

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Manomet Mills

other names/site number Manomet Mill No. 1 and Manomet Mill No. 2; Delaware Rayon Company; New Bedford Rayon Company; Cliftex Corporation

2. Location

street & number 194 -194R, 200 Riverside Avenue

n/a

not for publication

city or town New Bedford

n/a

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, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ local

Brona Simon
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, MA SHPO, MHC

April 5, 2012
Date

Massachusetts Historical Commission/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

For Edison H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

5-24-12

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒	private
☐	public - Local
☐	public - State
☐	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
3	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY / manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

WORK IN PROGRESS

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: granite

walls: BRICK

STONE: granite

roof: SYNTHETIC: rubber membrane

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Manomet Mills are located on an approximately 11.4-acre site between Riverside Avenue and the Acushnet River at the base of Hathaway Street in New Bedford, MA, immediately north of the Whitman Mills (NR, 2003) and Manomet Street. The mills consist of three well-preserved, two- and three-story, flat-roofed, utilitarian Classical Revival-style brick buildings, and two noncontributing concrete coal bins. The extant contributing structures include the three-story, 54-bay-long Mill No. 1 (1903) that features evenly spaced, large window openings with segmental-arch lintels. Mill No. 1 is connected to Mill No. 2 (1907) through a one-story, connecting brick structure at the first floor level. Mill No. 2 is also three stories tall and features 54 evenly spaced openings across its main brick elevations. The freestanding, two-story No. 2 Department Room (1907) is a red-brick structure with punched, round-arch window openings, and a slightly pitched roof supporting a monitor and sawtooth.

Narrative Description

The Manomet Mills are a well-preserved grouping of two- and three-story, flat-roofed, brick buildings with utilitarian Classical Revival detailing, situated along the west bank of the Acushnet River. The extant structures include Mill No. 1 (1903, photograph #1 and 3); Mill No. 2 (1907, photograph #2); and the freestanding, two-story No. 2 Department Room (1907, photograph #4). A one-story, brick storehouse (1903-4) occupied the present-day parking lot immediately opposite Mill No. 1 on Riverside Avenue, and was demolished by 1950. Attached to the east elevations of Mills No. 1 and 2, the original Engine Houses and Boiler Houses were demolished during the first decade of the 21st century as a result of severe deterioration and structural failure. Two rectangular, noncontributing concrete coal bins with 10-foot walls are located east of Mill No. 2. The Nashawena Mills borders the Manomet Mills to the north.

Mill No. 3 (1916) is located several blocks north of the Manomet Mills at 744 Belleville Avenue, near Graham Street. This structure was sold to the Nashawena Mills, located immediately north of the Manomet Mills, in 1925, and was renamed Nashawena Plant B. The Manomet Mills also included a fourth structure, named Mill No. 4 (1920); however, it is located approximately one-half mile west of Riverside Avenue on King Street, and was sold to the Firestone Tire Company in 1927. Mills No. 3 and 4 are not included in this nomination due to their siting, which is removed from the

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original complex as well as their later, and longer, associations with other manufacturing concerns. As the only contiguous complex of Manomet Mills buildings, Mills No. 1 and 2 and their outbuilding represent the original and longest-operating group of structures associated with the short-lived, 21-year history of the Manomet Mills Company.

Mill No. 1

Mill No. 1 (130'x 600,' photographs #1 and 3), located at the northeast corner of Riverside Avenue and Manomet Street, was constructed in 1903, and is a three-story, red-brick industrial building that is 54 bays long and eleven bays. The building rests on a raised, brick basement level set atop a granite foundation. Single-pane, multilight storm windows with single-pane, multilight transoms are located in most openings within the building. Several pairs of original, double-hung, multipane windows with multilight transoms are present, as well as modern sliding windows with plywood infill panels. The west (Riverside Avenue) elevation is 54 bays wide and three stories high above a half-story basement level. The west elevation consists of evenly spaced, large, punched window openings with segmental-arch lintels and slightly projecting, slender, rough-hewn granite sills. A cast-stone panel, stating "MANOMET 19-MILLS-03," is located on the first-floor level above a former entranceway that has been infilled with red brick. The primary entrance is located at the northwest corner of the building, through the red-brick, single-story entry lobby that serves Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 2, constructed ca. 1928. This lobby, utilized as office space, is symmetrical in fenestration. The slightly projecting central bay features a glass replacement door, flanked by tall sidelights and topped by elongated, round-arch transoms. Raised, pedimented projecting pavilions also provide access to the lobby. Additionally, Mills No. 1 and 2 are connected via a pair of enclosed overhead bridges between the north elevation of Mill No. 1 and the south elevation of Mill No. 2.

The red-brick south (Manomet Street) elevation is eleven bays wide and three stories high above an elevated basement set atop a granite foundation. The south elevation features large, evenly spaced punched window openings with segmental arch lintels and slightly projecting, slender, rough-hewn granite sills. The central bay consists of three former hoistway openings with granite sills set at the interior floor level. The westernmost basement-level opening originally served as an egress door to an interior stair.

The east (rear) elevation is 54 bays long and three stories high above a one-half to full-story basement level. The majority of the east elevation consists of evenly spaced, large, punched window openings with segmental-arch lintels and slightly projecting, slender rough-hewn granite sills. The southern end of the building contains some deteriorated and painted masonry bays. A two-bay-wide, red-brick, three-story with raised basement toilet block projects out one bay between bays 27 and 29. In addition, a red-brick vertical gear shaft extends above the roofline near the south end of the building, and is immediately adjacent to a large two-story opening that projects into the building with brick walls. A 1½-story addition extends off the main elevation of the building and wraps around the one-bay toilet block. The addition is severely deteriorated, and consists of altered loading bays with concrete lintels and punched window openings. Approximately half of the upper-level window openings, and all of the basement-level window openings on this elevation have been infilled with brick. Several of the upper-level windows have also been reduced in height by raising the sills. Many of the basement level windows have been converted to doorways, some with elevated loading docks.

Mill No. 1 consists of large, open floor plates with brick exterior walls, painted round wood posts, chamfered beams, and painted overhead decking. A modern interior fire wall separates the building into two sections on all levels. Two original wood staircases are located at the northwest and southwest corners of the building, each enclosed within a brick stairtower extending from the basement to the third floor (see photographs 5 and 6).

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Mill No. 2

Mill No. 2 (130x600, photograph #2) located directly north of Mill No. 1 on Riverside Avenue, was constructed in 1907 and is a three-story, red-brick, Classical Revival-style industrial building with a flat roof and slightly projecting overhanging bracketed eaves. Very similar in design to Mill No. 1, the west (Riverside Avenue) elevation features punched segmental arch openings with red brick lintels and rough-cut granite sills. The mill is 54 bays long and ten bays wide. The three-story building rests on a raised, partially above-grade brick basement that features short, round-arch windows, similar in design to those found throughout the remainder of the building. One small, peaked-roof, projecting brick entryway with granite stairs is situated at the northern end of the elevation. As described above, the south elevation of Mill No. 2 is connected to Mill No. 1 through the first-floor lobby addition and by a pair of enclosed overhead bridges.

The red-brick north elevation is eleven bays wide and three stories high above an elevated basement set atop a granite foundation. The north elevation features large, evenly spaced punched window openings with segmental-arch lintels and slightly projecting, slender, rough-hewn granite sills, and both end bays feature blank brick walls, indicating the location of interior stairs and elevator shafts.

