

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 New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex (preferred)

other names/site number Cannon Street Power Station; Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry

2. Location

street & number 180 MacArthur Drive not for publication

city or town New Bedford vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Bristol code 005 zip code 02740

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.)

Brona Simon April 26, 2002
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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):

for
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Ball 4/3/02

New Bedford Gas... complex
Name of Property

Bristol, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

3 2 building

1 0 sites

4 2 structures

4 2 objects

4 2 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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/ENERGY FACILITY/POWER PLANT

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

BUSINESS OFFICES

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival / Art Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick granite block/concrete stucco

metal sheathing

roof tar and gravel with skylight

other

Narrative Description

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

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7. DESCRIPTION

The New Bedford Gas and Edison Light complex in New Bedford, Massachusetts, consists of two contributing buildings (the Cannon Street Power Station and the Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry Building); Eddy's Wharf, a man-made wharfage comprised of fill and bounded by a granite and concrete seawall; and a filtering station; as well as two non-contributing buildings on the site (a workman's shed and a 1970s NSTAR service building). The principal significance of the area is as the chief power generating facility for the City of New Bedford and much of southeastern Massachusetts during much of the 20th century. The district is significant under criteria A and C at the local level, and retains integrity of feeling, association, location, setting, materials, workmanship and design.

Location and Setting

The Cannon Street Power Station and the Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry are located on the waterfront on land historically known as the Old Foundry property, and on man-made (filled) land known as Eddy's Wharf and Russell's Coal Wharf. The area is situated in a mixed-use, light industrial/residential, neighborhood in New Bedford, Massachusetts. The site is approximately 5.8 acres in area and bounded by MacArthur Drive on the west; the Acushnet River to the east; and commercial-use properties to the north and south. Cannon Street formerly crossed MacArthur Drive (formerly called South Water Street) and abutted the property. This portion of Cannon Street no longer exists. MacArthur Drive is a product of urban renewal and is an overlay of the original South Water Street.

The principal building on the site is the Cannon Street Power Station. The power station is located approximately 200 feet from MacArthur Drive on a flat parcel of land. It is surrounded by paved parking areas, fallow/underdeveloped wharfage, access roads, contributing and noncontributing buildings and structures enclosed within a fenced and secured area. The site is entered through a gated entrance and is currently part of an NSTAR utility facility.

The Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry is located directly on the sidewalk abutting MacArthur Drive. Altered street grades on MacArthur Drive have partially obscured portions of the west façade's first story. It is surrounded by paved parking areas, access roads, and abutted by a noncontributing concrete block service building which is part of the NSTAR facility. The Cannon Street Station is approximately 75 feet due east of the foundry building. It is located within the same fenced and secured property as the above-mentioned power station.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

The **Cannon Street Power Station** is a complex structure composed of the original 1916 power station with subsequent additions dating from 1917, 1920, 1922, 1941, 1945, and 1950. The structure's footprint is rectangular and measures approximately 200' wide by 390' long. Subsequent additions have made the rectangular footprint irregular. The building height is approximately 82'9". The power station has a poured concrete foundation with a four-foot-high reveal. The exterior walls are clad in red brick and fenestrated with multi-storied steel framed windows. It has a flat roof surrounded by a brick parapet wall terminated with cast-stone coping. A central architectural feature of the roof is a gable-ended monitor or skylight constructed of steel and glass. The monitor runs the length to the turbine hall and had operable clerestory vents for improving air circulation. Original glazing has been replaced with corrugated fiberglass. Subsequent additions dating from the 1950s are executed in large ceramic block and differ in style from the previous work. Other prominent features of the power station are the three remaining chimneystacks (originally six concrete stacks) located on the northern side of the building, and various mechanical headhouses located on the roof. The tallest chimneystack rises from within the structure while the two brick chimneystacks are semi-detached and built on independent foundations. Originally, six concrete stacks, 245' in height, were located in the Power Station. Subsequently brick stacks were built adjacent to the station. At least one of the stacks was built in 1949, and is ca. 200 feet high.

Size and massing lend the Cannon Street Power Station a monumental presence, yet architectural detail is used sparingly. The overall architectural style is evocative of the Classical Revival style with the horizontal elements (cast-stone stringcourses) delineating the basement (first story), piano nobile (principal story), and attic story. Vertical elements executed in masonry are suggestive of monumental pilasters and provide visual rhythm and repetition. The facades are terminated with a ribbon of coping stone and punctuated with a raised parapet at the corners containing a flat, uninscribed cartouche of cast stone.

The western elevation of the Cannon Street Power Station is oriented toward a principal street: MacArthur Drive. The 1941 extension to the power station extended the building's footprint. The five-story rectangular addition was placed on the existing building's northwest corner. The 1941 addition is divided by 8 bays of windows and vertically delineated by a subtle recess of the corners. The first floor originally had eight bays of windows but has been altered by the installation of a service door. The second- and third-story windows of the central bay are banked together in 3 groups of multi-story

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

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units. The central bay of windows on the fourth floor are banked in 3 groups of single-story units. The attic story is punctuated with eight window bays. The addition had the comparable detailing as previous work with a high concrete foundation, cast-stone stringcourse, and parapet wall with flat roof. Original Stone & Webster drawings specify true windows on the ground floor with metal sashes and muntins. Subsequent changes (undated) filled in the ground floor windows with brick.

The south elevation of the Cannon Street Power Station is approximately 390' long and approximately 70' in height. The red brick façade is vertically divided into 16 bays. The first floor has the comparable poured concrete base course as the western façade. It is fenestrated with 16 large (8' x 10') brick segmented-arch windows with operable metal sashes. The first-floor masonry work is plain, running bond and not detailed with any decorative surface work or detail. The first story is visually divided from the second story by a continuous, horizontal stringcourse of cast stone. The second, third, and attic story windows are also divided into 16 bays. Each bay contains three windows. The second and third floor windows (3'6" x 8') are operable metal sash windows with cast-stone sills and lintels. The attic story windows (3'6" x 3'2") are smaller and intended as blind windows to be filled with brick panels. The 16 bays are slightly recessed to articulate vertical elements evocative of a pilaster. The pilasters meld uninterrupted into the brick cornice above and are visually delineated from the parapet wall with a brick string course. The parapet is brick and capped with a cast stone coping.

The eastern elevation of the Cannon Street Power Station originally had architectural detailing comparable to the southern elevation but was significantly altered by the 1950 extension. The addition was constructed in large ceramic block covering most of the eastern façade of the original 1916 building. The addition's height matched the existing building's height. Two banks of large, multi-story metal sash windows punctuate the block veneer.

The northern elevation of the Cannon Street Power Station was identical in material and architectural detail as the southern elevation. Subsequent additions have materially altered this façade. Two semi-detached brick chimney stacks with metal catwalks and exterior ductwork were subsequently added after 1945. Loading zones and service-related appendages have also been added to the original north façade.

Interior Description

Despite the five significant additions and expansions to the Power Station between its initial construction in 1917 through 1950, the building's interior is divided into only two distinct interior zones, separated by a masonry load-bearing wall.

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New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

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The southern section of the power station houses the so-called "Turbine Hall" while the northern section housed boilers, furnaces, and structural support for the massive chimney stacks that were mounted on the building's roof.

Turbine Hall (southern section)

The Turbine Hall is an expansive, interior space of monumental scale and is the building's most significant interior feature. The Hall runs the entire length of the power station (ca. 390') and is 70' in height. The east and west end of the Hall is dominated by multi-story windows (glass block and metal sash respectively) which flood the cavernous space with light. Additional natural light is provided by a linear monitor skylight, which runs the length of the hall. The monitor skylight is fabricated of metal and is glazed. Operable glass panels serve to ventilate the hall as well as illuminate it.

The interior walls are simple planar surfaces that stretch uninterrupted from floor to ceiling (ca. 70'). They are built of exposed structural steel beams with solid certain walls of glazed brick. The two massive structural steel I-beams that cap the curtain walls are remnants of an electrical hoisting and crane system. While the system is defunct, the wall-mounted tracks remain and lend a strong horizontal element to the interior's vertical emphasis. Exposed steel trusses serve as structural support for the flat ceiling.

A second-story, structural steel mezzanine runs the length of the hall's northern wall. The northern mezzanine is bridged to the hall's southern wall by a comparable second-story platform. Both the mezzanine and platform are linked to the first floor by metal staircases.

The Turbine Hall has no overt architectural or classical decorative elements; however, the essential elements of the building's fabric and construction techniques are revealed in an artful and masterful way.

Adjacent to the Turbine Hall is a series of small rooms, which serve as administrative and operational offices. The rooms in this section occupy all levels from the ground floor to fourth floor. Subsequent additions and renovations have altered the original appearance and configuration of these rooms. They contain no significant architectural detail or spatial quality.

Today, the Turbine Hall, whose ample concrete floor once hosted generations of equipment, is essentially empty except for remnants of dismantled and mothballed generators from the post-1950 period. As the power station was a functioning plant,

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New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
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COM/Electric was concerned with modernizing the facility with state-of-the-art equipment. Therefore, original machinery, which might have had historic or interpretive value, was scrapped and replaced as it became obsolete. Much of the equipment was removed when the power station was decommissioned in the early 1990s.

Boiler & Furnace Facilities (northern section)

This section of the Cannon Street Power Station is as equally massive as the Turbine Hall; however, it does not have the same expansive, spatial quality. The space is divided into two principal floors. The ground floor is a single story (14-16' ceiling height) and punctuated by a series of irregularly placed rooms and boiler and furnace foundations.

The second level is more expansive, as it is open to the fourth floor ceiling. The approximate ceiling height in this section is fifty feet. However, it is also filled with a labyrinth of boilers, furnaces, elaborate ductwork, metal stairs and catwalks, control rooms and a forest of structural vertical and horizontal I-beams. Various rooms contain laboratories, testing rooms and control rooms that housed gauges and monitoring panels for power-generating equipment. The westernmost wall of this area is pierced with a large, multi-story, metal sash window bank. Smaller-scaled metal sash fenestration is found throughout the rest of the interior.

The Boiler & Furnace facility also had much of its operating equipment removed and scrapped upon decommission in the early 1990s.

While the Turbine Hall is a lofty and elegant expression of industrial architecture, the Boiler & Furnace facility would be more accurately described as the "bowels" of the operation.

Other portions of the district were dismantled as conditions warranted. These include a building labeled "auto" on a 1918 Sanborn atlas map, sited south of the Taber and Grinnell Foundry; a gatehouse located at the corner of South Water and Cannon Streets; a 1 1/2 story office along Cannon Street; a 50,000-gallon gasometer (ca. 1916-post-1945) on a 65' high trestle located next to the office; a "store house" next to the tank; and three "coal trestles" or conveyors located on the eastern portion of the wharf, which radiated from an "electric coal hoist."

The **Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry** is a three-story, granite ashlar building with concrete stucco additions. The building's footprint is rectangular and measures approximately 100' wide and 200' long. The overall building height is 30'. The original

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foundry building has a granite foundation and subsequent additions are concrete. The basement is partially raised above grade. Fenestration varies from the original building to later additions. The western façade has loading doors on all three levels. The granite ashlar exterior walls terminate into a brick cornice. The roof is flat and with a marginal overhang and soffit.

The Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry is a mid 19th century industrial building with no explicit architectural ornament. The massing and material used for the building suggest it was influenced by the Greek Revival style. The exterior walls are flat planar surfaces executed in square granite block with a rock-faced tooling. Window and cargo ports have granite sills, thresholds, and lintels.

The western end of the Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry is sited on the sidewalk along MacArthur Drive. The building frontage is approximately 100' and the building 30' in height. The three-story façade is punctuated by 10 bays of windows that flank cargo ports/service doors. The current window material is anodized aluminum frame, which replaced 9/9 wooden sash double-hung windows. The cornice is executed in running bond red brick. A winching timber is cantilevered from the cornice above the cargo ports.

The northern elevation exhibits a portion of the original foundry building with granite block and original window bays. The remainder of the façade is covered with concrete stucco. Some original portions (arched entrance to an interior service yard) of the foundry have been demolished and replaced with contemporary garage doors and is used as a loading zone for the NSTAR facilities.

The eastern elevation is a two-part addition rendered in concrete stucco with a flat roof. This extension of the building was not part of the original Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry building of 1856.

The southern elevation contains portions of the original three-story foundry building and subsequent additions. All wall surfaces on the southern elevation have been rendered in concrete stucco. Original window bays have been replaced with anodized aluminum frames. The interior has been subdivided and paneled.

Eddy's Wharf (sometimes called Russell's Coal Wharf) dates to at least 1856, and seems to retain the same size and shape today as it did when surveyed for the 1918 Sanborn atlas. A visual inspection of the present-day concrete-capped seawall reveals a granite block lying beneath. Materials (granite block) and the method of construction is

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New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
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consistent with wharf construction of the mid-19th century. The entire length of the wharf from the MacArthur Drive boundary to the outermost point into the Acushnet River is 1120'; the width of the wharf is 270'. The rectangular area of wharfage is flat and grass-covered with remnants of paved areas. A concrete and granite seawall runs along the perimeter. A wooden pier runs the length of the northern side of the wharf. A corrugated shed and mechanical equipment (pipelines, etc.) for fuel transport are also located on the north and northeastern point.

