

FORM A - AREA

See Data Sheet	Wilmington	TEW.A, E	See Data Sheet
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Photo 1. 60 East Street, looking northwest.

Town/City: Tewksbury

Place (*neighborhood or village*): Tewksbury Centre

Name of Area: Tewksbury Centre Area

Present Use: Mixed use

Construction Dates or Period: ca. 1737–2016

Overall Condition: Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: Vinyl siding and windows, spot demolition leaving vacant lots, late 20th c.

Acreage: 57.5ac

Recorded by: V. Adams, G. Pineo, J. Chin, E. Totten, PAL

Organization: Tewksbury Historical Commission

Date (*month/year*): March 2020

Locus Map



see continuation sheet

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Tewksbury Centre Area (TEW.A), the civic and geographic heart of Tewksbury, encompasses approximately 58 buildings across 57.5 acres centered on the Tewksbury Common at the intersection of East, Pleasant, and Main streets and Town Hall Avenue. Tewksbury Centre has a concentration of civic, institutional, commercial, and residential buildings from as early as ca. 1737 through the late twentieth century; mid-twentieth-century construction is generally along smaller side streets on the outskirts of the Tewksbury Centre Area. The historic buildings are generally set on spacious lots and back from the edge of the street. Streets are typically lined with sidewalks on at least one side, with few trees immediately adjacent to the streets and sidewalks. The Tewksbury Centre Area gives the general impression of a small historic New England town with churches, stately houses, and Town Hall arranged around the Town Common. Although individual buildings have had some alterations such as replacement siding and windows, overall the buildings in the area are generally intact with alterations limited to those necessary for modern uses, which are generally confined to banking institutions and professional offices established in the mid-to-late twentieth century. There are a small number of vacant lots, some dating from mid-to-late twentieth-century spot demolition, such as the lot at 960 Main Street. Others were sites of small industrial buildings, such as the vacant lot on the west side of Robinson Avenue along the east edge of the area, where the Jefferson Soap factory stood from about 1889–1904 (Patten 1964:136). Immediately southeast of the area, on the south side of Helvetia Street, is a complex of greenhouses owned by the Gale family, which are a visible reminder of Tewksbury's past as the Carnation Capital of the World in the late nineteenth and early-to-mid-twentieth century. In the north end of the area on the east side of North Street, the Patten Green condominiums, some of the most recent development in the area, are constructed on the site of the former Patten and Company carnation farm. Key and representative buildings are described below in chronological order, with landscape elements described first. All properties in the area are listed in the Data Table.

Tewksbury Town Common, 1009 Main Street (by 1875, TEW.944, Photo 2) is a 1.16-acre grassy lot broken into two triangular parcels east of Town Hall and south of the Congregational Church, bounded by East, Main, Pleasant, and North streets and Town Hall Avenue. The Town Common appears on the 1875 Beers map (Figure 2) as two triangular parcels. Its configuration changed slightly as roads were widened and rerouted, reaching its current configuration in 2016 when a two-lane, asphalt-paved road immediately east of Town Hall was torn up and covered with sod. Asphalt-paved sidewalks connect Main Street to Town Hall Avenue, and Town Hall Avenue to Pleasant Street. The south section of the Town Common is dotted ornamental deciduous trees and has memorials along the north side of the south parcel dedicated to veterans and soldiers who died in wars. These memorials all date from the late twentieth century and consist of the World War II Veterans' Honor Roll (1986, TEW.938), the Korean War Memorial (late 20th century, TEW.946), and the Memorial to the War Dead (1985, TEW.945) for soldiers who fought and died in World War I, World War II, and Korea. A Bandstand (1891, TEW.902) is at the east end of the south parcel. The wood-frame bandstand is a circular structure with open walls framed by a railing and simple posts with brackets supporting a conical hip roof. Based on a 1964 photograph, in the late twentieth century, the footings were lowered but the structure remained intact (Patten 1964). At the west end of the common, north of Town Hall is the Water Sculpture (1985, TEW.939), depicting Anne Sullivan (1866–1936), a former patient of the Tewksbury State Hospital who taught Helen Keller (1880–1968).

Three objects are on the north triangle: a stone Watering Trough (1885, TEW.948) at the west end; a Meeting House Marker (1934, TEW.949) that commemorates the site of the original town meeting house near the middle; and the stone Tewksbury Militia Line of March Marker (2016, TEW.957, Photo 3), one of a series of such markers in town delineating the march route, on east side of the Common along Pleasant Street.

Rev. Sampson Spaulding House, 60 East Street (ca. 1737, TEW.13, Photo 1) is set back from the street on an irregularly shaped lot at the northwest corner of East Street and Spaulding Court. The house is a south-facing, Georgian-style, two-

story, five-bay-by-two-bay wood-frame building with a granite foundation and gambrel roof. A one-story L-shaped ell projects from the north elevation and connects to the south elevation of a barn. A large brick chimney pierces the roof at the center ridge, and a second, smaller chimney, is in the center of the ell. The walls are clad with wood clapboards and wood quoins at each corner of the main block. The roof has a dentiled cornice and is covered with asphalt shingles. The entrance is at the center of the main block and is filled with a wood door flanked by pilasters that support a projecting dentiled entablature. Fenestration consists of twelve-over-twelve wood sash flanked by wood shutters.

The Barn (late 18th/early 19th c, TEW.259, Photo 1) is an east-facing, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, wood-frame building with a side-gable roof and a stone foundation. The walls are clad with wood clapboards, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The entrance is in the center of the east elevation, but is not visible from the public right of way. Twelve-light wood windows flank the entrance and are in the south elevation.

Brown Tavern, 995 Main Street (ca. 1740, TEW.5, Photo 4) is set back from the street on an irregularly shaped lot at the southwest corner of Main and Dewey streets. The former tavern is an east-facing, Georgian-style, two-story, five-bay-by-five-bay, wood-frame building with a hip roof and a stone foundation. The walls are clad with wood clapboards, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two large, symmetrical brick chimneys pierce the roof on the north and south slopes. A large central dormer with a full pediment and eight-over-eight wood sash windows is on the east slope. The entrance has been altered and split into two entrances with nine-light wood doors with single light transoms flanked by pilasters. The wrap around porch has Colonial Revival elements including a decorative frieze and pediment at the center surrounds on the north and east elevations, and Doric columns enclosed by a simple balustrade. Fenestration consists of six-over-six wood sash. The building has been altered by the addition of a covered drive-thru on the west elevation reflecting its current use as a TD Bank branch.

