining building types: 1) large Italianate and Queen Anne homes from the 1860s-1890s period; 2) substantial Colonial Revival homes from the turn of the century; and 3) fine Colonial Revival homes primarily from the 1920s-1930s. The district's significant properties date from 1802 to 1949, but are concentrated in the three categories defined above. The district contains a total of 165 resources, of which 139 are contributing and 26 are noncontributing. There are 118 contributing buildings, 3 contributing sites, and 18 contributing objects. Of the 118 contributing buildings, 77 are residences and 41 are related garages and outbuildings. The 26 noncontributing resources are all buildings. Of these, 17 are post-1949 residences and 9 are small garages and outbuildings. The properties are generally in excellent condition and retain their historic integrity.

The district's topography is generally level, although there is a very gradual downward slope as one moves from west to east. In the western section, the homes on the south side of the street sit on a slight rise, as this is the beginning of the upward slope of Belvidere Hill further to the south. The Manse (#7) is set down from the street in a slight depression, and the rear carriage houses of the Hoyt and Shedd Estates (#18, 20) are also built into the sloping hillside which drops down towards the Merrimack River to the north. Several of the older houses on the north side such as the H. H. Wilder House (#25) and the Elijah Read House (#52) are set on knolls above the street which increases their prominence. Historically, many of the properties on the north side extended down the hillside to East Merrimack Street, but all were eventually reduced following the subdivision of those areas. Most of the homes are situated in a straight row, consistently set back from the street by landscaped lawns of 20-30 foot depth. The larger, older homes from the turn of the century tend to be situated on larger parcels, particularly in the east section. Most of the newer intrusions are set on smaller lots, closer to one another and closer to the street, disrupting the predominant rhythm and symmetry of the older designs.

Notable landscape features of the district include the tree-lined street edge and the consistent pattern of manicured front lawns with a narrow walk from the street. Many of the homes are framed by mature trees and foundation plantings. A number feature period iron fences or stone walls and bollards along the street edge which add importance and formality to their designs. In several instances, stone walls remain from grander homes which previously stood on the site, or continue in front of where a new home was added on a portion of a larger homestead. Several mortarless stone walls which were property boundaries or field markatons of former farmlands are also intact, including the low wall west of the Joshua Daniels House (#84). The four-foot high granite retaining wall of the former Benjamin Butler Estate (#12) survives along the south side of Andover Street. It is the only visible evidence of this Regency style property, once considered the city's grandest home, whose grounds occupied the entire hillside site between Mansion Drive and Pentucket Avenue.

The homes within the district range in size from several small cottages and Colonial Revival homes from ca.1910 to the many large Italianate and Queen Anne homes from the 1860s-1890s and Colonial Revival homes from the 1895-1915 development phases. There are also many fine examples of more moderately-scaled Colonial Revival homes from the 1920s-1930s era, the district's third phase of development. Homes from the first two development periods are generally quite grand in scale, set on larger lots, often with stone walls along the street edge and stone piers

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flanking the driveway. Most of these homes are of wood, often with decorative carved brackets, columns, or patterned shingles, depending on the style. Homes from the later phase of growth are generally on smaller lots which were created as farmers sold off their lands to developers or built additional homes for their children adjacent to their own homes. These homes are of uniformly moderate scale and rectilinear massing. Many are built of wood but quite a few are also of brick, a popular 1920s interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. These homes predominate in the district's easterly section, which gives a certain sense of rhythmic consistency which is somewhat lacking further westward, where most of the newer infill is interspersed with the largest of the older homes.

Among the district's properties are the following, listed here in chronological order. Included are descriptions of all key buildings, as well as examples representing each of the district's architectural styles and building types. 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 or a longtime early resident whenever historic documentation was available to provide such information.

The earliest surviving property within the district is the **Harry F. Worcester House** at 658 Andover Street (#64; MHC #248-516; NR 12/22/83) of 1802. It is a Federal style 2 -1/2-story rectangular farmhouse with Greek Revival modifications ca.1840, and several later rear ells. It dates from an era when all the surrounding areas were entirely woodlots and farmland and this portion of Andover Street was a country road connecting to the center of Tewksbury. The house and detached barn are set back considerably from the street and angled to the southeast. The site is largely wooded and conceals the home and barn from view.

Another early property is **The Manse**, ca.1847, at 282 Andover Street (#7; MHC #218-506; Photograph 1). Built as the home of the Rev. Timothy Atkinson, this Gothic Revival cottage is built of random ashlar granite. Nestled in a low wooded spot below the present street grade, the home was one of the first to be built on this section of Andover Street. The house is built in a cruciform plan with four cross gables and ornamental hood labels on the second-story windows. A piazza with wooden diamond-patterned supports extends around the front and side elevations.

Several large properties from the street's early days exemplify the Italianate style. These include the **Joshua Daniels House** (#84; Photograph 11), the **James K. Fellows House** (#4), the **J.L. and W.L. Robertson House** (#43), the **McDuffee/Gookin House** (#56) and the **Elijah M. Read House** of ca.1850. More modest in size and scale are two early Italianate farmhouses originally owned by members of the Clark family, the **Clark/Foster House** (#73; MHC #248-518) and the **Clark/Baker House** (#66; MHC #243-517).

Of these, the **Elijah M. Read House** at 578 Andover Street (#52; MHC #241-513; Photograph 2) has been called the finest and best preserved Italianate house on Andover Street. It is situated on a knoll on the street's north side, with a stone wall running along the parcel's front edge. It has a cruciform plan, narrow end facing the street, and an octagonal cupola at the intersection of the peaks. Of 2-1/2 story height, the exterior is faced in flush boarding and features quoined corners, ornamental brackets in the eaves, bracketed window hoods, a bay window on the facade, and carved wood porch supports on the west and east entry porches.

The **Henry H. Wilder/C. I. Hood House** (#25; MHC #233-512; Photograph 3) is an interesting combination of Stick style architecture with later Colonial Revival elements. Overlooking the street from a slight knoll, its grand size and imposing scale dominate the area around it. The main mass has a variety of intersecting gables, dormers with stickwork, and bowfronts, steeply pitched roofs and tall chimneys, all characteristic of its original Stick Style

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design. To these elements were added a brick veneer, a Classical one-story flat-roofed west enclosure and a central entry porch with balustraded roof.

Next door to the east at 444 Andover Street is the C. I. Hood/J. J. Rogers House of 1882 (#27; Photograph 3). This transitional example of a Queen Anne home applies decorative wood trim details to a square, hipped roof mass. The design includes a large gabled peak with bargeboard trim in the facade's center bay, fanciful peaked wood window hoods and trim, and a large porch across the entrance bay with a peaked gable and turned balustrade.

Additional Queen Anne designs include the James E. Nesmith House (#5), the Eli W. Hoyt and Freeman B. Shedd Estates and Carriage Houses (#17-20; NR: 5/17/84), the Dennis A. Long House (#57), and the Pickering/Dempsey House (#80).

Built in 1890-91, the Pickering/Dempsey House at 781 Andover Street (#80; MHC #264-520; Photograph 4) was also known as "The Briars" and included a six-acre site. It is a grand combination of bold Queen Anne elements, clad with a mixture of brick, clapboard and shingle surfaces. Anchored at its northwest corner by a three-story corner turret with conical roof, the home features a broad gable across its west elevation to which a stone portecochere is attached. The north elevation along Andover Street includes a large gable, a smaller turretted dormer, a projecting second-story bay, and a one-story wooden porch which spans its full length.

Among the many fine examples of large Colonial Revival homes from the turn of the century period are the Jacob Rogers House (#8; Photograph 5), the 2nd Merrimack Manufacturing Co. Agent's House (#11), the Jacob Currier House (#13), the Walter Howe House (#15), the Ernest Dumas House (#16), the Brooks Stevens House (#21), the 2nd John and William Robertson House (#39), the William T. Trull House (#81), the Frederick Tuttle House (#83), and the Jesse N. Trull House (#85). Most of these homes are graciously situated on large lots with open lawns and are set a good distance back from the street.

Among the grandest of these is the 2nd Merrimack Company Agent's House at 305 Andover Street (#11; MHC #218-508; Photograph 5). Set back from the street on a landscaped knoll, the facade consists of a grandiose two-story Corinthian colonnade supporting an ornate Classical pediment. A half-round balustraded entrance portico in the center bay projects forward between the columns. The design also features two-story, three-sided bays on the side elevations, a deep modillioned cornice, and pedimented dormer windows.

Two very similar homes were designed by Edwin Clark of Chelmsford: the Walter Howe House at 366 Andover Street (#15; MHC #218-509), and the William T. Trull House at 791 Andover Street (#81; MHC #264-521; Photograph 6). The later of the two, the Trull House of 1908 is approached by a circular drive and is a large 2-1/2 story clapboard home with a gambrel roof. It has a broad three-bay facade with a half-round projecting portico at the center entrance, capped by a wide gambrelled gable above the second story windows. The design also features modillioned cornice details, pedimented dormers at the second story, small half-round dormers at the third story, two large Jacobean chimneys at the ridge, and Palladian third-story windows on the side elevation.

The district's last phase of development began after World War I but primarily occurred during the 1920s and 1930s. Homes from this era are generally smaller in scale and built on smaller lots than their predecessors. They are mostly Colonial Revival, but several exhibit characteristics of the Bungalow style which also was popular in these times. Though not strictly Bungalows because they are two-story structures, characteristic features seen in several homes include exposed rafters at the cornice line, deep overhanging eaves, and an abundance of open porches and

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verandas. The George R. Dana House (#10), the John A. Nelson House (#45), the James H. Walker House (#69) and the George A. Taylor House (#86) combine Bungalow features with the Colonial Revival.

Most exuberant of these is the George R. Dana House at 304 Andover Street (#10), built in 1915. Its massing as a two-story rectangular block is clearly Colonial Revival, but the details of deep overhanging eaves with exposed rafters show Bungalow influence, as do the center entrance porch and west veranda with their overhanging hipped roofs, exposed rafters, and stout Doric columns.

Colonial Revival homes from this period are too numerous to list individually since the total number exceeds 25. Among those built of brick, an exterior surface which regained new popularity in the style as a symbol of wealth and prosperity, is the Dr. Fred P. Murphy House of 1923, at 437 Andover Street (#26; **Photograph 8**). Its site is elevated from the street by a random ashlar stone retaining wall. The house is a three-bay wide rectangular mass with a one-story east sunroom. It has a hipped roof and a large hipped dormer above the facade's central bay. A tall chimney is threaded through the east portion of the roof, and a tall architrave and thin modillioned cornice surround the house. The facade is dominated by a grand entry hood. Its roof has a bell-shaped curve above an elliptical arched opening, all supported by pairs of columns and a tall architrave. The entry has full-length sidelights and a round-arched fan.

Another fine brick Colonial Revival, also of 1923, is the Arthur Eno House at 780 Andover Street (#79; **Photograph 7**). A steep ridge roof caps the 2-1/2 story rectangular mass. Large pedimented dormers with round-arched windows are located in the two outer bays. Sidelights and a shallow pediment frame the center entrance bay of the three-bay facade.

The James E. O'Donnell House at 292 Andover Street (#9) dates from 1927 and was built on a lot previously owned by Benjamin Butler. Its design is representative of Colonial Revival homes from this era. Faced in wide clapboards, it has a hipped roof supported by a light modillioned cornice. The central hipped dormer has a matching cornice. The main mass extends westward with a matching one-story wing above a basement-level garage. The three-bay facade features a round-arched, six-panel door with a wooden keystone, framed by round-arched wooden shutters. Above it, a small round-arched iron balcony is supported by iron brackets. At sidewalk's edge is a traditional iron fence with decorative detail at the gate and posts.

The Patrick Duffy House of 1922 at 459 Andover Street (#30; **Photograph 9**) sits within a row of small mostly Colonial Revival homes built on small lots laid out ca.1900. Modest in size, it is a four-square design, two bays wide and two bays deep with a hipped roof. It sits on a raised stone foundation. The east bay's entrance porch has a hipped roof supported by pairs of Doric columns, with a square-post wood railing. The eight-over-one windows have slight overhanging hoods on the clapboard-faced facade, while the side elevations are faced with flush boards.

The Joseph F. Roarke House (#49; **Photograph 10**) at 565 Andover Street also dates from 1922. Faced in clapboards, this Colonial Revival design is a Dutch Colonial, featuring a sweeping gambrel roof with a large four-bay shed dormer at the second story. The center entrance has a small porch with a flat roof, unadorned columns, and a square-posted railing. The doorway has 1/2-length sidelights.

The Andover Street National Register District very clearly retains the historic feeling and visual character that had come to characterize it by the 1940s as a broad avenue lined by stately, impressive homes built gradually within the past 100 years. The street has been widened from its late 19th century width to accommodate automobile traffic, a

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measure which no doubt lessened its earlier pastoral character but which reflected the growing suburban and automobile-dependent growth patterns of the 1920s and later.

Only two large estates have been removed, the Benjamin Butler Estate which stood between Mansion Drive and Pentucket Ave, and the William Anderson House which occupied the site of 408-424 Andover Street. Both of these were elegant 19th-century mansions. These losses and subsequent replacement by inappropriate contemporary homes (#F, G, H, J, K; Photographs 13, 17) detract from the district's historic character, particularly in the section between Mansion Drive and Wilder Road. However, the district continues to retain integrity and the loss is not enough to negate the district's eligibility.