A **filtering station** from the mid-1940s remains. It is a one story red-brick building with flat roof, and a rectangular footprint of ca. 15' x 40'. The building is functional and has no ornamental elements with the exception of a stringcourse. Fenestration is metal sash windows. An exposed steel skeletal structure ca. 40' high with mechanical conveyor belt system with scoops is attached to the building along the seawall. The function of the conveyor system was to remove debris from the intake well that could potentially clog or disable the intake valve.

Non-contributing buildings

Two noncontributing buildings are in the complex. The NSTAR operations facility is a one-story concrete block building, erected in the 1970s, with a flat roof, situated south of the Taber & Grinnell foundry building. It is a large, rectangular building ca. 75' x 125'. All four elevations have passage door entrances and garage door entrances. The building was designed for basic utility and has no distinctive architectural or ornamental features.

A small "workman's" shed is located on the north side of the wharf. It is a single-story building, ca. 10' x 15' and fabricated of corrugated metal sheathing. It was designed for basic utility and has no distinctive architectural or ornamental features.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Environmental characteristics of the area prior to historic development were probably favorable for many types of ancient sites. The district was likely a well drained, level to moderately sloped shoreline area adjacent to New Bedford Harbor or the Acushnet River. Historic development, mainly during the 19th and 20th centuries has disturbed natural soils in the area, altered natural grades and filled coastal shorelines. Given the above information and major impacts to the property

(continued)

New Bedford Gas... complex

Name of Property

Bristol, 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)

ENGINEERING

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1856-1952

Significant Dates

1856 – foundry , 1916 – power station

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Stone & Webster, engineers Boston

William Durfee & Sons

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Waterfront Historic Area League (WHALE)

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that resulted from construction of large buildings related to heavy industry, a low potential exists for the recovery of ancient Native American resources on the property.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the proposed New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Historic District. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may identify land use on the property that pre-dates construction of the Taber and Grinnell Iron Foundry in 1856. Structural evidence of buildings or other facilities related to maritime trades may exist in the area. Stratigraphic and structural evidence may also survive that document shoreline changes in the district and the role wharf construction may have played in filling of the shoreline. Structural evidence may exist that detail wharf construction, including related buildings, in the area through time. Historical and archaeological research may also document facilities related to foundry operations in and around the Taber and Grinnell Iron Foundry, now filled over since the facility ceased operation.

(end)

8. Historic Significance

The New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Historic Complex is a 5.8-acre industrial site on New Bedford's waterfront containing the 1856 Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry, the 1916 Cannon Street Power Station, a small brick Filtering Station with intact trash screens and the remains of the ca. 1856 Eddy's Wharf. Noncontributing structures to the district are a 20th century shed and garage built by the power company and still in use for storage and maintenance. The entire complex was the core of operations for New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company and portions outside the nominated area still remain in use by NSTAR (the successor to the original company). At its height of operation in 1950, the Cannon Street Power Station supplied electricity for all of New Bedford's residential and industrial buildings, and surrounding southeastern Massachusetts communities. The core of the Cannon Street Power Station was constructed in 1916 with major additions in 1917, 1920, and 1922. The architects and engineers for all original phases were Stone & Webster of Boston.

Fronting the District site facing MacArthur Drive is the 1856 Industrial Greek Revival, Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry, later known as the New Bedford Iron Foundry. During

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New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
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the late 19th century, foundry operations extended back to Eddy's Wharf and encompassed the present site of the Cannon Street Power Station. In 1923 the three-story granite and brick foundry was purchased by the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company for use as a garage, storage and office space.

The district's development was shaped by the needs and growth of the power industry, which changed the New Bedford waterfront from the hub of the whaling industry and its support businesses to the center of the power needs for southeastern Massachusetts. Electricity from the Cannon Street facility powered New Bedford's textile mills, leading the city to a second period of enormous wealth. The intact survival of the Power Station complex, including the Taber & Grinnell Foundry and its future reuse as the New Bedford Oceanarium provide a unique opportunity to tell the story of a historic district unlike any other in New Bedford.

The New Bedford Gas & Electric Light Complex District meets criterion A for association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and criterion C for the embodiment of distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack distinction. It retains integrity of feeling, association, materials, use, location, workmanship, and design on the local level.

The Foundry is Built

The history of the New Bedford Gas & Electric Light District begins before the Civil War at a time when the New Bedford City Register listed 26 wharves along the waterfront, including Eddy's Wharf at the foot of Cannon Street. On August 17, 1856, New Bedford's *Daily Mercury* described in detail the construction of the New Bedford Foundry:

New Bedford Foundry – We are glad to find that the Gosnold Rolling Mills have proved a successful experiment and that our friends Messrs. Taber & Grinnell are erecting a building for an Iron Foundry, Rivet Factory and a Machine shop with two hundred feet on Coffin street and 100 feet on Water street. This building will be faced with brick on those two streets, the rest with stone and the main body of the building is to have three stories in height. It is larger on the ground than the Gosnold mills whose size is 137 by 92 feet. The lot on which the foundry stands embraces about seventy-two rods. It will have a trussed roof with a clear span of 45 feet: this roof pitches one inch in a foot to the rear giving a square front to the building on Coffin street. All the roofs will be covered with

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New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

Section number 8 Page 3

patent roofing. The steam engine to be used will have about 50-horse power, and the main chimney is to be 70 feet in height, 8 feet 8 inches at bottom, and 6 at top. The building will enclose the lot, leaving a courtyard in the interior approached by a covered archway 16 feet in width from Coffin street. Wm. Durfee & Son are the designers of the work, being the same gentlemen who planned the Gosnold Mills.

The foundry was built by then-partners Isaac C. Taber and Joseph G. Grinnell. Joseph G. Grinnell, however, bought out his partner in 1859. The New Bedford Iron Foundry remained in the Grinnell family until 1892 operating at 90-92 South Water Street (now MacArthur Drive). The 1889 New Bedford Board of Trade publication "*New Bedford Massachusetts - Its History, Industries, Institutions and Attractions*" includes, a photograph of the building with a plethora of signs on the Coffin Street entrance - "Edmund Grinnell Proprietor" above that of New Bedford Iron Foundry, and to the left "New Bedford Machine Shop" (see appended copy). The Company is described as follows:

The New Bedford Iron Foundry, located at the corner of Water and Coffin streets, was founded by F. and I.C. Taber & Company, who were then located at the corner of Fourth and Bedford Streets. The firm of Taber & Grinnell succeeded to the business in 1847 and in 1859 Joseph G. Grinnell became the sole proprietor. Edmund Grinnell who now conducts the business. He assumed control in 1873. The capacity of the works, is twenty tons of castings per day, and ninety men are employed. The works make a specialty of light and heavy machinery and building castings. Among other work the past year, two columns weighing ten tons each have been cast for the Hemmenway building, School Street, Boston, and building casts for the London Manufacturing Company, Ludlow, Mass., the Pacific mills, Lawrence, Hargrave, Sagamore, Border City and King Philip mills, Fall River, Suffolk County court house, Boston, Walter Hastings Hall and Mutual Fire Insurance Company's buildings, Davol Rubber Company, and Billings Brothers' bleachery, Providence.

From 1864 on the New Bedford Machine Shop, owned by whaling magnate Jonathan Bourne -whose daughter later donated funds to build the New Bedford Whaling Museum- operated a "general jobbing business" in the foundry. After the premature death of Edmund Grinnell in 1892, at the age of 42, Bourne purchased the foundry building. In 1918 Zephaniah Pease in his *History of New Bedford, Massachusetts* noted that the New Bedford Iron Foundry "is yet a prosperous concern." After the death of Jonathan Bourne, his heirs in 1923 sold the foundry to the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company.

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New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
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The Taber & Grinnell Foundry represents an earlier stage of industrial growth on the waterfront as whaling began to wane and new uses evolved for the area.

Significance of the Power Station

The Cannon Street Power Station in its central role as provider of electricity to Southeastern Massachusetts from 1916 until its closure in 1992 played a major role in the area's 20th century industrial growth. The saga of New Bedford's power history that resulted in the establishment of the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company and the Cannon Street Power Station mirror the industrial growth of the United States during the late 19th and early 20th century. Their connection to New Bedford's continued growth is especially significant because of New Bedford's role as a whaling port and textile hub. The economic development of both industries, which twice made the city the richest per capita in the nation, allowed early development of electric power.

Located in a key position on New Bedford's historic waterfront, the construction of the Cannon Street Power Station was the culmination of a decades-long utility war in the city. Beginning in 1850 and ending in the 1891 victory of the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company, numerous companies struggled to become the sole gas and electric supplier in southeastern Massachusetts. In the 1880s the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New Bedford, the fifth Edison plant in the nation, using DC current, faced off against the New Bedford Electric Light Company using AC current. Eventually in 1891, DC current won out and the companies merged to become the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company.

That company and the power supplied by the Cannon Street Station had an impact on generations of New Bedford residents. Electricity is central to the physical and economic well being of the community. The Cannon Street Station and the surrounding tanks and support structures were key to the domestic and industrial life of the city. The importance of the station is underlined by the need for its expansion immediately after construction in 1916. Additions in 1917, 1920 and 1922, each designed by Stone & Webster, were necessary to supply increased power demands from the New Bedford textile mills then operating at their peak.

Stone & Webster, engineers

Stone & Webster, engineers and architects for the Cannon Street Station, earned international recognition for their work in the engineering and management field.

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New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

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Charles Augustus Stone and Edward Sable Webster met while taking entrance examinations for MIT and eventually became best friends, business partners, and pioneers in the then new field of electrical engineering. Their firm, founded in 1889, is still in existence, although now owned by the Shaw Group.

Among Stone & Webster's most important projects are:

- 1915/16 Engineering design and construction of the "new" MIT campus including the landmark Technology Dome. This project was underway while the Cannon Street Power Station was being designed and built.
- World War I – Hog Island Shipyards, Philadelphia.
- University of Pittsburgh – Cathedral of Learning
- New York City's 50 story General Electric building, 1931, Cross & Cross Architects
- As part of the Manhattan Project during World War II the electromagnetic plant which produced materials for the first atomic bombs in Oak Ridge TN. In addition the firm was responsible for construction of the entire town of Oak Ridge.

Two early power plants similar to the Cannon Street Station are already included in the Historic American Engineering Record. 1906 elevations for the Nooksack Falls Hydroelectric Plant (Whatcom County, WA) display the same Beaux-Arts windows used at Cannon Street. It seems highly probable that Cannon Street served as the prototype for the 1923 Edison Illuminating Company station in Weymouth, MA.

By 1916 the demand for electricity to run New Bedford's businesses, homes and mills was increasing, and the company had received two new mill contracts to provide electricity. Therefore on April 25, 1916, the city of New Bedford's Building Department issued Permit #262 for the first stage of the Cannon Street Power Station.

An unpublished 1918 manuscript prepared by the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company provides a complete technical description of the new plant. The writer notes, "Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation were engaged to design and build the new station and they broke ground around March 15, 1916. The station was to be built on a rush basis so that it would be possible to carry our fall increase of load in the new station on the new 4,000 KW unit. We had hoped to have the new station operating soon after September 1st but I feel now that Stone & Webster deserve a great deal of credit for having the first unit generating current on October 17th, seven months after starting work. During this early period of construction it was becoming more and more difficult to get

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

shipments of material through on time because of the ever increasing diversion of the work and materials of industrial plants to munitions work for the warring countries." The writer continues, "The building is located as you all know on the Old Foundry property and partly on what was the Akin Coal Wharf. The building including the addition is about 200 feet long x 177 feet wide and 69 feet high. It is placed quite near the east or water front line of the land so that there will be ample space for future additions to the station extending to the west.

"The conduits, through which the cables connecting the turbines and exciters with the electrical bay, are laid in the floors and walls of the building. Stone & Webster's electrical engineer said that there was more conduit in this station than any other that they had designed."

A 1923 survey of the city noted that "The public electricity supply in the city is entirely obtained from the local plant of the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company, which is located in juxtaposition to the same Company's gas plant. The electric plant is not only modern in all respects, but it is said to be one of the best-equipped and most efficiently operated plants in the country. It has an installed generating capacity of about 90,000 K.W. and carries an average load of 45,000 K.W. The management of the company is in capable hands and for a number of years past, its policy has been progressive and far-sighted with respect to providing in advance for additions to meet the public's requirements. Because of the favorable location of the plant, permitting it to take in water for condensing purposes directly from the Acushnet River and receive coal directly from barges, and its equipment and management are so effective that the Company has been enabled to make rates which have a decided inducement in securing a large patronage from New Bedford's mills. These now consume, it is understood, over 30 per cent of the plants output.

In addition to supplying current to New Bedford for industrial, domestic and street lighting purposes the station also supplies current to practically all the municipalities in the immediate vicinity of New Bedford as well as to nearly the whole of Cape Cod...The present plant is so designed that additions may be readily made." [*Reconnaissance Survey...*]

In 1947 the City of New Bedford's Official Program and Souvenir Book for the City's Centennial Celebration observed that the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company had grown steadily since its inception, and currently served over 37,000 customers with gas and over 47,000 customers with electricity.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

Section number 8 Page 7

By 1950 when the Company celebrated its centennial with a promotional booklet, *"There's a Whale of a lot of Power in New Bedford,"* the Cannon Street Power Station was supplying power to "45,000 domestic and 6,000 commercial, industrial and other customers in the New Bedford area and the surrounding communities of Fairhaven, Mattapoisett, Acushnet, Dartmouth, Westport, Freetown and Lakeville. In addition, almost all of the electricity needed to supply the whole Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Plymouth area is made in the New Bedford power plant and sold at wholesale to Plymouth County and the Cape & Vineyard electric companies." The Company was also the largest single taxpayer in the city of New Bedford, and employed nearly 500 workers, on a par with St. Luke's Hospital and city government. This was the high point for New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company.