The east (rear) elevation of the building features 54 punched, segmental-arch openings with red-brick lintels and rough-cut granite sills. The three-story building rests on a raised, partially above-grade brick basement that features short round-arch windows, similar in design to those found throughout the remainder of the building. The original boiler house and smokestack were removed ca.2000, leaving only a small portion of the original Engine House. The remaining portions consist of the gear shaft and remnants of the two-story engine room projecting off the rear elevation. Several wood-frame and concrete-block additions have been added to the basement level of the east elevation since 1950.

Similar to Mill No. 1, Mill No. 2 consists of large open floor plates with brick exterior walls, painted round wood posts, and painted overhead decking. Unlike Mill No. 1, Mill No. 2 contains painted steel I-beams carrying the first, second, and third floors, but the roof is supported by wood beams (photograph #7). Two original wood staircases are located at the northwest and southwest corners of the building, each enclosed within a brick stairtower extending from the basement to the third floor.

Mill No. 2 Department Room

Originally connected by overhead bridges (removed ca.2000) to Mills No. 1 and 2, the Mill No. 2 Department Room (1907, photograph #4) is a free-standing ancillary building located east of Mills No. 1 and 2. Although no records exist identifying the exact use of this building, it is presumed to be the finishing department where goods were packed for shipment to market. The two-story, red-brick building is topped by a slightly pitched roof, supporting both a monitor roof towards its northern end, and a sawtooth roof towards its southern end. The building features punched, round-arch window openings with red brick lintels and rough-cut sills, similar to those found in the main mill buildings of the complex. A small, shed-roofed covered entry on the south elevation provides access to the interior.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known in the Manomet Mills historic district, sites may be present. Fifteen Native sites are known in the general area (within one mile); all located on upland and shoreline areas on the eastern side of the Acushnet River. Environmental characteristics of the district prior to industrial and urban development represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that were favorable for the presence of Native American sites. The district occupies a level to moderately sloping riverine terrace located along the western shoreline of the tidal Acushnet River, the eastern border of the district. Soils in the area are classified as urban land; however, prior to industrial and residential development soils were probably sandy and well drained. Given the above information, the district area would have provided an excellent settlement location for Native Americans, with access to a wide variety of

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flora and fauna from upland and marine-related ecosystems available for their subsistence. In general, however, the potential for locating significant ancient Native American resources in the district is low. Construction of six mill buildings with basements, several outbuildings, and related utilities would have destroyed any ancient resources that were present in the area.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the Manomet Mills District. No historic land use has been identified in the district prior to the construction of Mill No. 1 in 1903. The existing mill complex, consisting of Mill No. 1, Mill No. 2, and the Department Room were constructed on vacant land at the turn of the 20th century. Structural evidence may survive from a brick storehouse (1903-4) that occupied the present-day parking lot immediately opposite Mill No. 1 on Riverside Avenue. The storehouse was demolished by 1950. Similar evidence may also survive from the original Engine and Boiler Houses originally attached to the east elevations of Mill Nos. 1 and 2. The latter structures were demolished during the first decade of the 21st century as a result of severe deterioration and structural failure. Archaeological evidence of outbuildings, utilities, and industrial trash deposits may also exist in the district.

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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 a 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1903-1962

Significant Dates

1903-1907 (construction of Mills. No. 1, 2)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles Roderick Makepeace

Period of Significance (Justification)

The period of significance begins with construction of Mill No. 1 in 1903 and extends to 50 years prior to submittal of this nomination.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Manomet Mills in New Bedford, Massachusetts, an early 20th-century mill complex, is representative of the large, self-contained, utilitarian, brick, pier and masonry spandrel manufacturing facility typically constructed in New Bedford as the city transitioned from New England's major whaling port to a large industrial city focused on the production of cotton textiles. The complex is also significant for its associations with internationally known mill architect/engineer Charles R. Makepeace of Providence, Rhode Island, notable contractor Benjamin F. Smith, and leading textile manufacturer and commission agent William Whitman. These three men were responsible for the establishment of multiple mill development projects in New Bedford, including the adjacent Whitman Mills (NR, 2003), Nashawena Mills, Nonquitt Mills, Belleville Warehouse Company (NRDOE, 1987) and many other complexes in Massachusetts. The nominated complex, constructed on vacant land at the turn of the 20th century, consists of Mill No. 1, Mill No. 2, and the Department Room. Mill No. 3, which is located several blocks north of Mills 1 and 2, is not part of this nomination. The nominated Manomet Mills complex retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, association and workmanship. In recognition of its historical associations with the cotton-textile industry of New Bedford, its eminent architect, builder, and developer, and its architectural significance as a well-preserved example of industrial architecture, the Manomet Mills are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C, and are significant at the local level.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Manomet Mills meet criterion A for association with the development of the cotton-textile industry in New Bedford. The Manomet Mills are significant for association with William Whitman, Charles Roderick Makepeace, and the expansion of the textile manufacturing industry in New Bedford. The company designed its mills with heating and ventilation requirements, dictated by Massachusetts laws, for the health and welfare of its workers, and paid its employees wages consistent with the other textile manufacturers of the time. The Manomet Mills produced high-quality combed yarn for the production of hosiery and underwear. Produced by a largely immigrant workforce, the mills averted any major labor upheaval that plagued the industry due to its brief tenure of operation during a period of relative calm within the labor movement in New Bedford. Like many mills in the city, the buildings remained productive under new ownership until the second half of the 20th century, which saw a substantial decline in local manufacturing.

The Manomet Mills meet criterion C as a well-preserved complex of cotton mills, designed by renowned architect Charles R. Makepeace, for a highly successful textile manufacturer in the city of New Bedford. The three-building district is representative of the large-scale, red-brick, Classical Revival-style, utilitarian architecture prevalent in mill construction in New Bedford at the turn of the 20th century. The 3½ -story connected complex featured wide floorplates with monumental window openings to provide sufficient light to operate the mill's spinning machinery for the production of cotton yarn. The heavy timber-frame, post-and-beam construction was typical of Charles Makepeace-designed mill complexes across New England.

New Bedford was originally part of the town of Dartmouth, established in 1664. During the early years of settlement in Dartmouth, most of the residents were Quakers from Plymouth and Taunton, Massachusetts and Portsmouth, Rhode Island. This area remained largely agricultural until the middle of the 18th century when the harbor was first exploited for whaling and local and foreign trade. By the 1760s, the residential and commercial development of the town was focused along the waterfront. Support industries began to emerge such as shipbuilding, rendering plants and ropewalks. Whaling became the prime industry in New Bedford, and generated a great deal of wealth for its investors. During the Revolutionary War, however, New Bedford became a haven for privateers and suffered greatly following a British attack on the town in 1778 which burned many of the homes, vessels, and businesses of the rebel Americans. As a result of considerable redevelopment in the area, New Bedford was incorporated as a separate township in 1787.

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Following the Revolutionary War, New Bedford rebounded economically, and by 1804 had returned to short-lived prosperity which ended with marine embargos associated with the War of 1812. Despite these obstacles, by 1820, New Bedford had surpassed Nantucket in the whaling industry. New Bedford was chartered as a city in 1847, following rapid development as an urban center and the extension of the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad into the north end of New Bedford. By 1857, local whaling ships landed nearly half of all whale oil used in the United States. Due to the high rate of return on whaling ventures, many of New Bedford's wealthiest investors failed to invest in other new businesses, such as the emerging textile industry.