Several homes built in the 1950s date from after the district's period of significance but are not visually intrusive. These are primarily Colonial Revivals and small Capes (#B, L, M, N, O, P; Photographs 14,15). They are actually quite similar in design and setting to many of the contributing 1930s-era homes. The more intrusive elements are a few contemporary and pseudo-Colonial homes from the last two decades (#C, D, E, J, K; Photographs 16, 17). These tend to be clustered together, close to the street and to one another, so that both their siting and undistinguished designs interrupt the predominant rhythms of the streetscape. Also intrusive is the 1968 Lowell Assembly of God Church (#I; Photograph 18), now the Isso Swaminarayan Temple. This brick pseudo-Colonial structure sits directly on the street in front of the C. Brooks Stevens House, (#21) whose grounds have been paved for parking.

The intrusions are interspersed throughout the 1.1 mile stretch of Andover Street, which considerably lessens their impact to the whole. The number of contributing properties far exceeds those which do not. As a whole, the district is visually cohesive and continues to be indicative of the growth patterns and fine architectural quality which define this area as an important element of Lowell's heritage.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded in the district, it is possible that sites are present. Seven prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Most sites are located near fall lines in the Merrimack River or adjacent to its tributary rivers, streams and wetlands. Environmental characteristics for some areas of the district meet several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites. The topography of the district is generally level with some moderate slope downward from west to east. Soil drainage is also good where these characteristics are not obscured by urban development. Distance to wetlands is also a favorable characteristic for roughly the western third of the district where the Merrimack River lies less than 1000 feet to the north. The Concord River and its confluence with the Merrimack River also lies less than one-half mile to the west and northwest of the district. Distance to wetlands is an important indicator for most types of prehistoric sites. The location of the eastern two-thirds of the district over 1000 feet from the nearest wetlands is a factor that adversely effects the prehistoric site potential for that area. Given the above information, the size of the district (70.6 acres), levels of urban development, and the availability of open space in the western part of the district, a moderate potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric resources in the district.

There is a high potential for the recovery of historic archaeological resources in the Andover Street District. The district was intensively farmed during the 18th and 19th centuries representing the earliest documented land use of

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this area. No examples of 18th century agricultural settlement or production have been recognized to date, however, they may exist. Structural remains may be present from 18th century farmhouses and related outbuildings (barns, sheds). Archaeological evidence from occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also exist. Other agricultural related resources including stone walls and animal pounds might also be present. Similar resources could also be present from the 19th century although none have been identified to date. During the 19th century, however, extant farmhouses are still present in the district indicating the potential for agricultural outbuildings and occupational related features in close proximity to the existing structures. Examples of extant 19th century farms in the district include the Worcester House (1802) and barn (1802) at 658 Andover Street and the Daniels farmhouse (ca. 1870) at 818 Andover Street. Structural evidence from outbuildings and occupational related features might also be present with other 19th and 20th century homes in the district. Structural evidence from two elegant 19th century mansions and their related outbuildings may also survive in the district. Archaeological evidence might survive from the Benjamin Butler Estate that originally stood between Mansion Drive and Pentucket Avenue. Similar evidence may also survive from the William Anderson House that occupied the site of 408-424 Andover Street. Both mansions were replaced by contemporary homes. Archaeological evidence from one institutional building may be present in the district. Structural evidence may survive at the site of the Old Red Schoolhouse or District 4 School originally located on Andover Street near the Clark/Foster House.

(end)

Andover St. HD

Name of Property

Middlesex, MA

County and State

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- AGRICULTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1802-1950

Significant Dates

1802 1853 1874 1914 1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

Clark, Edwin R.

Stickney, Frederick W.

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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~~The Andover Street National Register 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 Andover Street National Register District is significant for its role in the expansion of Lowell's finest residential neighborhoods into outlying farmlands far removed from the city center in the century between 1850 and 1950. Despite several short recessions and a general wane in economic growth after 1920, these years as a whole saw a tremendous expansion of the city's textile industry. This in turn created a whole new middle class of businessmen and professionals whose livelihoods depended on the city's economic vitality and whose financial capabilities enabled them to move away from the downtown to large homes in a more pastoral setting. The district reflects a broad sense of prosperity among its first residents, expressed in many large stately homes from 1860 -1914, as well as the more moderate sense of well-being evidenced by newcomers during the post-World War I years. The district is also important for its role in the frequent expansion of the city's boundaries in order to better serve the residents of such areas. The entire section known as Belvidere was originally part of neighboring Tewksbury, but was acquired by Lowell in four different transactions as its residents became more and more aligned with the city's industrial economy and less inclined towards Tewksbury's agricultural interests.

Under Criterion C, the district is a well-preserved example of the city's fine late-nineteenth and early-to-mid-twentieth century residential development. Its linear layout along the main route eastward towards Andover lent itself to the creation of the grand residential boulevard which it became. Leaving the city center, it was an escape into the rural countryside. Entering the city from the more rural farmlands of Tewksbury, it presented an impressive gateway into the prosperous, sophisticated city. There are many fine examples of Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles, as well as scattered examples of other period influences such as Gothic Revival, Stick, and Bungalow. The properties range in size from moderate to large, with each one representative of its style or of transitions between styles, particularly between Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. The continuity of the linear streetscape remains strong when understood as an overlay of several growth periods. The district's period of significance spans from 1802 to 1949, beginning with the district's earliest surviving home and ending fifty years ago in accordance with National Register eligibility requirements.

Criterion A: The residential development of Andover Street was part of a city-wide growth pattern of impressive new residential districts on the outlying hillsides. Its late-nineteenth century development took place simultaneously with development of the hillsides of the Highlands, Christian Hill, Belvidere Hill and the Rogers Farm/Fort Hill areas.

The entire portion of present-day Lowell eastward of the Concord River was originally part of the neighboring town of Tewksbury. This was all 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.

These lands became a part of Tewksbury which was incorporated as a town in 1734, when it separated from neighboring Billerica to the south. At the time, it consisted of 9,000 acres and 50 families. It was an agrarian community throughout its history and even well into the twentieth

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century when it was well-known for its market gardens and earned the name "Carnation Town" for its specialty flowers. The sandy soil base was best suited to fruits, vegetables, dairy and timber farming. Adjacent to the Merrimack and Concord Rivers, fishing was also an important industry. The district's location in the northwest section was often referred to as "Shadtown" and the Merrimack as "Sturgeon River" because fish were so bountiful. Pride's Tewksbury History of 1888 described Wamesit in 1674 as an area of "15 families, 75 souls, on 2500 acres. The land is fertile, and yieldeth plenty of corn. It is excellently accommodated with a fishing place."

Among the names of old-time Tewksbury families associated with farms in this vicinity were Clark, Hunt, Foster, Worcester, and Trull. Samuel Hunt was considered the town's "founding father" as he was instrumental in getting Tewksbury set off from Billerica. Born in 1657, Hunt gained military distinction and in the 1720s proposed a separate town of Wamesit in the vicinity of East Chelmsford and northwest Tewksbury. Near the old Clark house on Clark Street, (just south of the district) is the hearthstone of a blockhouse used during Indian raids during Hunt's lifetime. Also nearby is an ancient cemetery whose oldest surviving headstone is that of Sarah Hunt, Samuel's wife, who died in 1708. Homes associated with the Clark, Foster, Worcester and Trull families survive as some of the district's earliest and most significant properties.

The entire area was frequently referred to in the eighteenth century as Lynde's Hill. Frederick Coburn has written that this name derives from 1695, during King William's War when Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Lynde of Charlestown, under orders from Governor Stoughton, took command at Billerica of 300 men from Middlesex towns. Though he failed to find any enemy south of the Merrimack he beat the woods between Prospect Hill and the Concord and fortified Lynde's Hill. Lynde later wrote, "I left a guard of ten men to guard that ford under the direction of Hunt and Foster of Billerica..."

The area was divided into a few large farms which occupied the rocky hillsides in the eighteenth century. Because it was previously occupied by the Pawtucket tribe, negotiations between Colonel Tyng and the natives eventually limited their presence to only hunting and fishing rights. The Concord River formed a natural boundary between Tewksbury, whose town center was a full six miles eastward, and East Chelmsford, the next town 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 new mill town of Lowell.

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 for separation from Chelmsford. 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 was remarkable and

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became the model for many other New England mill towns. 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 and rocky topography, the lack of good roads, and its earlier political affiliation with Tewksbury kept it in agricultural use. The names of Clark, Hunt, Foster, Worcester, and Trull continued to be associated with farms in and near the district's bounds and the Worcester homestead (#64) survives from this era.

A small village became established at the Concord River bridge in the 1820s. A school and several small shops were clustered here. The 1831 Map of Tewksbury (Attachment A) indicates how small Belvidere Village was and how few homes occupied the predominantly agrarian area. The entire area earned the nickname of "Belvidere Village" around this time, based on the name of a certain 150-acre estate, the former Gedney Farm, which was acquired in 1816 by Judge Edward Livermore. He renamed it "Belvidere," meaning "beautiful to behold." A country road followed the Merrimack River's edge from Belvidere Village eastward. By 1865 it was modified to turn southward at the curve in the river to form a primary transportation route eastward to the Tewksbury meetinghouse and then on to Andover. New farmhouses were occasionally built along the route for members of the Clark family and other farmers, including the Clark/Foster House of ca. 1840 (#73) and later the Clark/Baker House of 1874 (#66).

One large parcel on Andover Street's south side, (later to become the site of the Benjamin Butler Estate) was reportedly owned as early as 1824 by John A. Lowell, Esq. Lowell, active in the early management of the Boott Mills, had acquired this rising site with splendid views of the Merrimack River in order to build a stone castellated residence. Due to ill health and the deaths of his wife and two children, the home was never built and the land was later sold.

Starting in 1829, agitation began among residents of Belvidere for annexation to Lowell. Kirk Boott, Lowell's most powerful figure in the textile industry, was opposed to annexation, because of the allegedly lawless nature of the residents of Belvidere. The petition was denied.

In the next few years, the residents became increasingly boisterous at Tewksbury meetings to plead their case. It is recorded that the Belvidere people, including the Nesmiths, Rogers, Hedricks, and Wymans, chose to make themselves such a nuisance at the Tewksbury town meetings that the town would be glad to get rid of them. Gangs of boisterous men would descend on Tewksbury at town-meeting time, drink rum flips at Brown's Tavern, and proceed to disrupt the day-long meeting. Still, the people of Tewksbury were unwilling to lessen their tax base on the 384 acres and thus opposed bitterly the annexation of Belvidere to Lowell.

Finally in 1834, in its fourth attempt, the pressure for annexation to Lowell obtained a majority vote. This parcel included Andover Street from the district's west end eastward to about the Butler Estate. It would be the first of four annexations over the next 70 years. (See Attachment B)

The next significant event in the area's transformation was the 1831 purchase of Judge Livermore's property by brothers John and Thomas Nesmith, prominent Lowell residents involved in many entrepreneurial ventures, the most significant of which was real estate development. Under their direction, the entire area surrounding Washington Square (directly west of the district) was developed with lovely Greek Revival and Italianate residents overlooking a cow pasture, later to become an open parkland (Washington Square NRDIS 8/11/82).

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Once this area was built up, they continued their land acquisition eastward to within the boundaries of the Andover Street District as well as southward along Nesmith Street and eventually up the west side of Belvidere Hill (directly south of the district). Upon completion in the 1840s of two grand estates by the two brothers as their own residences, the area became highly desirable by Lowell's new upper class of wealthy mill owners, agents, and other successful businessmen. A. B. Wright wrote in 1843 that "the numerous situations eligible for first-class dwellings on the high ground of Belvidere are attracting the attention of people who will soon put Belvidere past all rivalry."

Thus began the early subdivision of the district's western portion. Among the first homes to be built was the 1840s estate later owned by Benjamin Butler, now evident only in the granite retaining wall (#12) which runs its length along Andover Street's south side. This property was originally built by one of the owners of the Lawrence Manufacturing Co., but was acquired by Butler in the 1870s. Old photographs document its grand Regency design, with a hipped roof, bowed front, a Corinthian-columned entry porch and a veranda along an entire side overlooking formal gardens. (Attachment C) Butler was among Lowell's most well-known citizens at mid-century. As a politician he attempted to reform labor laws for the benefit of the workers, suggesting secret ballots to protect workers from company influence to swing votes and pushing for a ten-hour day in place of the then-current 14-hour day. He became a controversial general during the Civil War, later returning to Lowell to become active in many local companies including the U.S. Bunting Co and the U.S. Cartridge Works. He served in Congress between 1866 and 1879 and as Governor in 1882.

Another home dating from the 1840s is The Manse (#7), built by Timothy Atkinson, minister of the High Street Congregational Church. It was built on a lot purchased from the Nesmiths and exemplifies the Gothic Revival cottage style. The home was sold to Theodore Edson in 1850. Edson, an important local figure, was the longtime pastor of St. Anne's Church. He lived here for fifteen years before moving back to the rectory next to his church. He wrote fondly of his time at The Manse as "the restful quiet of the evenings and mornings in that charming home...and the fresh air free from the dust of the city, did much to strengthen health..."

Gradually, during the 1860s and 1870s, several large homes were built in the district's western end on lots laid out by the Nesmith Brothers, and also scattered elsewhere along the street's length as successful Lowell businessmen sought to escape the city proper. The 1865 Tewksbury Map shows the increase in homes and the gradual increase in roads. (Attachment D) A new school for District #4 was located on Andover Street near the Clark/Foster House. When this "old red schoolhouse burned" it was relocated to the east. When that site was sold to the Pickering family for their estate, the school was moved to Tewksbury's Ridge Hill area.