The Cannon Street Power Station continued to supply electricity until its closing in 1992. By that point New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company had been through a series of corporate reorganizations and name changes to Com/Electric and finally NSTAR. The plant was deemed inefficient and no longer necessary. Its closing affected between 60 and 86 employees, who either opted for early retirement or were reassigned to other NSTAR locations. The Power Station stood empty, largely stripped of machinery and with an uncertain future. In 1996 its future was assured when the New Bedford Oceanarium Corporation decided to locate the Oceanarium in the Cannon Street Power Plant and to eventually set up their administrative offices in the Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry. Work on the Oceanarium is scheduled to begin in June 2002.

America's greatest industrial buildings are endangered because of their very size and the difficulties of maintaining their historic fabric. Finding an appropriate use for them is often difficult resulting in their demolition fracturing already fragile urban streetscapes. Cannon Street with its aesthetically pleasing balance of windows and arcades, soaring height, and most important, complex brick ground-to-sky level chimneys is an irreplaceable part of New Bedford's urban identity.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources identified above have the potential to document industrial development of the New Bedford waterfront for at least two centuries and possibly longer. The combination of historical research and archaeological testing may identify evidence of maritime related activities in the district prior to construction of the foundry in 1856. These activities could be related to New Bedford's whaling industry, fishing, coastwise trade or the many ancillary maritime trades that serve the above industries. Archaeological research may also identify components of wharf construction

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

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and structures that may have been built on each wharf. Stratigraphic evidence in the area combined with structural evidence from wharves may also help identify shoreline changes through time and the role earlier wharves may have played in later wharf construction and filling of the shoreline. Historical research combined with archaeological testing in and around the Taber and Grinnell Foundry building may also locate archaeological features and industrial structures related to the technological processes that occurred at the foundry. Various components related to foundry operations may have survived the closing and dismantling of the foundry. Archaeological resources related to 19th century iron foundry operations and technologies may contribute important information not documented in written records.

(end)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Books

Ellis, Leonard Bolles. **History of New Bedford and its Vicinity**, D. Mason & Company, 1892.

Garraty, John A. and Carnes, Mark C., Editors. **American National Biography**, Volume III, Oxford University Press, 1999.

Keller, Neal David. **Stone & Webster 1899-1989 A Century of Integrity and Service**, Stone & Webster Incorporated, Dover Litho Printing Company, 1989.

Pease, Zephaniah W. **History of New Bedford**, Volume III, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, New York, 1918.

Pease, Zephaniah W. & Hough George A. "**New Bedford Massachusetts – Its History, Industries, Institutions and Attractions**" New Bedford Board of Trade, Mercury Publishing Company, 1889.

Unpublished Manuscript – **The Cannon Street Station**, 1917 – Property of NSTAR, Copy on file at the Waterfront Historic Area League.

Reports

City of New Bedford's Official Program and Souvenir Book, City Centennial Celebration, 1950

Scott, Campbell. **A Reconnaissance Survey of New Bedford, Massachusetts**, Technical Advisory Corporation Consulting Engineers, New York, 1923.

"**There's a Whale of a Lot of Power in New Bedford**" New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company, 1950 – 100th Anniversary Booklet, Property of NSTAR, Copy on file at the Waterfront Historic Area League.

Newspapers

Daily Mercury, August 17, 1856

New York Times, February 26, 1941

New York Times, May 10, 1950

(end)

New Bedford Gas... complex
Name of Property

Bristol, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.8 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 340220 4610380
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 340100 4610340
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 339880 4610200
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 339860 4610300
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 Peggi Medeiros, WHALE and Jamie O'Day, City of New Bedford, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2002

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 NSTAR Services Company

street & number 800 Boylston Street telephone _____

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02199

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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Boundary delineation

The district is bounded by MacArthur Drive to the west, the Acushnet River to the east, and commercial use properties to the north and south. Its outline is recorded on assessor's map 42, lot 84, attached.

Boundary justification

The district's boundary represents the area historically associated with the power station and foundry.

(end)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

Section number photo Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Tim Sylvia, 38 Bethel Street, New Bedford

Date: December 17, 2001

Negatives location: with photographer

1. Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry, west elevation facing MacArthur Drive
2. " " , north elevation
3. Cannon Street Power Station, west elevation
4. " " , south elevation
5. " " , east elevation
6. " " , north elevation, detail semi-detached chimney
7. " " , north elevation
8. " " , interior, first floor, facing north
9. " " , interior, first floor, skylight detail, facing west
10. " " , interior, second floor, facing east, 1950s
windows
11. " " , interior, second floor, facing east
12. " " , interior, second floor, west façade windows
13. " " , interior, second floor, facing east

(end)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex
New Bedford (Bristol), MA

Section number data Page

District Data Sheet

Cannon Street Power Station	1916	C/B
Taber & Grinnell Iron Foundry	1856	C/B
Filtering Station	1940s	C/B
Eddy's Wharf	mid 19 th c.	C/ST
Workman's Shed	??	NC/B
NSTAR Service Building	1970s	NC/B

Contributing buildings 3
Contributing structures 1
Noncontributing buildings 2

TOAL 6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Complex
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

DATE RECEIVED: 4/30/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/16/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/01/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/14/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000633

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 6/3/02 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



NEW BEDFORD GAS + EDISON LIGHT COMPLEX

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

12-17-01

TABER & GRINNELL IRON FOUNDRY

West elevation facing MacArthur Drive

#1 - TABER & GRINNELL IRON FOUNDRY
NEW BEDFORD, MA

photo 1



NEW BEDFORD GAS + EDISON LIGHT CO. COMPLEX

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

12-17-01

TABER + GRINNELL FOUNDRY

N elevation

photo #2

#2 - TABER + GRINNELL IRON FOUNDRY
NEW BEDFORD, MA



NEW BEDFORD GAS + EDISON LIGHT CO. COMPLEX

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

12-17-01

CANNON ST PWR. STA.

West elevation

photo #3

#3 - CANNON STREET POWER STATION
NEW BEDFORD, MA



NEW BEDFORD GAS & EDISON LIGHT DISTRICT

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

12-17-01

CANNON ST. POWER STA.

S elevation

photo #4

#4 - CANNON STREET POWER STATION
NEW BEDFORD, MA



NEW BEDFORD GAS & EDISON LIGHT CO. COMPLEX

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

12-17-01

CANNON ST. POWER STA.

E elevation

photo #5

#5 - CANNON STREET POWER STATION
NEW BEDFORD, MA



NEW BEDFORD GAS + EDISON LIGHT CO.
COMPLEX

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

12-17-01

CANNON ST. POWER STA

N elev. detached semi-detached
Chimney ca. 1949

photo #6

#6 - CANNON STREET POWER STATION
NEW BEDFORD, MA



NEW BEDFORD GAS + EDISON LIGHT CO.

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

12-17-01

CANNON ST. POWER STA.

N elevation

photo #7

#7 CANNON STREET POWER STATION
NEW BEDFORD, MA



NEW BEDFORD GAS + EDISON LIGHT CO.
NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

12-17-01

CANNON ST. POWER STA.

Interior - 1st Floor - Facing N

photo #8

#8 - CANNON STREET POWER STATION
NEW BEDFORD, MA



NEW BEDFORD GAS + EDISON LIGHT CO.

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

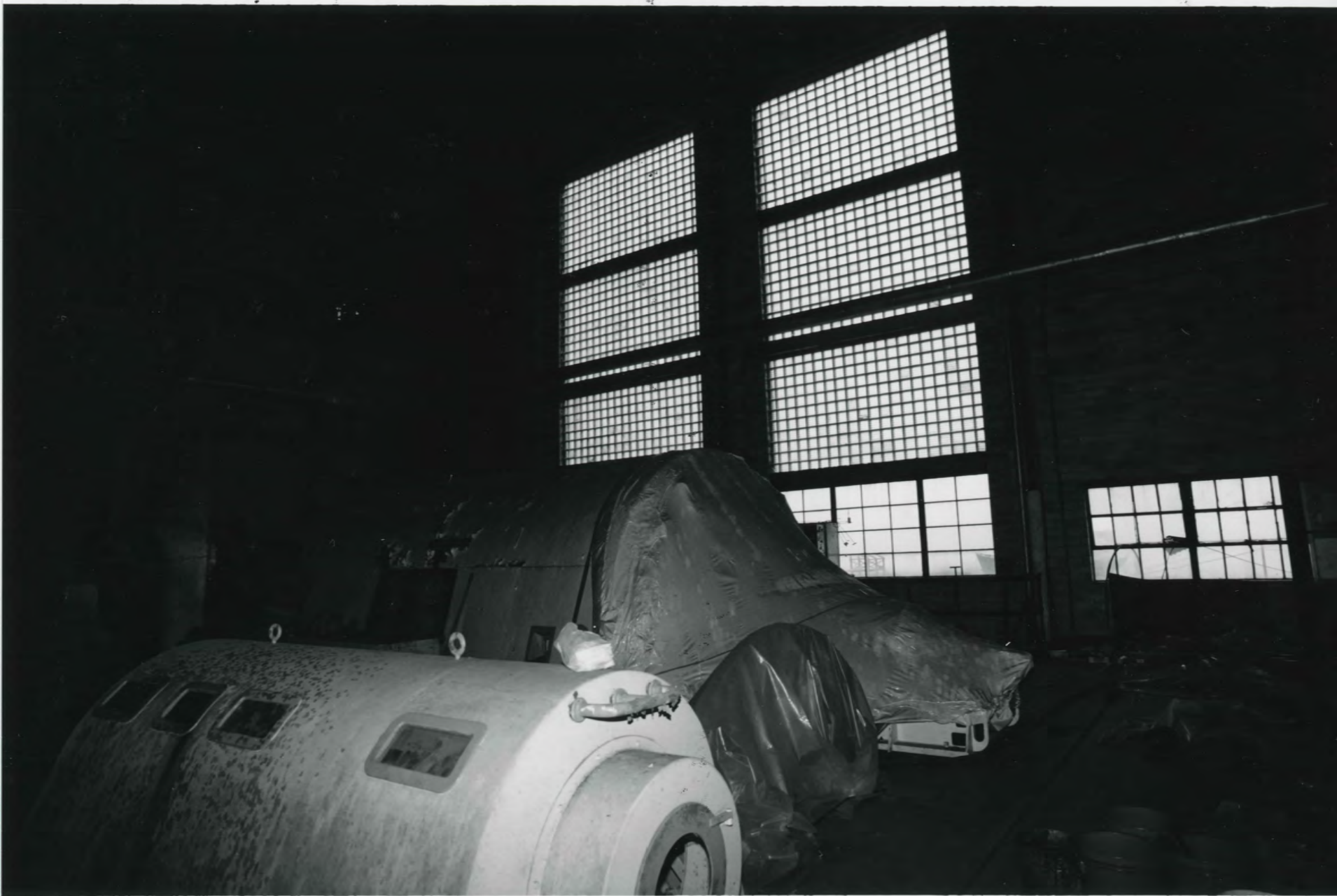
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#9 - CANNON STREET POWER STATION
NEW BEDFORD, MA

CANNON ST. POWER STA.

Interior - 1st Floor - Facing W - Skylight Detail

photo 9



NEW BEDFORD GAS + EDISON LIGHT CO.

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

12-17-01

CANNON ST. POWER STA.

Interior - 2nd Floor - Facing E - note bank of ca. 1950 windows

photo #10

#10 CANNON STREET POWER STATION
NEW BEDFORD, MA

10 THAILAND 1964



NEW BEDFORD GAS + EDISON LIGHT CO.

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

12. 17. 01

CANNON ST. POWER ST.

Interior - 2nd floor - facing E

photo # 11

11 - CANNON STREET POWER STATION
NEW BEDFORD, MA

A black and white photograph of a large, multi-story industrial building interior, likely a steel mill or factory. The structure features a complex network of dark steel beams and girders. Large, multi-paned windows are visible on the right side, allowing bright light to enter the dark space. A prominent vertical column on the left has the number '18' marked on it. A staircase is visible in the center-right area. The floor is dark and appears to be covered in debris or dust. In the foreground, a large, dark, rectangular metal grate or screen is visible.



NEW BEDFORD GAS + EDISON LIGHT CO.