New Bedford saw major improvements to the community's municipal water system infrastructure following the establishment of the City's first major textile manufacturing complex at Wamsutta Mills. This action allowed for the expansion of textile production in New Bedford, which was already well underway in communities such as Fall River and Lowell. Between 1880 and 1910, 24 textile mills opened in New Bedford. Serviced by new railroad connections, 33 textile mills employed over 30,000 people by 1915. New Bedford's employment opportunities drew thousands of new immigrants to the city which saw its population expand from 40,000 in 1880 to 120,000 in 1920, with close to 40% being foreign-born of Canadian, Irish, Italian, Scottish, Portuguese, and Greek descent.

Establishment of Manomet Mills

The Manomet Mills are one of a number of textile manufacturing facilities developed by William Whitman, who served as the president of the company from 1903 to his death in 1928, and his associates. This development partnership was the first group of outsiders to develop textile mills in the city, which, up until that time, were established and owned by prominent New Bedford businessmen. Whitman served as the president of four facilities: Manomet Mills, Nonquitt Mills, Whitman Mills, and Nashawena Mills, all of which were noted in their day as models of modern textile construction and production.

Whitman was born in Nova Scotia in 1842, to a farming family. He eventually immigrated to Boston where he worked as a clerk in a dry goods merchant's office. After several years, Whitman was employed as the treasurer of the Robert M. Bailey & Co which intended to rebuild the fire-damaged Arlington Woolen Mill in Lawrence. After two years, Whitman left to purchase his own mill in Ashland, New Hampshire, but returned two years later to rebuild the Arlington Mills. Whitman served as treasurer of the Arlington Mills from 1867 to 1902, and president from 1902 to 1913. Renowned for its outstanding architecture, it was one of the largest wood and cotton manufacturing entities in the country.

In 1887, Whitman joined Harding, Colby & Company, commission merchants, who were the selling agents for the Arlington Mills. After the death of one of the partners, the firm was reorganized in 1889, with Whitman as the managing partner of the company, then known as Harding, Whitman & Company. It was during this period that Manomet Mills No. 1 and 2 were constructed. By 1909, the previous partnership was dissolved and the firm became known as the William Whitman Company.

Whitman called upon Charles Roderick Makepeace, a renowned designer of industrial architecture in North America, to design Manomet Mill No. 1. Whitman likely first met Makepeace during his tenure at the Arlington Mills in Lawrence as they rebuilt that facility. Makepeace has been identified with the design of more than 250 manufacturing plants in the United States and abroad, several of which were constructed for Whitman. Commissions included the Whitman Mills in New Bedford, the Arlington Mills in Lawrence (NRDIS 1985), the Oakland Mills in Rhode Island, Suncook Mills in New Hampshire, the Dana Warp Mills in Maine, the Miami Woolen Mills in Ohio, the Woodbury Cotton Mills in Maryland, the Eno Cotton Mills in North Carolina, the Clifton Manufacturing Company Mills in South Carolina, the Cluett-Peabody Mills in Connecticut, the Skenanadora Mills in New York, the Louisville Cotton Mills in Kentucky, the California Cotton Mills in California, the Alden Knitting Mills in New Orleans, and the Galveston Cotton Mills in Texas, as well as factories in Mexico, Canada, South America, and Australia.

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Makepeace attended Trinity College (now Duke University), but did not graduate due to illness. In addition to his traditional schooling, Makepeace learned about the textile manufacturing process and operations at his father's Fayetteville, North Carolina, factory. In 1885, he joined the engineering firm of D.M. Thompson in Providence, Rhode Island, which would later become C.R. Makepeace & Company. Makepeace's firm specialized in the design, engineering, and equipping of cotton and woolen mills, bleacheries, dyeworks, and powerhouses. Not to limit his interest, Makepeace was also an active member of the political and business arenas. He sat on the Providence City Council, where he served on several committees addressing public works and facilities management. He also served on various boards, including the United States Bobbin & Shuttle Company, the Fireman's Mercantile and the Narragansett Mutual Fire Insurance companies, the Rhode Island Investment Company, and the American Supply Company. As a member of the War Industries Board during World War I, he sat on a committee that determined maximum charges for all cotton goods sold to the government and military.

Benjamin Ford Smith, who also worked on the Arlington Mills project with Whitman and Makepeace, was hired by Whitman to construct the mills. Smith grew up in Gloucester, RI, apprenticed as a carpenter, and attended the Lapham Institute in North Scituate, RI for a year. From 1873 to 1878, Smith worked as a foreman for the construction firm of Kenyon, Whittaker & Smith. In 1891, Smith bought out the last remaining partner in the company, which incorporated as Benjamin F. Smith & Company. Among the more than seventeen mills constructed by Smith in New Bedford are four of Whitman's developments. His company's other works extend from Lawrence, Massachusetts, to Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

The Early Years of the Mills

The Manomet Mills were incorporated in 1903 with an organizational capital of \$3,000,000. The first building to be constructed was Mill No. 1 (photographs 1 and 3) and its associated Engine House (no longer extant) and Boiler Room (no longer extant). In that same year, a large, one-story storehouse was constructed across Riverside Avenue. The mill began operation with 203,000 spindles for the production of cotton yarns. William Whitman served as the mill's president at its founding. By 1910, the mill was paying out a stock dividend of 33 1/3 %, which was at the high end of profits for mills in the New Bedford and Fall River markets.

In 1907, the company doubled in size with the construction of Mill No. 2 (photograph #2) and its associated Engine House, Boiler House, and Department Room (photograph #4). The Manomet Mills produced high-quality combed yarn for sale to knitting mills throughout the country for the production of hosiery and underwear. Each mill within the complex was powered by its own powerhouse, which contained Corliss engines that powered generators and rope drives to operate the spinning departments. Unlike the adjacent Whitman Mill, which had a central powerhouse serving the entire complex, each of the Manomet Mills were powered independently to allow greater control over the production speed throughout the complex.

The Manomet Mills were never outfitted with a weaveshed for the production of fabrics; rather it continued to produce combed cotton yarns, even with the construction of Mill No. 3 in 1916, for sale to knitting mills. The yarn was sold exclusively by Harding, Whitman & Company, later William Whitman & Company, at their 78 Chauncy Street office in Boston and their Philadelphia office at 300 Chestnut Street. The company produced single and multi-ply mule- or frame-spun yarns, and would also produce specialty for the webbing, thread and embroidery trades. The company spun yarn from American and Egyptian cotton which arrived to the storehouse across Riverside Avenue where it was opened and then sent over to Mills No. 1 and 2 for carding and spinning.

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The Operation of the Mills

The manufacture of cotton yarn at Manomet Mills required hundreds of skilled and unskilled workers over the course of its history. The complex process, from delivery of bales of cotton to the mills to shipment of combed cotton yarns, was undertaken in two distinct operations—preparation and spinning.

Preparation

Upon delivery by rail to the storehouse, originally situated across Riverside Avenue from Mill No. 1, bales of cotton were taken from the storehouse to one of two of the opening houses within that building. The cotton bales were opened and placed into the opening machine, where a beating action loosened the fibers and separated out impurities. The cotton was processed through several picker machines. There were three kinds generally used: the breaker picker, the intermediate picker, and finisher pickers. The breaker picker, which was the first machine in the series, took cotton in a fluffy mass, partially cleaned it, and then produced the cotton in a wide sheet of matted fibers, which were rolled into a cylinder like shape, called a lap. The intermediate picker had the same function as the breaker, with the exception that four of the laps were fed into the machine and a leveling device made the product (which was also in lap form) into a sheet of even thickness. The finishing picker was the same as the intermediate, and completed the process by cleaning and fluffing the cotton a final time. The cotton was then blown into the pickerhouse within the storehouse building, by means of large fan blowers, for continued processing.