Meanwhile, farming remained the primary land use in the district although the boundaries of the old eighteenth century farms were continually changing with the influx of new gentlemen farmers such as C. I. Hood who moved to the district in the 1880s (#27, 26). Hood, well-known for the invention of Hood's Sarsaparilla and most prominent among Lowell's late-nineteenth century patent medicine industry, acquired substantial lands in and around the district's eastern portion for his dairy cattle. He was considered one of the most successful breeders of Jersey cattle in the country, and an authority on the subject and on farming in general. By 1907, he had a herd of

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some 350 Jersey cattle, the milk and cream were sold in Lowell and the butter sent to Adams House in Boston. Later, he sold his farmland for residential development.

Another major annexation of outlying farmlands occurred in 1874, when portions of Chelmsford, Dracut, and Tewksbury stretched the city boundaries in three directions and expanded the city's total size to 5,000 acres. Seen as evidence of the city's great economic growth, the Mayor's Annual Address of 1875 acknowledged:

This large increase in population and territory will demand corresponding appropriations, plans, and measures, but we may congratulate ourselves that with the rapidly increasing demands of our city, our means and wealth to meet those demands have kept even pace.

This Tewksbury annexation included 210 acres running from the Merrimack River in a pie-shaped plat southward to the Lowell Cemetery. It extended the Lowell boundary along Andover Street to just west of Wentworth Avenue. By this time, the image of Belvidere had clearly shifted from a boisterous, rowdy crowd to a refined, important element of Lowell society whose needs deserved to be met.

An additional 220.6 acres were acquired from Tewksbury in 1888. Within the district, the city boundary was now slightly eastward near Butman Road. Finally, in 1906, an additional annexation of 1.7 square miles, or 1087 acres, was acquired, extending the Lowell boundary to its present location just east of the district's eastern edge. (See Attachment B) Seen as a symbol of the city's continued economic strength, the Mayor's Annual Address of 1907 stated proudly that:

The benefits accruing to Lowell by this addition of territory, population and wealth are to a great extent offset by the expense that must be incurred in fitting this former town territory with the facilities and accommodations expected and required from cities, something a large portion of the new section has been sadly in need of, especially water and drainage... The population that comes with this annexation is of a most desirable character, and it is to be hoped sincerely that future developments will prove this addition to the city to be a blessing.

It had become apparent to the city fathers that Andover Street and nearby areas were home to a highly reputable citizenry. Among residents of the district by the 1880s were notable Lowell professionals and entrepreneurs, including lawyers James K. Fellows (#4), Elijah M. Reade (#52) and William H. Anderson, whose large Queen Anne style estate stood on the site of #414-424 Andover Street. (See Attachment F) Eli W. Hoyt and Freeman B. Shedd, were partners in the cologne manufacturing enterprise of E. W. Hoyt & Co. (#17, 18) as well as real-estate partners in the creation of Rogers Fort Hill Park and the residential subdivision of the Rogers Farm. Henry H. Wilder, (#25) was owner of H. H. Wilder & Co., suppliers of copper, tin and ironwork. Next door to him (#27) lived his son-in-law C. I. Hood, owner of the reknown C. I Hood Co., makers of Hood's Sarsaparilla, Hood's Pills and other medicinals and who later occupied Wilder's large home.

The 1890s and early 1900s saw the infusion of many new residents with successful backgrounds in commerce and trade. These included Harry E. Pickering (#80), owner of the Pickering Hosiery Co., who by 1906 had sold his house to George Dempsey of P. Dempsey & Co., a wholesale

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liquor distributor. By 1908, Michael Gookin purchased the Italianate farmhouse built by the McDuffee family ca. 1878 (#56). Gookin was involved in the family business of Gookin Brothers Furniture in downtown Lowell. Jacob Rogers (#8) was owner of J. Rogers & Co., "suppliers of tools, cutlery, builder's hardware and agricultural implements" (City Directory, 1870) and later served as president of the Lowell Gas Light Co. and the Kitson Machine Co. C. Brooks Stevens (#21) was treasurer of the U.S. Bunting Co, a Lowell enterprise also associated with Benjamin Butler. By 1893, John and William Robertson, owners of The Robertson Co., purveyors of home furnishings, lived at 500 Andover Street (#39). A large home at #578 Andover on 8.75 acres was owned by Patrick Kiley, a liquor dealer. (It is now the site of #46, M, and 50.)

Introduction of new public transportation played an important role in the area's accessibility to downtown Lowell and its subsequent desirability. Lowell's first horse-drawn railway line began in 1864 and included a route up East Merrimack Street to Nesmith Street (slightly northwest of the district) By 1890, the line had been electrified and extended. It soon ran the full length of Andover Street to the city line. In 1895, a petition was granted to the Lowell & Suburban Street Railway Co. to provide service on Andover Street through North Tewksbury and all the way to the Town of Andover. This encouraged residential development into even more outlying areas. The streetcars had an interesting social effect in that even working class homes could now be located in outlying areas. One didn't need to be able to afford a horse and buggy to take advantage of the pastoral highlands.

This factor was important in the plans of the Belvidere Park Company ca. 1910. This development group laid out a subdivision plan at the district's eastern edge, creating Wetherbee, Holbrook and Harland Streets north of Andover Street.

Small lots were laid out for modestly-sized homes. The company's brochure showed how the new lots were in close proximity to the grand homes along Andover Street, suggesting that the wealth and prestige of those homes' occupants would somehow be maintained in the much more modest new development as well. (Attachment F)

At about this time, some residents began to advocate for a widening of Andover Street to accommodate the increased traffic. Mr. C. I. Hood became the leader of this movement, which angered many of his neighbors because they would lose acreage and have to relocate their stone walls along the street's edge. Eventually the widening was approved and stone walls were rebuilt in their present locations.

Frontages along Andover Street were acquired by several local builders such as Whittett & McDonald and then subdivided. For example, the blocks between Pentucket Avenue and Butman Road contain several small turn-of-the-century homes lived in by persons of modest means. For the most part, however, the area surrounding the district and between the new homes remained agricultural. Timber lots had all been cut down by this time. Apple and peach orchards were prevalent, as well as flower gardens. Tewksbury had gained the nickname "Carnation Town" because of the widespread growing of this particular variety.

The Worcester farm (#64) continued in operation into the 1920s, although northern portions were sold off in 1889 for building lots. The farm of Anna S. Bailey, a deep 22-acre parcel stood directly east of the Worcester farm. The Trull farm ran northward to the Merrimack and provided a

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livelihood as market gardeners for members of that large family well into the 1920s and later. The original Trull homestead was destroyed by fire in 1897. The present home (#74) was built in its place in 1906. Several lots directly on Andover Street were carved out for the homes of succeeding Trull generations in the early twentieth century (#72, 77, 78, 85). In 1906, the Joshua Daniels farm still included 49 acres north of its large Italianate farmhouse (#84)

A second phase of residential growth took hold just after World War I but primarily in the 1920s and 1930s. This was a period of economic decline for Lowell's textile industry. Competition from mills in Southern states with cheaper labor expenses affected the textile company's competitive edge in the marketplace. Nonetheless, by this time the city's place as a major urban center of northeast Massachusetts had been established and many commercial and industrial operations continued to do well. The middle class continued to grow and prosper, creating a slow but steady desire for new homes in the nicest of the city's outlying residential neighborhoods. The impressiveness of the earlier homes on Andover Street was acknowledged so that the street continued to draw its share of these citizens.

Among residents who built new homes during this period were George R. Dana (#10), a local Cadillac dealer, lawyer James E. O'Donnell (#9), Patrick Duffy (#30), a grocer, Samuel Cohen (#40), a barrel supplier, and Arthur Turcotte, (#48), operator of a wine store. The medical profession was also well represented by new residents in this phase of development and included Dr. Raymond Gendreau (#46), a dentist, Dr. Harold Leland (#60), and Dr. Fred P. Murphy (#26).

Another interesting development pattern throughout the district's history was that several families subdivided their lots so that their offspring could build houses nearby. This was possibly a result of three factors: the shortage of remaining buildable lots elsewhere in the city; the old-fashioned habit of families wanting to remain close; and recognition that Andover Street was one of the city's finest addresses.

Examples of this pattern include the two Nesmith Houses (#1, 5) and the Horace B. Coburn House (#6), built for children of John Nesmith on portions of his estate, the C. I. Hood/J. J. Rogers House (#27), built for H. H. Wilder's daughter and son-in-law, the Elizabeth Gookin House (#54), the Clark/Baker House #66, Clark/Foster House (#73), and the Mary A. Baker House (#65), all built for successive members of the large Clark family associated with the area's early agricultural use, and the John E. Foster House (#75), built for a later generation of the Foster family. Already mentioned was the large number of Trull family homes later built on portions of that family's farmlands (#72, 74, 77, 78, 81, and 85).

In some cases, members of successive generations of the Robertson and Stevens families chose to live nearby to one another on the street, even though their parcels did not abut. There are also several examples of homes which remained in the same family for many generations. Most noteworthy is the Harry Worcester House (#64), but the Butler Estate and several others also were passed down to children of the original occupant.

The early farmers in the area and the subsequent late-nineteenth century homeowners were all of Anglo-Saxon descent. Names such as Hunt, Clark, Trull, and Worcester were among early Tewksbury families in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The large Italianate and Queen

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Anne homes from the late nineteenth century were likewise built by families with Anglo-Saxon roots. Names such as Nesmith, Reed, Butler, Wilder, and Stevens reflect this pattern. In the twentieth century and primarily in the 1920s, many of the new residents in the district were of Irish descent. These were sons and grandsons of Lowell's Irish immigrants of the 1840s-1860s who by this time were well-established professionals and businessmen. Names such as Murphy, Duffy, Roarke McArdle and McLaughlin were common among first owners of the many fine Colonial Revival homes from the 1920s.

In its later years, despite declines in the textile industry, the district maintained its reputation as one of Lowell's finest neighborhoods, and continued to attract new residents. Occasional new homes were built in the 1940s and 1950s, as well as several noncontributing homes from the 1970s-1990s. Homes from the 1950s, although outside the period of significance, generally echo the siting, form, and materials of slightly earlier contributing homes.

The loss of the Anderson and Butler Estates has taught district residents and city planners alike important lessons in preservation. Not only were these properties lost, but the replacement structures infringe on the district's historic integrity. There is considerable interest in restoring the many remaining fine homes, nearly all of which are presently in excellent condition. A broad local awareness of preservation issues and a strong city preservation program continue to assist residents with guidance for appropriate rehabilitation treatments and compatible new design.

Criterion C: The Andover Street National Register District is significant as a cohesive linear streetscape which served as a grand boulevard of fine homes high above and away from Lowell's industrial center during the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. Over time, the area was transformed from farmland with a few scattered farmhouses into a prestigious district of stately homes on open, gently-sloping meadows in an impressive and visually-cohesive pattern. Even as the surrounding fields to the north and south were being developed tract by tract in the twentieth century, homes along Andover Street were consistently designed and built to blend with the siting patterns, massing, and materials of the earlier homes on the street.

The properties range from modest to quite large, some situated close together while others (primarily the earlier homes) are set back on larger lots. There are many visually cohesive streetscape groupings as one moves through the district. Some groupings show growth and stylistic changes over a fifty-year span while others often reflect a particular decade such as the 1900-1910 or 1920-1930 period.

The district has been compared to other middle class residential neighborhoods in Lowell from the same time periods, including Centralville's Christian Hill, Belvidere Hill, the Rogers Fort Hill Park area and sections of the Highlands. Comprised of approximately 70.65 acres, this is the only district which grew in so distinctly linear a pattern. It is also perhaps the best example of an overlay district, where the first fifty years' development were spread along the entire street's length, and where the later phase's properties were then integrated into the existing streetscape in a way that was generally compatible and aesthetically pleasing.

A pattern of large stately homes set back from the street on open lawns characterizes the district, particularly at its east and west ends. A few homes include carriage houses set behind them but

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most of the original large lots have been subsequently reduced when new streets were cut behind them to the district's north and south during the early twentieth century. The wide street, lined by sidewalks and in most areas tree-lined with mature shade trees, adds to the stately image the district's residents sought to project by the turn of the century in place of its prior image as a rural country road.

Scattered along the district's length, several of its earliest properties are noteworthy examples of the Federal/Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles. The Harry Worcester House of 1802 (#64) retains many original features from its Federal period origins, while balancing these with Greek Revival additions and alterations from later in the century. The Manse of ca. 1847 (#7) is an exceptional example of a Gothic Revival stone cottage, one of the city's finest. Even its setting, set down in a gully away from the busy street, retains some of the romantic, pastoral qualities which were intrinsic to the style's creators.

The homes from the next period of development, the 1850s-1870s, were all built in the Italianate style, a dramatically impressive style not terribly costly to build because its main feature, wide overhanging eaves with an abundance of carved wooden brackets, could be easily mass-produced. Fine examples of the style are set all along the street, ranging from the stately squarish James K. Fellows House of ca. 1853 (#4) which sits very close to the street, to the larger Joshua Daniels House of ca. 1870 (#84), set back on a large open lot where it was historically surrounded by open fields and farmlands. The Elijah M. Read House (#52) sits on a knoll from whence its owner, a successful attorney, would have been able to enjoy vistas of the expansive farmlands around it. It has an abundance of wooden trim, bay windows, an octagonal lantern, and carved porch supports, all of which typify the style at its finest. More modest in size is the Clark/Baker House (#66) of 1874, built as a farmhouse for a member of the Clark family whose farm occupied much of the surrounding area to the south.