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

Tim Sylvia photo

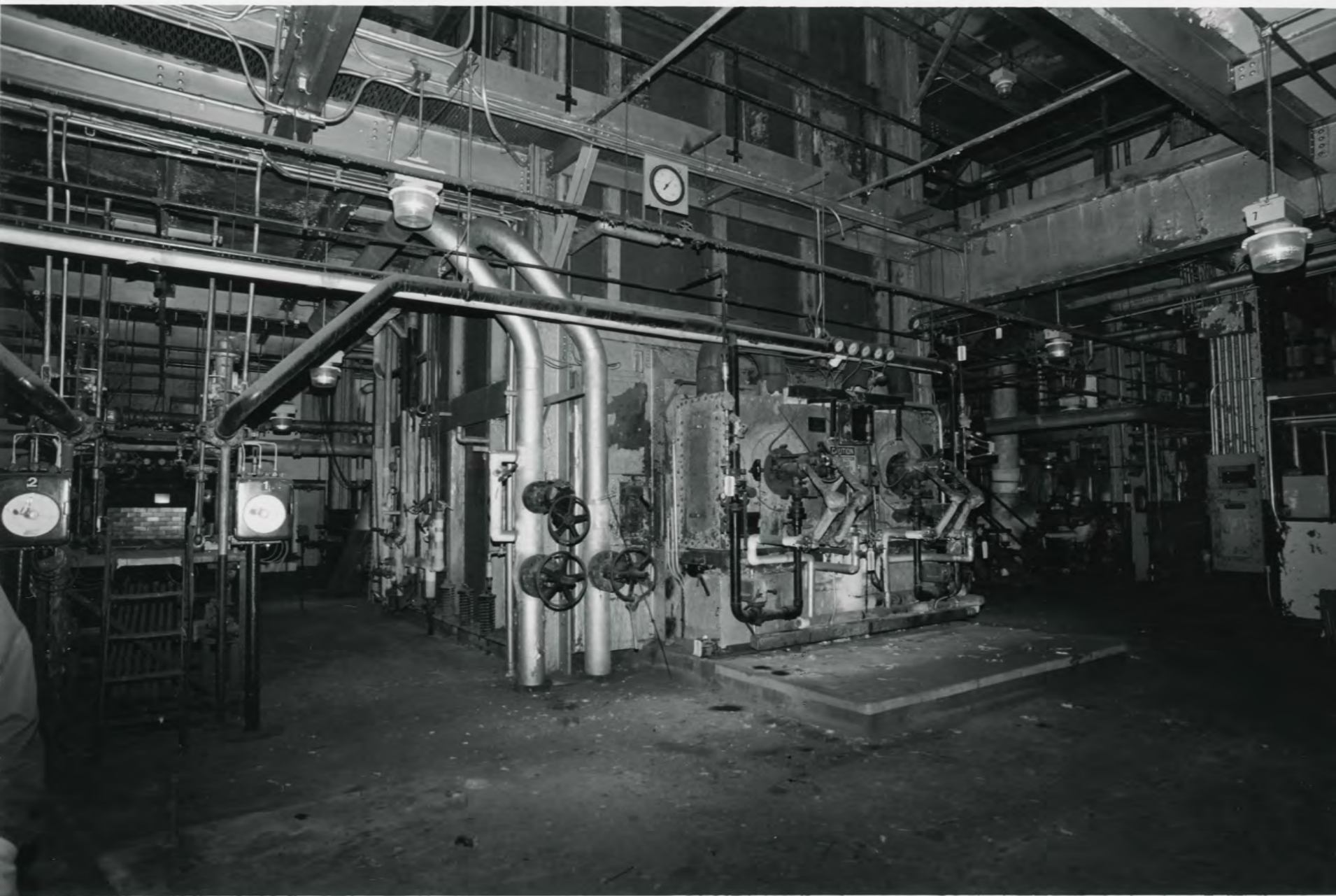
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#12: CANNON STREET POWER STATION
NEW BEDFORD, MA

CANNON ST. POWER STA

Interior - 2nd floor - detail S, windows on E
facade - interior framing

photo # 12



NEW BEDFORD GAS + EDISON LIGHT CO.

NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL) MA

#13. CANNON STREET POWER STATION

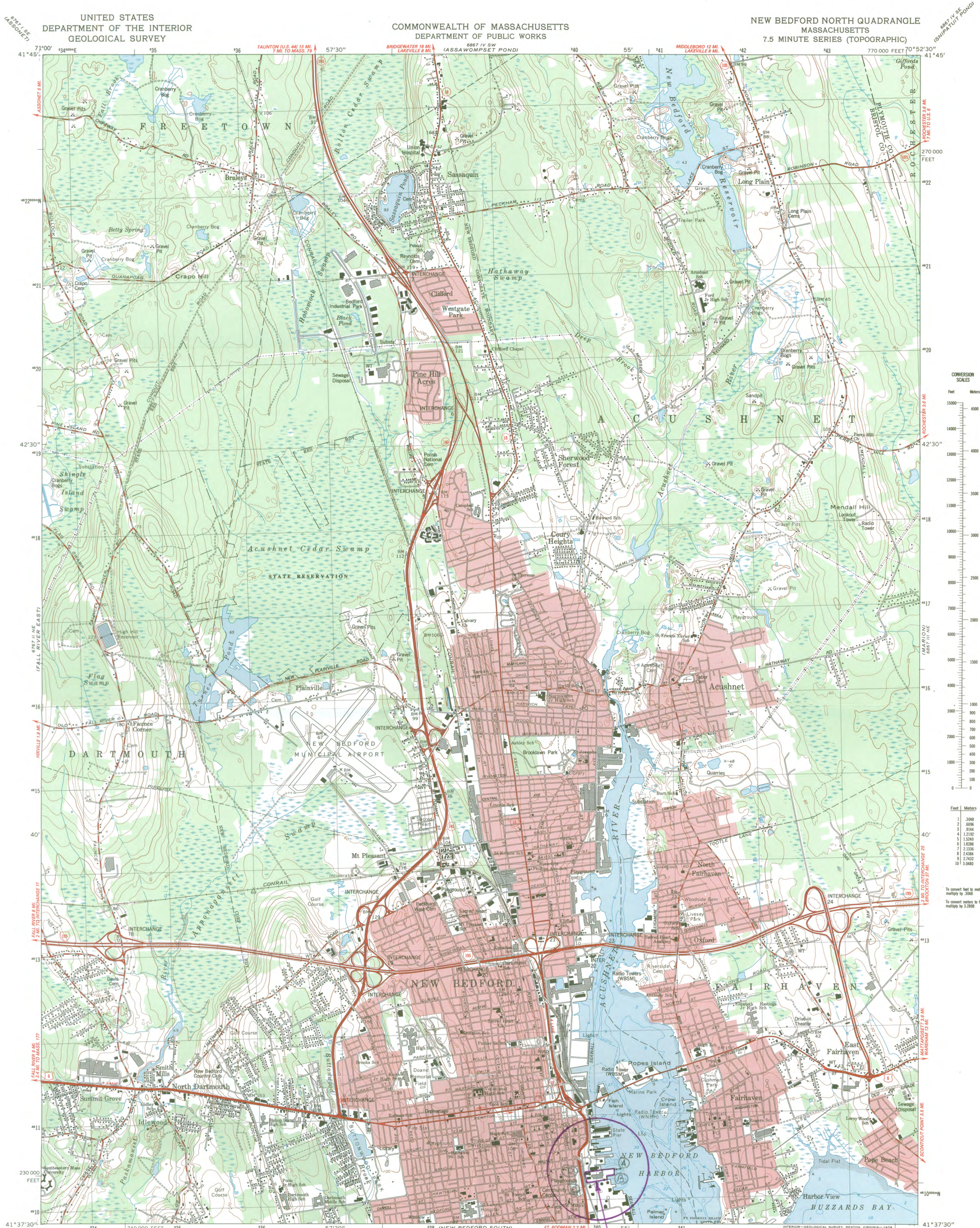
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12.27.01

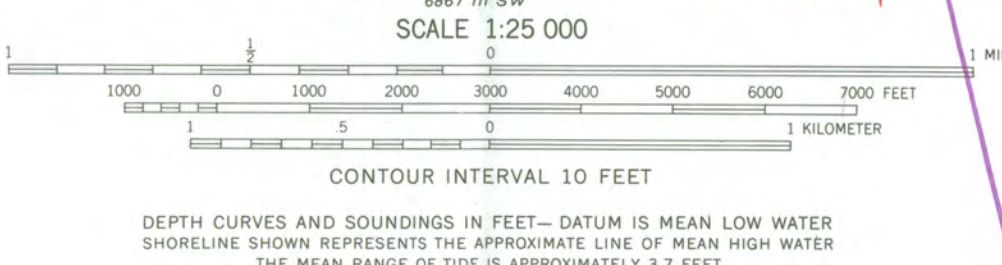
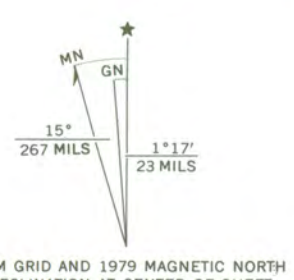
CANNON ST. POWER STA

Interior - 2nd floor - facing E

photo 13



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by plane-table surveys 1936. Revised 1964
Revised 1975 from aerial photographs taken 1974
Field checked 1975. Map edited 1979
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS 353 (1973)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information furnished by
Massachusetts Department of Public Works
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



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

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

NEW BEDFORD NORTH, MASS.
N4137.5—W7052.5/7.5

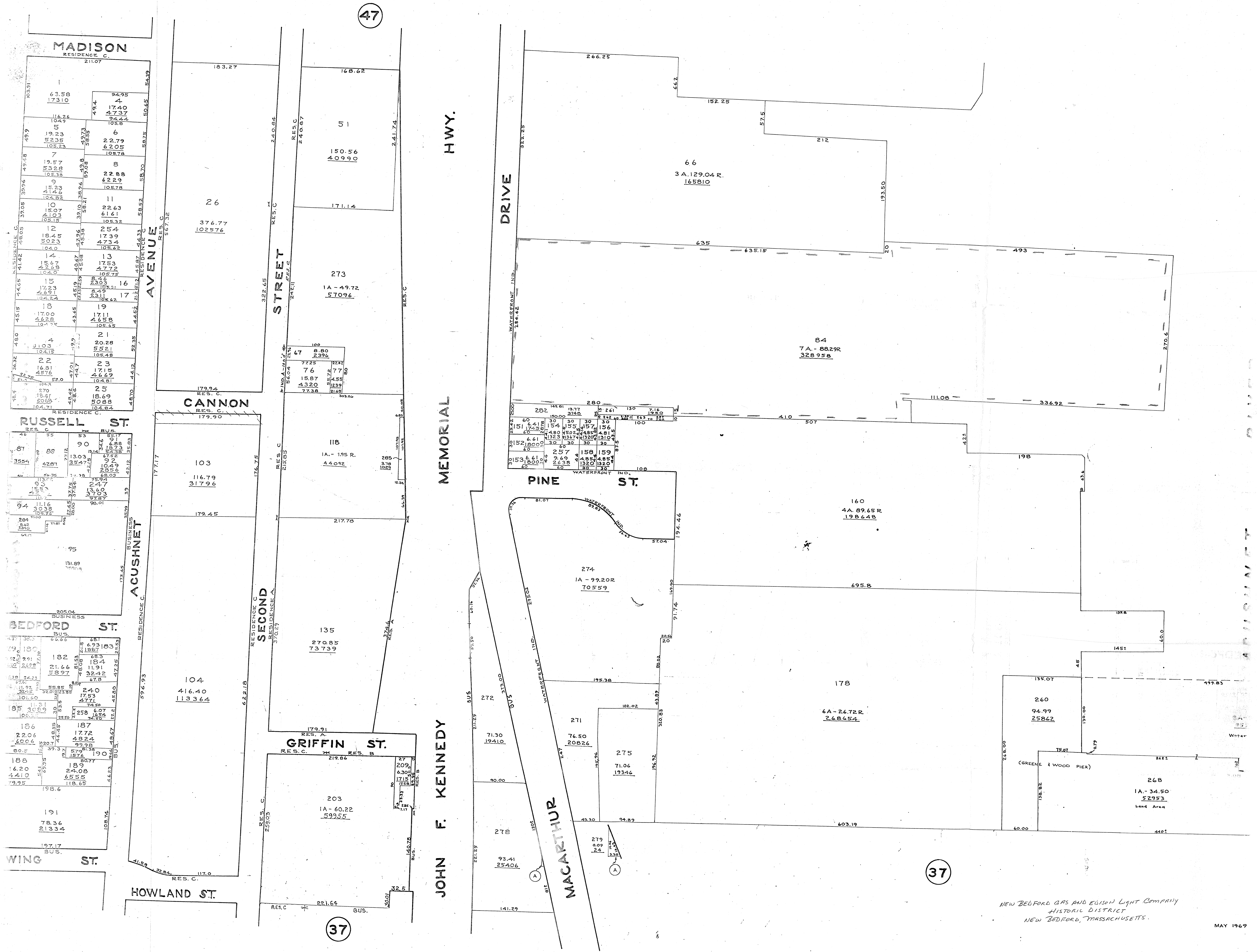
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RECEIVED
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ZONE 19
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C. 339800/4610200