Jonathan Gray House, 30 East Street (ca. 1786, TEW.11, Photo 5) is on a narrow rectangular lot on the north side of East Street. The house is a south-facing, Federal-style, two-story, three-bay-by-one-bay, wood-frame building with a side-gable roof and granite foundation. The walls are clad with aluminum siding, and the roof is covered with pressed tin tiles. The front entrance is in the center of the south (facade) elevation and accessed by two granite steps. The entrance is filled with a narrow panel replacement door enframed by simple pilasters under a decorative lintel. Fenestration includes six-over-six replacement sash and two-over-two wood sash with narrow surrounds.

Rev. Jacob Coggin House-Sycamore Hall, 24 Pleasant Street (1806, TEW.2, Photo 6) is on an irregularly shaped lot at the south corner of Main and Pleasant streets. The building is a north-facing, Federal-style, two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, wood-frame building with a hip roof and granite foundation. The walls are clad with wood clapboards, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two symmetrically placed brick chimneys pierce the roof on the east and west slopes flanking a hip roof lantern. A hip-roof dormer projects from the north slope of the roof above the entrance. The entrance is on the center of the north (facade) elevation under a flat-roof portico bound by a spindle baluster and supported by paired round columns resting on square bases. The entrance is filled with a single-light wood door, flanked by stained glass slide lights. A two-story porch projects from the north elevation, and a one-story hip-roof addition extends across the west elevation and features a small inset secondary entry porch. Fenestration consists of one-over-one wood sash, and a picture windows with diamond lights flanking the portico and on the center bay of the second story.

Bravity and Sara Gray House, 20 East Street (ca. 1817, TEW.9, Photo 7) is on a rectangular lot on the north side of East Street. The house is a south-facing, Federal-style, two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, wood-frame building with a side-gable roof and granite foundation. The walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof on the east side of the north slope. A single-story ell with a hip roof projects from the rear elevation. The entrance is in the center of the south elevation and contains a modern metal door flanked by three sidelights under a projecting hip-roof overhang supported by simple carved brackets with drop pendants. A secondary entrance is in the south elevation of a narrow entry bay with a hip roof that is north of center on the east elevation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one replacement vinyl sash flanked by louvered shutters.

To the east of the Bravity and Sara Gray House is the Arthur Tremblay Store (early 20th century, TEW.256, no photo), a one-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular, early-twentieth century building with a shed roof and concrete foundation. The side (east and west) walls are constructed of rusticated concrete block, and the south wall is clad in vinyl siding. The entrance is in the center of the south (facade) elevation, filled with a fully glazed door sheltered by a gable-roof overhang supported by curved brackets. A secondary entrance is in a shed-roof entry porch projecting from the center of the west elevation. Fenestration consists of symmetrical picture windows flanked by narrow one-over-one vinyl sash on either side of the primary entrance. The building, originally constructed as a store, appears to have been converted into a residence.

The Stone House-James Fairgrieve House, 55 East Street (1841, TEW.14, Photo 8) is slightly set back from the street on an irregularly shaped lot on the south side of East Street. The house is a north-facing, Gothic Revival-style one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, stone ashlar building with a side gable roof and stone foundation. A one-story stone ell projects from the south elevation, along with a wood-frame addition with clapboard siding, large, fixed pane windows and skylights. Two interior end chimneys pierce the eastern roof slope. The main end gables and paired front dormers have decorative vergeboards. The front gables are filled with wood clapboards. A projecting entry portico at the center of the house has an S-curved roof and lattice cladding; the entrance in the center of the north (facade) elevation is obscured by large rhododendron bushes. Fenestration consists of two-over-two wood sash.

To the rear of the lot is a one-and-one-half-story, Carriage Barn (ca. 1841, TEW.258). The carriage barn is a two-bay-by-one-bay, side-gable, wood-frame building that has been altered with replacement doors and windows. The walls are clad with clapboards, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Above the west bay of the barn is an infilled hay loft.

Joel Foster House, 48 Pleasant Street (1850, TEW.3, Photo 9) is set back from the street on a large, irregularly shaped lot on the south side of Pleasant Street. The building is a northwest facing, Italianate-style, two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, wood-frame connected farmhouse with a side-gable roof and granite foundation. The walls are clad with wood clapboards, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two symmetrically placed chimneys pierce the roof on the interior ends of the southeast slope. The entrance is in the center bay of the northwest (facade) elevation and is filled with a large, single-light wood door, flanked by full height side lights and topped with a five-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a shallow flat-roof entry porch supported by simple square columns and curved brackets. A two-story end-gable ell is attached to the southeast elevation of the main block and is connected to a one-story, end-gable shed, which connects to a barn. A fully glazed sunroom projects off the south elevation of the two-story ell and has a secondary entrance in the east bay of the south elevation, accessed by a wood entry porch enclosed with a low wood balustrade. Fenestration throughout the complex consists of six-over-six and six-over-one wood sash with exterior storms, with narrow surrounds and decorative crowns flanked by shutters.

The Barn (ca. 1850, TEW.276) is a two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, wood-frame, side-gable-roof building with a stone foundation. The walls are clad with wood clapboards, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A pair of vertical-lift garage doors are evenly spaced on the west elevation.

Tewksbury Congregational Church Parsonage, 47 Pleasant Street (1852, TEW.183, Photo 10) is on a large, approximately square parcel on the east side of Pleasant Street, set well back from the street edge. The building is an east-facing, Greek Revival-style, two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, side-hall plan, wood-frame building with a granite foundation and an end-gable roof. The walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A one-and-one-half story ell projects from the west elevation of the house. The entrance is in the north bay of the east (facade) elevation, filled with a modern replacement door with a multi-light transom and sidelights and surrounded by pilasters supporting a wide entablature with a projecting cornice. A secondary entrance is in the west bay of the south elevation of the ell, within a square entry bay. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash; a modern bay window is in the west bay of the south elevation of the main block.

Dr. Enoch Foster House Rear Ell, 43 Dewey Street (ca. 1880; moved 1920–1921, TEW.6, Photo 11) is on an irregularly shaped lot on the west side of Dewey Street. The house is an east-facing, Second Empire-style, one-and-one-half-story, four-bay-by-one-bay wood-frame building with a concrete foundation and concave mansard roof. The walls are clad with rusticated wood with wood quoins at each corner. The roof is covered in slate shingles, has arched dormers, and a brick

chimney projects from the northeast corner of the roof. The entrance is in the west bay of the east elevation (facade) and is filled with a twelve-light wood door surrounded by architrave trim. The door is sheltered under a full-width porch with a hip roof supported by square columns and decorative brackets. Each column has paired ornamental brackets supporting the porch frieze. A small one-story entry porch projects from the north elevation and is clad with clapboards. Fenestration consists of one-over-one wood sash.