The Second Empire style, although very popular in Lowell in the 1860s-1870s, is found in only one building in this district, possibly because it is generally a more urban style. The Horace B. Coburn House (#6) is a fine example of its style, grand in size and scale, and set back from the street within a row of large homes. Its most notable feature, the mansard roof, extends only along the front and rear elevations in an unusual but handsome variation. Projecting two-story bays, arched window hoods, and a center entrance porch with carved wooden supports are nicely detailed.

The Stick and Queen Anne styles were popular in the 1880s and are demonstrated in several large homes from this period. The Eli W. Hoyt House (#17) and the Freeman B. Shedd House (#19) are the most notable examples, each complete with a matching carriage house (#18, 20) to the north. Built in the 1870s and soon after remodelled, these two houses were nearly identical in their designs, although the Shedd house has since lost a substantial degree of integrity due to insensitive alterations. The exuberance of the Queen Anne style is evident in the complex massing of the Hoyt House, which combines multiple planes, a rounded east bay which rises to a conical turret, and dormers of various shapes and sizes. Carved wooden decoration in the gable of the entrance porch, tall brick chimneys with fanciful caps, and lattice trim at the entrance porch all add to the design's richness.

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The Southwell Farrington House (#55) of 1881 exhibits Stick features, including its wide flush batten-style cornice with scalloped edges and decorative brackets. Other fine Queen Anne designs include the James Nesmith House (#5) which combines shingled and clapboard surfaces with broad gables and dormers, and the Pickering/Dempsey House (#80). Here, brick, clapboard, and shingled surfaces adorn a large, impressive home set back on a deep site. Broad gables, dormers and porches are brought together by a three-story turret which anchors the primary corner of the mass. A stone porte-cochere also enhances the design, adding a bold sculptural element to the west elevation.

The Colonial Revival style is by far the most common in the district. Its examples from the turn-of-the-century period are grand and elegant, equal in size and stature to any of the district's earlier homes. Among these are the stately 2nd Merrimack Mfg. Co. Agent's House (#11), a design which is dominated by a two-story entrance portico capped by a full-width gable of grand proportions. The Jacob B. Currier House of 1900 (#13) is less pretentious in scale but no less finely-detailed. It facade features rounded bays, a modillioned cornice and three dormers with scrolled and round-arched pediments. An unusual feature is its lean-to roof profile. The William Trull House of ca.1910 (#85) is equally fine in its use of boldly-scaled gambrel massing, a large gambrelled gable framed by pedimented and round-arched dormers, and Classical cornices and balustrades. Nearby, the slightly earlier Jesse N. Trull House of ca.1895 (#85) introduces the Tudor Revival elements of twin facade gables and diamond-paned windows into a Colonial Revival design. The main rectilinear block has a full-width entrance porch supported by paired wooden posts, modillioned cornices and Classical dormers which all enrich this transitional design. The J. Harry Boardman House of 1910 (#70) presents a nicely-balanced composition of pedimented dormers, gambrel roof, and Classical entrance hood and is representative of the many finely-detailed Colonial Revival homes from this era.

Later homes from the 1920s through the 1940s echo their Colonial Revival predecessors, but generally on a more modest scale and with more restrained detailing. This pattern is typical of homes in Lowell and elsewhere, as a solid middle class of professionals and business entrepreneurs prospered in these years, yet without the opportunity to amass huge fortunes as had happened amongst the city's nineteenth century entrepreneurs. The Arthur Eno House of 1923 (#79) is a good example of the several brick-faced Colonial Revival designs from this time. Its large, three-bay facade features a pedimented center entrance bay and two large round-arched windows in the pedimented dormers of the slate roof. Next door to the west is the George T. Trull House of 1921 (#78) which typifies another common interpretation of the style: the clapboard-faced, square-massed home with a hipped roof, again utilizing Classical detail at cornice, windows, and center entrance enclosure. The Dr. Fred P. Murphy House of 1923 (#26) is elevated from the street by a random ashlar retaining wall. The house has a hipped roof and a large hipped dormer above the facade's central bay. The design's focal point is a richly-detailed bell-shaped entrance portico.

The district also has its share of Bungalow-influenced designs. Though not strictly Bungalows because they are two-story structures, characteristic features seen in several homes include exposed rafters at the cornice line, deep overhanging eaves, and an abundance of open porches and verandas. These include the George R. Dana House (#10), the John A. Nelson House (#45), the James H. Walker House (#69) and the George A. Taylor House (#86).

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Only a few of the district's buildings were known to have been designed by architects. Frederick W. Stickney, a Lowell architect from the 1870s to 1918, designed the James E. Nesmith House (#5) in the Queen Anne style. His firm specialized in schools, including Lowell's Moody School of 1891 and Rogers Hall School Gymnasium of 1912. Another important commission was the Romanesque Revival Memorial Hall at 415 Merrimack Street. Stickney's work followed the stylistic trends of his day and surviving examples prove his adeptness at designing in many different styles.

Two homes at 366 Andover Street (#15) and 791 Andover Street (#81) were designed by Chelmsford architect Edwin R. Clark. Little is known of Clark's work except that he practiced from ca. 1880 to at least ca. 1910. He was instrumental in the establishment of water districts in Chelmsford in 1913 and served as a Trustee for that town's public library. In Lowell, his other notable commission is the recently-restored Bon Marche Building of 1880 at 143 Merrimack Street.

Most other properties within the district were built by local contractors who often took their designs from architectural magazines and pattern books. Together they demonstrate variations on the major styles which were popular at different times during Andover Street's development. Regardless of whether it is a grand or a more modest interpretation of its style, each in its own way adds to the different rhythmic patterns along the district's length. Together these clusters form a unified whole as a district where several different phases of growth were overlaid upon the linear plan.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Lowell are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Early industrialization and urbanization in Lowell has undoubtedly effected the integrity of many prehistoric sites in these areas. Prehistoric resources in the Andover Street Historic District may contribute information on the subsistence and settlement role of sites along the primary Merrimack River drainage corridor to sites along its tributary streams and rivers in more inland locales. Prehistoric sites in this area can be part of a larger regional pattern that focused on areas such as the nearby fall lines in the Merrimack River and the confluence of that river and the Concord River. Such locales have been recognized as regionally important settlement locations or cores, especially during later Woodland Periods. Prehistoric sites in this area may also contain information that can contribute to a greater understanding of regional trade patterns, especially between interior and coastal locales. The Merrimack River represents a regionally important transportation corridor inland from the Atlantic Ocean 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 19th and 20th century urban residential neighborhood. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help document the locations of 18th century agricultural related activities known to exist in the district locale. Actual examples from these early activities have yet to be identified. Stone walls may exist that identify patterns of agricultural land use. Animal pounds may also be present that confined

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Mass.**Section number 8 Page 12

animals in certain areas or at specific times of the year. Archaeological evidence might also be present from at least three farmsteads reported in the area during the 18th century. This evidence could include structural evidence from residences, outbuildings and the remains of occupational related features. Accurate mapping and the detailed analysis of evidence from these sites can provide us with information on the early agricultural settlement of Lowell for which little if any evidence survives. This information can be significant by helping to understand the settlement and technological base from which later 19th century farms in the district evolved. Archaeological information from 18th and 19th century farmsteads, especially detailed analysis of occupational related features can also provide a basis for comparing the lifestyles of the district's agriculturally based residents with later residential/industrial based inhabitants. Any evidence that contrasts these different lifestyles against ethnicity or the prosperity of the community could be significant. Archaeological resources might also provide important insights into the district's more elegant estates that came to characterize the area in the 19th century. Archaeological and historical evidence from the Benjamin Butler Estate, once reported to be the city's grandest home, can help reconstruct lifestyles, the layout and appearance of that estate including its buildings, landscape and information related to the owners and employees. Similar information might also be obtained from the William Anderson House also reported to be a home of the district's more affluent residents. Any archaeological information from the site of the District 4 School could also contribute to the district's significance by providing information on the district's only institutional structure and patterns of education during the 19th century.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetAndover Street National Register District
Lowell (Middlesex County)
MassachusettsSection number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(continued)

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National Park Service

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Section number 9 Page 2

Andover Street National Register District
Lowell (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

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(end)

Andover St. HD
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 70.6 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	311620	4723450	3. 19	313400	4723860
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	311760	4723540	4. 19	313520	4723680
Zone	Easting	Northing	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 Webber, Consultant, Lowell Historic Board with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2000

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.

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Lowell (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northeast corner of the district, the boundary proceeds southward along the eastern boundary of #834 Andover Street, crosses Andover Street in a southwesterly direction and continues southward along the eastern edge of #823 Andover Street. It then turns westward along the southern (rear) property line of said parcel and continues westward along the rear property lines of the parcels on the south side of Andover Street, crossing Remington Street, Adam Terrace, Clark Road, Garden Road, Douglas Road, Arbor Road, Draper Street, Luce Street, Butman Road, Guild Street, Wentworth Avenue, and Pentucket Avenue.

At the western side of Pentucket Avenue, it continues along the east, south, and then west boundaries of #403 Andover Street, turns west along the southerly side of Andover Street, crosses Carriage Drive, and then continues westward along the rear property lines of #369, 361, and 349 Andover Street, turning northward at the western edge of the last said parcel and proceeding northward to a distance of five feet from the south side of Andover Street to include the stone wall which runs along its edge. The boundary line then turns westward again, at a distance of five feet from the wall until crossing Mansion Drive where it turns southward along the east boundary of #305 Andover Street, and then westward along the rear boundaries of this and adjacent parcels until reaching the southwest corner of #245 Andover Street.

Here, it turns northward along said property's western edge, crosses Andover Street to the north, and proceeds northward and then eastward along the western and northern edges of #246 Andover Street.

It then proceeds eastward along the rear property lines of the parcels on the north side of Andover Street until reaching #396 Andover Street, where it turns northward along the western edge of #569 East Merrimack Street, then eastward along the south side of East Merrimack Street to the eastern edge of #579 East Merrimack, then southward until intersecting the rear property line of the lot at #403 Andover Street. At this point, it again runs eastward along the rear property lines of the properties on the north side of Andover Street, crossing Wilder Road, Barasford Avenue, Plummer Avenue, Daniels Street, Glenn Road, Winsor Park Road, Rivercliff Road, Worcester Road, Stafford Road, Raven Road, Trull Lane, and Harland Avenue to the point of beginning.

See attached Lowell assessor's maps #200, 218, 232, 233, 247, 248, 263, and 264.

Note: The City of Lowell Assessor's Department no longer uses a system of map and parcel numbers. Consequently, the boundary description refers to street addresses rather than map and parcel numbers. The new Assessor's account numbers are included on the District Data Sheet.

Boundary Justification

This boundary definition includes nearly the entire length of Andover Street from Nesmith Street eastward to the Tewksbury town line. During the nineteenth century, this section of Andover Street was a main thoroughfare through

(end)

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Continuation Sheet**

Andover Street National Register District
Lowell (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

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the farmlands of neighboring Tewksbury into the center of Lowell and was gradually developed with large fashionable homes. A second layer of development occurred in the 1920s-1930s as farms were further carved up into buildable lots.

At its western edge, the district abuts the Washington Square Historic District (NR: 8/11/82). On the north side of Andover Street, a large non-historic structure separates the two districts but is excluded from both. At its eastern edge, the district abuts several blocks of small, mid-20th century homes of lesser architectural merit.

Within this span of nearly two miles, all of the district's properties front on Andover Street, with the exception of the two large carriage houses of the Hoyt/Shedd Estates (NR: 5/17/84) which face onto East Merrimack Street to the north. These were included because they are already a part of a National Register property and are directly related to the two Andover Street mansions for which they were built.

The southerly boundary follows the rear property lines of the buildings on Andover Street's south side. It includes the historic granite wall of the former Benjamin Butler Estate as well as three buildings on its site which face Andover Street. The balance of the estate was subdivided in the 1980s and has no visual relationship with the district. Homes were built along new cul-de-sacs and face away from Andover Street. Consequently, these parcels are not part of the district.

(end)

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Andover Street National Register District
Lowell (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The identification information listed below pertains to all photographs:

Andover Street National Register District
Lowell, Middlesex County, MA
Photograph by: Margo B. Webber
Date: April, 1999
Original negative at: 136 Ridge Avenue
Newton, MA 02459

- Photo 1: The Manse, 282 Andover Street (View looking northeast from Andover Street towards façade.)
Photo 2: Elijah M. Read House, 578 Andover Street (View looking northwest from Andover Street towards south and east elevations.)
Photo 3: Henry H. Wilder/C. I. Hood House, 436 Andover Street (View looking northeast towards south elevation of property.)
Photo 4: Pickering/Dempsey House, 781 Andover Street (View from Andover Street looking southeast towards north and west elevations.)
Photo 5: 2nd Merrimack Mfg. Co. Agent's House and Jacob Rogers House, 305 Andover Street and 285 Andover Street (View looking southeast towards north facade elevations.)
Photo 6: William T. Trull House, 791 Andover Street (View from Andover Street looking southeast towards north and west elevations.)
Photo 7: George T. Trull House and Arthur L. Eno House, 764 and 780 Andover St. (View looking northwest towards south elevations of both houses.)
Photo 8: Dr. Fred P. Murphy House, 437 Andover Street (View looking south towards north elevation.)
Photo 9: Streetscape view 459, 463/465, 477 Andover Street (View looking southeast towards facades of these three properties (l to r).)
Photo 10: Joseph F. Roarke House, 565 Andover Street (View looking southeast towards north and west elevations.)
Photo 11: Joshua Daniels House, 818 Andover Street (View looking northeast towards west and south elevations.)
Photo 12: Streetscape view, 487 and 481 Andover Street (View looking southwest towards east and north elevations.)