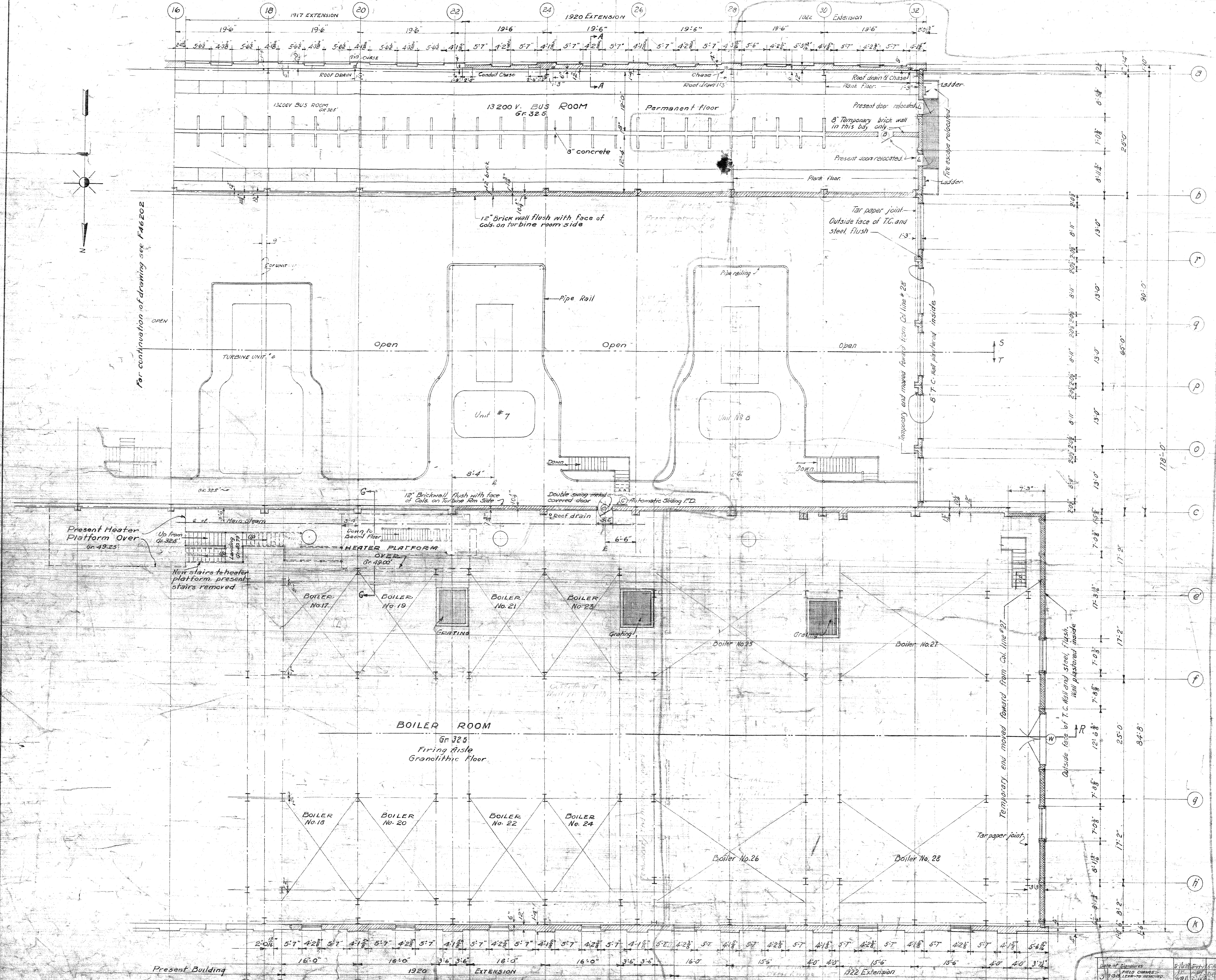
SITE OF NEW BEDFORD
GAS AND EDISON LIGHT
COMPLEX





NEW BEDFORD GAS AND EDISON LIGHT COMPANY
HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

F63679



MAIN FLOOR PLAN
SUPERSTRUCTURE, 1917 EXTENSION, AND 1920 EXTENSION
NEW BEDFORD GAS & EDISON LIGHT CO.
STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORP.
BOSTON

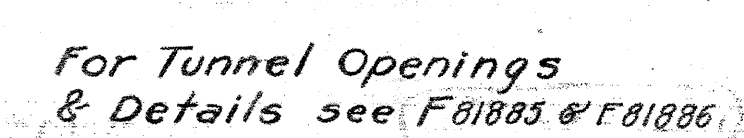
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2	5/10/22	ISSUED FOR 1924 EXTENSION		
3	5/10/22	ISSUED FOR 1922 EXTENSION		
4	5/10/22	ISSUED FOR 1924 EXTENSION		

DATE OF SIGNATURES: 5/10/22
ISSUED FOR 1922 EXTENSION
ISSUED FOR 1924 EXTENSION
ADDENDUM

USE ONLY PRINTS
HANDING LATEST DATE

Checked: [Signature]
Approved: [Signature]