The next step in the process of preparing the fibers, was performed by a carding machine that separated and paralleled the fibers, removed impurities, and delivered the fibers in the form of slivers—long loosely twisted pieces of cotton fibers—which then went to the drawing frame. For this operation, the cotton materials moved to Mills No. 1 and 2, which both performed the same operations. The drawing frame operation, immediately following carding, partly paralleled and drew down the fibers. This was accomplished by feeding a few of the slivers from the carding machine at a slow speed through fluted feed rollers, and delivering them at a greater speed through another set of rollers, called delivery rollers. The combing process brought the fibers parallel to each other, removed neps (naturally occurring knots in the fibers of the cotton) and other impurities, extracted a large portion of the short fibers, and was most commonly used to produce fine yarn. Next, the slubbing machine “drew down” (reduced the size of) and loosely twisted the slivers together into a roving, a slightly twisted sliver of cotton, which was sufficient in strength for subsequent operations. The roving was then passed through the fly frame in which two strands of roving were combined in a wishbone-shaped machine, until it met the desired weight.

Spinning

Spinning, also undertaken in Mills No. 1 and 2, was the final process in drawing down and twisting cotton fibers into yarn. One or more strands of slightly twisted roving were used to create a single strand of spun yarn, which was wound onto bobbins by the speeder machines. Yarn was differentiated into warp—the yarn running lengthwise in the cloth—and the filling, the yarn that runs crosswise in the cloth. In preparation of the stock for spinning, the doubling machine was used: two or more laps, slivers, or rovings were doubled or combined and fed into the next operation, from which they would emerge as a single lap or sliver. The winding machine then wound a continuous length of yarn into a spool.

The yarn was then placed on the ring-spinning machine, utilizing a method of spinning yarn with a ring and traveler, which inserted the twist and guided the winding of the yarn onto a bobbin in a continuous and simultaneous spinning operation. The mule spinning machine, with intermittent action, first spun the yarn and then wound it on a spindle into a small package called a cop (a cylindrical unit of yarn wound on a paper tube). It spun yarns of any count, but was generally used to obtain very fine counts; since mule-spun yarn fibers did not lie straight in the yarn (as they do in ring spun yarn), they formed a bulkier yarn and thus a fabric that was fuller.

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Operatives of the Mills

The Manomet Mills operated during a period of economic improvement that saw little in the way of labor disputes; however, it, like other mills in New Bedford, employed a mostly low-wage, immigrant community—many from Canada, Ireland, Italy, Scotland, Portugal, and Greece. Poor working and living conditions, long hours, low wages, and pay cuts led to the occasional upheaval of a workers' strike throughout the city. There was no mill-owned housing made available to employees of the Manomet Mills, therefore most workers were housed in properties owned by small-scale landlords. Some of these landlords were mill workers themselves, who had built multi-family houses and boardinghouses when funds allowed. At the turn of the 20th century, health conditions for workers were equally poor, with one in five children born into a low-wage family dying before their first birthday, compared to one in seventeen for a wealthy family.

Working conditions for an average New Bedford mill worker in the first decade of the 20th century consisted of a 54-hour week full time, and 40 hours a week part time. Generally all members of a family worked, starting as early as age ten. Most children at the mills were taught their trades by their parents, but their labor during this period was unpaid. To address some of these issues, unions were established relatively early in New Bedford textile history; however, these unions were generally defined by independent crafts such as weavers, spinners, loom fixers, or other skilled workers. Most of these early unions were made up English-speaking members, leaving the majority of mill workers who did not speak English unrepresented due to discrimination by American-born workers. Like many communities and individual mill corporations, New Bedford was the site of multiple strikes by its employees.

Although the city of New Bedford had a long history of labor disputes within its textile manufacturing industry, the Manomet Mills operated during a period of relative peace and prosperity. Prior to the incorporation of the Manomet Mills, one of the earliest strikes in the city occurred in 1866-67 over a labor-initiated demand for a ten-hour workday. This strike was unsuccessful, and most workers returned to work under original conditions. A strike was initiated following a series of wage cuts in 1877, but it failed when mill owners waited out the workers by selling off their stored stock. A strike also followed a 10% wage cut in 1898 by New Bedford's textile mill owners, including William Whitman, who cited increasing competition from mills in the South. After three months, relief funds dried up and evictions from mill-owned housing began; the strikers gave up and went back to work.

A 1910 publication by the William Whitman & Company indicated that "the health and comfort of operatives are carefully considered, both because these precautions are the rightful due of the working people, and because an enlightened self-interest to-day demands health and comfort as essential to the highest industrial efficiency." The publication noted that ample heat and ventilation was provided in the mills, and a 56-hour work week for women and children was instituted in compliance with Massachusetts laws. There is no indication that the Manomet Mills offered any health benefits or recreational services to its employees, and although William Whitman may have believed his mills were treating the workers fairly, the Manomet Mills only narrowly averted the Strike of 1928, which crippled the cotton-textile manufacturing industry in New Bedford, because it was in a deep financial crisis of its own. On the verge of a complete shutdown by the time the strike began on April 9, 1928, when a 10% wage cut was instituted by 27 mills in New Bedford, including the adjacent Whitman Mill and the nearby Nashawena Mills and Nonquitt Mills—all owned and operated by William Whitman—the Manomet Mills had already ceased production and was selling off its existing stock. Conditions and pay at the Manomet Mills were likely consistent with other Whitman mills in New Bedford.

After the Manomet Mills

Cotton textile mills employed nearly 90% of the manufacturing workers in New Bedford during the first third of the 20th century. After a difficult period during and following the Civil War, which drastically cut production at the existing cotton mills in the city, the first few decades of the 20th century saw a significant increase in production. Unlike nearby Fall River, which had to compete with other New England cities for customers for its coarse goods, New Bedford's mills produced sought-after, high-quality fabrics. During World War I, production remained steady to fill orders for government contracts. In addition, the burgeoning automobile industry created a new niche market for tire yarn: cotton

Manomet Mills Historic District

Name of Property

Bristol County, Mass.

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yarn utilized in the production of rubber automobile tires. Consistent with this movement, the Manomet Mills sold its Mill No. 4 to the Firestone Tire Company for the production of tire yarn, in 1928. This departure from the production of fine textiles left many mills in New Bedford vulnerable to increasing competition from Southern mills. Cotton textile production in New Bedford peaked in 1924 when nearly half of the city's workforce was employed at the mills, but production weakened and many mills reduced their production and workforce, or were forced to close, following the Strike of 1928. Such was the fate of the Manomet Mills, which ceased production and sold off its remaining assets (Mills No. 1, 2 and 4).

Manomet Mills were a victim of its own success. It produced more than it could sell, and then the recession hit New Bedford's textile manufacturers in 1926, primarily because the northern mills could not compete with southern mills that paid lower wages and had closer access to raw cotton. Conditions in the mills worsened during 1926 because specialized facilities—like the Manomet Mills that produced only cotton yarn—could not reduce the speed of production and stay solvent like the larger mills that produced a more diversified array of products, and so began to increase production, further glutting the market. As a result of this overproduction, the textile market in New Bedford plummeted, the Manomet Mills failed to turn a profit after years of worsening returns to stockholders, and the largest strike in the city's history was imminent at the other mills in the city, including the three other Whitman-owned mills.