Intrusions

- Photo 13: 349 Andover Street, (View looking southeast towards north elevation.)
Photo 14: 624 Andover Street (View looking northeast towards south elevation.)
Photo 15: 675 Andover Street (View looking south towards north elevation.)
Photo 16: 332, 340, 346 Andover Street (View looking northwest towards south elevations.)
Photo 17: 414 and 424 Andover Street (View looking northeast towards south elevations.)
Photo 18: Lowell Assembly of God Church, 403 Andover Street (View looking southeast towards north and west elevations.)

(end)

**Andover Street NRDIS District Data Sheet
Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts**

Map #	MHC#	Assessors #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Type/Status
1		S05590	Harriet Nesmith H. garage stone wall with piers	245 Andover St	1875 1920+ 1875	Shingle Colonial Revival	B/C B/C O/C
2		E00690	Julia B. Brady House garage iron fence	246 Andover St.	1883 1950+ 1883	Queen Anne Colonial	B/C B/NC O/C
3		B91200	narrow open lot	251 Andover St.	n/a		S/C
4	218-503	M18590	James K. Fellows H. carriage house/garage iron fence	256 Andover St.	c. 1853 c. 1853 c. 1853	Ital./Col. Revival Italinate	B/C B/C O/C
5	218-504	N01230	James E. Nesmith H. garage stone wall with piers	257 Andover St.	1889 c. 1960 1889	Queen Anne Colonial Revival	B/C B/NC O/C
A		T04660	House/site of Locks & Canals Co. Manager's H.	266 Andover St.	1950	Cape	B/NC
6	218-505	S07370	Horace B. Coburn House stone walls with piers	275 Andover St.	1868 1868	Second Empire	B/C O/C
7	218-506	N03460	"The Manse" garage	282 Andover St.	c. 1847 1920+	Gothic Revival Utilitarian	B/C B/NC
8	218-507	200818	Jacob Rogers House garage garage	285 Andover St.	1895 1990s 1990s	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/NC B/NC

**Andover Street NRDIS District Data Sheet
Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts**

Map #	MHC#	Assessors #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Type/Status
9		S04100	James E. O'Donnell H.	292 Andover St.	1927	Colonial Revival	B/C
10		M03045	George R. Dana House	304 Andover St.	1918	Bungalow/Col. Rev.	B/C
11	218-508	C11540	2 nd Merrimack Mfg. Co. Agents House	305 Andover St.	1914	Colonial Revival	B/C
			Garage			Colonial Revival	B/C
			Low stone wall				O/C
B		C05730	House	318 Andover St.	1960+	Cape	B/NC
12		T90530 T08695 T08700	Stone wall/site of Benj. Butler Estate	Andover St., from Mansion Drive to #349	1840s		O/C
13	218-539	P05740	Jacob B. Currier House	324 Andover St.	1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
C		F03205	House	332 Andover St.	1965	Garrison Colonial	B/NC
D		S02457	House	340 Andover St.	1965	Garrison Colonial	B/NC
E		S02458	House	346 Andover St.	1965	Garrison Colonial	B/NC
F		T90480	House	349 Andover St.	1984	Modern	B/NC
14		B01605	Harry Rice House	354 Andover St.	1905	Georgian Revival	B/C
G		D13645	House	361 Andover St.	1980	Modern	B/NC
15	218-509	C05420	Walter H. Howe House	366 Andover St.	c. 1904	Colonial Revival	B/C

**Andover Street NRDIS District Data Sheet
Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts**

Map #	MHC#	Assessors #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Type/Status
H		C16705	House	369 Andover St.	1981	Modern	B/NC
16		M09870	Ernest G. Dumas House	376 Andover St.	1914	Georgian Revival	B/C
17		218-510 S05970	Eli W. Hoyt House	386 Andover St.	1874/83	Stick/Queen Anne	B/NR 1984
			bollards		1874		O/NR 1984
			pergola		1883	Stick	O/NR 1984
			stone balustrade		1883	Classical	O/NR 1984
19		218-511 B06670	Freeman B. Shedd House	396 Andover St.	1874/83	Stick	B/NR 1984
			bollards		1874		O/NR 1984
			gazebo		1883	Stick	ST/NR 1984
21, I		200843	C. Brooks Stevens H./ Lowell Assembly of God Church	403 Andover St.	1897 1968	Georgian Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/NC
22		M92150	open lot/partial site of William Anderson House	408 Andover St.			S/C
J		C11480	House	414 Andover St.	1993	Modern	B/NC
23		M12600	Alonzo G. Walsh House	419 Andover St.	1899	Colonial Revival	B/C
K		M91260	House	424 Andover St.	1993	Modern	B/NC
24		G04920	Ames Stevens House	427 Andover St.	1921	Colonial Revival/ English Cottage	B/C
			Garage		1921	Colonial Revival	B/C
			Stone wall		1921		O/C

**Andover Street NRDIS District Data Sheet
Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts**

Map #	MHC#	Assessors #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Type/Status
25	233-512	M13600	Henry Wilder/C.I. Hood House	436 Andover St.	c. 1876	Stick/Colonial Revival	B/C
			Garage		1920+	Colonial Revival	B/C
			Lattice shed		c. 1920	Colonial Revival	O/C
			Stone wall with piers		c. 1876		O/C
26	B06150		Dr. Fred Murphy House	437 Andover St.	1923	Colonial Revival	B/C
			garage		1923	Colonial Revival	B/C
			stone wall/fence		1923+		O/C
27	D02880		C.I Hood/J.J. Rogers H.	444 Andover St.	1882	Queen Anne	B/C
			stone wall with piers		1882		O/C
28	S06410		John McAnespie House	451 Andover St.	1889	Cape	B/C
29	B00915		C.I. Hood/Henry Wilder Jr. H.	454 Andover St.	1888	Queen Anne	B/C
			garage		1920+	Colonial Revival	B/C
30	M13935		Patrick Duffy House	459 Andover St.	1922	Colonial Revival	B/C
31	C09690		Joseph H. Perkins House	463/465 Andover St.	1923	Colonial Revival	B/C
			garage		1923	Colonial Revival	B/C
32	C14220		Julian Talbot House	466 Andover St.	c. 1949	Cape	B/C
33	Q00295		James J. McArdle H.	474 Andover St.	1927	Cape	B/C
34	M08840		Hugh McLaughlin H.	477 Andover St.	1937	Colonial Revival	B/C
35	S11105		MacDonald House	481 Andover St.	c. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C

**Andover Street NRDIS District Data Sheet
Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts**

Map #	MHC#	Assessors #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Type/Status
36		R06885	Leland Wells House	486 Andover St.	1930	Colonial Revival	B/C
37		T00160	T & A. Johnson House carriage house/garage	487 Andover St.	1907 1907	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
38		M07440	Rev. Ambrose Bailey H.	492 Andover St.	1928	Colonial Revival	B/C
39		C07590	(2) John & William Robertson House Garage	500 Andover St.	c. 1905 1950+	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/NC
40		C03220	Samuel Cohen House Garage Garage	501 Andover St.	1926 1930+ 1926	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C B/C
41		M13860	Hugh F. Mellen House garage	509 Andover St.	1915 1915	Bungalow Bungalow	B/C B/C
42		D00940	Daniel Lancause House	515 Andover St.	1940	Colonial Revival	B/C
43		M09820	J.L. & W.L. Robertson House Garage	516 Andover St.	c. 1870 1900+	Italianate Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
44		D07370	Dr. J. T. Donohue H. garage	525 Andover St.	1909 1909	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
45		G10223	John A. Nelson House garage	528 Andover St.	1915 1915	Bungalow Colonial Revival	B/C B/C

**Andover Street NRDIS District Data Sheet
Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts**

Map #	MHC#	Assessors #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Type/Status
L		B14250	House Garage	531 Andover St.	1956 1956	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/NC B/NC
46		G03390	Dr. R. Gendreau House garage	538 Andover St.	1932 1932	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
47		C15270	Richard J. Welch House garage	543 Andover St.	1906 1906	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
M		M08695	House	552 Andover St.	1951	Cape	B/NC
48		T05740	Arthur Turcotte House	555 Andover St.	1936	Colonial Revival	B/NC
49		M12840	Joseph F. Roarke House	565 Andover St.	1922	Colonial Revival	B/C
50		M02170	Edward R. Morris House stone wall	568 Andover St.	1932 1932	Colonial Revival	B/C O/C
51		K04675	George Robertson H. dollhouse	575 Andover St.	1922 1922+	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
52	231-513	F04290	Elijah Read House stone wall	578 Andover St.	c. 1850 1850+	Italianate	B/C O/C
N		C01350	House	588 Andover St.	1952	Garrison Colonial	B/NC
53		W04310	John F. Boyle House garage	591 Andover St.	1925 1925	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C

**Andover Street NRDIS District Data Sheet
Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts**

Map #	MHC#	Assessors #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Type/Status
54	H07730		Eliz. Gookin House garage	597 Andover St.	1923 1923	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
55	M02270		Farrington House	600 Andover St.	1881	Stick	B/C
56	G01240		McDuffee/Gookin H. garage	609 Andover St.	c. 1878 1906	Italianate Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
57	S08200		Dennis A. Long House carriage house shed	610 Andover St.	c. 1892 c. 1892 1920+	QA/Colonial Revival QA/Colonial Revival	B/C B/C B/C
58	200842		George Cady, Jr. H. garage	623 Andover St.	1923 1923	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
O	S04120		House	624 Andover St.	1950	Colonial Revival	B/NC
59	F05500		Mary Hill House garage	632 Andover St.	c. 1910 c. 1922	Classical Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
60	L07080		Dr. H. Leland House	635 Andover St.	1925	Georgian Revival	B/C
61	D00370		Mary Louise Keefe H.	640 Andover St.	1922	Colonial Revival	B/C
62	G07550		Leon H. Mullin House garage	648 Andover St.	1923 1923	Dutch Colonial Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
63	K04800		Leo F. King House	657 Andover St.	1931	Colonial Revival	B/C

**Andover Street NRDIS District Data Sheet
Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts**

Map #	MHC#	Assessors #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Type/Status
64	248-516	F03540	Harry Worcester House barn	658 Andover St.	1802 c. 1802	Federal/Greek Revival Utilitarian	B/NR 1983 B/NR 1983
65		H04293	Mary A. Baker House	665 Andover St.	1906	Classical Revival	B/C
P		D08795	House	675 Andover St.	1972	Garrison Colonial	B/NC
66	243-517	T02810	Clark/Baker House barn	683 Andover St./ 11 Garden St.	1874 c. 1874	Italianate Utilitarian	B/C B/C
67		T04990	open lot	688 Andover St.			S/C
68		B10270	Edwin Simpson House garage	700 Andover St.	1919 1919	Classical Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
69		H03410	James H. Walker House garage	701 Andover St.	1920 1920	Bungalow Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
70		M07090	J. Harry Boardman H. garage gazebo	710 Andover St.	1910 1910+ 1901+	Georgian Revival Colonial Revival Bell Mansard	B/C B/C O/C
71		E01460	James O'Donnell House 2c garage 3c garage	715 Andover St.	1915 1915 1915+	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C B/C
72		A00460	Larkin Trull House garage	726 Andover St.	1908 1908	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C

**Andover Street NRDIS District Data Sheet
Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts**

Map #	MHC#	Assessors #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Type/Status
73	248-518	M00060	Clark/Foster House	727 Andover St.	c. 1840	Greek Rev./Italianate	B/C
74	248-519	R01860	Edward W. Trull House shed	736 Andover St.	1906 1906+	Georgian Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
75		F05140	John Foster House garage	741 Andover St.	1906 1906	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
76		L05270 L05310	Tyler Stevens House Garage Stone wall	751, 763 Andover St.	1906 1906 1891+	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C O/C
77		B08120	Edward M. Trull H.	752 Andover St.	1910	Colonial Revival	B/C
78		D09670	George T. Trull House	764 Andover St.	1921	Colonial Revival	B/C
79		H08650	Arthur L. Eno House garage	780 Andover St.	1923 1923	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
80	264-520	S08550	Pickering/Dempsey H. stone wall pool shed	781 Andover St.	1891 1891 1970+	Queen Anne No Style	B/C O/C B/NC
Q		S06890	House	790 Andover St.	1951	Contemporary Ranch	B/NC
81		S07060	William T. Trull H. garage	791 Andover St.	1908 1908	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C

**Andover Street NRDIS District Data Sheet
Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts**

Map #	MHC#	Assessors #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Type/Status
82		L08700	Ralph Runnels House	800 Andover St.	1928	Modern/Ranch	B/C
83		L08650	Fred. Tuttle House garage	805 Andover St.	1914 1914	Classical Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
84	264-522	R08060	Joshua Daniels House stone wall pool shed	818 Andover St.	c. 1870 c. 1870 1960+	Italianate No Style	B/C O/C B/NC
85	264-523	C10070	Jesse N. Trull House carriage house	823 Andover St.	1890s 1890s	Class. Rev. /QA Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
86		L05600	George Taylor House garage	834 Andover St.	1922 1922	Colonial Rev./Bungalow Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
18	218-510	V02745 V02750 V02755 V02760 V02765 V02770 V02775	E.W. Hoyt Estate Carriage House	569 E. Merrimack St.	c. 1884	Queen Anne	B/NR 1984
20	218-511	H08765	Freeman Shedd Estate Carriage House	579 E. Merrimack St.	c. 1884	Queen Anne	B/NR 1984

KEY: **B: BUILDING** **S: SITE** **ST: STRUCTURE** **C: CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE**
O: OBJECT **NC: NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCE**

**Andover Street NRDIS District Data Sheet
Lowell (Middlesex Co.), Massachusetts**

TOTAL RESOURCES: 165

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: 139

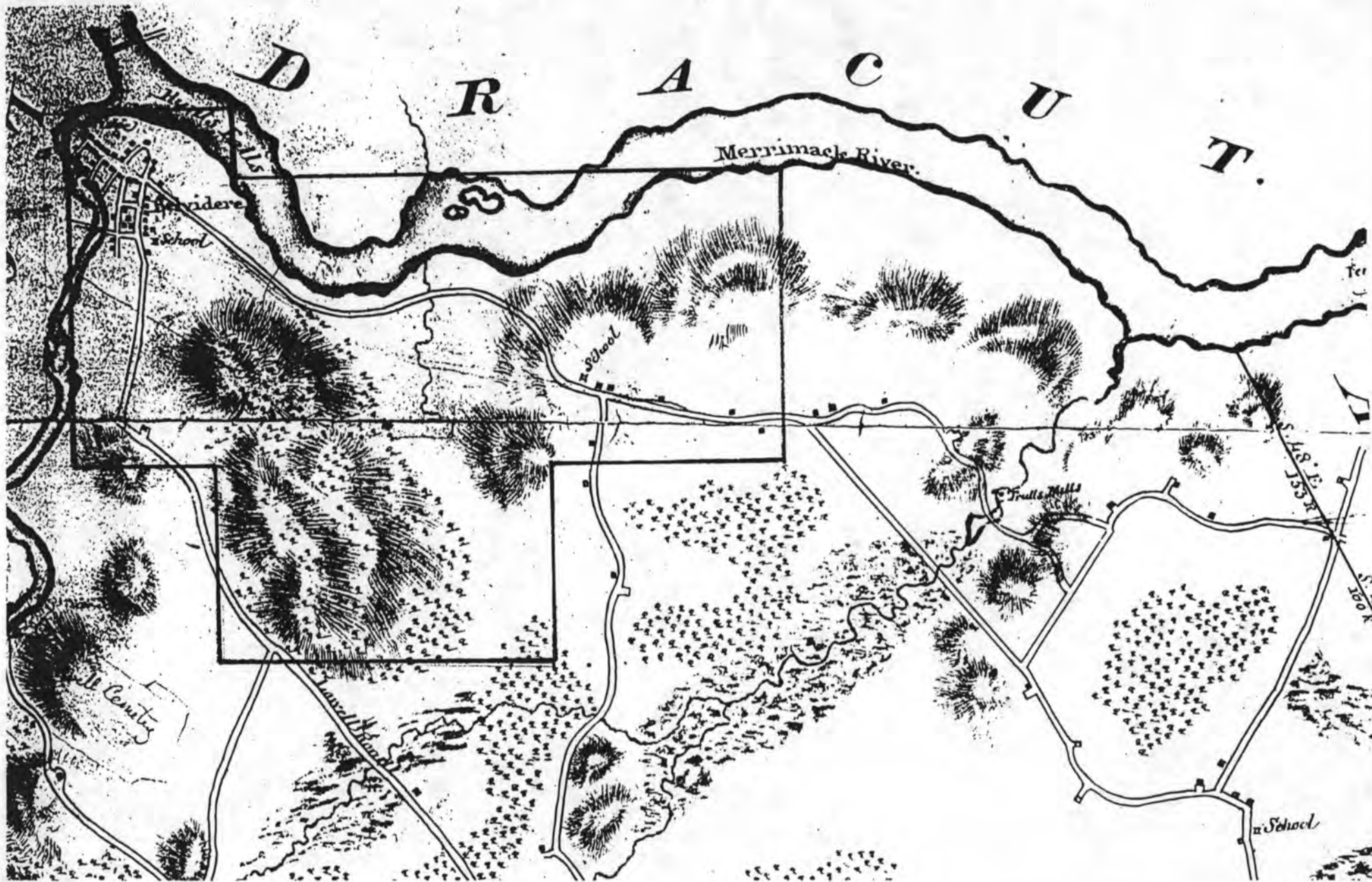
NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: 26

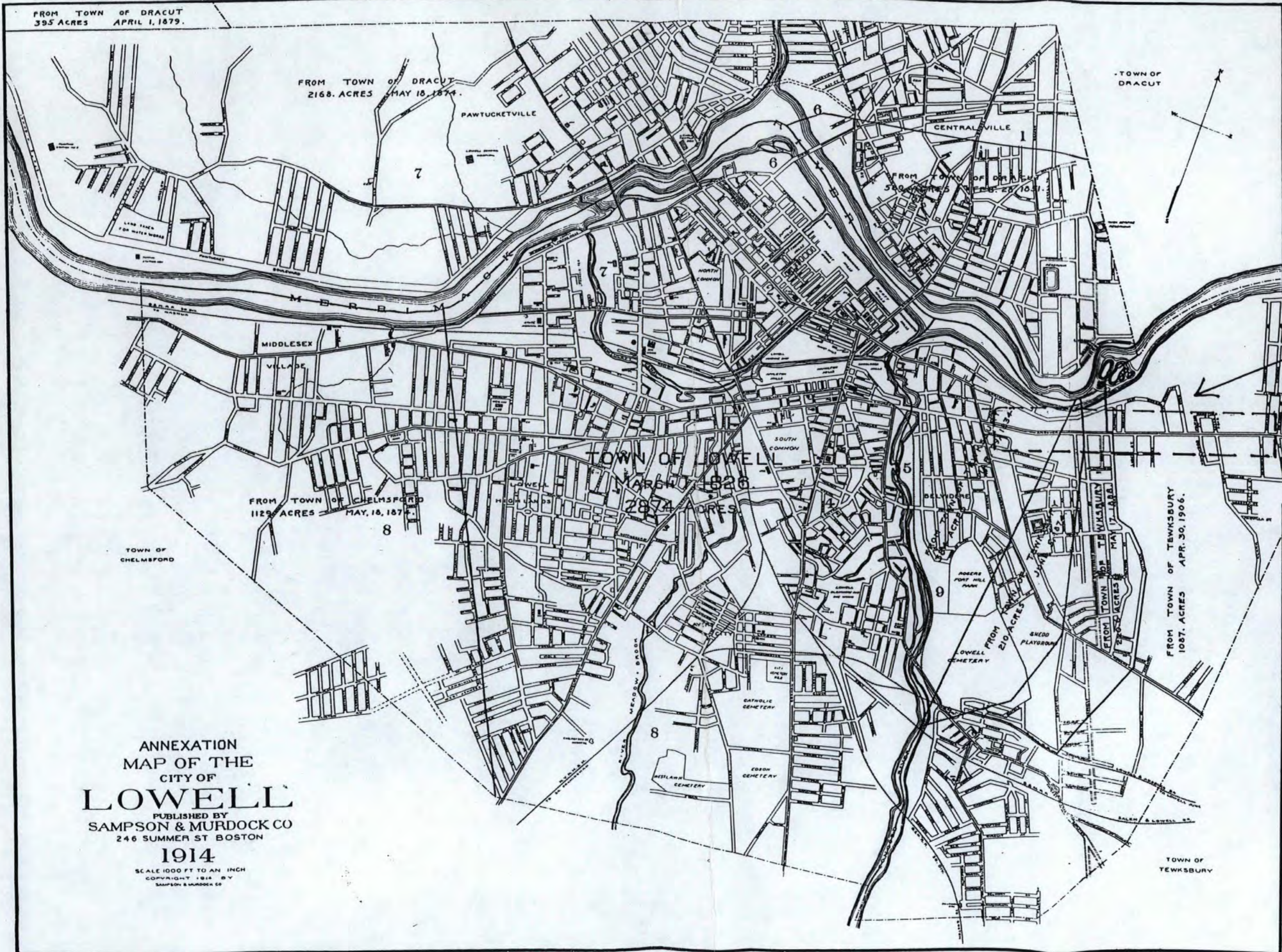
118 Contributing Buildings
3 Contributing Sites
18 Contributing Objects

26 Noncontributing Buildings

Resource counts exclude properties previous listed on the National Register (6 buildings, 4 objects, 1 structure)

Attachment A: A Portion of the 1831 Map of Tewksbury
Outlined area includes Belvidere Village and Lynde's Hill





ANNEXATION
 MAP OF THE
 CITY OF
LOWELL
 PUBLISHED BY
 SAMPSON & MURDOCK CO
 246 SUMMER ST BOSTON
 1914
 SCALE 1000 FT TO AN INCH
 COPYRIGHT 1914 BY
 SAMPSON & MURDOCK CO

Attachment B: Annexation Map of Lowell, 1914
 ----- General Vicinity of District

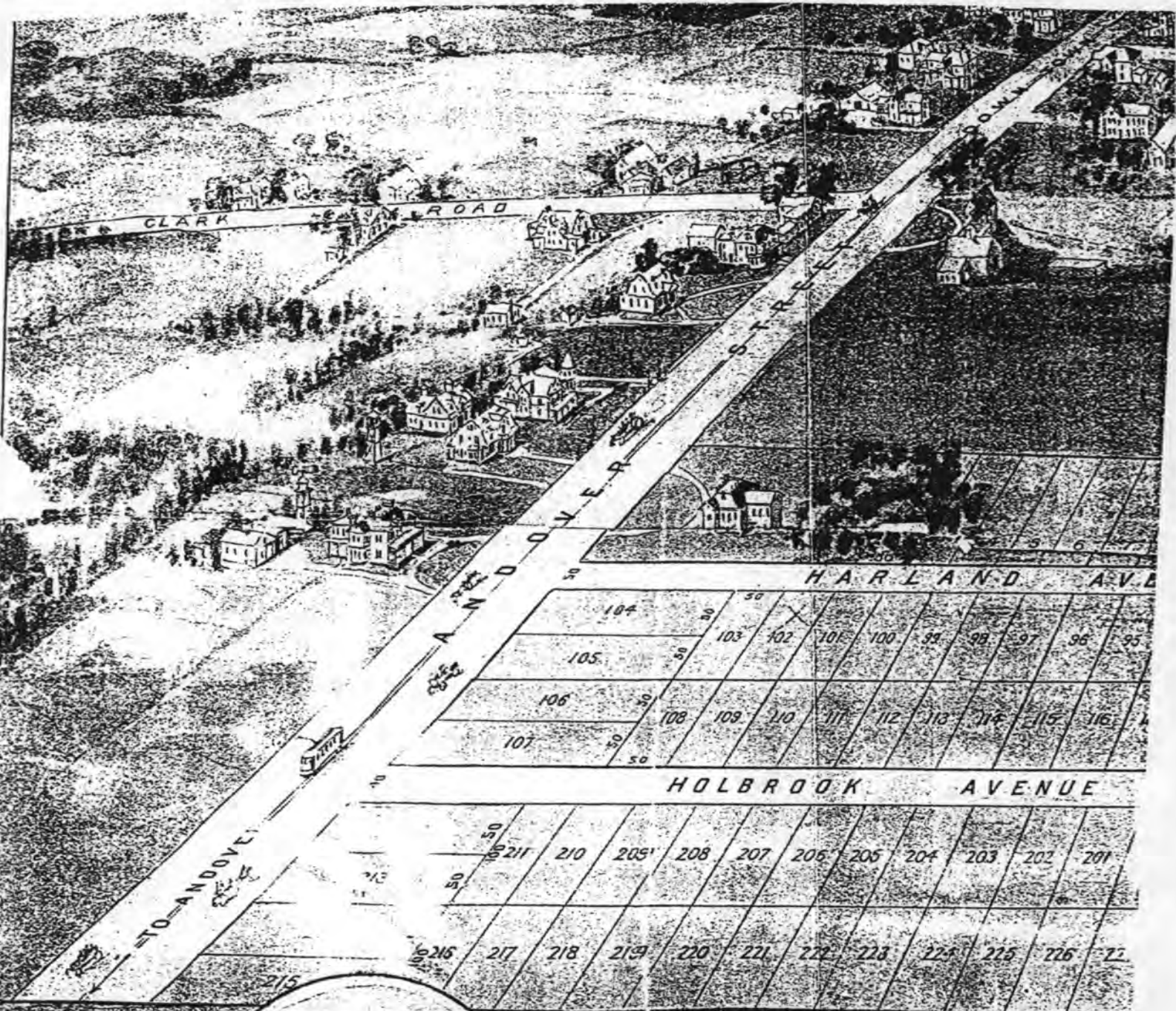
Attachment C: 1892 Photograph of the Residence of General Benjamin F. Butler



Attachment E: 1892 Photograph of William H. Anderson Estate



Attachment F: Plan/Advertisement for Belvidere Park Development, ca.1910



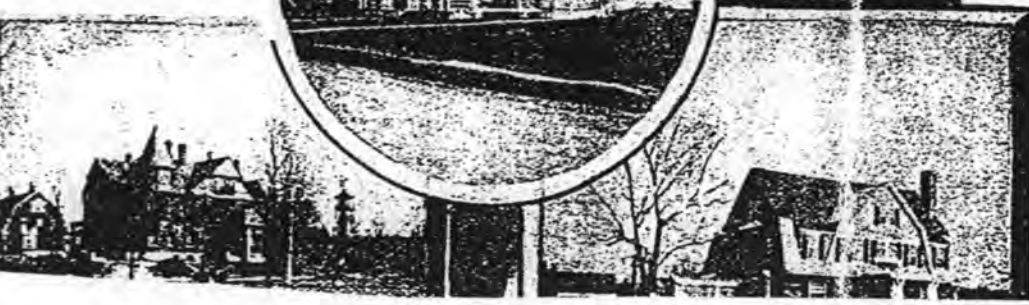
Belvidere Park



or within
a few
minutes walk

**LOTS SOLD ON
EASY TER**

\$10.00 down secures any lot at 1
to \$2.25 a week pays for it.
(made monthly if preferred.)
for cash within 30 days.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Andover Street Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 5/02/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/17/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/02/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/16/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000568

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 6.2.00 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



1 Andover Street National Register District
Lowell, MA

Photo 1 of 18



Andover Street National Register District

Lowell, MA

Photo 2 of 18



Andover Street National Register District

Lowell, MA

Photo 3 of 18



Andover Street National Register District

Lowell, MA

Photo 4 of 18



Andover Street National Register District

Lowell, MA

Photo 5 of 18



Andover Street National Register District

Lowell, MA

Photo 6 of 18



71 Andover Street National Register District

Lowell, MA

Photo 7 of 18



8
Andover Street National Register District

Lowell, MA

Photo 8 of 18



9 Andover Street National Register District

Lowell, MA

Photo 9 of 18



Andover Street National Register District

Lowell, MA

Photo 10 of 18



Andover Street National Register

Lowell, MA

Photo 11 of 18



¹² Andover Street National Register District

Lowell, MA

Photo 12 of 18



Andover Street National Register District
Lowell, MA

Photo 13 of 18



Andover Street National Register District

Lowell, MA

Photo 14 of 18



65 Andover Street National Register District
Lowell, MA

Photo 15 of 18



16

Andover Street National Register District
Lowell, MA

Photo 16 of 18



17
Andover Street National Register District
Lowell, MA

Photo 17 of 18



Andover Street National Register District
Lowell, MA

Photo 18 of 18



Andover Street National Register District
 Lowell, MA
 Assessor's Map # 200
 1" = 125'
 Map # 1 of 9



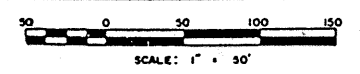
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 ENGINEERS - APPRAISERS - CARTOGRAPHERS
 ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

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

REVISIONS		SHEET INDEX
DATE	REV. BY	
		178 199 217
		179 200 218
		180 201 219

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

DATE: JAN. 1, 1982





Andover Street National Register District
 Lowell, MA
 Assessor's Map #218
 1" = 125'
 Map # 2 of 9

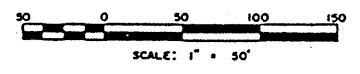
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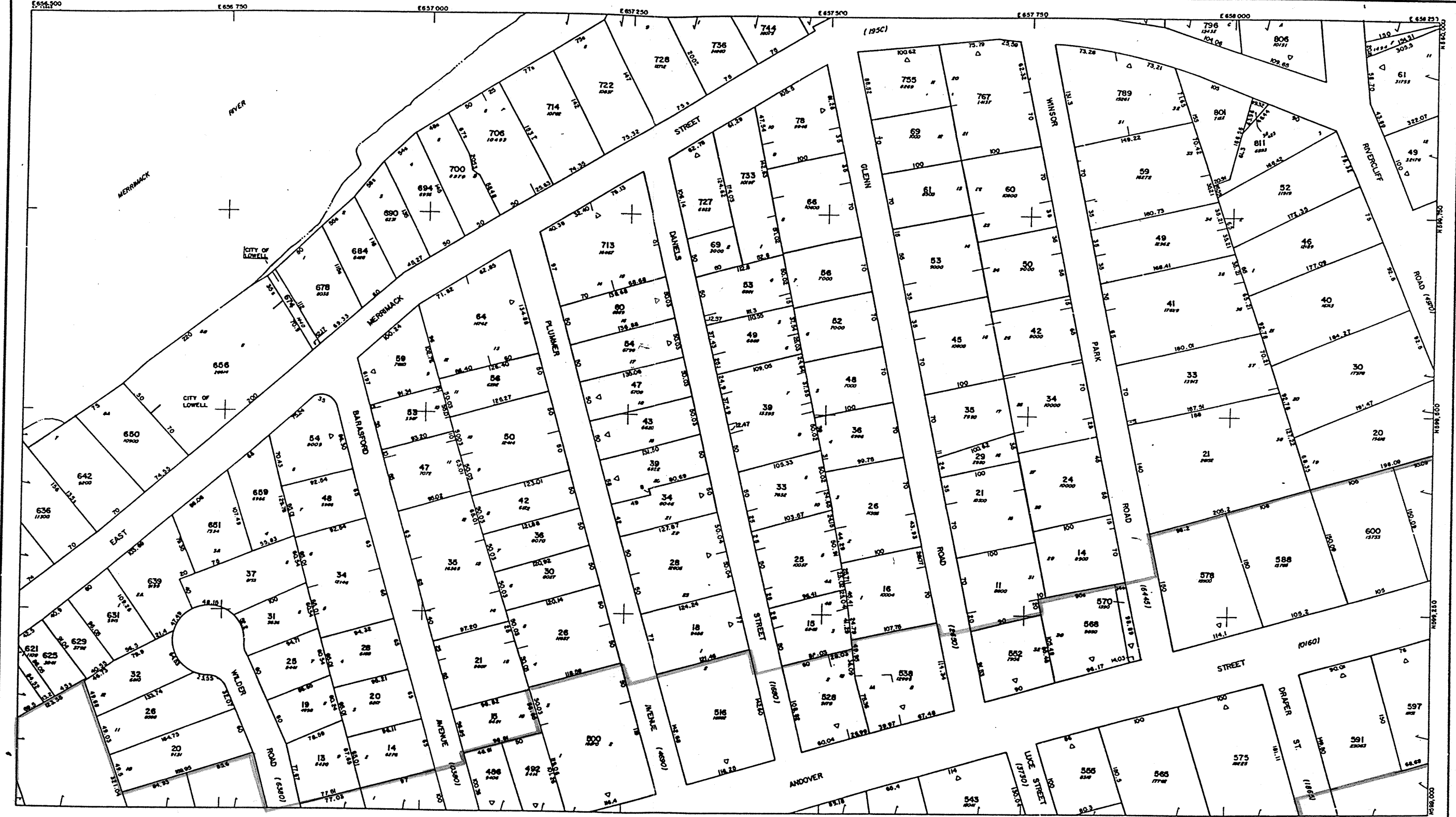
TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-20-80
 USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

REVISIONS	
DATE	REV. BY

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

SHEET INDEX		
199	217	232
200	218	233
201	219	234





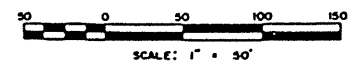
Andover Street National Register District
 Lowell, MA
 Assessor's Map # 232
 1" = 125'
 Map # 3 of 9



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 USED AS BASIS FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

REVISIONS		PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS			SHEET INDEX		
DATE	REV. BY	CITY OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS			216	231	247
		DATE: JAN. 1, 1982			217	232	248
					218	233	249





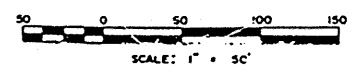
Andover Street National Register District
 Lowell, MA
 Assessor's Map # 233
 1" = 125'
 Map # 4 of 9



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 USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

REVISIONS		PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS		SHEET INDEX		
DATE	REV. BY	CITY OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS		217	232	248
		DATE: JAN. 1, 1982		218	233	249
				219	234	250





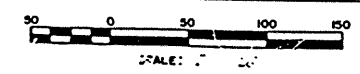
Andover Street National Register District
 Lowell, MA
 Assessor's Map # 248
 1" = 125'
 Map # 5 of 9

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REVISIONS		PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS		SHEET INDEX		
DATE	REV. BY			231	247	263
				232	248	264
				233	249	265

CITY OF
LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

DATE: JAN. 1, 1982



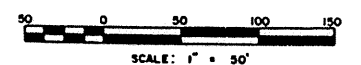
TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-30-80
 USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

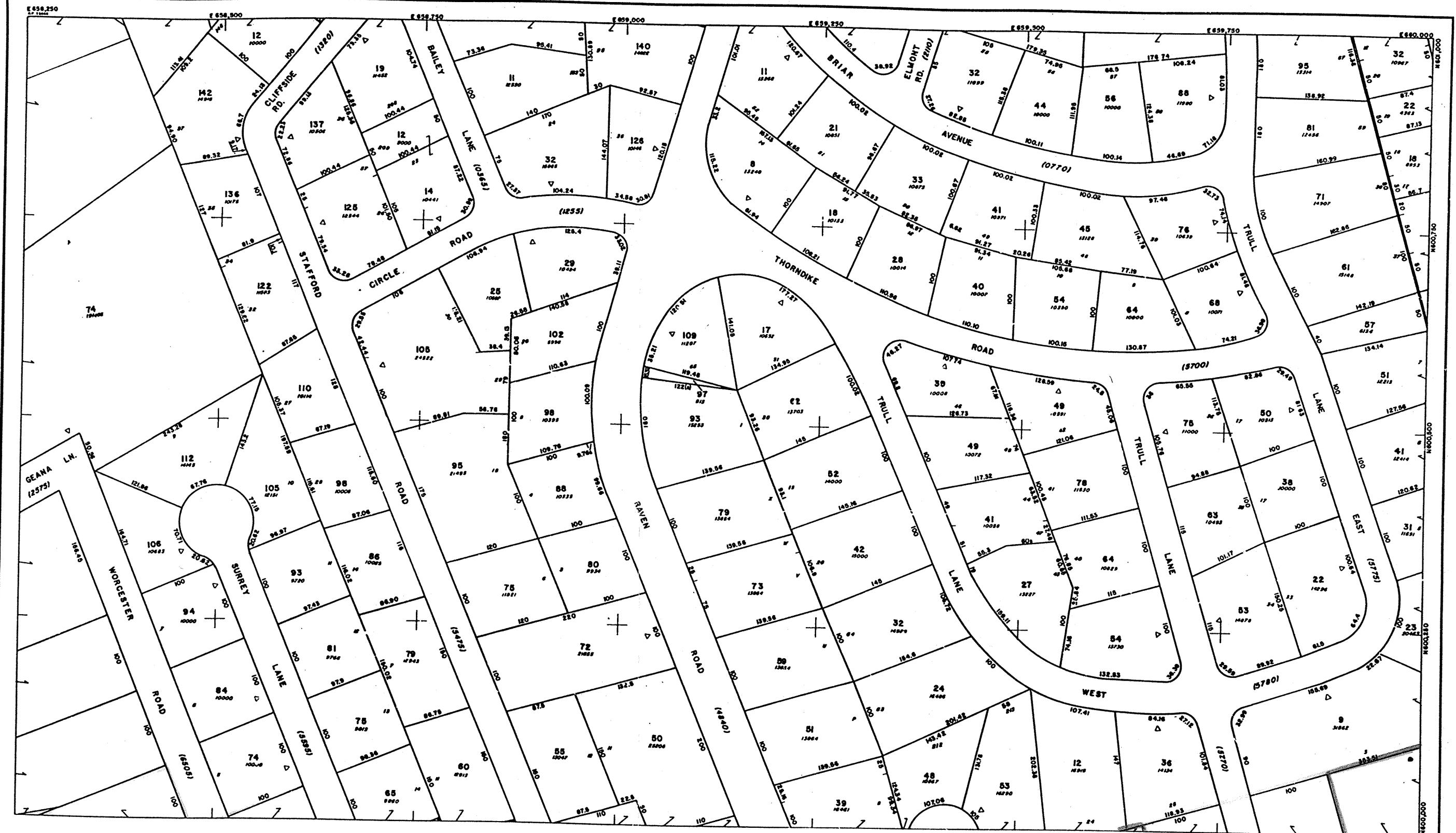


Andover Street National Register District
 Lowell, MA
 Assessor's Map #249
 Scale: 1" = 125'
 Map #6 of 9

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 USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

REVISIONS		PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS	SHEET INDEX		
DATE	REV. BY		232	248	264
		CITY OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS <small>DA. C. 1984</small>	233	249	265
			234	250	266





Andover Street National Register District
 Lowell, MA
 Assessor's Map # 247
 1"=125'
 Map #7 of 9



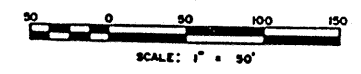
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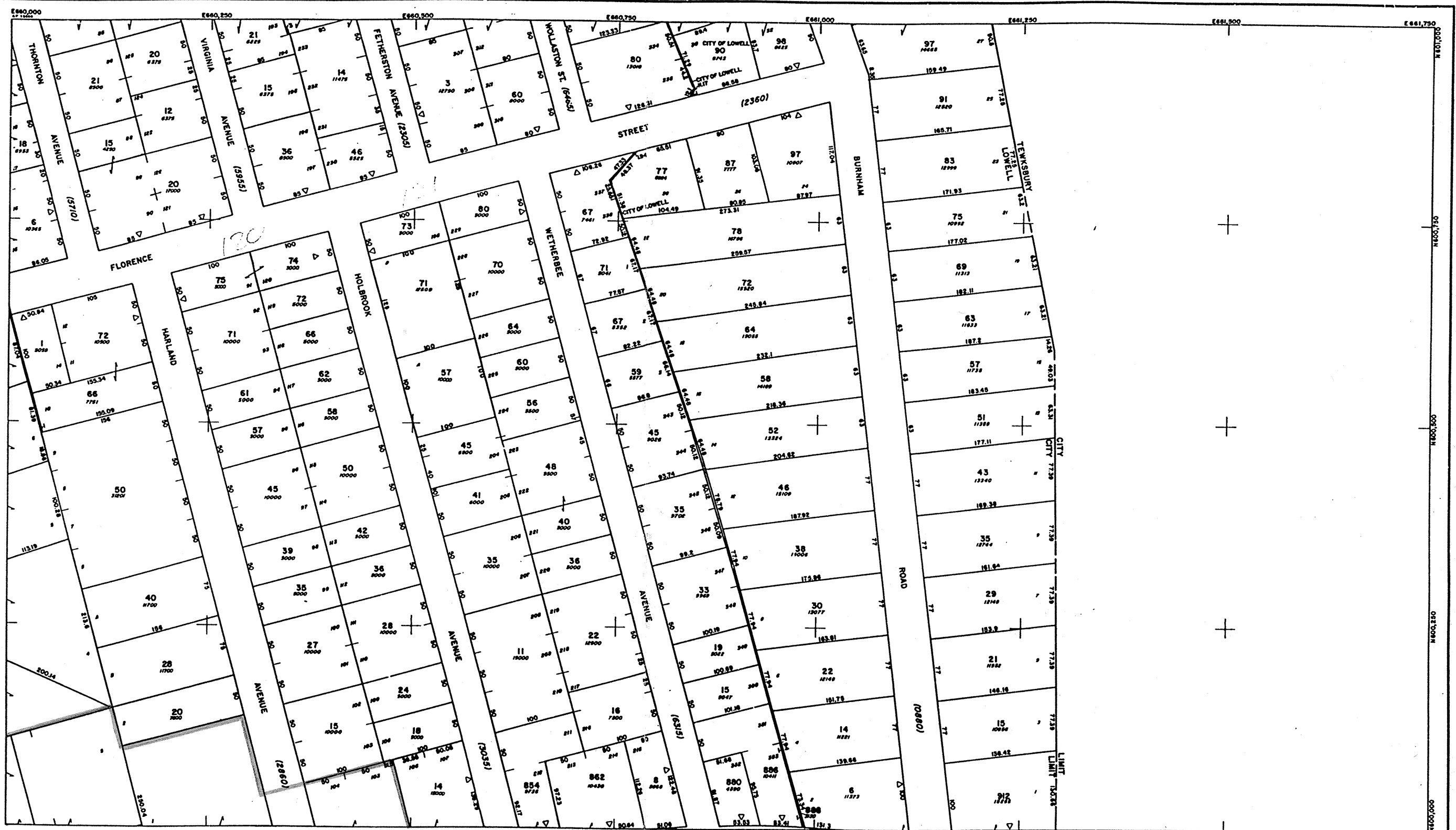
TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-30-80
 USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

REVISIONS	
DATE	REV BY

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

SHEET INDEX		
230	246	262
231	247	263
232	248	264





Andover Street National Register District
Lowell, MA
Assessor's Map # 2143
1" = 125'
Map # 5 of 9



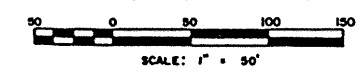
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TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-30-80
 USED AS BASE FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

REVISIONS		SHEET INDEX	
DATE	REV. BY		
		246	262
		247	263
		248	264

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

DATE: JAN. 1, 1982





Andover Street National Register District
Lowell, MA
Assessor's Map # 264
1" = 125'
Map # 9 of 9



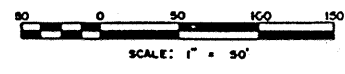
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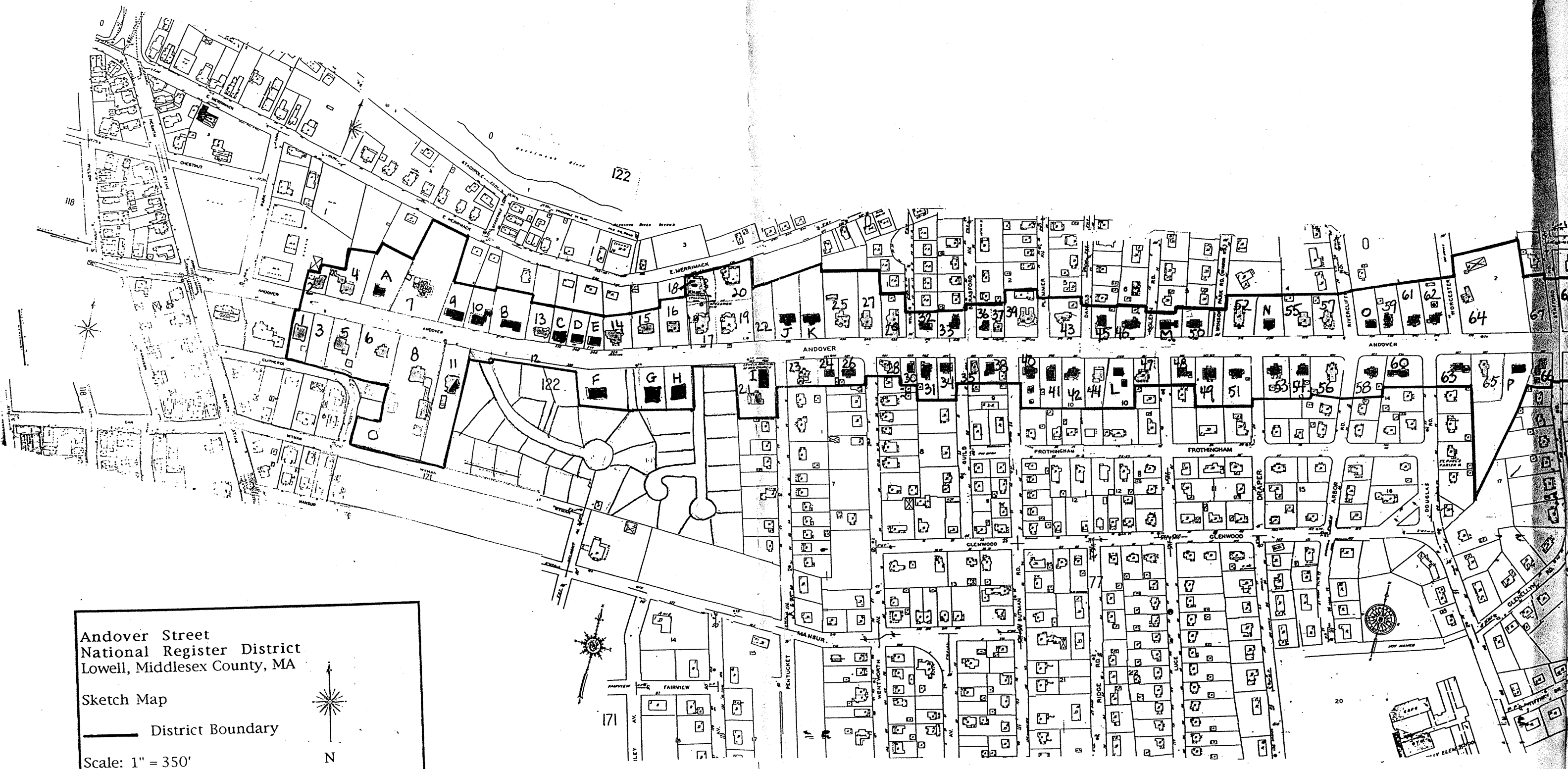
TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS DATED 4-20-80
 USED AS BASIS FOR OWNERSHIP MAPPING

REVISIONS	
DATE	REV. BY

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAPS
 City of
LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS
 DATE: JAN. 1, 1982

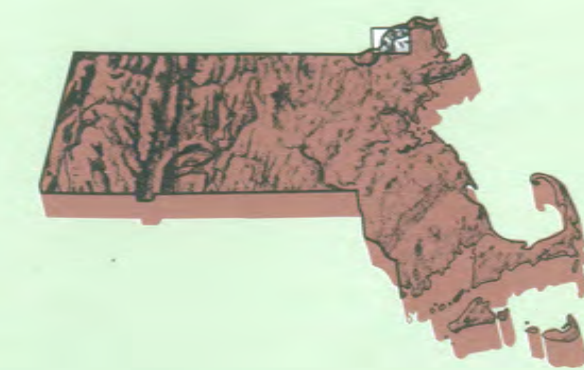
SHEET INDEX	
247	263
248	264
249	265





Andover Street
 National Register District
 Lowell, Middlesex County, MA
 Sketch Map
 — District Boundary
 Scale: 1" = 350'
 N

- Periods of Construction
- 1802 - 1914 Pre-WWI
 - 1915 - 1949 Pre 50-year cut-off
 - 1950+ Post-Significance period



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 x52330

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
1	3.2808			4	3
2	6.5617			1	5
3	9.8425			2	6
4	13.1234			3	7
5	16.4043			4	8
6	19.6852			5	
7	22.9661			6	
8	26.2470			7	
9	29.5278			8	
10	32.8087				

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (G) and magnetic declination (M) in cent degrees

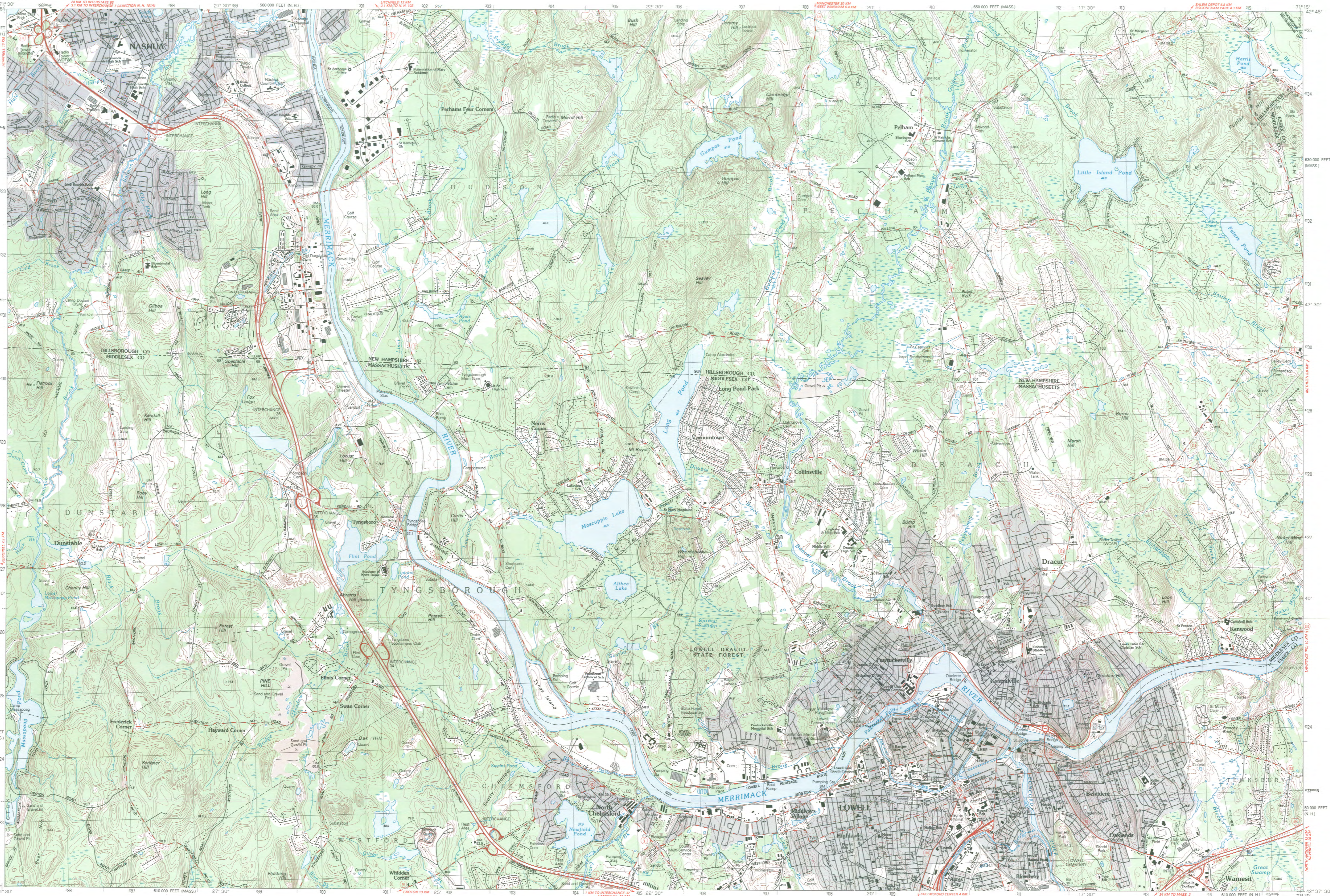
Diagram is approximate

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	
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	
Railroad: standard gage, narrow gage	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings 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; base 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 with lock	
Cemetery: grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Wellhead, water well, spring	
Marsh; salt; prospect; salt or ore	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	
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	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 25, 2000

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:

Andover Street 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 Boston 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 Historical Commission
Margo Webber, Preservation Consultant
Hon. Eileen Donoghue, Mayor, City of Lowell
Steven Stowell, CLG Coordinator, Lowell Historical Commission
Denise Sullivan, Director, Division of Planning & Development

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 · (617) 727-8470

Fax: (617) 727-5128 · TDD: 1-800-392-6090

www.state.ma.us/sec/mbc