F63679

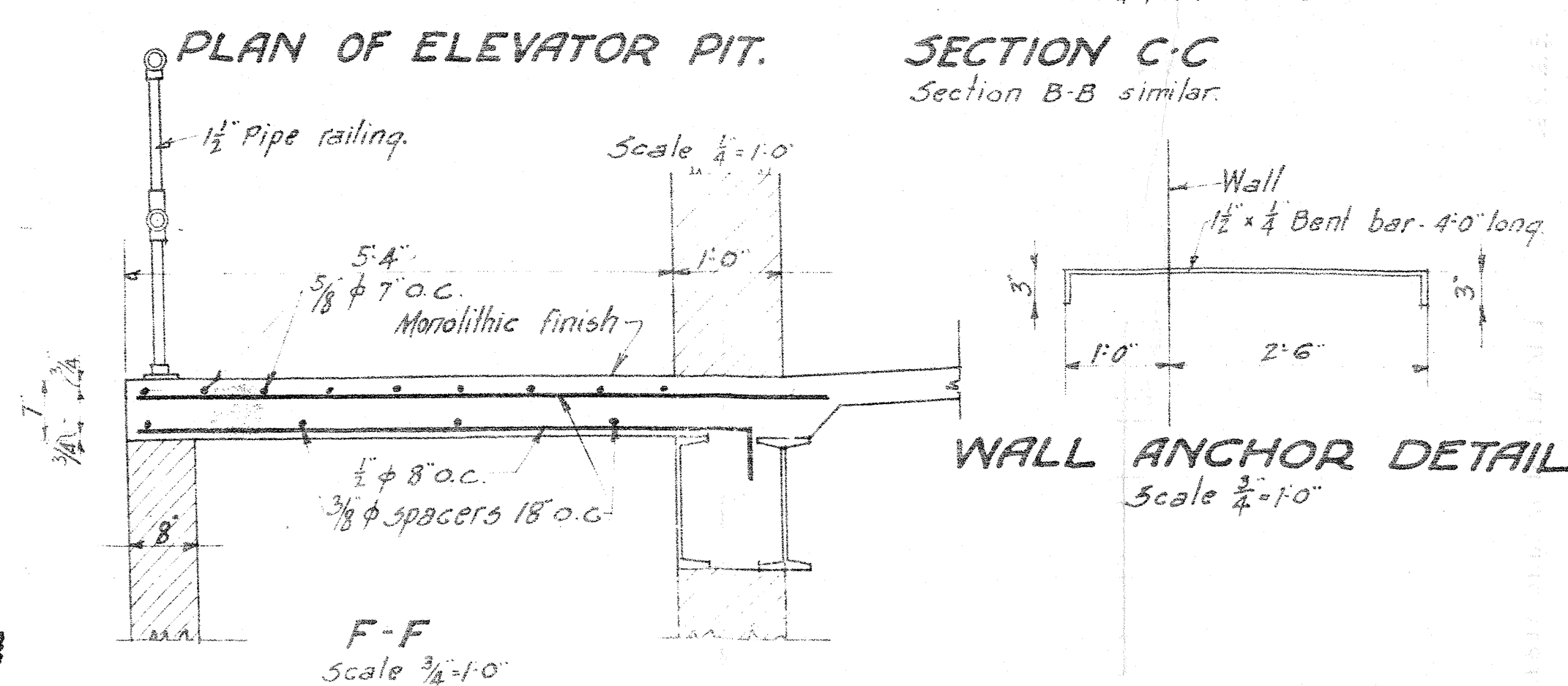
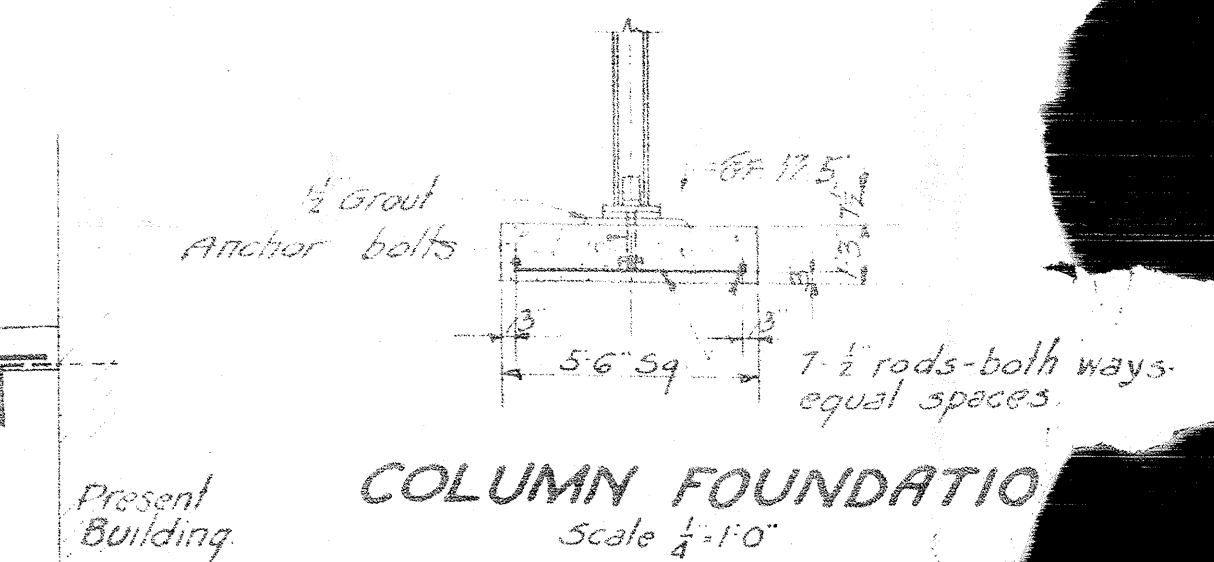
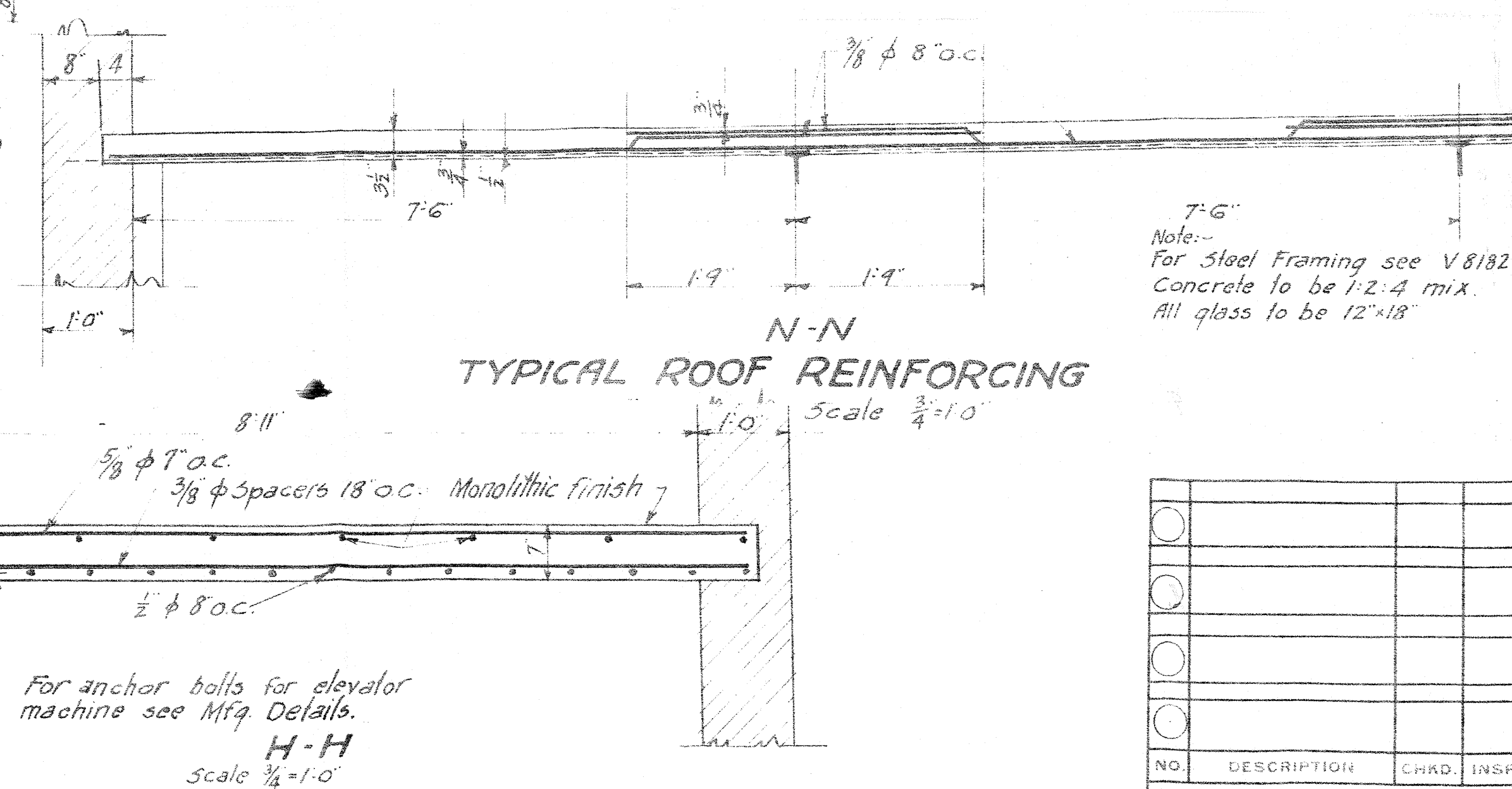
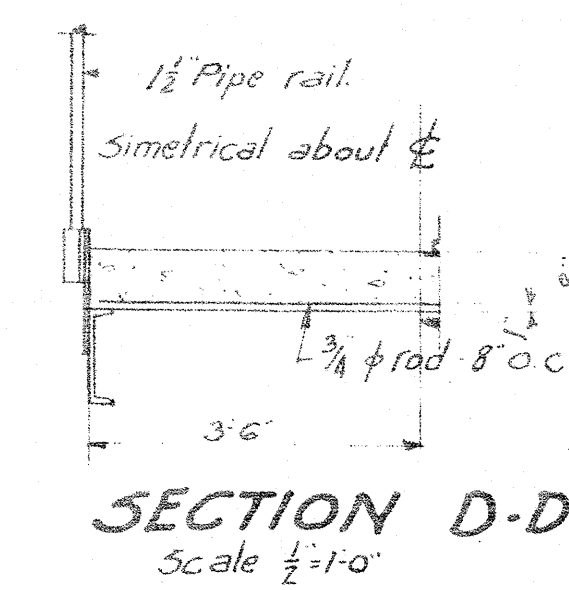
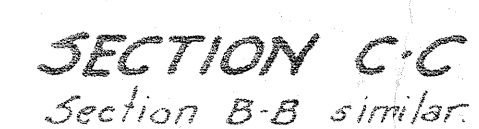
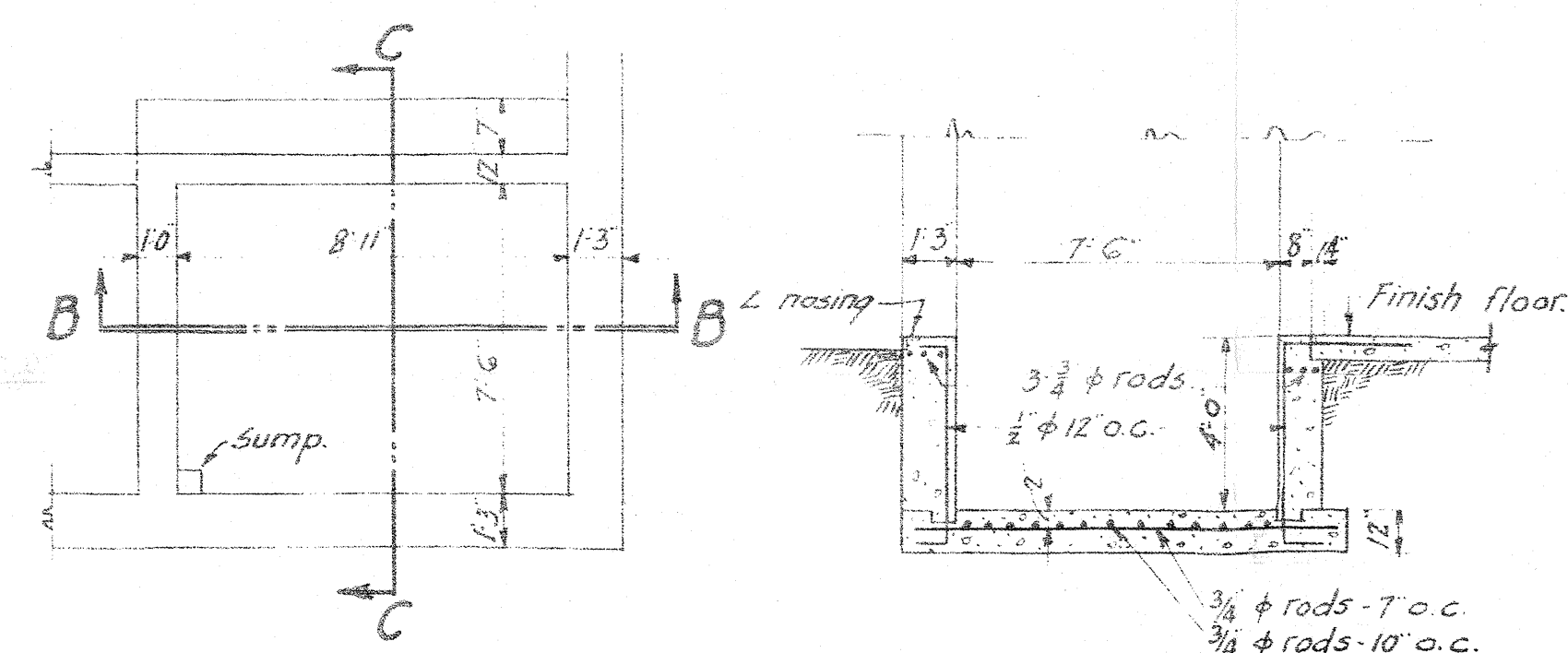
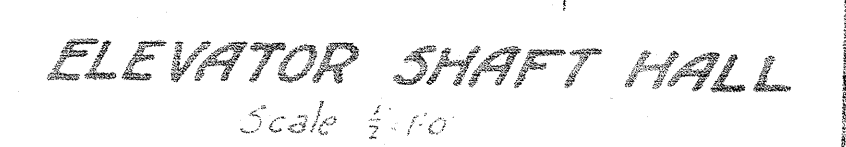