To the rear of the house is a hip-roof Garage (1920–1921) with swinging garage doors on the east bay of the east elevation. The garage walls are clad in wood clapboards, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

Perry Jefferson Double House, 70-74 Pleasant Street (1890–1892, TEW.184, Photo 12) is close to the edge of the street on a narrow, irregularly shaped lot at the southeast corner of Pleasant and Helvetia streets. The two-family building is a northwest facing, astylistic, two-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, brick house with a side-gable roof and stone foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and vinyl siding covers the gable peaks. Soldier brick belt courses enclose the gable peaks and run along the water table. The entrances are in the center bays of the northwest (facade) elevation and are filled with modern metal doors and modern storms with plain surrounds. The entrances are covered by a shed-roof entry porch which spans the two center bays. The porch roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is supported by simple square posts and enclosed by a latticework baluster. The porch is flanked by projecting brick bay windows with shed roofs. Fenestration consists of one-over-one vinyl replacement sash with soldier brick lintels.

Walter J. Robinson House, 9 Robinson Ave (1896, TEW.201, Photo 13) is close to the edge of the street on a narrow, irregularly shaped lot on the north side of Robinson Avenue. The building is a southeast facing, Queen Anne-style, two-story, two-bay-by-four-bay, wood-frame building with an end-gable roof and stone foundation. The walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A chimney pierces the roof at the center of the southwest slope, and a second chimney sits on the exterior of a projecting two-story gable bay on the northeast elevation. The entrance is in the east bay of the southeast (facade) elevation and is under a wraparound porch with a hip roof, supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. The entrance has a plain surround and is protected by a modern storm door. Fenestration consists of two-over-two wood sash and storms.

Tewksbury Centre Railroad Station, 44 North Street (1900, moved 1924–1937, TEW.158, Photo 14) is near the street edge on a small, irregularly shaped lot on the west side of North Street and was converted to a residence when it was moved. The building is an east-facing, astylistic, one-story, three-bay-by-one-bay, wood-frame building with a concrete block foundation and a hip roof with wide eaves. The walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The entrance is in the south end of the east elevation, filled with a modern door protected by an aluminum storm door and with a plain surround. Fenestration consists of six-over-one replacement sash.

Tewksbury Town Hall, 1009 Main Street (1918–1920, TEW.4, Photo 15), designed by the Boston firm of Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, is on a large lot bounded by Main Street on the north and Town Hall Avenue on the south. The Town Common is immediately east, and an asphalt parking lot is west of the building. The Town Hall is an east-facing, Colonial Revival-style, two-story, five-bay-wide, T-shaped brick building with a concrete foundation and a cross-gable roof enclosed by pedimented end walls. The roof is covered with slate shingles and pierced by a bell tower in the center of the ridge of the east block of the building. Three arched, wood-paneled, recessed entrances are evenly spaced on the center of the east (facade) elevation, accessed by a run of concrete steps and a brick and concrete ramp. Each is filled with a double-leaf, six-light, three-panel wood door flanked by pilasters and topped with a large fanlight. A cast-stone keystone is above each of the entry arches. Twelve-over-twelve wood sash are in the east and west bays of the facade, between the first and second stories, likely lighting stairwells. Eight-over-eight wood sash are above each of the entrances. Two one-story, flat-roof wings project west from the north and south elevations of the main block. The wings have projecting molded cornices with brick modillions. The west arm of the building has evenly spaced fifteen-over-fifteen wood sash with arched fanlights above, and ten-over-ten wood sash lighting the basement. A non-historic two-story addition projects from the southwest interstice of the T, and a one-story, fully glazed entry vestibule projects from the west elevation of the addition.

Tewksbury First Congregational Church, 10 East Street (1922–1928, TEW.8, Photo 16), designed by architect Curtis W. Bixby (1867–1923), is well back from the street edge on a large, rectangular lot on the north side of East Street, slightly west of the Town Hall. The church is a south-facing, Classical Revival-style, two-story, five-bay-by-five-bay brick building with a stone and concrete foundation and an asphalt shingle-clad, modillioned hip roof. A square, four-story bell tower with a modillioned cornice and an octagonal spire at the peak of four gable pediments is centered on the south elevation. A two-and-one-half story two-bay-by-one-bay ell projects from the northwest corner, and the church Parish House, built 1960–1961 extends to the north. The entrance is in the center of the tower, consisting of a half-light, double-leaf door below a multi-light transom. The entrance and flanking enclosed stairwells are sheltered by a projecting temple front pediment with a dentiled cornice, supported by Ionic columns and square Tuscan pilasters. A secondary entrance is in the south elevation of the ell, filled with a modern door with a single, small, rectangular window and sheltered by a concave hip-roof overhang supported by carved brackets. Fenestration in the main block consists of twelve-over-twelve wood sash with arched fanlights and eight-over-twelve wood sash with segmental arched cornices.

The connected Parish House is a two-story, five-bay-by-two-bay addition with a flat roof surrounded by a low parapet wall with metal coping. A low, gable pediment is above the entrance, in the south bay of the east elevation. The entrance, which is sheltered by a hip-roof entry porch supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters, consists of a double-leaf, multi-light door. An arched window with paired six-over-six wood sash and a wide fanlight is above the entry porch. A metal cross is above the arched window in the pediment. Windows in the Parish House are twelve-light sash with hopper or awning windows in the center.

Mabel Haines House, 59 Dewey Street (1927, TEW.254, Photo 17) is slightly back from the street on a rectangular lot on the west side of Dewey Street. The building is a northeast-facing, Colonial Revival-style, two-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, wood-frame building with a side-gable roof. The walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the center ridge. A single bay enclosed main entry porch that projects from the west bay of the east elevation (facade) has an asphalt shingle-clad hip roof and is filled with a modern glass door with a plain surround. A one-story, one-bay addition is attached to the north elevation. A secondary one-story, one-bay-by-one-bay enclosed entrance porch is on the south elevation and is filled with a modern storm door. Fenestration consists of six-over-one wood sash, and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash.