Mills No. 1 and 2, and their associated outbuildings, were sold to the Delaware Rayon Company for the manufacture of rayon cloth in 1928. The name of the buildings was changed at that time to the Delaware Rayon Company, and the storehouse across the street was demolished. With the decline in the cotton industry in New Bedford, the Manomet Mills structures were reorganized for the production of rayon, a semi-natural fabric derived from naturally occurring cellulose that required extensive processing. Although rayon had been produced in France since the 1880s, it was not until the 1920s that it was manufactured in the United States following Dupont Chemical's acquisition of the rights to process it. Rayon could be produced cheaply and was a versatile product because it was easy to dye and highly absorbent. Shirts, skirts, and evening gowns were common uses for the fabric at the time. At the former Manomet Mills, the company produced rayon yarn for use in the City's rubber-tire industry, where it was used as reinforcement in the walls of automobile tires.

The manufacture of rayon required substantial structural reinforcement of the basement level of the mill to support the chemical equipment required for yarn production. This accounts for the extensive concrete posts and beams found throughout the basement of Mill No. 1. The manufacture of rayon involves a lengthy chemical process starting with cellulose, a material extracted from wood pulp. Through a series of chemical processes, the cellulose is dried in sheets and shredded into a powder. It is further chemically processed into a thick liquid that is spun into fine threads. At the Manomet Mill, the rayon was formed into cord for the tire industry. This complex process resulted in a great deal of environmental pollution, and the overall rayon industry suffered as cheaper artificial fabrics such as nylon were developed. As a result, the Delaware Rayon Company went bankrupt in 1954, and was dissolved.

The company sold Mill No. 2 to the Acushnet Process Company in 1959 for the production of rubber products, including their well-known golf balls. The New Bedford Rayon Company operated out of Mill No. 1 from 1954 to 1970, when a large fire broke out forcing the company to close. In that same year, the Cliftex Clothing Company purchased and refurbished Mill No. 1 for the manufacture of boy's and men's suits. Both buildings were purchased by Norseman Properties, LLC in 2003, but the redevelopment project failed, leaving Mill No. 1 vacant and Mill No. 2 only partially occupied by a variety of small businesses. The possible loss of the Manomet Mills, resulting from the failed redevelopment project, renewed the city's interest in its extant mill complexes. Today, one half of Mill No. 1 is being redeveloped by Cliftex Lofts LLC, into 76 residential units for people over 55 years of age, including 72 affordable apartments, utilizing state and federal historic rehabilitation tax credits.

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Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the construction, operation, and cotton textile production at the Manomet Mills. While structural evidence and construction features associated with existing mill buildings and mill buildings no longer extant may contribute important information related to mill construction and the architectural features of buildings that have been demolished, much of the same information may also be available from documentary sources. Structural analysis of mill buildings and architectural study of existing mill buildings may contribute important information related to power technologies in use at the mill, and how they may have changed over time. Detailed analysis of the contents of industrial trash areas may contribute information related to textile technologies in use at the mill, and how they may have changed over time, with different types of textile production. Structural remains and material culture evidence may be present that can document different stages in the production process from raw materials to finished products.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

American Fiber Manufacturers Association. <http://www.afma.org/f-tutor/rayon.htm>.

American Textile History Museum. Sanborn Insurance Maps and Post Card Collections. Lowell, MA.

Archives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, MA. Plan Records of the Department of Public Safety, Division of Inspection. "Manomet Mill No. 2" No. 15112

Bacon, Edward M. The Book of Boston: Fifty Years' Recollections of the New England Metropolis. Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 1916.

Bradlee, Betsy Hunter. The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Ellis, Leonard. History of New Bedford and Its Vicinity. Syracuse: Higginson Book Company, 1892.

Georgianna, Daniel, and Roberta Hazen Aaronson. The Strike of 28. New Bedford: Spinner Publications, 1993.

Dixon, Taya. Wamsutta Mills National Register Nomination. Massachusetts Historical Commission National Register of Historic Places files.

Donovan, Leslie. Whitman Mills National Register Nomination. Massachusetts Historical Commission National Register of Historic Places files.

New Bedford Whaling Museum. Postcard Collection. "Manomet Mill From Harbor," "Monument [Manomet] and Whitman Mills," and "Manomet Mill."

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of New Bedford, MA. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1924, 1950, 1995. *The Textile American*. "The Manomet Mills, New Bedford, MA." Volume VII: No. 1, pp 11-12, January 1907.

Whitman, Malcolm D. A Brief Outline of the Business of William Whitman & Company. Cambridge: University Press, 1910.

William Whitman Company, Inc. William Whitman Company, Inc. 1921.

Manomet Mills Historic District

Name of Property

Bristol County, Mass.

County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA# 26,627, 25, 689

☐ 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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NBE. 635, 636

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 11.4 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Lat/Long: 41.666836 -70.920026

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 340131 4614816
Zone Easting Northing

2 19 340258 4614820
Zone Easting Northing

3 19 340258 4614471
Zone Easting Northing

4 19 340129 4614458
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the former Manomet Mills Nos. 1 and 2 are outlined in dashed lines on the accompanying site map and include assessor parcels 105-135, 105-170, 105-181, 105-182, 105-183, 105-192, 105-193, and 105-206 through 212.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes land totaling approximately 11.4 acres which contain the three remaining, extant buildings historically associated with the Manomet Mills Nos. 1 and 2 in New Bedford, MA, including Mill No. 1, Mill No. 2, and Mill No. 2 Department Room. The boundaries represent extant contiguous Manomet Mills buildings north of the Whitman Mills and south of the Nashawena Mills. Manomet Mills Nos. 3 and 4, located several blocks to the north, are excluded from this nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Taya Dixon

organization Epsilon Associates, Inc.

date April 2012

street & number 3 Clock Tower Place, Suite 250

telephone 978-461-6245

city or town Maynard

state MA

zip code 01754

e-mail tdixon@epsilonassociates.com

Manomet Mills Historic District
Name of Property

Bristol County, Mass.
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Manomet Mills

City or Vicinity: New Bedford

County: Bristol State: MA

Photographer: Brian Graves

Date Photographed: October 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

#1 Mill No. 1, facing NE #2: Mill No. 2, facing NE #3: Mill No. 1 and rear of site, view N #4: Department Room, facing N; # 5: Mill No. 1 staircase, facing E # 6: Mill No. 1 interior, facing S #7: Mill No. 2 interior, facing N

Property Owner:

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

name Multiple owners, see attached list
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

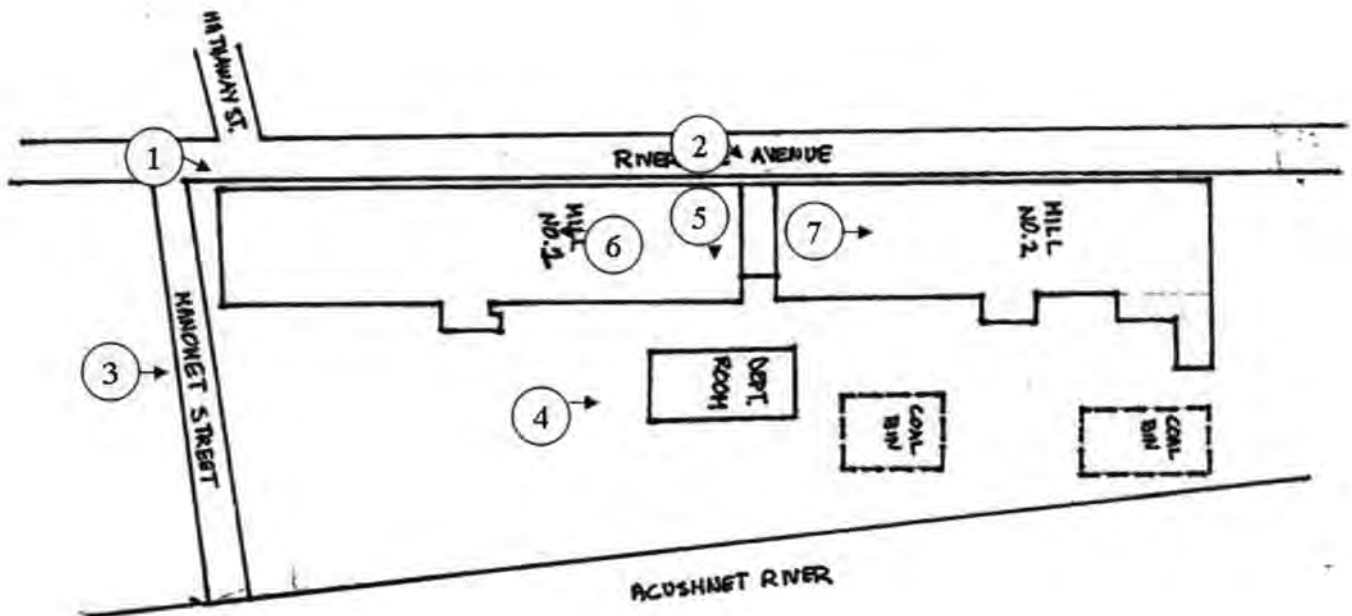
Section number ____ Page ____

Manomet Mills

Name of Property
Bristol County, MA
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS



Key to Existing Conditions Photographs

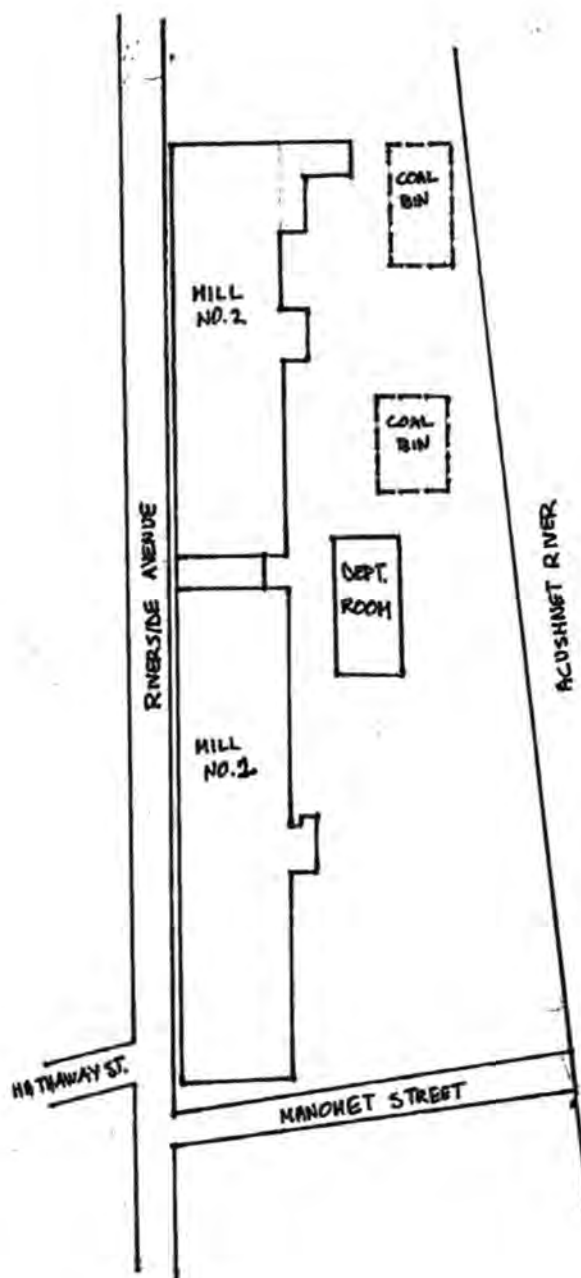
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Manomet Mills
Name of Property
Bristol County, MA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SITE MAP



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Manomet Mills
Name of Property Bristol County, MA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ____ Page ____

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Parcel ID No.	Property Address	Building Name	Date	Construction	Architectural Style
105-135 105-181 105-206 105-212	194 Riverside Avenue	Mill No. 1	1903	Load-bearing masonry	Classical Revival
105-182 105-192 105-193 105-170	200 Riverside Avenue	Mill No. 2	1907	Load-bearing masonry	Classical Revival
105-170	200 Riverside Avenue	Coal Bin	ca.1950	Steel reinforced concrete	No style
105-170	200 Riverside Avenue	Coal Bin	ca.1950	Steel reinforced concrete	No style
105-183	194 R Riverside Avenue	Mill No. 2 Department Room	1907	Load-bearing masonry	Classical Revival
105-207	Manomet Street	land			
105-208	Manomet Street	land			
105-209	Manomet Street	land			

PROPERTY OWNERS

Norseman Properties LLC
 22 Stratford Drive
 North Dartmouth, MA 02747

City of New Bedford
 Office of the Collector of Taxes
 133 William Street
 New Bedford, MA 02740

Sterling Environmental Inc.
 628 Pleasant Street
 New Bedford, MA 02740

Domenick Nicolaci 2006 Revocable Trust
 1 Bella Vista Island
 Fairhaven, MA 02719

Boston Common Investments
 56 Regent Street
 Cambridge, MA 02140

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

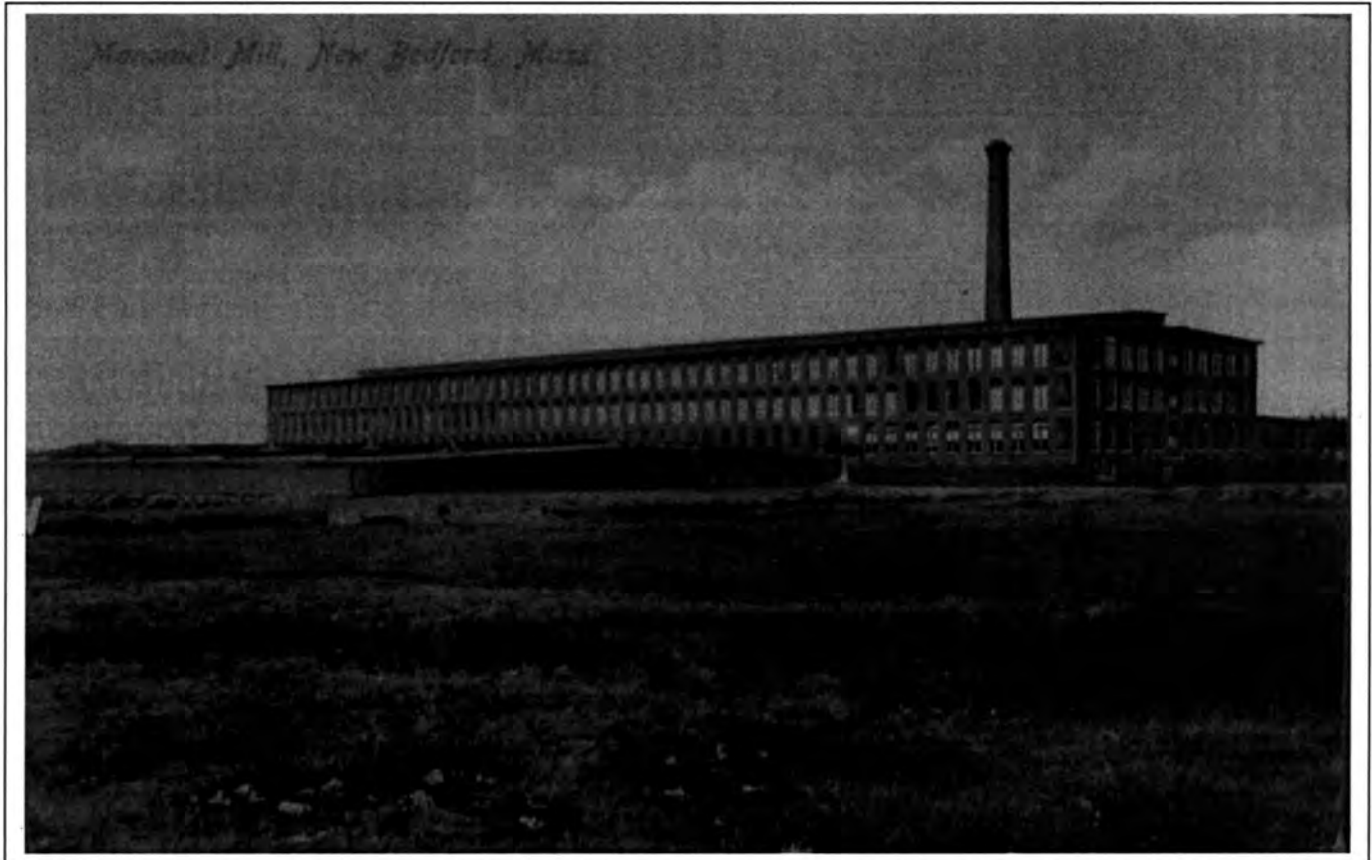
Manomet Mills

Name of Property

Bristol County, MA

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Manomet Mill No. 1 and Storehouse, ca. 1903;
Postcard Collection of the American Textile History Museum, Lowell, MA

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number ____ Page ____

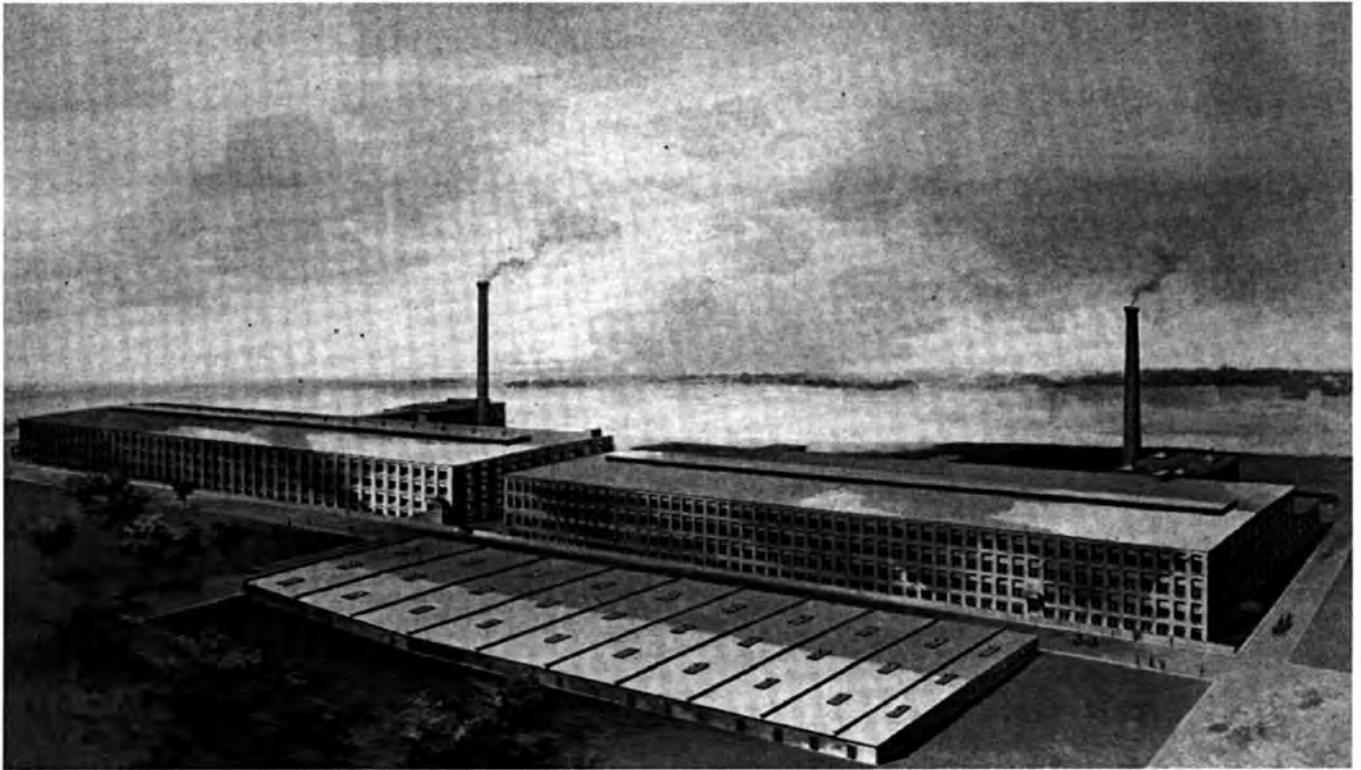
Manomet Mills

Name of Property

Bristol County, MA

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Manomet Mills Nos. 1 and 2 and Storehouse, 1910
A Brief Outline of the Business of William Whitman & Company, 1910

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Manomet Mills
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

DATE RECEIVED: 4/13/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/04/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/24/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/30/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000304

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5-24-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





BRIAN GRAVES PHOTO OCT 2011



Photo 1

Manomet Mill, New Bedford, MA

Mill No. 1 facing NE

MA-NEWBEDFORD(BRISTOLCOUNTY)-MANOMET 0001.tif





BRIAN GRAVES PHOTO OCT 2011

Photo 2

Manomet Mills, New Bedford, MA

Mill No. 2 facing NE

MA-NEWBEDFORD(BRISTOLCOUNTY)-MANOMET0002.tif



Brian Graves Photo Oct 2011

Photo 3

Manomet Mills, New Bedford, MA

Mill No. 1 and rear of site view N from MANOMET ST.

MA-NEWBEDFORD(BRISTOLCOUNTY)-MANOMET0003. klf



Brian Graves Photo OCT 2011

Photo 4

Manomet Mills, New Bedford, MA

Department Room view facing N

MA-NEWBEDFORD(BRISTOLCOUNTY)-MANOMET0004.tif





Brian Graves Photo OCT 2011



Photo 5

Manomet Mills, New Bedford, MA

Mill No. 1 staircase View E

MA-NEWBEDFORD(BRISTOLCOUNTY)-MANOMET0005. t.f





Brian Graves Photo OCT 2011

Photo 6

Manomet Mills, New Bedford, MA

Mill No. 1, typical interior view S

MA-NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL COUNTY)-MANOMET 0006.tif



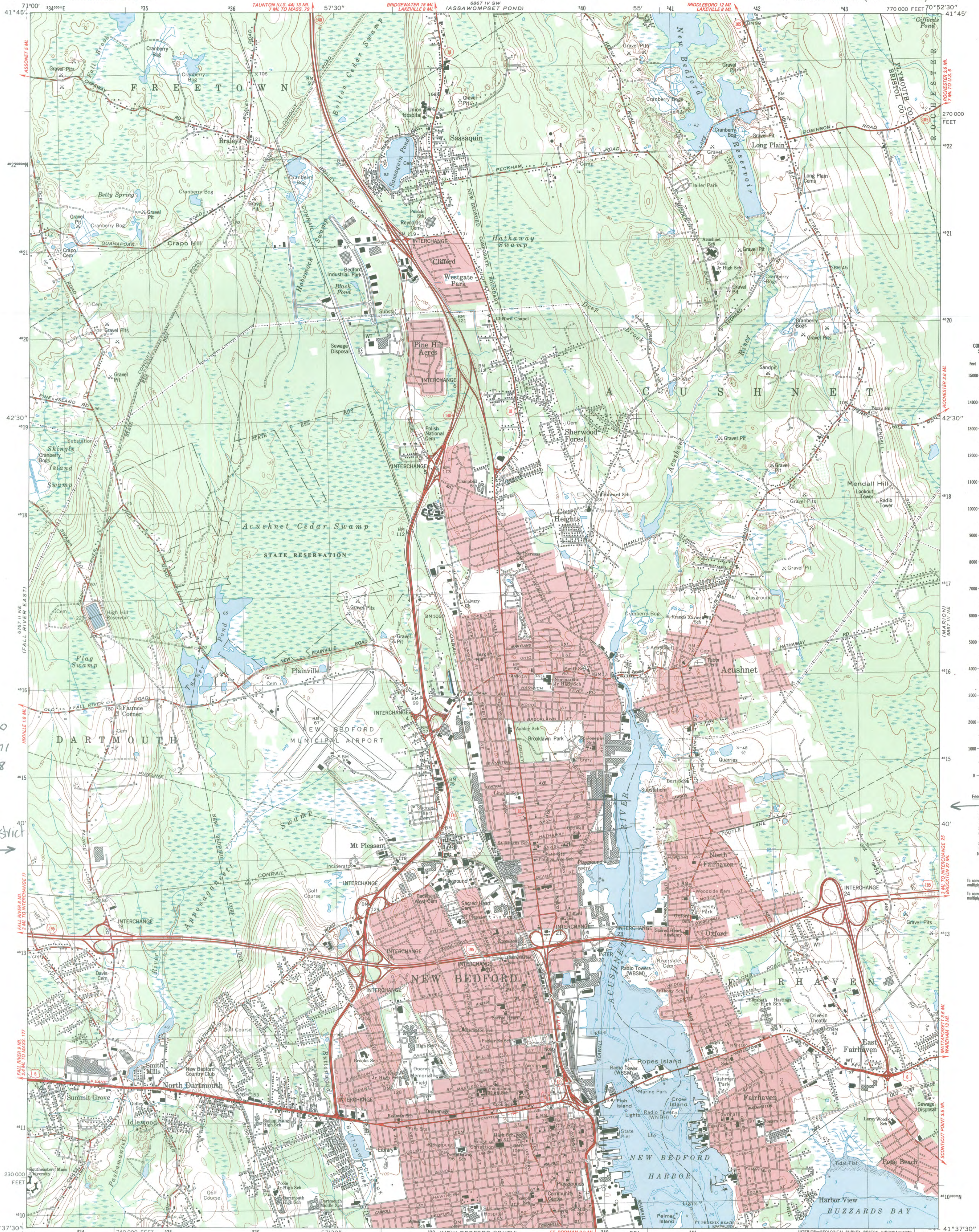
Brian Graves Photo OCT 2011

Photo 7

Manomet Mills, New Bedford, MA

Mill No. 2, typical interior View N

MA-NEW BEDFORD (BRISTOL COUNTY) - MANOMET0007.tif



1. 340131/4614816
2. 340258/4614820
3. 340258/4614471
4. 340129/4614458

Norfolk
Mills District

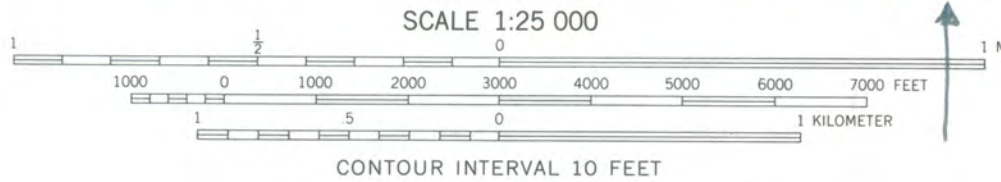
NEW BEDFORD
(BRISTOL), MA

LAT / LONG

41.666836

-70.920026

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1956. 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 tidalwater 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



DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 3.7 FEET

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
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

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

1979

DMA 6867 III NW—SERIES W814

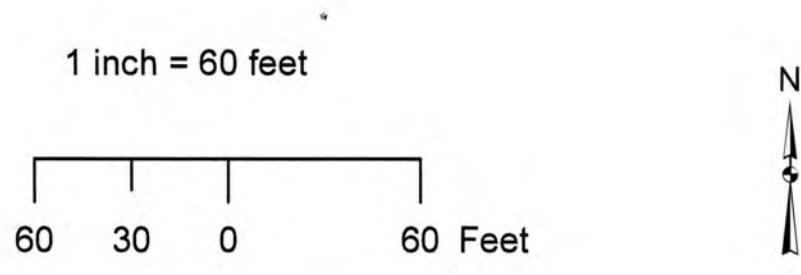


To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808





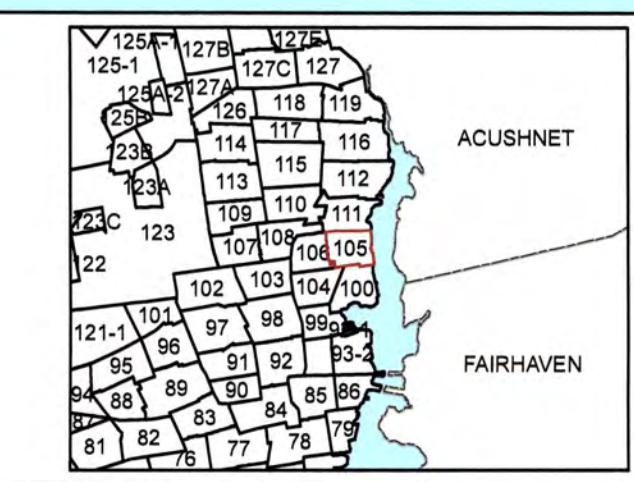
- Legend**
- Easement
 - Planned Subdivision
 - Combined Parcels
 - Master Parcel Linking to Assessing DB
 - Associated Parcels
 - Water Bodies
 - Town Boundary
 - Engineering Lot Number
 - Lot Area



City of New Bedford Massachusetts

Map: 105

Fiscal Year 2010
This parcel map should be used for planning
and assessment purposes only.



Map Produced By:
City of New Bedford
Department of
Management Information Systems
January 2010

MANOMET MILLS
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

RECEIVED
NOV 02 2011
MASS. HIST. COMM.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 5, 2012

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Manomet Mills, 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 property in the Certified Local Government community of New Bedford were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Taya Dixon, Epsilon Associates, consultant
Derek Santos, New Bedford Historical Commission
Mayor Jonathan Mitchell, City of New Bedford
Anne Louro, New Bedford CLG Coordinator
George Smith, New Bedford Planning Board
Edward Fitzsimmons, Norseman Properties LLC
Michael DeVos, Boston Common Investment LLC
Domenick Nicolaci, 2006 Revocable Trust
Shephard Johnson, Sterling Environmental, Inc.
City of New Bedford, Collector of Taxes