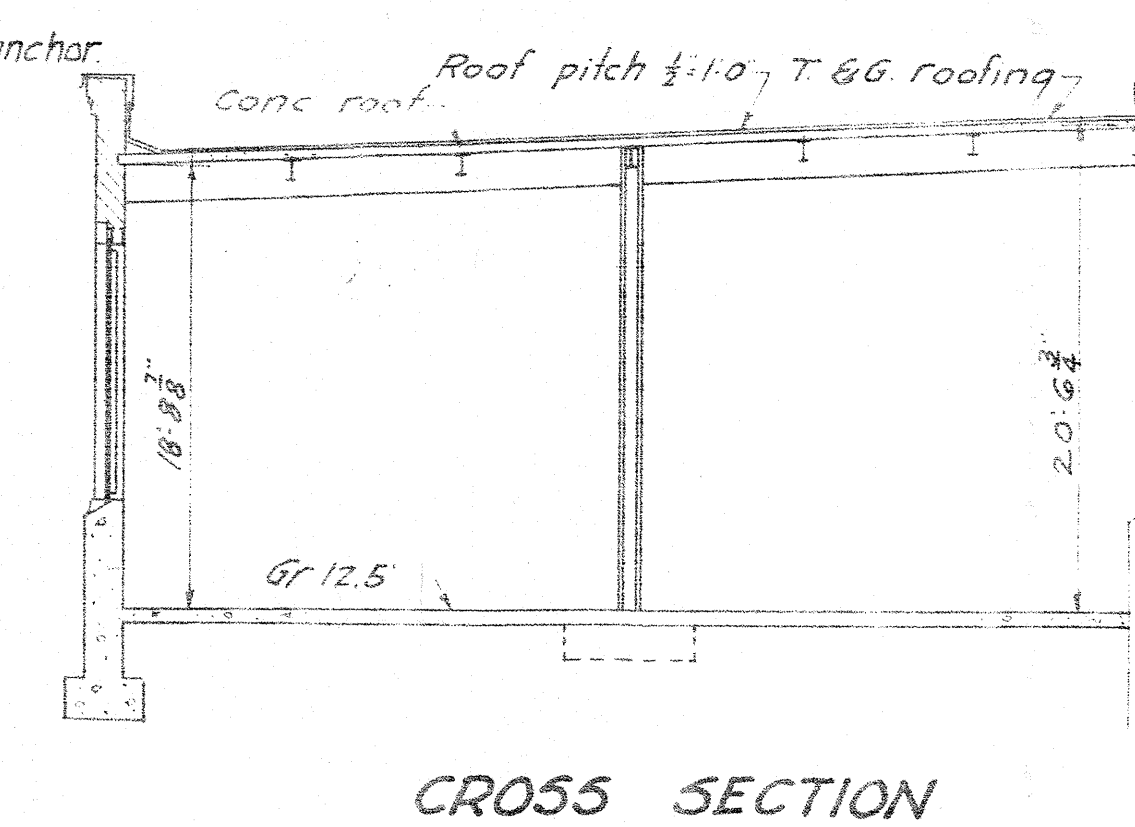
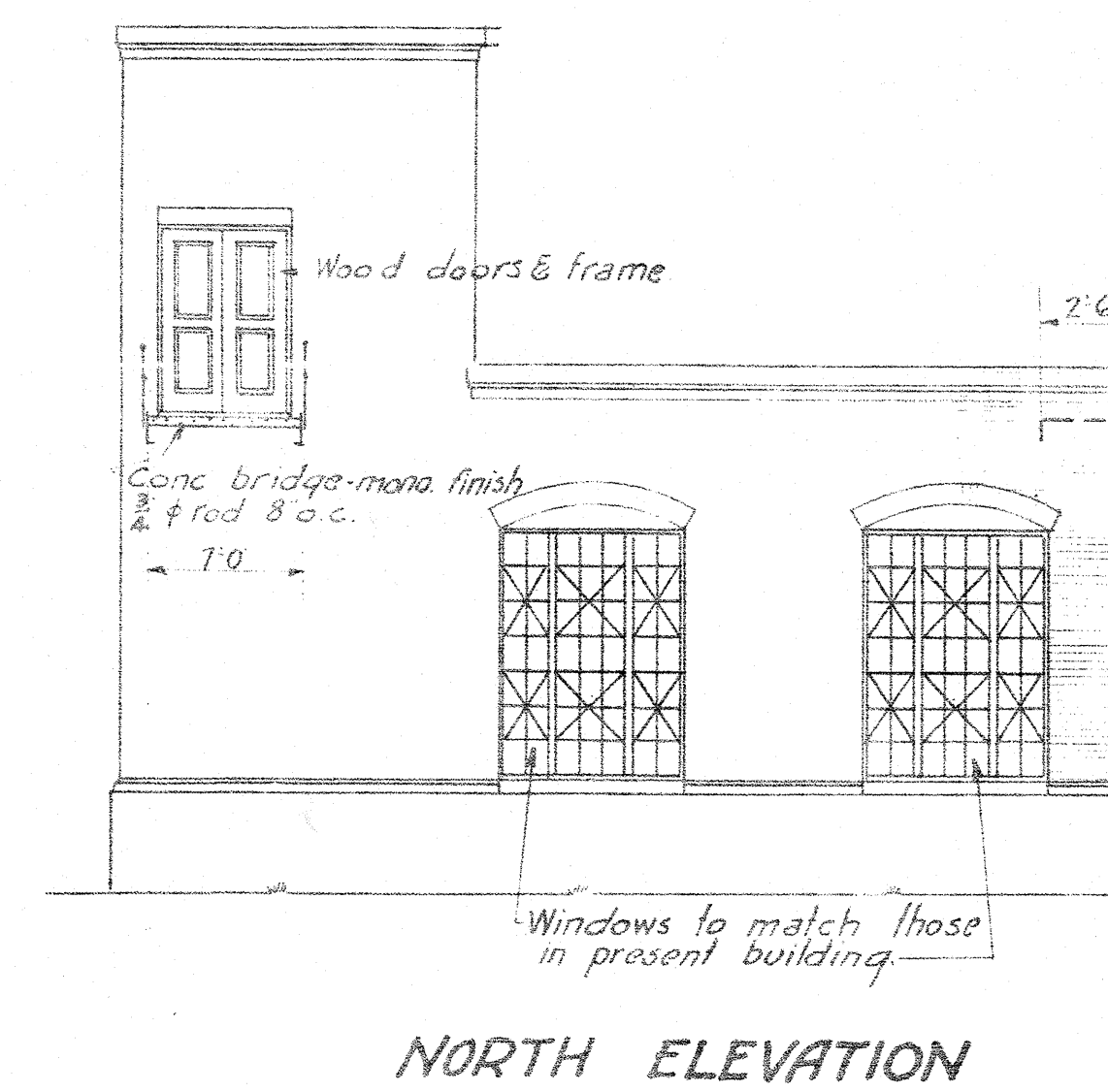
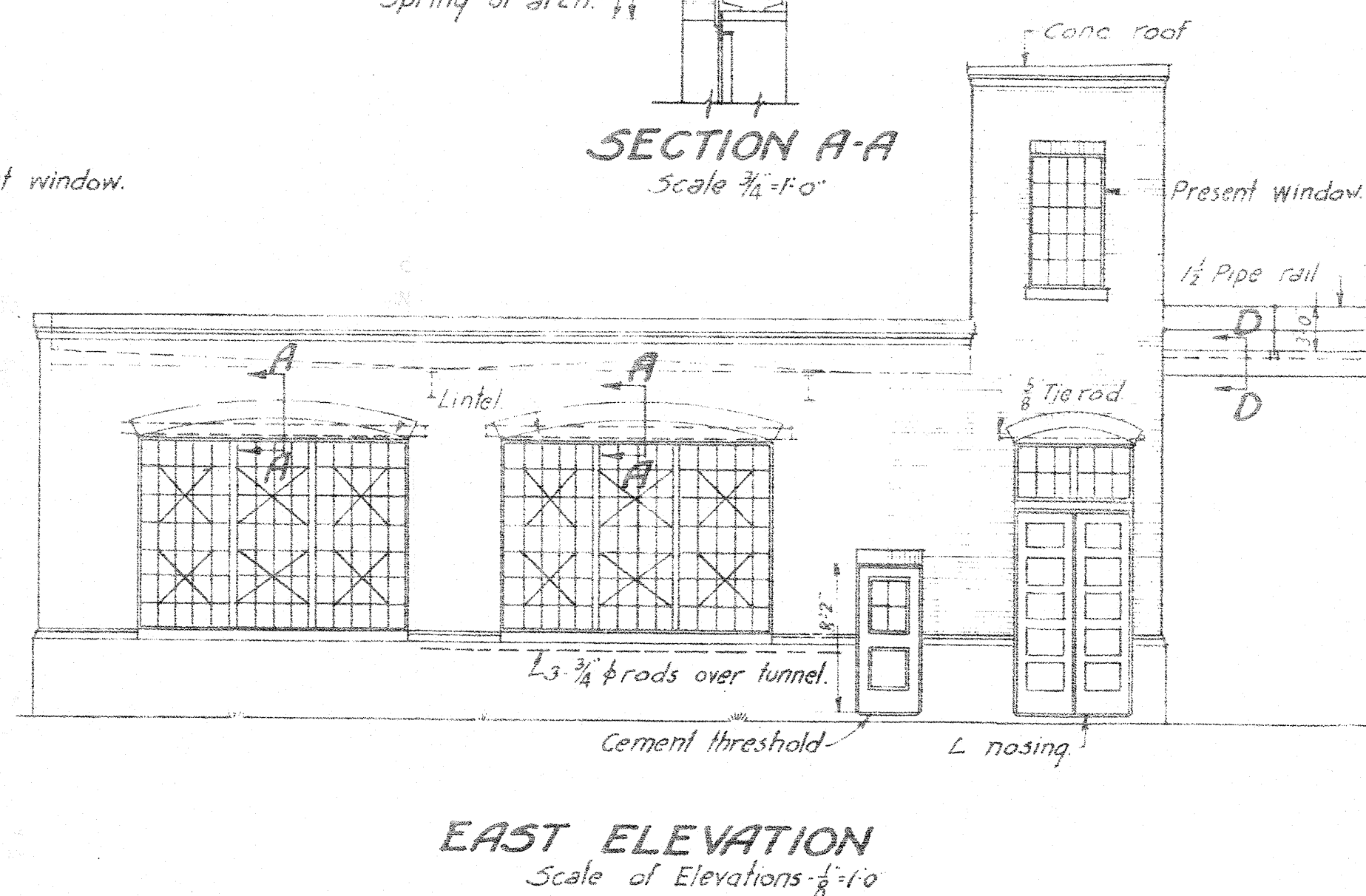
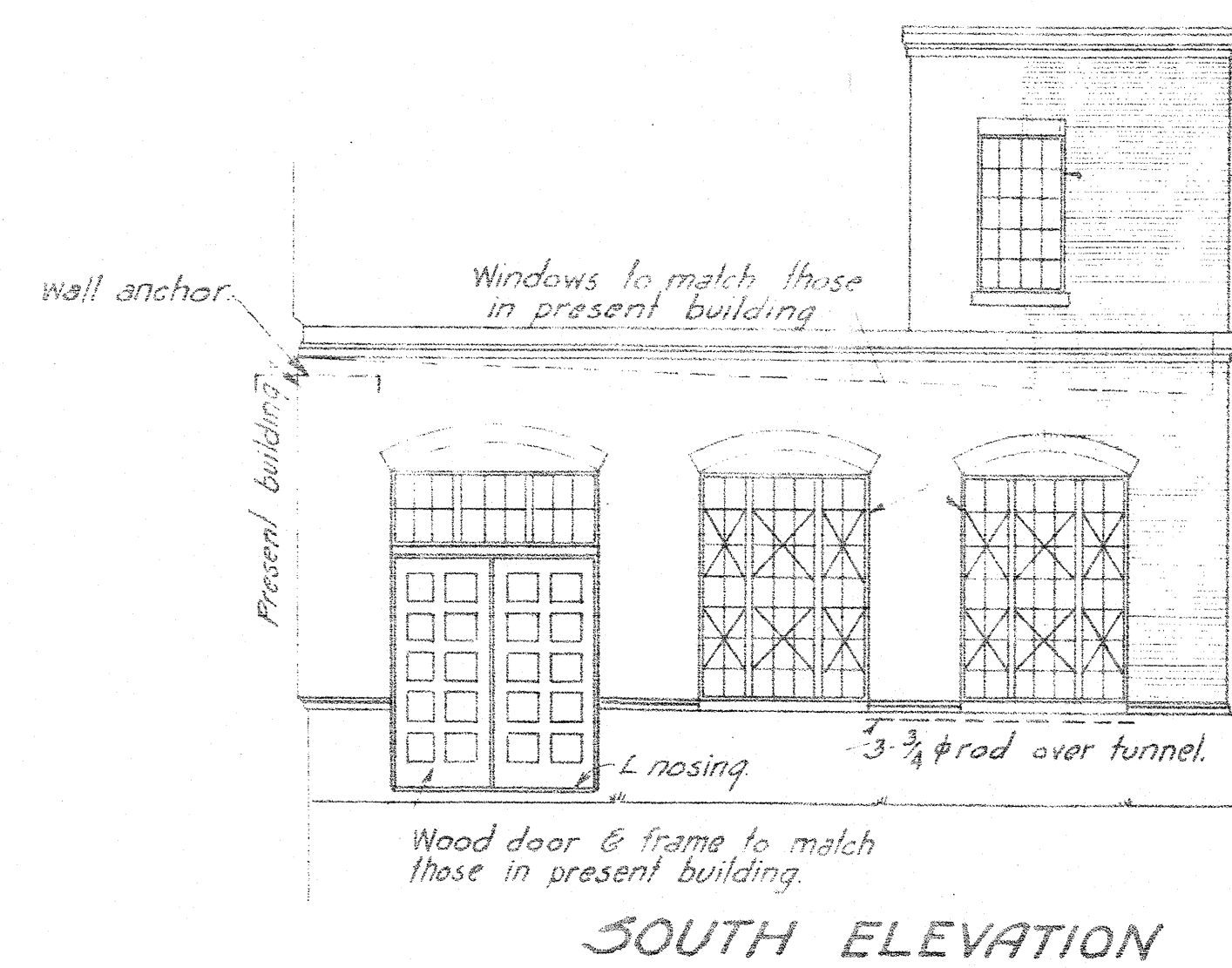
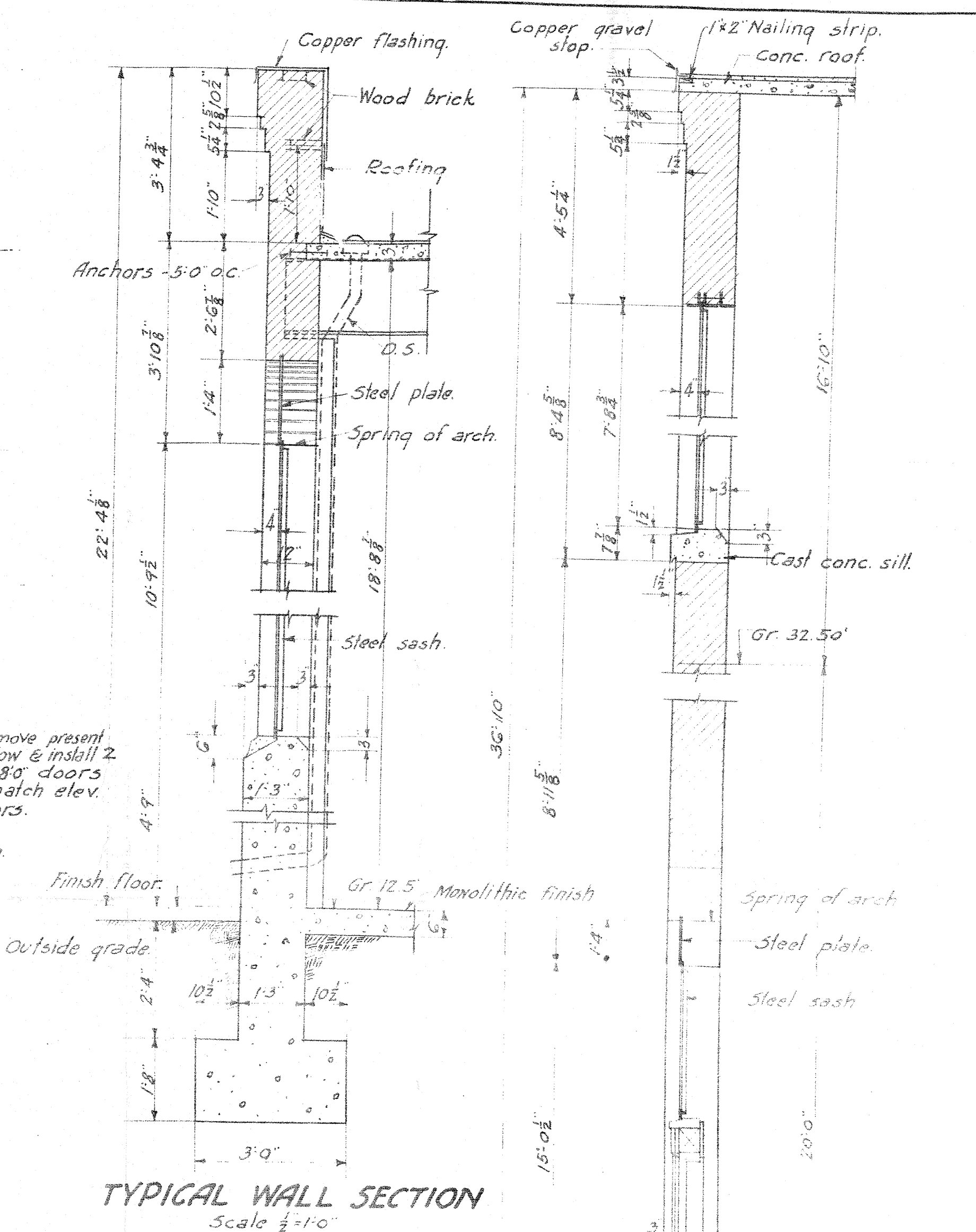
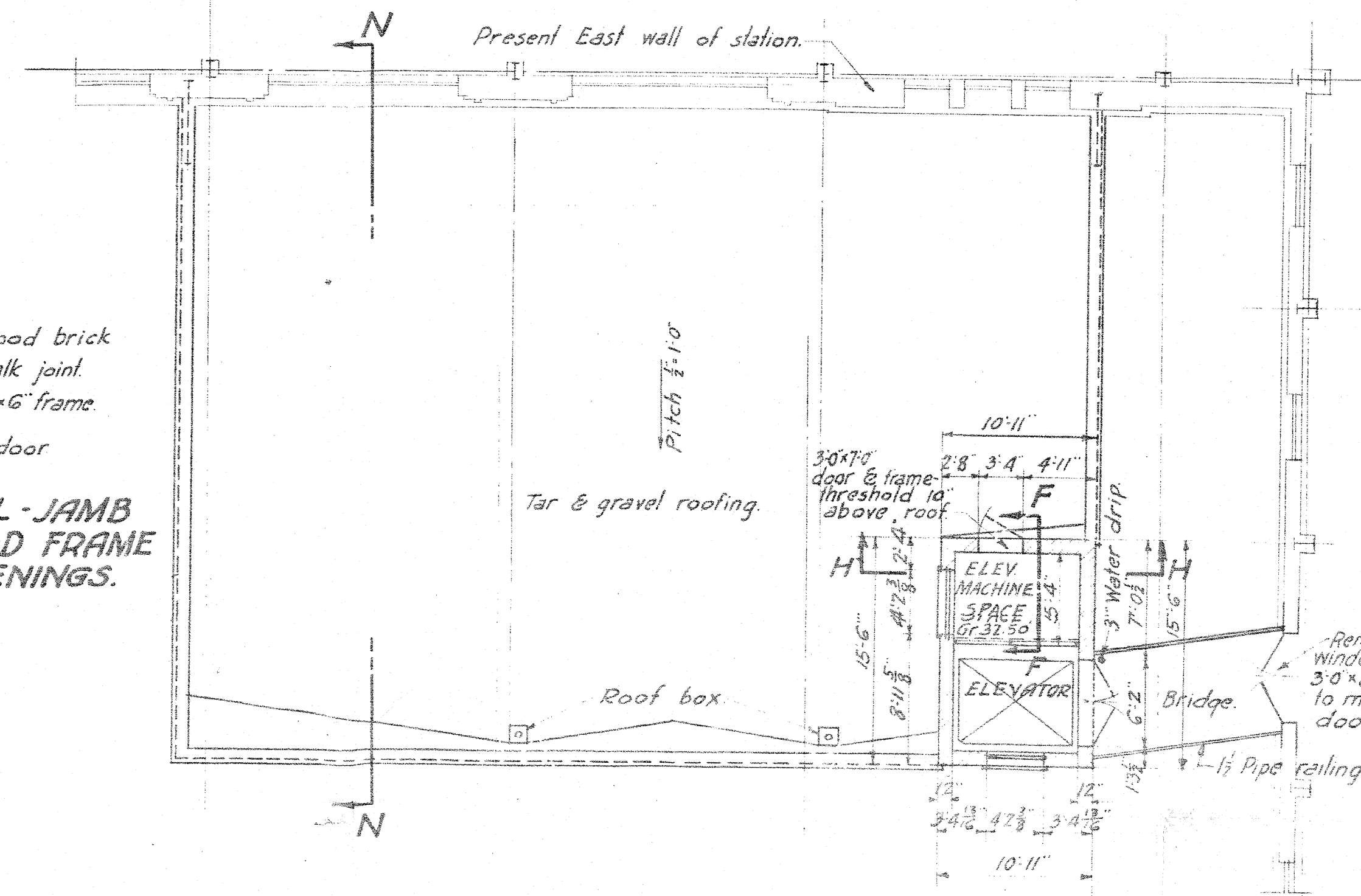
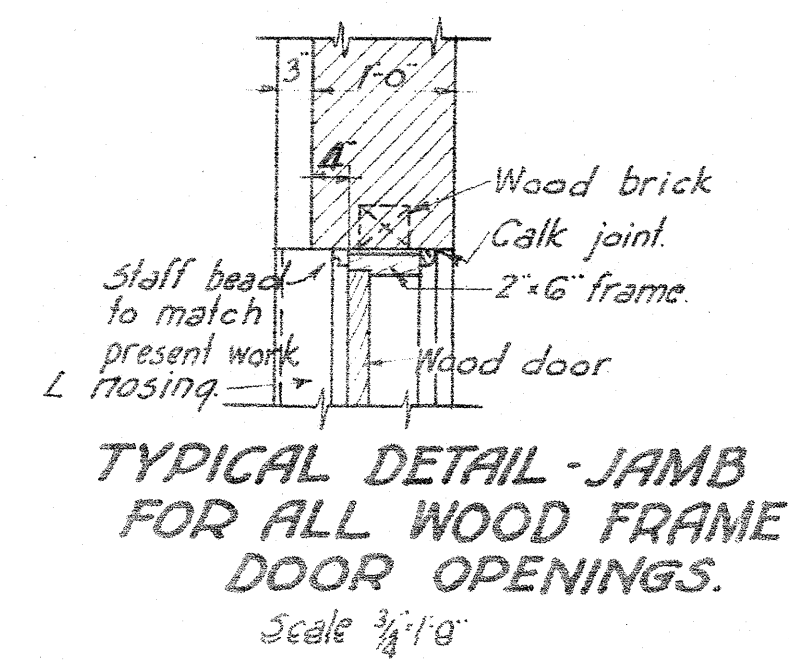
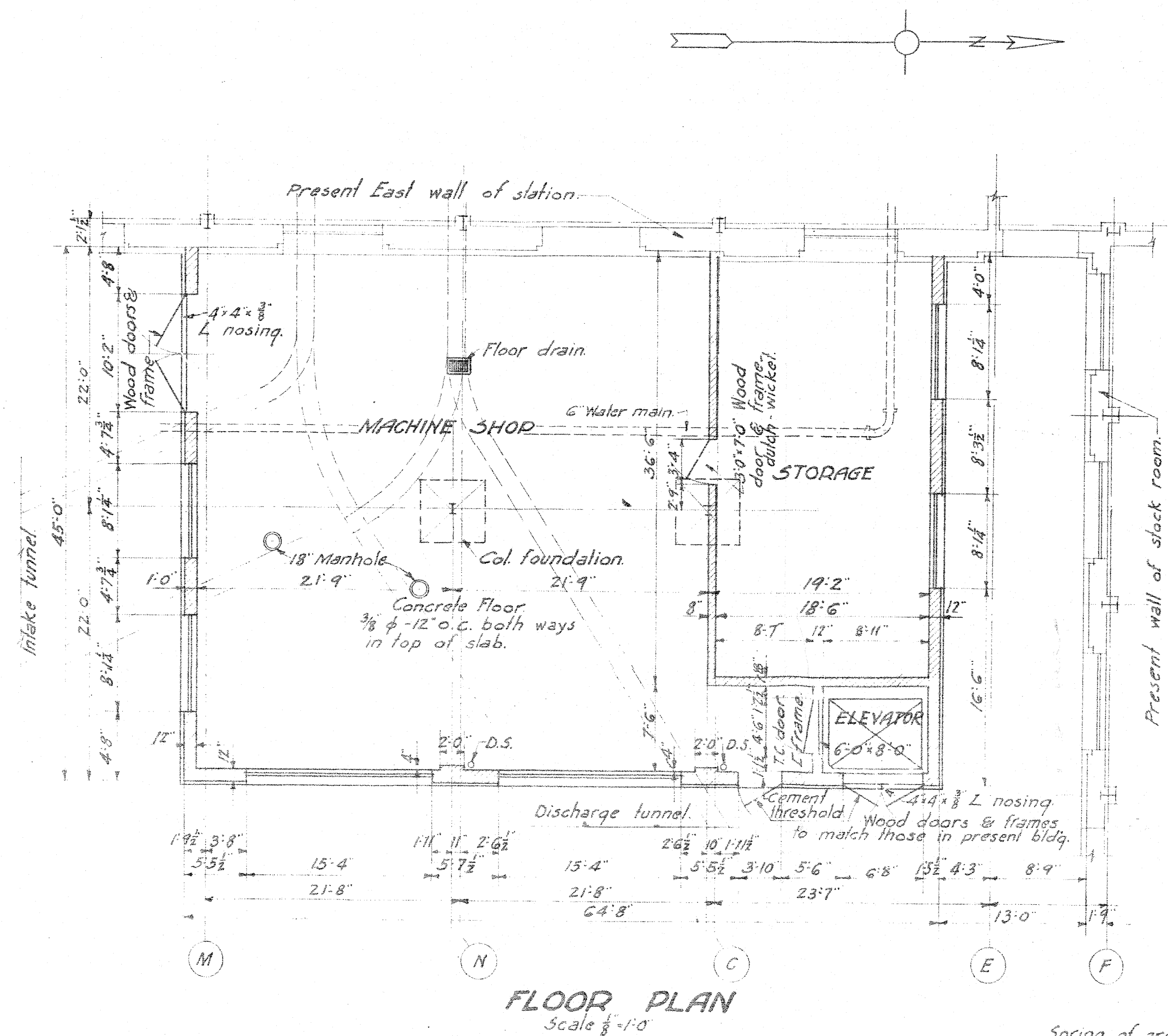