Mabel and Hiram Kennedy House, 15 Dewey Street (1935, TEW.247, Photo 18) is on a rectangular lot at the northwest corner of Dewey and Cross streets. The house is a southeast-facing, Colonial Revival-style, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay wood-frame building with a concrete foundation and side-gable roof. A two-bay, side-gable ell is attached to the north elevation. The walls are clad with wood shingles, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof: one at the center ridge, and another at the exterior end of the addition. Three dormers pierce the roof; two front gable dormers are evenly spaced on the east slope of the roof, and a large shed dormer is on the west slope. The primary entrance is in the west bay of the addition on the east elevation (facade) and is filled with a wood door with a six-light transom, protected by a modern storm door. A secondary entrance is at the center of the main block and is filled with a wood door with a six-light transom, sheltered under a front-gable entry porch, which is supported by simple columns. Fenestration consists of two-over-two and six-over-six wood sash, and a bay window on the east bay of the addition.

Alan and Patricia Qua House, 50 East Street (1953, TEW.257, Photo 19) is set back from the street on an irregularly shaped lot at the northeast corner of East and North streets. The house is a south-facing, Colonial Revival-style, one-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, wood-frame building with a side-gable roof and concrete foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A large painted brick chimney pierces the roof at the center ridge. A two-bay, side-gable addition is attached to the west elevation, and a smaller one-bay addition projects to the west. The entrance is in the west bay of the south (facade) elevation and is filled with a modern wood door with a plain surround. Fenestration consists of six-over-six vinyl replacement sash with narrow surrounds and wood sills.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The town of Tewksbury was first settled in 1689 as part of Billerica, and was set off as its own municipality in 1734 (Pride 1888:1; Patten 1964:3). In 1733, residents of Tewksbury petitioned Billerica for a meeting house, which was granted, along with two-thirds of the land between the Billerica meetinghouse and the Andover town line to the north, and the Concord River to the Wilmington line on the east (Pride 1888:13–14). A meetinghouse was constructed in Tewksbury Centre by 1737 (not extant, in the approximately location of East Street and the Town Common) (Pride 1888:21). Chelmsford native Reverend Sampson Spaulding (1711–1796), who lived at 60 East Street (ca. 1737), the oldest surviving building in Tewksbury Centre, with his family and an enslaved black woman called Phyllis, was the first minister to occupy the pulpit of the new meeting house (Pride 1888:22, 62). Spaulding was the minister for nearly 60 years, serving the town until his death in 1796.

By about 1740, the Brown Tavern, 995 Main Street (ca. 1740) was serving travelers on the Boston – New Hampshire Post Road (now Main Street/Massachusetts Route 38). Possibly constructed by William Brown (1696–1771), the building was later owned by his son, Captain Jonathan Brown. The younger Brown was a farmer and the company commander of Tewksbury Company No. 1 at the battle of Lexington and Concord in April 1775, and served the town as a selectman and as a representative to the Massachusetts House of Representatives (Larry 2010c).

In 1775, Tewksbury minutemen departed for Lexington in the opening moments of the American Revolution (1775–1783) (Pride 1888:36). Their route is marked by the series of Tewksbury Minutemen Line of March Markers (2016), one of which is at the east edge of the Town Common. Revolutionary War veteran Jonathan Gray built a house for himself and his wife Mary Needham at 30 East Street (ca. 1786) shortly after the end of the war (Larry 2010f). Jonathan's son Bravity, a merchant, built a house next door at 20 East Street (ca. 1817), which remained in the family until the late nineteenth century.

By 1792, Tewksbury had grown significantly, and Reverend Spaulding was aged enough, that a second minister was needed, and a Titus Barton was ordained by the town that year; he was replaced by Jacob Coggin (1781–1854) in 1806 (Pride 1888:27, 69). Coggin, a Harvard College graduate from Woburn, lived in a large house at 24 Pleasant Street (1806) (Larry 2010i). In 1822, a new meeting house was built, and a new bell was installed in 1825 (not extant, burned in 1918) (Pride 1888:28–29).

In 1843, a Baptist Society was organized in Tewksbury Centre, and initially met in Town Hall. A few years after its establishment, the Society relocated to North Tewksbury, where a church was constructed and a settlement node developed (see North Parish Area, TEW.D). In 1852, the Tewksbury First Congregational Church Parsonage, 47 Pleasant Street (1852) was constructed on land owned by Henry Eaton and conveyed to the church; it remained in use until 1972 when it was sold to the current owners (Larry 2010a).

In 1846, the railroad came to Tewksbury when the Lowell and Lawrence Railroad was chartered. Construction was complete in 1848 with stops in Tewksbury at Tewksbury Junction (near Livingston Street to the east), Tewksbury Centre, and Wamesit (near Old Main Street to the west). The Lowell and Lawrence Railroad was acquired by the Boston and Lowell Railroad in 1858, and in 1887 the Boston and Lowell Railroad was taken over by the Boston and Maine Railroad (Karr 1995:232). The Tewksbury Centre Railroad Station, 44 North Street (1900) was constructed on the east side of North Street (Figure 1); it was moved to its current location between 1924 and 1937 and converted into a private residence (Larry 2010b; Roy Jr. 2007:247).¹

¹ Passenger service to Tewksbury Centre from Wilmington and Lawrence was discontinued in 1924, and the line was effectively abandoned in 1926, although freight traffic between the Wamesit station in west Tewksbury and Tewksbury Centre continued through 1979 and was abandoned in 1983 (Larry 2010b; Karr 1995:232).

In the early 1880s, a Village Improvement Association was organized by Benjamin Spaulding, a descendant of Reverend Spaulding. The group planted elm trees along East Street and the Town Common, constructed a Bandstand (1891, altered late 20th century), and undertook other community beautification efforts. By 1889, Tewksbury Centre surrounding the Town Common was beginning to be more fully developed. The Town Common (by 1875) consisted of two triangular plots of land at the confluence of East, Main, and Pleasant streets. The town hall (not extant) was immediately west of the Congregational Church, and the post office and general store were in the Stone House/James Fairgrieve House, 55 East Street (1841).² A large complex of greenhouses were north of the railroad tracks on the east side of North Street in the approximate location of the Patten Green condominiums (Walker 1889).

About 1889, Perry Jefferson (1828–1904), constructed the Perry Jefferson Double House, 70–74 Pleasant Street (1890), which he quickly sold to Abby Whitehouse, who appears to have owned it as a rental property (Larry 2010e). In the late nineteenth century, large estates around Tewksbury Centre began to be subdivided and sold off for residential development. An example of this is the establishment of Robinson Street, named after Walter J. Robinson, who purchased land from Perry Jefferson and constructed a residence for himself at 9 Robinson Avenue (1896). Robinson was a house carpenter and may have constructed other houses in the area. Lee Street, immediately east of the Tewksbury Centre Area was similarly developed (see Lee Street Area, TEW.B).

In the early twentieth century, Arthur Tremblay ran a grocery store out of the one-story building at 20 East Street (early 20th century); the building was converted into a residence in the late twentieth century (Larry 2010g). A second store was at 986–988 Main Street, run by Arthur Fairgrieve, who also served as the town railroad station agent in the early twentieth century. The building at 986–988 Main Street was demolished in the late twentieth century and replaced with a bank, currently a Bank of America branch (Larry 2010h).

In 1918–1919, James F. O’Connelly laid out Sumner, Dewey, and Cross streets on the former Enoch Foster estate on the south side of Main Street. The Dr. Enoch Foster House Rear Ell, 43 Dewey Street (1880) was moved from its original location on the approximate site of the current Town Hall. The main block of the house was demolished, and the carriage house was converted into the town fire station (not extant); the ell was converted for use as a single-family residence (Larry 2010d). The construction of these three streets, and other side streets, dotted with small cottages was likely a result of Tewksbury’s draw as a summer community for Boston residents due to its proximity to Silver Lake in nearby Wilmington (south of Tewksbury) and its rural character, including numerous greenhouses and market farms producing vegetables and flowers for markets in Boston (RKG et al. 2016:1). Examples of these residences, constructed primarily on the outskirts of the historic core, include the Mabel Haines House, 59 Dewey Street (ca. 1927), the Mabel and Hiram Kennedy House, 15 Dewey Street (1935), and the Alan and Patricia Qua House, 50 East Street (1953).

In 1918, Tewksbury Centre further changed with the construction of a new Town Hall (TEW.4), which was designed and constructed by the Boston architectural firm of Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, and the destruction of the 1822 meetinghouse/Congregational Church at 10 East Street by fire (Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley 1928; TCC 2020). The Colonial Revival-style Town Hall building was built with town offices in the north wing and the town library in the south wing, with the center of the building devoted to public spaces: a conference room on the second story, an auditorium with a stage on the first story, and a 350-person banquet hall in the basement (Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley 1928). In 1922, the cornerstone of the new Tewksbury Congregational Church, 10 East Street (1922–1928) was laid in a ceremony led by Reverend Henry B. Mason and the local Masonic Lodge and members of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (TCC 2020; Patten 1964:48).³

² There is some discrepancy between the 1889 Walker map of Tewksbury Centre, which indicates that the post office and general store were in the Stone House and Patten’s 1964 history of Tewksbury, which indicates that they were instead in a wood-frame building which had been demolished to make way for construction of the Middlesex National Bank by 1964.

³ The Masonic Lodge was on East Street in the current location of the Mobil Station (Wamesit Lodge 2015).

In 1934, Tewksbury celebrated its bicentennial. Celebratory exercises were held at local churches, a pageant of chapters in Tewksbury history was held on the Town Common, and the Tewksbury Common-Meeting House Marker (1934) was placed on the Common in front of the Congregational Church (Patten 1964:117). In 1943, the town purchased additional property south of Town Hall (possibly the location of an annex building on the south side of Town Hall Avenue) and voted to erect a memorial to citizens who served in the armed forces (Patten 1964:151).

In 1957, the construction of Interstate 495 as an outer circumferential highway around Boston and through the northwest corner of Tewksbury and the concurrent construction of the Northern Expressway section of Interstate 93 from Medford, north of Boston, to New Hampshire spurred further residential and commercial construction in the town, primarily outside the historic Tewksbury Centre core. With this change, the town shifted from a small, primarily agricultural town focused on floral and market crops to a primarily residential suburb with residents working for numerous technology firms along nearby Route 128/Interstate 95 to the southeast and at various firms in Boston. Industrial and residential growth stabilized in the mid-1970s (RKG et al. 2016:1).

In 2016, the town removed a two-lane asphalt road that formerly ran southeast between Main and Pleasant streets immediately east of Town Hall, filling in the former roadbed with sod and ornamental trees to expand the Town Common. That same year, the town installed the Tewksbury Line of March Markers, including one on the east side of the Town Common on Pleasant Street, commemorating the route taken by the Minutemen on April 19, 1775.

Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, Architects

Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley was a Boston architecture firm formed by Walter Harrington Kilham (1868–1948), James Cleveland Hopkins (1873–1938), and William Roger Greeley (1881–1966) in 1923, after Greeley was made a partner in the firm of Kilham and Hopkins. The firm remained under the name Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley until 1945, when it was changed to Kilham, Hopkins, Greeley, and Brodie, due to Walter S. Brodie becoming a partner (Back Bay Houses 2020; Find A Grave 2012, 2015). Kilham was born and educated in Beverly, MA, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1889. In 1898, following two years traveling in Europe, Kilham opened an architecture firm in Boston (Find A Grave 2012). Hopkins was born in Jamaica Plains and graduated from MIT in 1895. He began his career at the firm of Winslow & Wetherell. In 1900, Kilham and Hopkins formed the eponymously named firm of Kilham and Hopkins. Greeley was born in Lexington, MA, and graduated from MIT in 1903. He joined Kilham and Hopkins in 1969 and was made a partner in 1923 (Koyl 1962:263). The three architects designed numerous public and private buildings throughout Massachusetts (Find A Grave 2015). The firm is notable for their design of the Waltham City Hall, 610 Main Street (1924, WLT.493), Cary Memorial Hall, 1874 Massachusetts Avenue (1927, LEX.34), Lexington Town Hall Office Building, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue (1927, LEX.631); Marblehead High School, 217 Pleasant Street (1913, MAR.1016); and Hasbrouck Laboratory, 666 North Pleasant Street, Amherst (1950, AMH.1167) (Back Bay Houses 2020; Find A Grave 2015; Koyl 1962; Withey and Withey 1970). There are 42 properties attributed to the firm in MACRIS.

Curtis W. Bixby (1867–1923)

Architect Curtis W. Bixby was born in Hopkinton, MA, and was educated in schools there before learning architecture from his uncle, Stanford Phipps. Following his apprenticeship, he formed a partnership with Clarence P. Hoyt, with whom he worked until his death. Bixby, with architect John A. Fox, designed the state hospitals in Danvers (1874, mostly demolished 2017, DAN.B, NRDIS 1/26/1984) and East Gardner, and several buildings at the Tewksbury State Hospital (1890–1910, TEW.G, NRDIS 1/21/1994). He also designed several buildings at the Walter E. Fernald State School (1854–1968, WLT.AB, NRDIS 1/21/1994) in Waltham, and several private residences. There are 18 properties attributed to Bixby in MACRIS.

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INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TEWKSBURY

TEWKSBURY CENTRE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

TEW.A, E

See Data Sheet

**Tewksbury Centre (TEW.A)
Tewksbury, MA
Data Sheet**

MHC No.	Assessor's No.	Address	Historic Name	Date of Const.	Architectural Style/Type	Photo No.
TEW.245	47-167	190 Cross St.		1989	Split Level Ranch	
TEW.246	47-72	204 Cross St.		1970	Split Level Ranch	
TEW.247	47-73	15 Dewey St.	Mabel and Hiram Kennedy House	1935	Colonial Revival	18
TEW.248	47-93	22 Dewey St.		1912	Queen Anne	
TEW.249	47-106	25 Dewey St.		1935	Colonial Revival	
TEW.250	47-105	33 Dewey St.		1955	Cape	
TEW.6	47-104	43 Dewey St.	Dr. Enoch Foster House Rear Ell	ca. 1880; moved 1920-1921	Second Empire	11
	47-104	43 Dewey St.	Garage	ca. 1920-1921	Colonial Revival	
TEW.251	47-103	47 Dewey St.		1969	Split Level Ranch	
TEW.252	47-95	48 Dewey St.		1954	Ranch	
TEW.253	47-102	52 Dewey St.		1955	Ranch	
TEW.254	47-102	59 Dewey St.	Mabel Haines House	ca. 1927	Colonial Revival	17
TEW.255	47-101	67 Dewey St.		1926	Colonial Revival	
TEW.8	47-81	10 East St.	Tewksbury First Congregational Church	1922-1928	Classical Revival	16
TEW.9	47-82	20 East St.	Bravity and Sarah Gray House	ca.1817	Federal	7
TEW.256	47-82	20 East St.	Arthur Tremblay Store	Early 20 th c	No Style	
TEW.11	47-83	30 East St.	Jonathan Gray House	ca.1786	Federal	5

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TEWKSBURY

TEWKSBURY CENTRE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

TEW.A, E

See Data Sheet

MHC No.	Assessor's No.	Address	Historic Name	Date of Const.	Architectural Style/Type	Photo No.
TEW.12	47-84	36 East St.	John Chapman House	ca.1803	Federal	
TEW.257	61-18	50 East St.	Alan and Patricia Qua House	1953	Colonial Revival	19
TEW.14	61-50	55 East St.	The Stone House-James Fairgrieve House	1841	Gothic Revival	8
TEW.258	61-50	55 East St.	Carriage Barn	Ca. 1941	No Style	
TEW.13	61-51	60 East St.	Rev. Sampson Spaulding House	ca.1737	Georgian	1
TEW.259	61-51	60 East St.	Barn	Late 18 th /early 19 th c	No Style	1
TEW.122	61-49	71 East St.	William H. Kelsea-Porter Mears House	ca.1870	Queen Anne	
TEW.948	47-88	East St.	Watering Trough	1885	N/A	
TEW.949	44-88	East St.	Meeting House Marker	1934	N/A	
TEW.957	44-88	East St.	Tewksbury Line of March Marker	2016	N/A	3
TEW.260	48-35	888 Main St.		1950	Ranch	
TEW.261	48-36	896 Main St.		1990	No Style	
TEW.262	48-37	910 Main St.		0	Vacant Parcel	
TEW.263	48-38	918 Main St.	Public Safety Building	1996	No Style	
TEW.264	47-76	940 Main St.	Foster School	1894, altered 2001	Queen Anne/Contemporary	
TEW.265	47-68	945 Main St.		1915	Bungalow	
TEW.266	47-70	957 Main St.	Frances Munro House	Ca. 1917	Colonial Revival	

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TEWKSBURY

TEWKSBURY CENTRE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

TEW.A, E

See Data Sheet

MHC No.	Assessor's No.	Address	Historic Name	Date of Const.	Architectural Style/Type	Photo No.
TEW.267	47-77	960 Main St.		0	Vacant Parcel	
TEW.268	47-71	963 Main St.		1925	Colonial Revival	
TEW.136	47-75	967 Main St.	Junius Knowlton House	ca.1893	Queen Anne	
TEW.137	47-78	970 Main St.	Enoch Foster-George Foristall House	ca.1886	Queen Anne	
TEW.138	47-74	975 Main St.	Everett Taylor-William T. Lewis House	1896	Queen Anne	
TEW.269	47-79	984 Main St.		0	Vacant Parcel	
TEW.270	47-80	986 Main St.		1970	No Style	
TEW.5	47-91	995 Main St.	Brown Tavern	ca.1740	Georgian/ Colonial Revival	4
TEW.4	47-90	1009 Main St.	Tewksbury Town Hall	1918–1920	Colonial Revival	15
TEW.939	47-90	1009 Main St.	Water Sculpture	1985	N/A	
TEW.944	47-90	1009 Main St.	Tewksbury Common	By 1875	N/A	2
TEW.945	47-90	1009 Main St.	Tewksbury Memorial to the Dead	1947	N/A	
TEW.902	47-90	1009 Main St.	Tewksbury Common Bandstand	1891	Queen Anne	2
TEW.938	47-90	1009 Main St.	Tewksbury WWII Veterans Honor Roll	1986	N/A	
TEW.271	47-87	1040 Main St.		1968	No Style	
TEW.272	47-122	1049 Main St.		1945	No Style	
TEW.139	47-120	1057 Main St.	Harry W. Patterson House	Ca. 1921	No Style/Colonial Revival	

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TEWKSBURY

TEWKSBURY CENTRE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

TEW.A, E

See Data Sheet

MHC No.	Assessor's No.	Address	Historic Name	Date of Const.	Architectural Style/Type	Photo No.
TEW.273	61-19	15 North St.		1892	Queen Anne	
TEW.158	47-85	44 North St.	Tewksbury Center Railroad Station	ca.1899, moved 1924-1937	No Style	14
TEW.274	47-154	50 North St.		1972	Colonial Revival	
TEW.20	48-88	110 North St.	Hiram Putnam Dinsmore House	ca.1894	Queen Anne	
TEW.170	48-34	3 Old Boston Rd.	Lawrence Lynch House	ca.1885	No Style	
TEW.2	47-123	24 Pleasant St.	Rev. Jacob Coggin House- Sycamore Hall	1806	Federal	6
TEW.275	47-124	34 Pleasant St.		1890	Queen Anne	
TEW.183	47-99	47 Pleasant St.	Tewksbury First Congregational Church Parsonage	1852	Greek Revival	10
TEW.3	47-125	48 Pleasant St.	Joel Foster House	ca.1850	Italianate	9
TEW.276	47-125	48 Pleasant St.	Barn	Ca. 1850	No Style	9
TEW.277	47-98	61 Pleasant St.		1927	Colonial Revival	
TEW.278	47-126	68 Pleasant St.		1910	Queen Anne	
TEW.279	47-97	69 Pleasant St.		1914	No Style	
TEW.184	47-115	70-74 Pleasant St.	Perry Jefferson Double House	1890-1892	No Style	12
TEW.280	47-100	81 Pleasant St.		1937	Colonial Revival	
TEW.186	47-43	101 Pleasant St.	Herbert W. Pillsbury House	1934	Colonial Revival	
TEW.281	62-15	Quail Run	Patten Green Condominiums	1984	No Style	

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TEWKSBURY

TEWKSBURY CENTRE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

TEW.A, E

See Data Sheet

MHC No.	Assessor's No.	Address	Historic Name	Date of Const.	Architectural Style/Type	Photo No.
TEW.201	47-119	9 Robinson Ave.	Walter J. Robinson House	Ca.1896	Queen Anne	13
TEW.282	47-118	17 Robinson Ave.		1941	Colonial Revival	
TEW.283	47-121	17 Robinson Ave/Behind		0	Vacant Parcel	
TEW.284	47-117	25 Robinson Ave.		1954	No Style	
TEW.285	47-116	53 Robinson Ave.	Joel Phelps House	Ca. 1910	Queen Anne	
TEW.947	47-94	11 Town Hall Ave.	Benjamin Bell Spaulding	1887	No Style	
TEW.286	47-94	11 Town Hall Ave.	Tewksbury Fire Department	1968	No Style	

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 2. 1009 Main Street, looking northeast.



Photo 3. Line of March Marker 1 at corner of East and Pleasant streets, looking north.



Photo 4. 995 Main Street, looking southeast.



Photo 5. 30 East Street, looking northeast.



Photo 7. 20 East Street, looking north.



Photo 8. 55 East Street, looking southwest.



Photo 9. 48 Pleasant Street, looking southwest.



Photo 10. 47 Pleasant Street, looking northwest.



Photo 11. 43 Dewey Street, looking southwest.



Photo 6. 24 Pleasant Street, looking east.



Photo 12. 70-74 Pleasant Street, looking east.

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TEWKSURY

TEWKSURY CENTRE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

TEW.A, E

See Data Sheet



Photo 13. 9 Robinson Avenue, looking north.



Photo 14. 44 North Street, looking southwest.



Photo 15. 1009 Main Street and Town Common, looking west.



Photo 16. 10 East Street, looking northeast.



Photo 17. 59 Dewey Street, looking northwest.



Photo 17. 18 Dewey Street, looking northwest.

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TEWKSURY

TEWKSURY CENTRE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

TEW.A, E

See Data Sheet



Photo 19. 50 East Street, looking northeast.

HISTORIC IMAGES

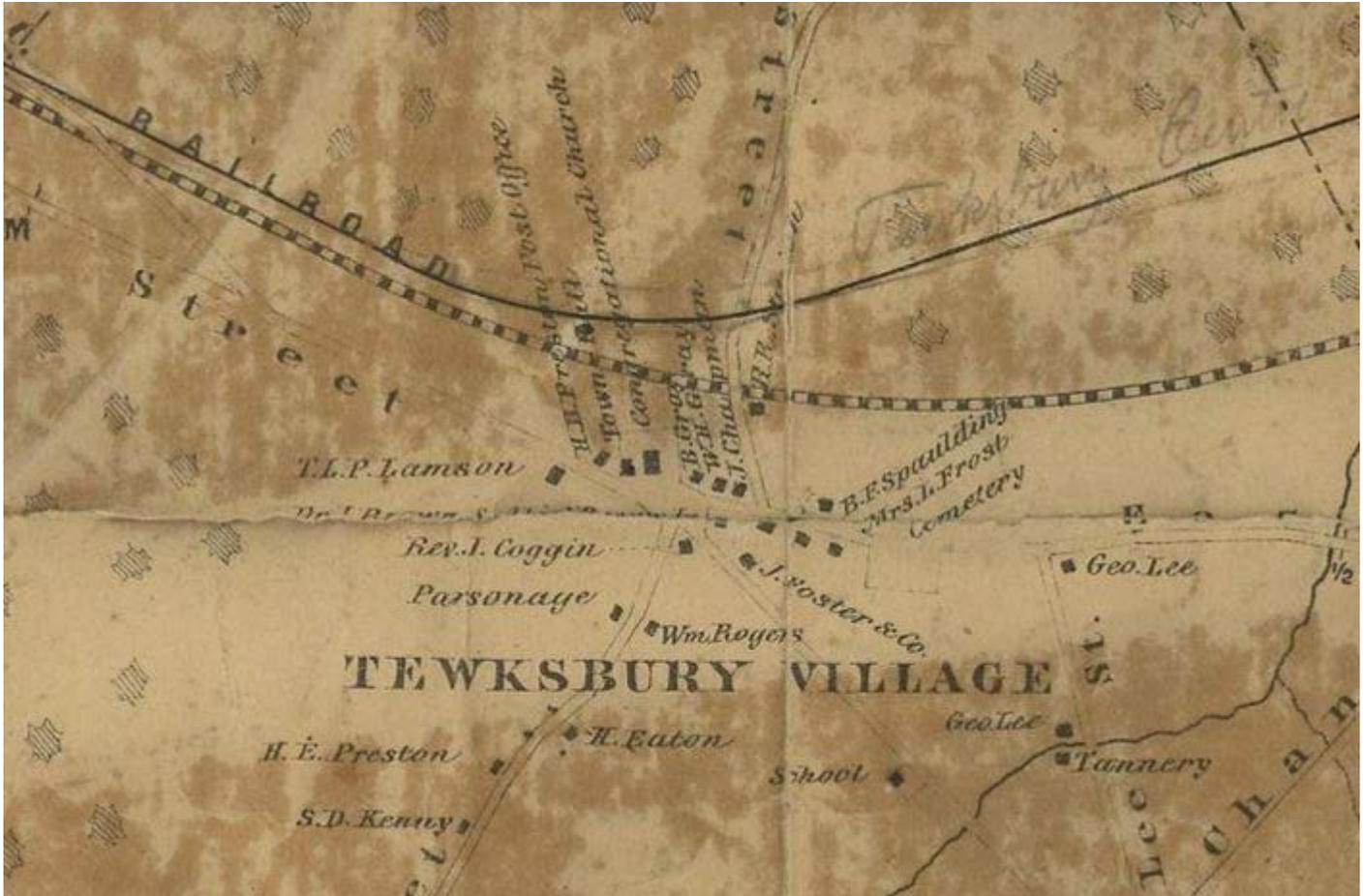


Figure 1. Detail of 1852 map of Middlesex County, showing development of Tewksbury Centre (Walling 1852).

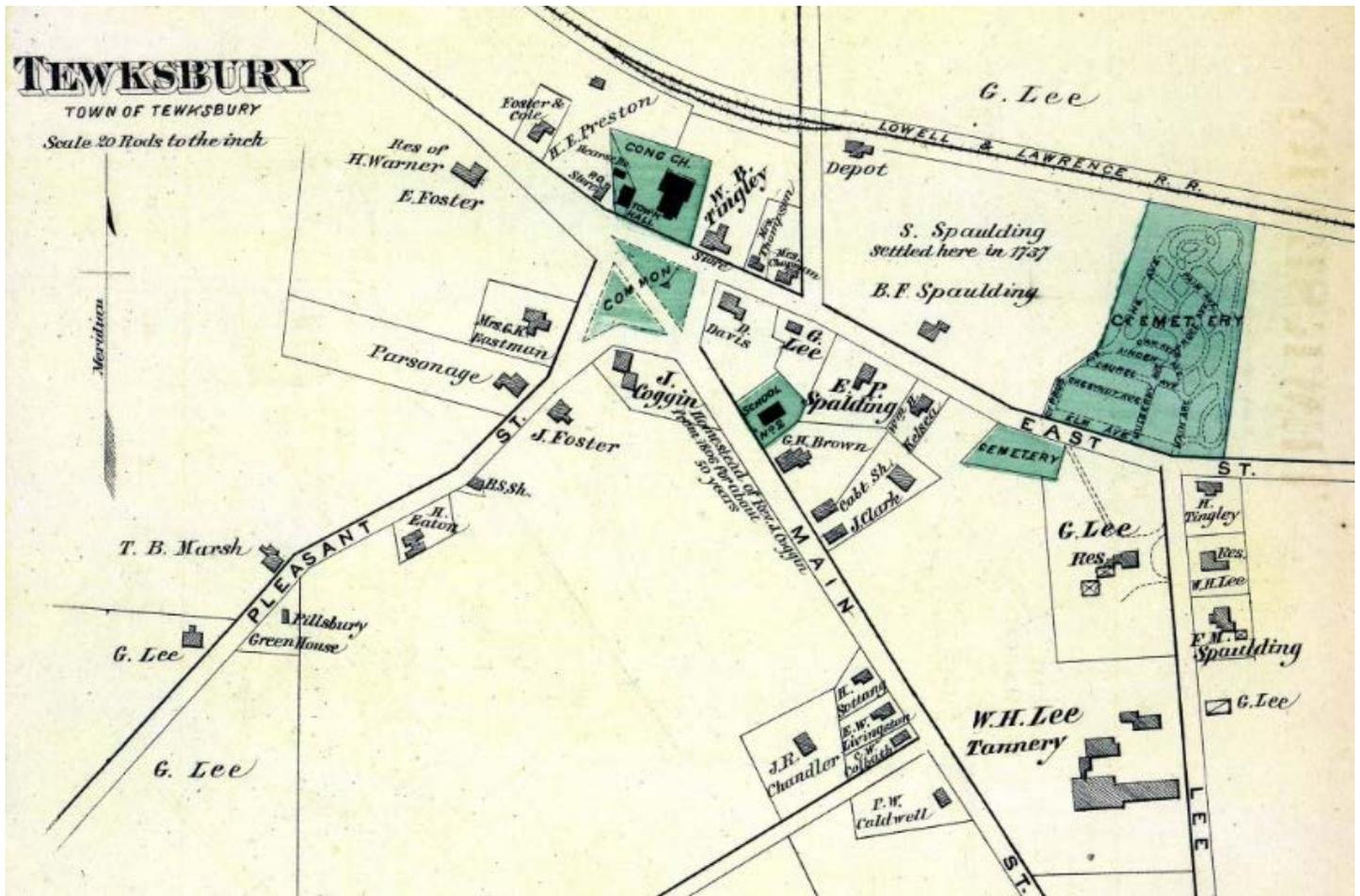


Figure 2. 1875 map of Tewksbury Centre (Beers 1875).

AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

TEW.A, E	See Data Sheet
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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible **only** in a historic district
- Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: **A** **B** **C** **D**

Criteria Considerations: **A** **B** **C** **D** **E** **F**
 G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen Pineo and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, March 2020

The Tewksbury Centre Area (TEW.A) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C. The area is significant under Criteria A in the area of Exploration and Settlement for its association with the early development of Tewksbury and enduring role as the town civic center. The area is eligible under Criteria C in the area of Architecture as a collection of residential, civic, and ecclesiastic buildings constructed in a variety of styles from the Georgian and Federal periods through the twentieth-century Classical and Colonial Revivals. The earliest extant building in Tewksbury Centre is the Georgian-style Rev. Sampson Spaulding House, 60 East Street (ca. 1737, TEW.13). Other early buildings, generally in the vicinity of the Town Common, include the Georgian-style Brown Tavern, 995 Main Street (ca. 1740, TEW.5), the Federal-style Jonathan Gray House, 30 East Street (ca. 1786, TEW.11), and the Federal Style Sarah and Bravity Gray House, 20 East Street (ca. 1817, TEW.9). Buildings constructed in the mid-to-late nineteenth century are examples of popular styles including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, and Queen Anne. Civic buildings constructed in the early twentieth century include the Colonial Revival-style Town Hall, 1009 Main Street (1918–1920, TEW.4) and the Classical Revival-style Tewksbury First Congregational Church, 10 East Street (1922–1928, TEW.80). Numerous Colonial Revival houses were constructed on side streets outside the civic core of the area. Ranch-style buildings represent the majority of the late twentieth-century residences in the area. Further research would be needed to determine the exact boundary of the historic district.