Temporary end moved forward from Col. line #28

LONG SECTION TURBINE ROOM SOUTH
SUPERSTRUCTURE UNIT NO. 6 EXTENSION CARBON STEEL SECTION
NEW BEDFORD GAS & EDISON LIGHT CO.
STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CO.
BOSTON

F63684

R.C. 21079 for J.O. 3199
R.C. 30335 for J.O. 3105



○					
○					
○					
○					
○					

MACHINE SHOP LAYOUT & DETAILS

SUPERSTRUCTURE - 1922 EXT - CANNON ST. STATION
NEW BEDFORD GAS & EDISON LIGHT CO.

STONE & WEBSTER

INCORPORATED

DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING

BOSTON

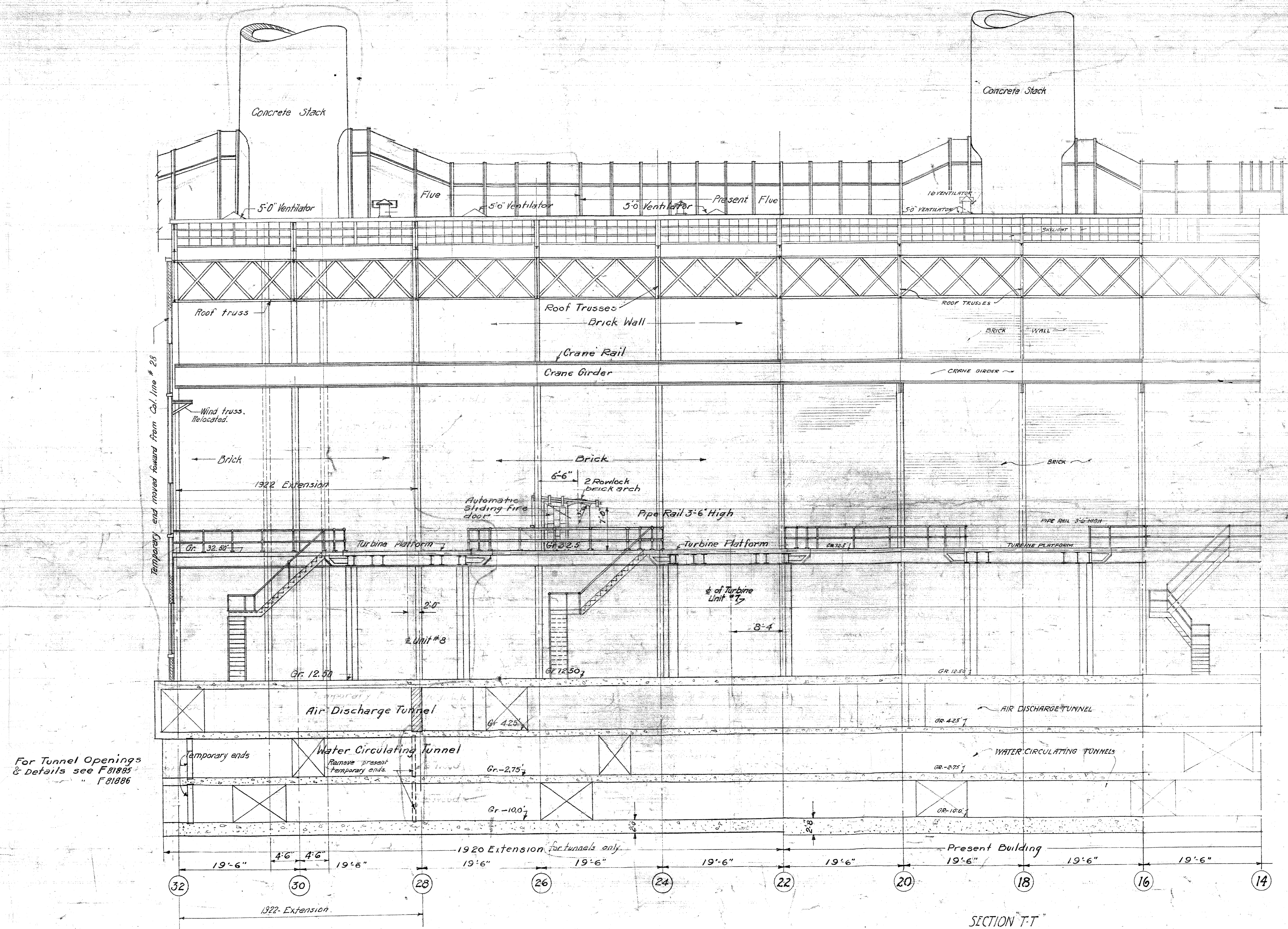
NO.	DESCRIPTION	CHKD.	INSP.	COR.	APPR.
	TABLE OF ADDITIONS AND CHANGES				
	USE ONLY PRINTS OF LATEST DATE				

SCALE GIVEN
MAR. 28, 1922
J. O. NO. 3705

CHKD.	INSP.	COR.	APPR.
J. O.	J. O.		
J. O.	J. O.		

F81840





DATE OF SIGNATURES.		4/1/71	4/2/71	7/1/71	7/2/71
③	ISSUED FOR JOSTROS 132 EXTENSION	1550	6.50K	1550	1550
DATE OF SIGNATURES.		11/1/70	12/1/70	12/2/70	12/3/70
2	ISSUED FOR J3199 1920 EXTENSION TODD	1140	1140	1140	1140
1	5-15-71 RAILING REMOVED	1530	1530	1530	1530
No.	Date	Description	Chkd.	Trans.	Corct.
TABLE OF ADDITIONS & CHANGES			USE ONLY PRINTS SHOWING LATEST DATA		

LONG SECTION TURBINE ROOM NORTH
SUPERSTRUCTURE - UNIT NO. 6 EXTENSION - CANNON ST. STATION
NEW BEDFORD GAS & EDISON LIGHT CO.
STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CO.
BOSTON

F63685

1922
NB OCEANARIUM



800 Boylston Street Boston, Massachusetts 02199

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file

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February 14, 2002

National Park Service
c/o Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

RE: Historic Preservation Certification Application
New Bedford Oceanarium Corporation

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Historic Preservation Certification Application for the above-referenced project, Commonwealth Electric Company, d/b/a NSTAR Electric, is pleased to provide this letter that indicates NSTAR Electric has knowledge of the application for Historic Preservation Certification being submitted by the prospective long-term lessee, the New Bedford Oceanarium Corporation, and that NSTAR Electric concurs with the submission of said application.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Donald A. Walsh".

Donald A. Walsh, Director
Community Relations & Economic Development

cc: James J. Keane, Project Manager, New Bedford Oceanarium Corporation
Diane McDermott/Leigh Gilligan, Gadsby Hannah LLP



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

April 26, 2002 William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Complex, New Bedford (Bristol), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the properties included in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support has been received.

Oversized supporting documents are being shipped separately.

We request an expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Frederick Kalisz, Jr., Mayor, City of New Bedford
Thomas May, CEO, NSTAR Services
Antone Souza, WHALE, New Bedford CLG Coordinator
Donald A. Walsh, NSTAR, Director of Community Relations
James J. Keane, New Bedford Oceanarium Corporation
Jamie O'Day, City of New Bedford, Preservation Planner

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128
www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc