

**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 Howland Mill Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number all of Circuit, Gosnold Streets and portions of Bolton, Hemlock, Rockdale Ave., Winsper St. N/A not for publication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 of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough

4/17/96

Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beal

Date of Action 5/30/96

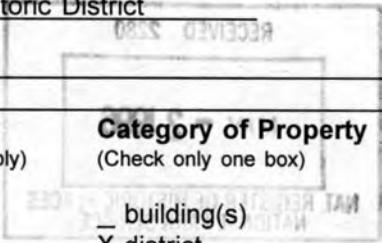
Entered in the
National Register

Howland Mill Village Historic District

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

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	
68	23	buildings
4		sites
		structures
	3	objects
72	26	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant, specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite, concrete

walls shingle, vinyl

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

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New Bedford, (Bristol County)
Massachusetts

7. DESCRIPTION

The Howland Mill Village Historic District is a residential district, primarily encompassing the area between Hemlock and Bolton Streets and extending from Rockdale Avenue northward to Winsper Street. It is located within the most southerly section of New Bedford and covers an area of approximately 9.9 acres. It includes all of the remaining residential properties known as the "Howland Mill Village" which were originally constructed by the Howland Mill Corporation as a district of some fifty homes and one large tenement. The district is characterized by the winding patterns of its two interior streets, and by the many small-scale, wood-frame workers' cottages set back from the streets at various angles and surrounded by a variety of ornamental and vegetable gardens, low fences, and small yards. Most of the properties date from 1888 to 1890, when the Howland Mill Corporation erected its factory housing, with several double-decker buildings dating from the 1915-1925 period.

The district contains a total of 98 resources, of which 72 are contributing and 26 are noncontributing. There are 68 contributing buildings and 4 contributing sites, 23 noncontributing buildings and 3 noncontributing objects. Of the 23 noncontributing buildings, most are later garages and small storage sheds set behind the cottages and not highly visible from the streets. Except for the one large tenement, the properties are nearly all in fair to good condition and well-maintained. Later alterations have often included enclosing porches, replacing windows and adding unsympathetic siding, but in most instances the original design character is still largely intact.

The district's topography is defined by the generally level plain on which it is built, with few large trees. The adjacent areas are equally level and open, now being occupied by a mixture of mill buildings and commercial properties to the east and west. Originally, the area had a series of winding dirt paths between the homes to create a rural, country-like image. (See Appendix A: Excerpt from the 1895 Atlas.) Trees were planted along the paths to evoke a rural mood, but few of these remain. The streets have been straightened and adapted to a rectilinear grid which dates from the planned speculative development of several blocks just to the north in the 1910-1920 era. The bends in Gosnold and Circuit Streets do, however, remain as evidence of the original curving paths which characterized the mill village in its early years.

Most of the homes are situated on narrow lots whose present odd-shaped boundaries were defined when the homes were sold off to individual owners in the early years of this century. Several homes are set at odd angles to the street and are set back with long walks, a result of some of the old paths being eliminated. In general, and particularly along Bolton Street, the homes are quite close to the street. Along Rockdale Avenue, the lots are slightly deeper and the homes are set further back, with open lawns along the street.

The small yards surrounding each property are treated in a variety of ways. Some reflect modern suburban ideals: modest foundation shrubs, grass, and a low fence along the entire boundary, either picket or chain link. Several open lots are entirely devoted to vegetable gardens, while others combine

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vegetable and ornamental flower gardens, religious statuary and fruit-bearing trees. Many homes have a grape arbor of wood or metal in their rear yard, a reflection of today's largely Portuguese ownership. As a whole, the small scale of the individual homes and the repeated pattern of small fenced-in yards and gardens combine to create a visually cohesive district.

The district's boundaries are inclusive of all surviving factory-owned cottages shown on the attached 1895 map (Appendix A). The boundary runs along street edges to create a fairly rectilinear district, except where it jogs northward along Bolton Street to include the long row of cottages which faced the original mill buildings. Along the district's northern edge, rear property lines define the district to separate it from the larger tenement blocks reflective of more standardized tenement developments of the 1910-1930 years.

At least 45 of the original Howland Mill Village cottages are included within the district. Architecturally, the cottages are predominantly of four basic designs. These are based on the dominant design characteristics of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, both of which were in vogue in the 1888-1890 period. The four cottage types are: the gable-end cottage; the jerkin-front cottage, the gambrel-end/gambrel-dormer cottage; and the gambrel-end/peaked dormers cottage. These designs were interspersed with one another for visual variety within each streetscape. The later double-decker properties built on the few remaining open parcels also were designed in the Colonial Revival style, which continued its popularity through the 1920s.

Among the district's properties are the following, listed here chronologically and by building type. It should be noted that within the 1888-1890 period, an exact chronology of the cottages could not be identified due to lack of original source materials. Properties are referred to by their street addresses. Numbers in parentheses refer to the attached Sketch Map Numbers, followed by MHC Inventory Number, then Photograph Number.

The district's gable-end cottages were based on a common form of 19th century New England mill workers' housing, but here their designs incorporate the patterned shingles of the Queen Anne style for visual interest and charm. The cottage at 12 Gosnold Street (MAP #32; MHC #1995) is typical of the district's gable-end cottage designs. It is a two-story, wood-frame structure with a wood-shingle exterior. It has a ridge roof with its gabled end facing the street. The facade is two bays wide and has a full-width, hipped-roof one-story addition in place of its original open wooden porch. The house sits back from the street. The lot is bounded by a chain link fence which encloses a small lawn and considerable planting at the foundation and sidewalk edge.

At 19 Circuit Street (MAP #20; MHC #1984; Photograph #1) is a slightly larger and more decorative version of the gable-end cottage. It sits close to the street on a raised granite foundation, with the lot bounded by a low chain link fence at the sidewalk's edge. The facade is three bays wide and has a flat-roofed projecting entry porch with half-height Doric columns in the westerly bay. The exterior is

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clapboard at the first story, with a wide belt course at the second story base and fish-scale shingles above. The window openings retain the original projecting lintels. The rear portion of the lot is an enclosed yard with mature plantings.

At 279 Bolton Street (MAP #3; MHC #1968) stands a gable-end cottage with its original hipped-roof entry porch largely intact. The house is three bays wide with the entrance in the center bay. The house is sheathed in the original wood shingles, with wavy-edge shingles used decoratively in the peak of the gable. The entry porch is reached by wooden stairs in the center bay and has a shingled base and four half-height square pillars with simple Classical bases and caps supporting the roof. The windows retain their projecting lintels but have had shutters added. The house sits back from the street, and the yard is framed by a trimmed hedge.

Another fine cottage stands at 18 Circuit Street (MAP #19; MHC #1983). Here the gable end is set close to the street, but the entrance is on the long west elevation, enclosed by a small hipped porch with carved posts and a spindle cornice design. The house retains its original two-over-two sash as well as the original wide window frames and projecting lintels. The first story is clad in clapboards. Above it is a shallow sloped course of patterned shingles, with alternating bands of plain and fancy-cut shingles in the upper story and gable. The deep narrow lot is framed by trimmed hedges at the sidewalk. There is a small yard behind the house, and an asphalt parking area runs along the west edge of the lot.

The district also contains many examples of the jerkin-front cottage, based on a popular detail frequently employed in Queen Anne buildings. These, too, are small in scale, with the narrow end facing the street. The peak of the gable is clipped back at a 45° angle, thus creating a jerkin-head gable. At 321 Bolton Street (MAP #9; MHC #1973; Photograph #2), the two-story cottage is three bays wide and four bays deep, set on a raised foundation. The roof has projecting eaves and a clipped gable. The second story also has a slight overhang which includes a sloped hood over the first-story, narrow, paired windows in the south bay. The entry bay has a peaked entry porch and square-post railings which are not original. The windows retain the original two-over-two wooden sash and molded frames, although metal shutters and later composite siding have been added. The house sits close to the street, with a chain link fence enclosing well-maintained flower gardens and plantings along the front and north sides of the property.

Directly north at 325 Bolton Street, (MAP #10; MHC #1974; Photograph #2) is another jerkin-head cottage of the same size and design. This home retains its original wood-shingle exterior, with first-story cornerboards and a flat wooden course below the projecting second-story overhang. The south facade bay has a sloped hood above a single window with projecting lintel and scalloped base molding. These lintel and base moldings are repeated on all of the window openings. The entry bay consists of a single door flanked by two small one-over-one windows, all framed by plain wood moldings. The house sits close to the street with a small yard in front enclosed by a chain link fence. At the northeast corner of the parcel, now 327 Bolton Street, (MAP #11; MHC #1975) a small

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concrete block commercial building was built in 1916. It originally housed a store and smokehouse.

The property at 6 Gosnold Street, (MAP #31; MHC #1994; Photograph #3) is a slightly larger variation on the jerkin-head motif. Situated on a larger corner lot, the three-bay end elevations have jerkin-head gables, but the entrance is in the two-bay, wider north elevation. The cottage rests on a raised granite foundation and has overhanging eaves and a slight overhang above the first story. Windows retain their original projecting lintels and wood moldings. The entrance bay has a sloped porch supported by plain wooden posts and a non-original open wood railing. The lot is planted in grass and has several large bushes, all enclosed by a chain link fence. A concrete-block garage was added at the northwest corner of the lot in 1957.

Nearby at 20 and 24 Gosnold Street, (MAP #36, 38; MHC #1999, 2001; Photograph #4) are two jerkin-head cottages. At 20 Gosnold Street, the original form is intact, although the building has received inappropriate siding, window replacements, and stair railings. At 24 Gosnold Street, the original design and materials are intact, except for a first-story addition across the front. In both instances, as with many homes in the district, later alterations detract somewhat from the buildings' design integrity but the overall placement of the buildings within a streetscape, the dominant massing and roof forms, and the small, maintained yards add to the overall rhythm and character of the street.

Likewise, at 15 Circuit Street, (MAP #18; MHC #1982; Photograph #1) the jerkin-head cottage of two-bay width has received a shallow, full-width, one-story addition. The original wood shingles, including a band of wavy-edge shingles below the second story sills, are intact, as are the projecting lintels and simple wood window surrounds. The building sits close to the street, with low hedges and mature foundation plantings surrounding it.

The gambrel-end, gambrel-dormer cottage design was employed for a number of the larger cottages within the district. The gambrel roof form was a commonly used element in the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles and was here often combined with other Colonial Revival motifs such as classically-inspired porch columns and balustrades. The gambrel roof offered a much larger second story space than the traditional peaked-roof cottages as well as creating a more substantial exterior appearance. A good example of this design survives at 29 Gosnold Street (MAP #41; MHC #2004; Photograph #5). The house is basically square in form, but three bays wide and two bays deep. It has a projecting second-story overhang and is sheathed in wood shingles. The windows are six-over-six wooden sash, set within the original flat surrounds with projecting sills. A small square window is placed in the upper section of the south and west elevations, while a new exterior chimney rises up the center of the east elevation. The center entrance is enclosed by an open, hip-roofed porch supported by wooden columns, resting on a new brick base. A metal railing has replaced the original wooden railing. The house sits quite close to the street, with a split-rail fence along the sidewalk, several trees on the front lawn, and an enclosed yard behind the house.

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At 40 Gosnold Street, (MAP #45; MHC #2008; Photograph #6) is another good example of this cottage style. The exterior is clad in wood shingles at the first story and in asphalt shingles at the upper story. At the top of each elevation is a small round window with multi-light sash. The upper story windows retain their six-over-six wood sash and plain wood surrounds. The west entry porch retains its hipped form but has been modified as an enclosed entrance bay with a door in the north (side) wall. The house is set far back from the street and at a 45° angle to it. At the sidewalk, a white picket fence and gate frame a paved driveway, small lawn, and an abundance of flower gardens. There are several wooden grape arbors along the west elevation.

The cottage at 24 Circuit Street, (MAP #22; MHC #1986) retains its original wood shingled exterior and gambrel dormers. The wide, raised entrance porch, although somewhat altered with later posts and solid railings, retains its original form. The building sits close to the street, with a small lawn and low foundation plantings. A chain link fence surrounds the property.

A similar cottage design, the gambrel-end/peaked dormers cottage, is also well-represented within the district. At 36 Gosnold Street, (MAP #44; MHC #2007; Photograph #7) the gambrel roof extends forward across the facade to cover a full-length, open porch. Porch railings and columns have been recently replaced, but the design reflects the original Colonial Revival motifs. Three large peaked dormers span the facade at the second story, each with a steep hipped roof. The north gambrel end has been extended westward towards the street, but the scale and massing of the original design remains.

At 25 Gosnold Street, (MAP #39; MHC #2002; Photograph #8) a shallow sloped roof separates the two stories, employing a common Dutch Colonial motif. The sloped roof extends northward to cap a full-length front porch supported by five unadorned Classical columns. The facade has three hipped dormers above the porch, while the end elevation has a small, non-original window in the peak of the gambrel, two six-over-six windows at the second story and a band of four six-over-six windows at the first story. The house sits close to the street at a 45° angle, with the entry in the north elevation. A tall hedge and picket gate mark the sidewalk edge of the property, while ornamental trees and shrubs adorn the small yard which surrounds the house on its five-sided lot.

A similar gambrel-end design is found at 36 Winsper Street (MAP #65; MHC #2025; Photograph #9). Here the gabled end houses the center entrance, which had a hipped porch which was later fully enclosed. Rather than three small dormers, there is a large hipped dormer containing a pair of windows centered on each side elevation, with deep overhangs above the first floor. The large gambrel and dormer create an overall scale which is quite massive in comparison to most of the other cottages. The house is set well back from the street at a 45° angle, with a low picket fence along the long sidewalk edge of the deep, irregularly-shaped parcel. Mature flowering trees and shrubs fill the open yard and screen the home from its neighbors.

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Two of the three cottages along the south side of Rockdale Avenue at 62 and 66 Rockdale Avenue (MAP #55 and #57; MHC #2015, #2017) also employ the gambrel end/peaked dormer design. Although visually separated from the rest of the district by Rockdale Avenue, a busy commercial street, the closely-spaced siting and uniform massing of these cottages relate to their history as part of the original Howland Mill Village.

The Howland Mill Corporation's Tenement Block at 234-236 Hemlock Street (MAP #49; MHC #2010) also dates from the 1890s, although it is not shown on the 1895 Atlas. In comparison to the cottages, it is a rather massive three-story block. It features two large gambrel-end sections which front directly on Hemlock Street. Two full-height stairtowers have been added on the facade and one on the rear elevation, distracting considerably from the original gambrel-ends design, and the building continues to suffer from unsympathetic repairs and poor maintenance. It contributes more historically than visually at this time.

Dating from the time when the cottages were sold off by the mill corporation are several Colonial Revival double-decker homes built on newly-defined lots. At 258 and 260 Hemlock Street, (MAP #50, #51; MHC #2011, #2012; Photograph #10) are two fine and intact examples of Colonial Revival two-family homes. Each has an entry in the north bay and a three-sided bay of two-story height in the south bay. Open porches extend the full facade width at both the first and second stories. These have four slender Doric columns at each level, resting on paneled wooden bases at 258 Hemlock and on sloped, wood shingle bases at 260 Hemlock. The facades are each capped by a broad pediment with a centered Palladian-style window. These homes sit right at the sidewalk, raised up a half-level, and occupy nearly the full width of their lots. Behind them are small gardens with arbors, edged by a picket fence at 260 Hemlock and a garage at 258 Hemlock, with access from Circuit Street.

Several parcels within the district have been continuously maintained as vegetable and flower gardens, adding to the attractive, country feeling which still characterizes the area. Noteworthy examples are at 44 Gosnold Street (MAP #47), the rear lot of 230-232 Hemlock Street (MAP #48), and the north lot of 307 Bolton Street (MAP #8).

None of the original cottages within the district boundary are known to have been lost or moved. At least one cottage was moved to its present site in 1969, 44 Gosnold Street (MAP #46). The cottage at 15 Gosnold Street (MAP #33) may have been moved from close by between 1914 and 1918. Alterations have primarily involved new siding and redesigned window openings, enclosure of front porches and unsympathetic replacement of porch railings. Small garages and sheds have been added, fairly discreetly in most cases. The majority of homes remain in use as single-family residences, or as two-family residences in the case of the later double-deckers.

The Howland Mill Village Historic District contains only a few intrusions. Two are commercial one-story properties fronting on Rockdale Avenue, at 93-95 Rockdale Avenue (MAP #64; MHC #2024; Photograph #11) and at 85 Rockdale Avenue (MAP #62; MHC #2022; Photograph #11). The

(continued)

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Name of Property

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County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1888-1946

Significant Dates

1888-1890, 1906, 1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wheelwright and Haven, Boston, Massachusetts

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

New Bedford Historical Commission

Howland Mill Village Historic District
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 9.9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	339000	4608900	3. 19	338860	4608620
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	338920	4608580	4. 19	338830	4608820
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

Margo B. Webber, Preservation Consultant, New Bedford Historical Commission,
name/title with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date March 1996

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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latter is actually a corner addition onto one of the original cottages, whose gambrel-end/peaked dormers design is still largely intact behind the addition. Two former stores/smokehouses have been converted into a garage (MAP #17, rear) and meeting room (MAP #11). Most other noncontributing buildings are small garages and sheds built after the district's period of significance.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. The physical characteristics of the district include a well drained, generally level plain in close proximity (within 1000 feet) to wetlands, in this instance a marine related ecosystem represented by Clark Cove at the head of Buzzard's Bay. Together, these characteristics represent favorable locational criteria for most prehistoric site locations. In general, however, the potential for locating significant prehistoric survivals in the district is low. The relatively small size of the district (9.9 acres) combined with dense historic residential development characterized by mostly narrow lots with homes close to the street and small yards indicates any prehistoric resources which may be present have likely been impacted by that development.

A moderate potential exists for the recovery of historic archaeological resources within the district. None of the original cottages within the district boundary are known to have been lost or moved indicating potential historic archaeological resources would be limited to agricultural related resources possibly dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) and outbuildings (garages, carriage houses, small storage sheds) related to structures during the district's period of significance. No buildings are known to have existed in the cottage areas prior to their construction in 1888-90. Two structures are known to have been moved to their present locations, however, their original locations are not known. The residence at 44 Gosnold Street was moved to that site in 1969 and the residence at 15 Gosnold Street was reportedly moved to that site sometime between 1914 and 1918.

(end)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

The Howland Mill Village Historic District, New Bedford retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register on the local level.

Under Criterion A, the Howland Mill Village Historic District is significant for its role in the late-nineteenth century development of New Bedford's textile industry. It is the only local example of a planned community of company-built, single-family workers' cottages. This was a time when the city's textile industry was quickly replacing whaling as the prime source of economic prosperity. A critical factor in the success of new companies was their ability to attract and maintain a reliable labor

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force. This was particularly true in New Bedford because most of the mills' locations were removed from the central waterfront area of the city, where the earlier whaling and shipbuilding industries had been based. The Howland Mill Corporation's plan to build a village of architecturally-appealing, single-family cottages differed dramatically from earlier company-built tenement blocks built by the Wamsutta and Potomska Mills.

Under Criterion C, the district is the city's only example of a planned factory-owned community of workers' cottages. The pattern of winding paths with homes set at irregular angles to one another is still evident in the curves of Circuit and Gosnold Streets. The odd shapes of many lots and the deep, angled setbacks of certain houses are evidence of the original plan of pathways. Many of the individual homes are important architecturally as interesting examples of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles adapted to small-scale workers' cottages. Four basic styles of cottages are interspersed with one another to create a district rich in visual variety, yet also unified by the consistent scale, materials, and garden settings. The district's period of significance spans from 1888 to 1946, encompassing the period from when the mill village was originally built to the present day (1996), minus the 50 year age limit.

Criterion A: Development of the Howland Mill Village was an integral component of the growth of New Bedford's textile industry during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. It represents one aspect of New Bedford's transformation from a whaling to a textile capital as the nineteenth century progressed.

New Bedford's earliest settlement was actually as an agrarian community. It was originally part of the neighboring town of Dartmouth, settled in 1640. For over a century, the area now known as New Bedford was nothing more than a few scattered farmsteads owned by Quakers who had resettled here from Rhode Island, the Plymouth Colony, and Cape Cod. The formation of Bedford Village, as the new port would be known, began during the 1760s. About 1760, Joseph Russell platted and sold off his family homestead along the water's edge near the foot of the present Union Street. The deep harbor was well-suited to maritime activity, attracting shipbuilders and related tradesmen.

Among those who arrived in 1765 was Joseph Rotch, a wealthy Nantucket whaling merchant who would soon make two very significant changes to New Bedford's maritime industry. Rotch's construction of the Dartmouth in 1767 was the first locally-built whaling vessel. Larger than any of the vessels previously in use, its larger size and greater sea-worthiness permitted longer voyages in search of the prized sperm whales. Second, Rotch devised a method of rendering whale oil aboard ship, eliminating the need for frequent returns to port to deliver fresh whale blubber to be rendered into oil. By 1775, with a fleet of 40-50 ships, Bedford Village had become a prominent seaport with a considerable infusion of wealth. It came under attack during the Revolution and a large portion of the village was destroyed. Not until 1785 was another vessel completed and the whaling industry slowly revived.

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The easterly portion of Dartmouth was incorporated as the separate town of New Bedford in 1787. Throughout the Federal period, there were steady population increases and significant physical expansion of the waterfront area. A rectilinear street grid was established in the 1790s, and it was the only community in southeastern Massachusetts to have acquired a relatively dense urban character by 1800.

By the 1820s, building had expanded beyond the waterfront village. Westward, it extended to County Street, the north-south county road. To the north, former farmlands were subdivided into house lots. This area became known as North Bedford, and was associated with many of the town's maritime support industries: caulking, ropemaking; blacksmithing; sailmaking; cooperage. A seven-acre town common known as the "Town Lot" was created in 1822 on the heights overlooking the village. To the south along County Street and adjacent blocks, many fine homes were built for the wealthy whaling merchants and shipbuilders.

Throughout the early industrial period, (1830-1870), new residential development continued further northward and southward along County Street. While many of the finest homes were situated on large lots and had lavish grounds and gardens, the overall character was urban and sophisticated. As time passed and development expanded further and further south in the blocks surrounding County Street, larger parcels were amassed for individual homes, and many impressive homes in the popular Greek Revival and Italianate styles were erected. This area is now included in the County Street Historic District (NR: 8/11/76).

While whaling continued its prominence through the 1840s, several of the town's leading citizens followed with great interest the success of newly established cotton textile mills in the nearby town of Fall River. Sensing that New Bedford could likewise profit, the Wamsutta Mills Corporation was founded in April, 1846, under the leadership of Joseph Grinnell, a local ship captain, merchant and banker. The Wamsutta Mills opened in 1849, producing fine cotton sheetings later to be known as Percalé. The mill was located along the Acushnet River north of the central village, as close to the village as a parcel large enough to accommodate a mill could be found. Due to its relatively isolated location, housing developments were provided by the Wamsutta Corporation for its operatives: a series of 24 large, densely situated six-family tenements (razed in the late 1960s); and by 1868, 59 duplexes and another six-family tenement. These properties are included in the Acushnet Heights Historic District (NR:11/28/89). In the post-Civil War years, a large influx of French-Canadian immigrants came to New Bedford to work in the mills, seeking a better livelihood than could be made on the farmlands of Quebec. Most settled close to the mills in the town's northern section, establishing the first French parish there in 1876 as the core of their community in Acushnet Heights.

Despite the success of the Wamsutta Mill, it was not until 1871 that a second textile mill was established in New Bedford. The Potomska Mill was built along the waterfront in the southern section of the city, equally far removed from the heart of the city. As was common in the earlier Merrimack

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Valley mill villages, the corporation provided rental housing in order to attract its laborers. Included in the original development were ten large three-story tenements, built in a square with a central common.

Another ten years passed before a third textile mill would be built, but between 1880 and 1910 a total of 24 new mills of varying size and type were constructed. Mostly, the mills manufactured fine cotton cloth but some specialized in spinning of the cotton yarns used by the weaving mills. Each type complemented the other. Coming relatively late into the industry proved an advantage of sorts: New Bedford's mills were powered by steam, thus not having to rely on proximity to water power or the seasonal variations a low flow could have on production. Ease of access to New Bedford's port brought with it the advantage of lower transportation costs for importing coal and raw cotton. By the 1880s, it was generally recognized that New Bedford's humid coastal location minimized static electricity, enhanced the cotton fiber's elasticity and improved break strength, especially for fine cotton goods, which were becoming the region's specialty.

Among the later mills was the Howland Mill Corporation, established in 1886 by William D. Howland. Howland was a descendant of the Howland family who were among the city's early Quaker settlers. His father, a whaling merchant, was an elder in the New Bedford Meeting of the Society of Friends. His mother was an active abolitionist. Howland, born in 1853, was educated at the Friends Academy in New Bedford and Brown University. With this background of social consciousness, Howland started out in the office of New Bedford's Wamsutta Mill, one of the city's largest textile mills. He then became interested in manufacture of cotton yarns, and successfully organized the New Bedford Manufacturing Company in 1883. Within a year, a mill was erected, and the company quickly gained a reputation for a fine product.

Based on this success and a growing demand for finer grades of yarn, and with substantial financial backing from several prominent local businessmen, Howland formed a second company in 1886, the Howland Mill Corporation. Howland next assembled a 150-acre tract of farmland in the city's southernmost section. It included land from the Crapo and Ashley farms and part of the Cornelius Howland estate. The company was organized with a capital of \$350,000 and the following officers:

President: William J. Rotch
Treasurer: William D. Howland
Clerk: Charles W. Plummer
Directors: William J. Rotch, Horatio Hathaway, Thomas B. Tripp, Charles W. Clifford, Morgan Rotch, and Charles W. Plummer.

These names represented some of the sharpest business and legal acumen in the city, people with prior success in the local textile industry, as well as some of the largest accumulations of private wealth. William J. Rotch had been a founding partner of the 1842 New Bedford Cordage Company, president of the Rotch Wharf Company, and a director of two local banks and several railroad companies, as

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well as the city's second mayor. Charles W. Clifford was a prominent attorney who also held public office as governor and attorney general and was later appointed a judge of the Circuit Court. Known for his business aptitude, he served as a trustee of several local textile mills. Charles W. Plummer was a son of Leander A. Plummer, the treasurer of the New Bedford Cordage Company, and active in local industry in his own right.

A four-story brick mill, 217' x 100', a two-story picker house, 62' x 100', and a boiler house of 99' x 40' were completed between Orchard and Bolton Streets in 1888. Production of fine cotton yarns began in August of the same year, employing a work force of about 150 laborers. A second four-story mill was completed a year later, being 30' longer than Mill No. 1. In 1892, the Rotch Spinning Corporation erected its first mill on an adjacent parcel along Bolton Street, directly north of the Howland Mills. This corporation was also owned by the same partnership.

The original mill complex included the village of approximately fifty homes which now comprise the Howland Mill Village. As the city's first example of single-family cottage housing built by a mill, the housing was conceived as a smart business move. Not only would it attract and retain quality labor, but the owners also perceived that the real estate surrounding the mill would greatly increase in value over time, at which point the mill owners could sell off the cottages at a substantial profit.

The cottages were built in the years from 1888-1890. The area's character was more rural and informal then, with winding dirt paths rather than paved roads. Even the names of the paths: Stony Field Road, Poplar Road, and Cottage Road, suggested a more pastoral context. The aesthetic side of the project also appealed to William D. Howland. He secured the services of Wheelwright and Haven, a prominent Boston architectural firm, to design a site plan for the village and to design the cottage types. This plan was called "dreamy" by some, and the gambrel-roofed cottage designs were said to be finer than the homes of some of the firm's directors.¹

The original village was comprised of fifty houses. Of these, thirty-five were seven-room homes, each with five bedrooms, a living room, and a kitchen. The other fifteen were five-room cottages, each with three bedrooms. All had pantries, indoor plumbing, and a bathtub. The site plan called for eventual expansion to over 150 acres, with areas reserved for parks as well as many more cottages, a gymnasium, library, and evening school.

In addition to the cottages, one large six-family tenement was completed at the western edge of the village ca.1895. One other company-built tenement (no longer extant) stood on the east side of Bolton Street just north of Rockdale Avenue.

The coming of electric trolley service to this part of the city played a key role in eliminating the need for additional company-provided homes. Although horse-drawn trolleys had been in service in the downtown area since 1873, expansion to the city's outskirts was slow to occur. By 1882, lines were extended south to Cove Road and by 1884 to Rockdale Avenue, but they were not electrified until

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1888. The electric line was finally extended along Rockdale Avenue to Howland Village in 1893. This finally gave workers residing throughout the city relative ease of access to the mills and precluded the need for further company-built housing.

The Howland Mill Corporation was successful in its early years, based on its large advertisements in city directories. According to the 1892 directory, the company was operated in conjunction with the New Bedford Manufacturing Company and the Rotch Spinning Corporation. Together their combined stock was valued at \$2,000,000 and the mills housed 140,000 spindles. Products included "single and twisted yarns; combed and carded hosiery yarns; chain warps, skeins, spools, cones, cops and beams." ²

Howland was able to avoid worker strikes and walk-outs for a time. He did not join other mill owners in reducing wages following the state's 1892 reduction for a 60- to a 58-hour week. In addition to charging reasonable rental rates of \$8.50 - \$10.00 per month, Howland sponsored an annual steamboat outing for his mill workers. As economic conditions worsened during the 1890s, he attempted to conceal his failing financial status.

A year later, the number of spindles had increased to 165,000, but by 1897, the company had no advertisement and William D. Howland was no longer listed as a company officer. Financial difficulties had developed, as reported in an 1897 Standard Times article regarding the Howland and Rotch Mills defalcations,³ (possibly embezzlement or other improper transactions). Howland committed suicide in 1897, shortly after which the three mills were taken over by the New England Cotton Yarn Company.

Ownership of its own housing may have proven a liability during these years, as it was difficult to lay off employees living in company housing and still expect to collect rents. Evictions were frowned upon, particularly given the Quaker heritage's social consciousness still prevalent among many mill owners. Meanwhile, most of the other housing was owned by small scale landlords who drove down rents with an ample supply of stock, reducing the corporation's ability to reap high rents, i.e. profits, from its own cottages.

The New England Cotton Yarn Company continued to operate the mills until 1906. In that year the Howland Mills were sold to a new entity which renamed them the Gosnold Mills. (The name Gosnold derives from Bartholomew Gosnold, the English explorer who briefly settled at Cuttyhunk in 1602, explored the coastal waters near New Bedford, but then returned to England.) They were converted over from spinning mills to weaving mills, then upgraded from plain to fancy goods, primarily silk and the new product, rayon. Major expansion of the mill's physical plant took place, including a large weave shed built in 1906-07 and added onto in 1924 (demolished in 1964), a waste house, storehouses and a dwelling house.

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Production continued under the Gosnold Mills until 1916 when the mills were reorganized as a mill group under Harding & Tilton Incorporated, an entity which also held several other local mills including the Fairhaven, Page, Holmes, Whitman, and Pemaquid Mills. In 1929, the Gosnold Mills Corporation was again reorganized and continued producing woven goods until 1944. In that year, it was bought by Powell & Alexander, Inc., a curtain and dress goods manufacturer. Due to substantial losses, the buildings were separately sold off in 1954, at which time production ended.

World War I gave a temporary boom to the industry, with fancy goods fairing better than plain goods, again because of Southern competition. The enormous stimulus of the war years led to further expansion during the early 1920s. But perhaps because of the huge wartime profits, there was little incentive to modernize plants or equipment to compete more efficiently in a peacetime economy. To its credit, an exception to this was the Gosnold Mills, which further converted to fine specialty cloths around 1926, altering their equipment to better target the market for silk and rayon goods, at the time boasting that there was no other equipment like it.⁴

Despite the many reorganizations, the mill's ability to survive into the 1940s when other mills failed much earlier was due to its better ability to withstand Southern competition. Coarse goods mills north of the Merrimack River were harder hit by Southern competition. Fortunately for New Bedford and Fall River mills, the South's drier climate was not as well suited to fine goods. Several New Bedford mills, including the Rotch mills, were bought by outside companies such as Firestone, Goodyear, and Fiske Rubber Co. They were converted from fine to coarse goods in order to weave cotton tire fabrics, but this sector eventually also lost out to Southern mills. A series of labor strikes between 1928 and 1934 further hurt the industry.

The ethnic composition of the Howland Mill Village changed considerably during the years the mill was in operation, reflecting the shifting social and ethnic character of the city. City directories and poll tax lists indicate that in the 1890s, the residents had a variety of English, Irish, and French-Canadian surnames. Traditionally, the English held the most skilled positions, the Irish the balance of skilled positions, and the French-Canadian immigrants the carding and other unskilled jobs. While the bulk of the French-Canadians settled north of the downtown, some found their way to employment in the Howland Mills.

By 1910, however, city directories indicate that the mill village was largely a mix of French-Canadian and Portuguese workers. Portuguese immigration had started as early as the 1870s, when it was common for New Bedford's whaling captains to travel to Portugal and the Azores to obtain crew for their Arctic voyages. Gradually, some of the Portuguese decided to stay in New Bedford, sending for their families to join them. As the whaling industry faded out of existence by the 1880s, they sought employment in the many new textile mills that were being established. By 1900, nearly all of the new immigrants were from Portugal, Madeira, the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands. Many of the new Portuguese immigrants settled in the North End, near the Wamsutta mills. A second settlement area grew up in the South End, favored by the immigrants from the Azores and other islands. Thus, it was

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the English, Irish, and French-Canadian communities who began to organize labor and seek better working conditions and pay, often with less than equal concern for the growing Portuguese component of the work force.

This steady immigration influx required massive amounts of new housing stock. Tenements were built, as well as blocks and blocks of double and triple decker homes. By 1911, the mill village was beginning to lose some of its rural feeling. The former farmlands just north of the mill village were laid out in a rectilinear grid pattern by 1911, with real estate entrepreneurs buying up parcels, and putting up triple-deckers as workers' housing. The generally uniform streetscapes and decent living conditions in these areas were a vast improvement over the original company-owned tenements near the Wamsutta and Potomska mills, where overcrowding and unsanitary conditions now prevailed. Reportedly, there were even boarding houses where day and night shift crews shared the same beds. A single tenement house might have had over one hundred men, women, and children living in it.

Meanwhile, during the years when the cottages were being sold off to individual owners, (1910-1914), the City began making street improvements. First, by 1911, the three paths were renamed A, B, and C Streets. Then, C Street, which ran diagonally through the north part of the village, was removed, while the other streets were given new names: Circuit Street, Gosnold Street, and Hemlock Street. Open spaces between some of the original cottages were sold off separately, and new double-deckers were later erected on them. These new two-family homes were similar to the housing being built north of the district along Winsper and Jenkins Streets. Many owners in the district took in boarders, and it was not uncommon to have six or seven different men living in one house.

As the mill village became more of a closely-knit ethnic community, stores and services began to evolve which reflected the Portuguese heritage of many of its residents. A number of sausage factories were started in backyard shops and storefronts. A poultry house occupied the rear lot of one cottage. Open spaces and empty parcels were transformed into family vegetable gardens. A number of small orchards were planted, and many occupants built wooden arbors to support their vineyards. The southern section of the city, including the mill village, has remained the heart of New Bedford's Portuguese community through the present time.

Criterion C: The Howland Mill Village Historic District is significant as a visually cohesive grouping of single-family mill workers' cottages which were a conscious effort to create an aesthetically pleasing village community. The sense of openness and country charm created by the siting of the cottages along winding paths was highly intentional. Their individual designs reflect the variety of architectural styles popular during the period in which they were built and add much visual interest to the streetscapes. The village's design was intended as a dramatic contrast to the image of monotonous, impersonal tenement blocks which the phrase "workers' housing" had come to mean in New Bedford. It's design achieved a pleasing scale and pastoral feeling which continues to characterize most of the district today.

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Although Mills #1 and #2 of the original Howland Mill complex are intact beyond Bolton Street to the east, the mill complex as a whole retains little of its historic integrity and thus is not included in the district. Mill #1 has been adaptively recycled as a retail mall, while Mill #2 is vacant. The huge Weave Shed which faced the district across Bolton Street has been replaced by a modern commercial strip.

The district has been compared to other company-built mill workers' housing in New Bedford and to privately-built housing as well. The earlier workers' housing built by the Wamsutta and Potomska mills was primarily a mix of multi-story tenement blocks housing up to six families in each building and two-family double-houses. Little of it actually survives intact today. Neither do the 1882 tenements built by the Grinnell Manufacturing Company. Privately-built workers' homes were put up in several other parts of the city, following the rectangular grid street pattern established early on. Small homes set close to the street are common, with slight variations in period detailing such as brackets and door hoods. However, no other area compares to the openness of the nearly ten-acre expanse of the Howland Mill Village nor captures the country spirit which was historically so much a part of its character.

Visually, the district is characterized by the curvilinear street pattern of its two interior streets, by a strong sense of spaciousness, and by the interesting streetscape rhythms created by interspersing four basic house designs at various angles to the street and to one another. The sense of openness is achieved with many carefully-defined lawns and gardens, including orchards and arbors in small spaces which add to the greenery and country feeling. Although the winding, tree-lined dirt paths have long been gone, the streets retain a pedestrian scale, with sidewalks and occasional large trees.

The district's ambiance and charm are largely rooted in the careful site plan and architectural designs developed by its designer, Edmund M. Wheelwright, who began practicing independently in 1885 and in 1890 joined with Parkman B. Haven in the partnership of Wheelwright and Haven. This Boston architect was known for his adeptness at designing in many different styles, from Georgian Revival to Medieval and Baroque. In addition to completing many private commissions, Wheelwright served as Boston's City Architect in the 1890s and 1900s. Later in his career, he designed such important landmarks as: the Armory of the First Corps of Cadets, Boston, 1895, (NR, 1973); Horticultural Hall, Boston, 1901, (NR, 1975); the Longfellow Bridge, Boston/Cambridge, 1907; and the Harvard Lampoon Building, Cambridge, 1909, (NR, 1978).

Within the district, many of the smaller cottages are of the gable-end type, with patterned shingle treatments typical of the Queen Anne style to give individual character and charm. Representative examples include 12 Gosnold Street (MAP #32), 19 Circuit Street (MAP #20), with a mix of clapboard and fish-scale shingles to define the stories, and 279 Bolton Street (MAP #3), where wavy-edge shingles decorate the gable's peak.

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Another variation on the Queen Anne style, the jerkin-front cottage, is equally well-represented in the district. The clipped gable profile is highly visible and adds a degree of distinctiveness to these otherwise simple cottage designs. Among the examples which largely retain their integrity are the adjacent pair of cottages at 321 Boston Street (MAP #9) and 325 Bolton Street (MAP #10). In both examples, a slight second story overhang and a varied pattern of facade fenestration add individual interest to a modest design. At 24 Gosnold Street (MAP #38), a one-story facade addition slightly changes the design, but the jerkin-head profile remains the dominant element of the building's form.

Indicative of the 1880's, when fashionable homes were being built in both the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles, are a number of gambrel-end, gambrel-dormer cottages. These are interspersed throughout the district, adding to the visual interest of the streetscapes from up close and from afar, where they stand out as the largest, most noticeable shapes. At 29 Gosnold Street (MAP #41), the cottage's siting quite close to the street increases the sense of mass and gives it added presence. A small multi-lite round window in the peak of each broad gable gives individual identity to the cottage at 40 Gosnold Street (MAP #45). Despite unsympathetic renovations over the years, even the large tenement block at 234-236 Hemlock Street (MAP #49) features a pair of gambrel-end sections which dominate its design and overlook the rest of the district.

The gambrel-end/peaked dormer cottage also reflects an adaptation of the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles. In the example at 36 Gosnold Street (MAP #44), the gambrel roof extends beyond the facade to cover a full-length open porch. Three large peaked dormers at the second story are each capped by a steep hipped roof, adding to the cottage's strong presence. At 25 Gosnold Street (MAP #39), a shallow sloped roof separates the two stories in a Dutch Colonial treatment, while the sloped roof again extends beyond the facade to cover an open full-length porch. Three hipped dormers add further interest to the facade and to the building's profile.

Later infill buildings within the district which date from the 1916-1925 period, show a much clearer source in the Colonial Revival style, which was by that time the pre-eminent stylistic preference for nearly all tenement housing, both in New Bedford and statewide. At 258 and 260 Hemlock Street (MAP #50, 51), are a pair of nearly identical double-decker homes, both built in 1916. Each occupies nearly the entire width of its parcel and is set directly at the sidewalk, with a raised first floor, and open porches with slender Doric columns at both the first and second stories. Centered within the broad gable of each is a Palladian-style window, differing only in that the center member is round-arched at #258 and rectangular at #260. At 17 and 21 Gosnold Street (MAP #35, 37), are another pair of double-deckers dating from 1922 and 1925. Each is characterized by its rectangular two-story mass with hipped roof and large hipped dormer in the facade. Four columns support open porches across each facade at both the first and second stories. New facade facing materials and replacement of original wood railings with iron change the stylistic appearance, but not the original massing and rhythm within the streetscape.

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Most of the properties within the district demonstrate slight variations on the four types of cottage designs or on the later standard two-family house. Over time, each has been modified, improved, and landscaped to reflect the tastes and needs of subsequent owners. The result is a quiet, well-maintained neighborhood where the historic character is quite well preserved. The curved pattern of the area's interior streets and the consistent scale, form, materials and setting of the individual cottages create a harmony and unity within the district which is very distinct from the more random character of commercial, industrial and later residential growth which surround it.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute data towards a better understanding of New Bedford's agricultural and pastoral land use which typified the district area in the 18th and 19th centuries. Archaeological survey and testing combined with further documentary study may identify surviving archaeological resources which were components of these activities prior to the district's development as a company owned residential neighborhood in the late 19th century. Archaeological research may also identify the locations of occupational related features and outbuildings no longer extant which could provide valuable insights into the lives of New Bedford's working class who occupied the company owned cottages within the district. This information can be used to help better understand the shifting social and ethnic character of the city which changed considerable during the years the mill was in operation. Detailed analysis of occupational related features, particularly trash areas may identify the ways in which different ethnic groups adapted to industrial life in their new surroundings and how this evolution changed through time. By the 1890's a mixture of English, Irish and French Canadians resided in the district while by 1910 mostly Portuguese followed by French Canadians were present. Archaeological resources combined with documentary sources can also help identify the economic importance and role of vegetable gardens, small sausage factories and poultry houses which were operated in backyards, storefronts and empty lots. Archaeological resources may also contribute data on the extent to which borders were important to home owners or renters in the district.

Footnotes

- 1 Boston Globe Scrapbook, "Experiments with Mill Villages", February 4, 1922.
- 2 New Bedford City Directory, 1892.
- 3 Standard Times, April 24, 1897
- 4 New Bedford Standard Times, March 13, 1927.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southwest corner of the district, the boundary commences at the northeast corner of the intersection of Rockdale Avenue and Hemlock Street, at the southwest edge of parcel #018-068. It runs northward along the east side of Hemlock Street, crossing Gosnold Street and continuing on said course until reaching the northwest corner of parcel #018-024, where it turns eastward for a distance of 69.78 feet, thence northeastward for a distance of 45.22 feet, then northerly along the west boundary of parcel #018-020, easterly 59 feet along said parcel's north edge, and northerly along the west boundary of parcel #018-006 to the south side of Winsper Street.

It then proceeds eastward along the south side of Winsper Street to the eastern edge of parcel #018-007, thence turning southward along said property's eastern edge for a distance of 70 feet, and then running eastward along the rear property lines of the parcels on the north side of Gosnold Street until reaching the rear property line of parcel #018-013, where it turns northward along said line and proceeds northward to Winsper Street.

It then runs northward across Winsper Street, following the rear property lines of the properties on the west side of Bolton Street, crosses Jenkins Street, and continues northward until reaching the south side of Sagamore Street. It then turns eastward for a distance of 64.75 feet to the southwest corner of Sagamore and Bolton Streets, thence running southward along the west side of Bolton Street, crossing Gosnold and Circuit Streets, until reaching the northwest corner of Rockdale Avenue.

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Continuation SheetHowland Mill Village Historic District
New Bedford, (Bristol County)
MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 2

The boundary then turns westward along the north side of Rockdale Avenue for a distance of 60.45 feet, crosses Rockdale Avenue to the south, proceeds southward along the eastern edge of parcel #017-051, turns westward along the rear property lines of parcels #017-051, 017-050 and 017-049, turns northward along the east side of Transit Street, crosses Rockdale Avenue, then turns westward and runs along the north side of Rockdale Avenue, crossing Circuit Street, until reaching the point of origin.

See attached New Bedford assessor's maps #17, 18, and 23.

Boundary Justification

This boundary definition includes all of the remaining workers' cottages and the one large tenement which were constructed by the Howland Mill Corporation in the early years of the company. It encompasses the same area of workers' cottages which is shown on the 1895 Atlas of the City of New Bedford, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A.

Although the names of the streets are now different and the area has been incorporated into a larger rectilinear block plan, the boundary seeks to include all properties historically associated with the mill, even those which are now more visually distinct from the core district than they were originally.

Hemlock Street separates the residential neighborhood from a row of industrial brick mill buildings to the west, beyond which the former millyard is now modern commercial property.

To the north, Winsper Street and the streets further north are primarily comprised of ca.1920 double-decker and triple-decker homes. These were built on speculation by private individuals, and, although also built to house mill workers, the streetscapes are of a very different character than those within the district. The scale of the properties, as well as their close spacing and the linear streetscape character, do not relate to the historic design qualities of the district's key streetscapes.

To the east, Bolton Street separates the district from the remaining mill properties and open land of the original mill complex. The remaining Mills #1 and #2 still survive, but the complex as a whole retains little of its historic integrity. Mill #1 has been adaptively recycled as a retail mall, while Mill #2 remains vacant. Both face towards Orchard Street to the east, away from the district. The huge Weave Shed which faced the district across Bolton Street has been demolished and replaced by a recent commercial strip.

The district's southern boundary jogs across Rockdale Avenue to include three mill cottages of the same period and design, as verified on the 1895 map. The character of Rockdale Avenue has been greatly commercialized since the period of significance, and the street has been widened considerably, reducing the size of these parcels' front yards. Nonetheless, both architecturally and historically, these three properties still contribute to the district's significance and, thus, are included.

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Howland Mill Village Historic District
New Bedford, (Bristol County)
Massachusetts**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

The identification information listed below pertains to all photographs:

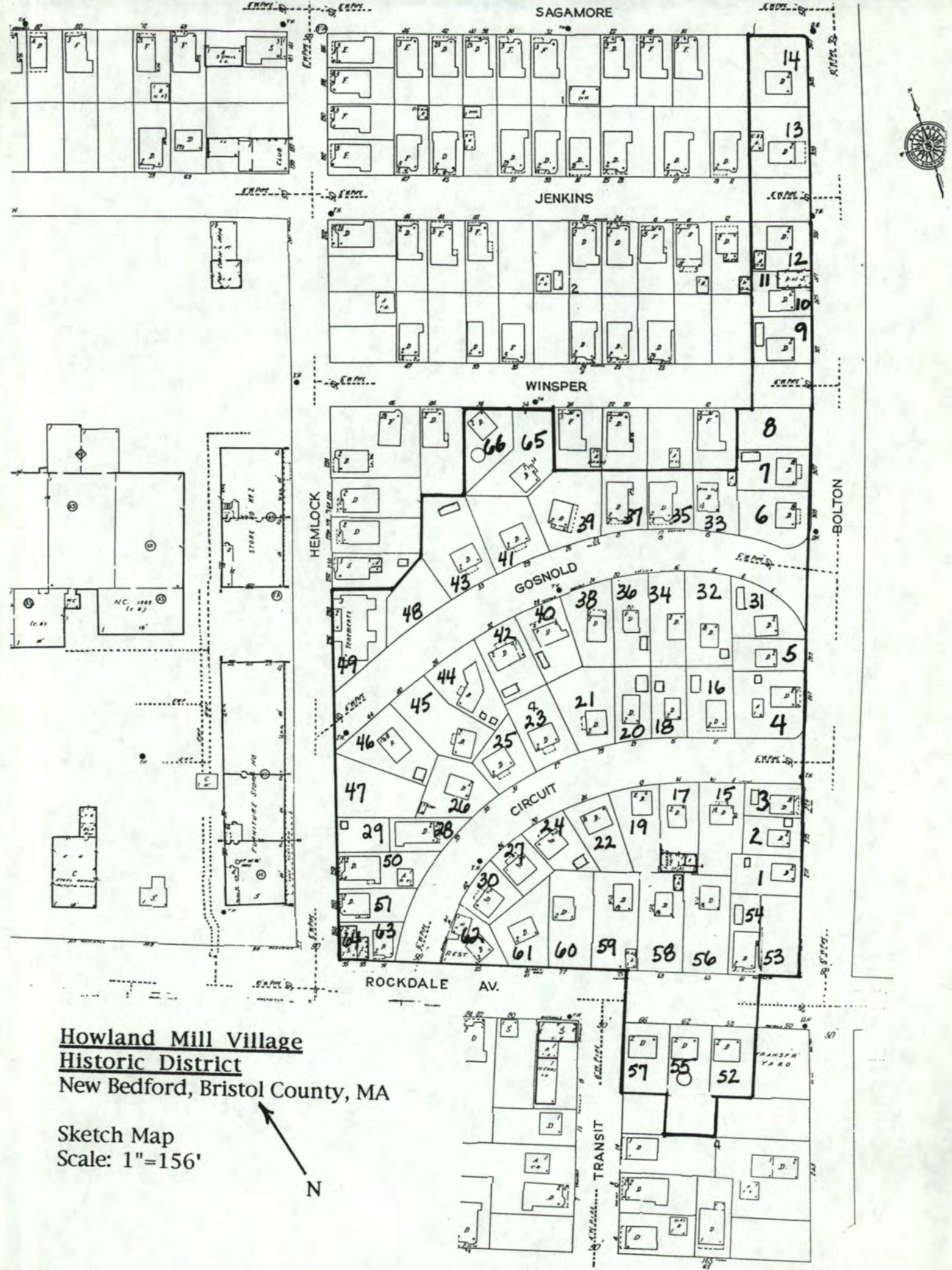
Photograph by: Margo B. Webber

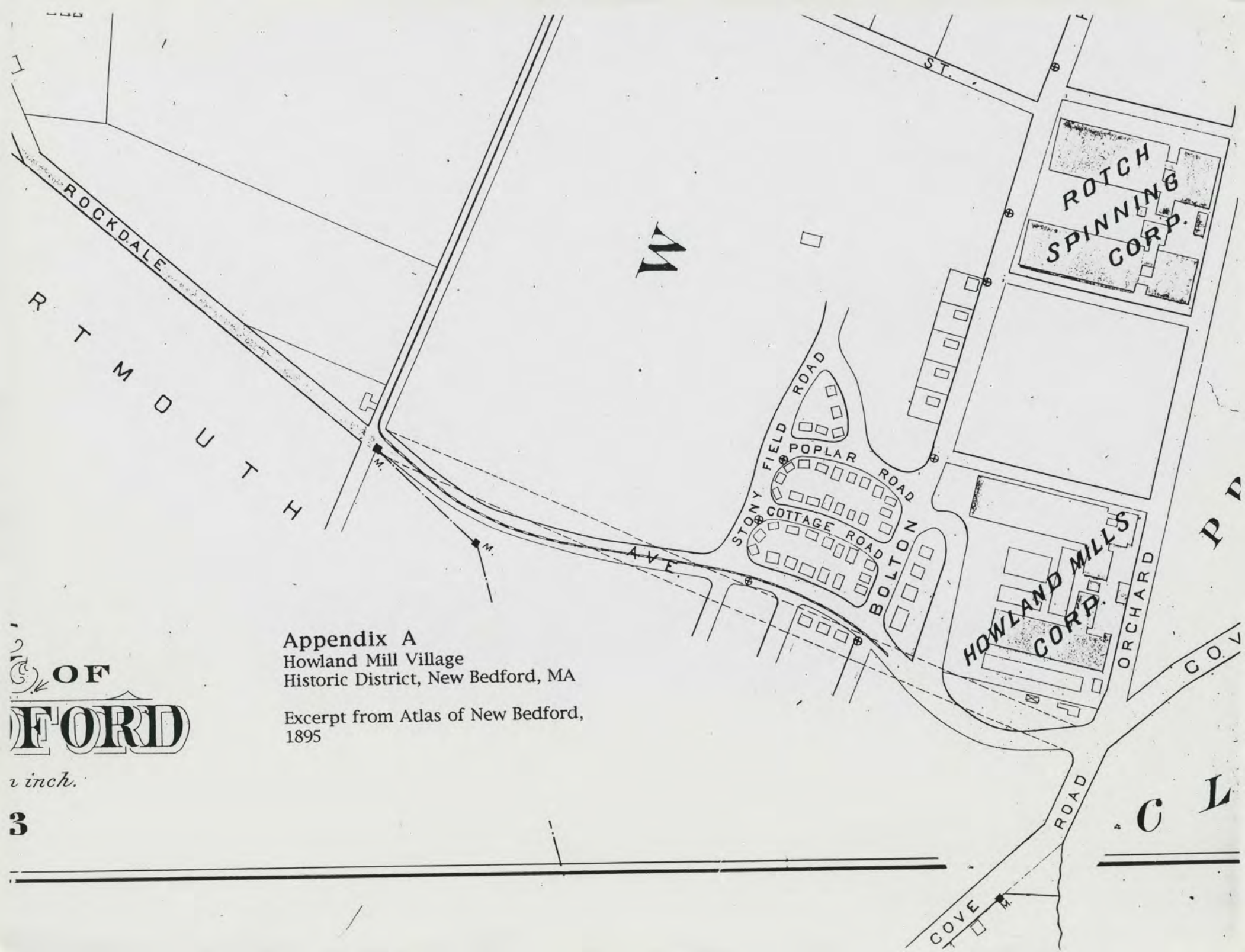
Date: October, 1994

Original negative at: 136 Ridge Avenue, Newton, MA 02159

- Photo 1: Looking west from east end of Circuit Street towards middle portion of street.
- Photo 2: Looking north from Bolton Street towards east (facades) and south elevations of 321 (L) and 325 (R) Bolton Street.
- Photo 3: Looking sw from end of Gosnold Street towards west side of Bolton Street
- Photo 4: Looking east towards north (facade) and west elevations of 16, 20, and 24 Gosnold Street.
- Photo 5: Looking north towards south elevations of 35 (L) and 29 (R) Gosnold Street.
- Photo 6: Looking east from Hemlock Street towards west and south elevations of 40 Gosnold (L) and 31 Circuit Street (R).
- Photo 7: Looking ne towards west (facade) elevations of 36 (L) and 44 (R) Gosnold Street.
- Photo 8: Looking ne from Gosnold Street towards south and east elevations of 25 Gosnold Street.
- Photo 9: Looking sw from Winsper Street towards east elevation of 36 Winsper Street.
- Photo 10: Looking south from Hemlock Street towards west elevations of 258 (L) and 260 (R) Hemlock Street.
- Photo 11: Looking east from Rockdale Avenue towards 93-95, and 85 (L to R) Rockdale Avenue.

(end)





Appendix A
Howland Mill Village
Historic District, New Bedford, MA

Excerpt from Atlas of New Bedford,
1895

OF
FORD

1/2 inch.

3

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**Howland Mill Village Historic District
New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet**

MAP#	Assessor's Map#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE TYPE	STATUS
1	018-059	1966	Howland Mills Cottage	271 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-front Cottage	B	C
	018-059	1966	Rear Shed	271 Bolton Street	1950+	No Style	B	NC
2	018-058	1967	Howland Mills Cottage	275 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-front Cottage	B	C
	018-058	934	Wishing Well	275 Bolton Street	1950+	No Style	O	NC
3	018-057	1968	Howland Mills Cottage	279 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
	018-057	1968	Garage	279 Bolton Street	1946	No Style	B	C
4	018-037	1969	Howland Mills Cottage	287 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
	018-037	1969	Garage/Shed	287 Bolton Street	1933	No Style	B	NC
	018-037	1969	Shed	287 Bolton Street	1940+	No Style	B	NC
5	018-036	1970	Howland Mills Cottage	289 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
6	018-014	1971	Howland Mills Cottage	303 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-facade Cottage	B	C
	018-014	1971	Shed	303 Bolton Street	1985	No Style	B	NC
7	018-013	1972	Howland Mills Cottage	307 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-end Cottage	B	C
	018-013	1972	Garage	307 Bolton Street	1977	No Style	B	C
8	018-012	935	Garden Plot	307 Bolton Street	n/a	n/a	S	C
9	023-035	1973	Howland Mills Cottage	321 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-front Cottage	B	C
	023-035	1973	Shed/Garage	321 Bolton Street	1975	No Style	B	C
10	023-034	1974	Howland Mills Cottage	325 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-front Cottage	B	C
11	023-	1975	Store and Smokehouse	327 Bolton Street	1916	Commercial	B	NC
12	023-096	1976	Howland Mills Cottage	331 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-front Cottage	B	C
	023-096	1976	Garage	331 Bolton Street	1956	No Style	B	NC

**Howland Mill Village Historic District
New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet**

MAP#	Assessor's Map#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE TYPE	STATUS
13	023-095	1977	Howland Mills Cottage	339 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-front Cottage	B	C
	023-095	1977	Garage	339 Bolton Street	1924	No Style	B	C
14	023-093	1978	Howland Mills Cottage	345 Bolton Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-front Cottage	B	C
15	018-056	1979	Howland Mills Cottage	10 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-end Cottage	B	C
16	018-038	1980	Howland Mills Cottage	11 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
	018-038	1980	Garage	11 Circuit Street	1954	No Style	B	NC
17	018-055	1981	Howland Mills Cottage	14 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-front Cottage	B	C
	018-055	1981	Sausage Factory (now a garage)	14 Circuit Street	1924	No Style	B	C
18	018-039	1982	Howland Mills Cottage	15 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
	018-039	1982	Shed	15 Circuit Street	1950+	No Style	B	NC
19	018-054	1983	Howland Mills Cottage	18 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gable-end Cottage	B	C
20	018-040	1984	Howland Mills Cottage	19 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-front Cottage	B	C
	018-040	1984	Garage	19 Circuit Street	1938	No Style	B	NC
21	018-041	1985	Howland Mills Cottage	23 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
22	018-053	1986	Howland Mills Cottage	24 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-end, gambrel-dormer Cottage	B	C
23	018-042	1987	Howland Mills Cottage	27 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-front Cottage	B	C
24	018-052	1988	Howland Mills Cottage	30 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-end Cottage	B	C
	018-052	1988	Garage	30 Circuit Street	1956	No Style	B	NC

**Howland Mill Village Historic District
New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet**

MAP#	Assessor's Map#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE TYPE	STATUS
25	018-043	1989	Howland Mills Cottage	31 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-end, gambrel-dormer Cottage	B	C
26	018-044	1990	Howland Mills Cottage	35 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-front Cottage	B	C
	018-044	1990	Shed	35 Circuit Street	ca. 1966	No Style	B	NC
27	018-051	1991	Howland Mills Cottage	36 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-front Cottage	B	C
28	018-047	1992	Two-Family House	39 Circuit Street	1922	Colonial Revival Double Decker	B	C
29	018-046	1992	Shed	39 Circuit Street (rear)	1940+	No Style	B	C
30	018-050	1993	Howland Mills Cottage	42 Circuit Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-end, gambrel-dormer Cottage	B	C
31	018-035	1994	Howland Mills Cottage	6 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-end Cottage	B	C
	018-035	1994	Garage	6 Gosnold Street	1957	No Style	B	C
32	018-034	1995	Howland Mills Cottage	12 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
	018-034	1995	Shed	12 Gosnold Street	1986	No Style	B	NC
33	018-015	1996	Howland Mills Cottage	15 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
	018-015	1996	Garage	15 Gosnold Street	1952	No Style	B	NC
34	018-033	1997	Howland Mills Cottage	16 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
35	018-016	1998	Two-Family House	17 Gosnold Street	1922	Colonial Revival Double Decker	B	C
36	018-032	1999	Howland Mills Cottage	20 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-front Cottage	B	C
	018-032	1999	Garage	20 Gosnold Street	1964	No Style	B	NC

**Howland Mill Village Historic District
New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet**

MAP#	Assessor's Map#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE TYPE	STATUS
37	018-017	2000	Two-Family House	21 Gosnold Street	1925	Colonial Revival Double Decker	B	C
38	018-031	2001	Howland Mills Cottage	24 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Jerkin-front Cottage	B	C
39	018-018	2002	Howland Mills Cottage	25 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-end Cottage	B	C
40	018-030	2003	Howland Mills Cottage	28 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Colonial Revival	B	C
	018-030	2003	Garage	28 Gosnold Street	1941	No Style	B	C
41	018-019	2004	Howland Mills Cottage	29 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-end, gambrel-dormer Cottage	B	C
42	018-029	2005	Howland Mills Cottage	32 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-front Cottage	B	C
	018-029	2005	Shed	32 Gosnold Street	1953	No Style	B	NC
43	018-020	2006	Howland Mills Cottage	35 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-end Cottage	B	C
	018-020	2006	Shed	35 Gosnold Street	1993	No Style	B	NC
44	018-028	2007	Howland Mills Cottage	36 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-end Cottage	B	C
	018-028	2007	Shed	36 Gosnold Street	1987	No Style	B	NC
	018-028	2007	Shed	36 Gosnold Street	1990+	No Style	B	NC
45	018-027	2008	Howland Mills Cottage	40 Gosnold Street	1888-1890	Gambrel-end, gambrel-dormer Cottage	B	C
46	018-026	2009	Howland Mills Cottage	44 Gosnold Street	1888-1890/ moved 1969	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
	018-026	2009	Shed	44 Gosnold Street	1980	No Style	B	NC
47	018-045	936	Garden/Yard	44 Gosnold Street	n/a	n/a	S	C
48	018-025	937	Garden/Yard	rear of 232 Hemlock St.	n/a	n/a	S	C

**Howland Mill Village Historic District
New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet**

MAP#	Assessor's Map#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE TYPE	STATUS
49	018-024	2010	Howland Mill Tenement	234-236 Hemlock St.	1889	Gambrel Tenement	B	C
50	018-048	2011	Two-Family House	258 Hemlock St.	1916	Colonial Revival Double-Decker	B	C
	018-048	2011	Garage	258 Hemlock St.	1944		B	C
51	018-049	2012	Two-Family House	260 Hemlock St.	1916	Colonial Revival Double-Decker	B	C
52	017-051	2013	Howland Mills Cottage	58 Rockdale Ave.	1888-1890	Gambrel-end, gambrel-dormer Cottage	B	C
53	018-060	938	Garden/Yard	61 Rockdale Ave.	n/a	n/a	S	C
54	018-061	2014	Two-Family House	61 Rockdale Ave.	1925	Colonial Revival Double-Decker	B	C
	018-061	2014	Rear Shed	61 Rockdale Ave.	1983	No Style	B	NC
55	017-050	2015	Howland Mills Cottage	62 Rockdale Ave.	1888-1890	Gambrel-end Cottage	B	C
	017-050	939	Above-ground Pool	62 Rockdale Ave.	ca. 1985	n/a	O	NC
56	018-062	2016	Howland Mills Cottage	65 Rockdale Ave.	1888-1890	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
57	017-049	2017	Howland Mills Cottage	66 Rockdale Ave.	1888-1890	Gambrel-end Cottage	B	C
58	018-063	2018	Howland Mills Cottage	69 Rockdale Ave.	1888-1890	Jerkin-end Cottage	B	C
	018-063	2018	Garage	69 Rockdale Ave.	1938		B	C
59	018-064	2019	Howland Mills Cottage	73 Rockdale Ave.	1888-1890	Gable-front Cottage	B	C
	018-064	2019	Garage	73 Rockdale Ave.	1920	No Style	B	NC
60	018-065	2020	Howland Mills Cottage	77 Rockdale Ave.	1888-1890	Jerkin-end Cottage	B	C

**Howland Mill Village Historic District
New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet**

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>Assessor's Map#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE TYPE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
61	018-066	2021	Howland Mills Cottage	81 Rockdale Ave.	1888-1890	Gambrel-roof Cottage	B	C
62	018-067	2022	Howland Mills Cottage	85 Rockdale Ave.	1889/alt. 1963, 1976	Gambrel-roof Cottage/ Commercial	B	NC
63	018-068	2023	Two-Family House	91 Rockdale Ave.	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival Double-Decker	B	C
64	018-068	2024	Retail Block	93-95 Rockdale Ave.	ca. 1920	Commercial	B	NC
65	018-007	2025	Howland Mills Cottage	36 Winsper St.	1888-1890	Gambrel-roof Cottage	B	C
66	018-006 018-006	2026 940	Howland Mills Cottage Above-Ground Pool	38 Winsper St. 38 Winsper Street	1888-1890 1993+	Gambrel-Roof Cottage No Style	B O	C NC

KEY: B: Building C: Contributing Resource
 S: Site NC: Noncontributing Resource
 Str: Structure O: Object

TOTAL RESOURCES: 98

72 CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

68 Contributing Buildings
 4 Contributing Sites
 0 Contributing Structures
 0 Contributing Objects

26 NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

23 Noncontributing Buildings
 0 Noncontributing Sites
 0 Noncontributing Structures
 3 Noncontributing Objects

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Howland Mill Village Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

DATE RECEIVED: 5/02/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/14/96
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/30/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/16/96
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000609

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/30/96 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



Circuit Street Streetscape

New Bedford

Howland Mill Village Historic District

Bristol Co, MA

Photo 1 of 11

Looking west from east end of
Circuit Street towards middle
portion of street.

October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber
Neg at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02459



2 321 and 325 Bolton Street
New Bedford
Howland Mill Village Historic District
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 2 of 11
Looking north from Bolton Street towards
east (facades) and south elevations
of 321 (L) and 325 (R) Bolton Street.
October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber
Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159



3 287, 289 Bolton St. and 6 Gosnold St. (L to R)

New Bedford

Howland Mill Village Historic District

Bristol Co., MA

Photo 3 of 11

Looking sw from end of Gosnold St.
towards west side of Bolton St.

October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber

Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159



← 16, 20, 24 Gosnold St. (L to R)
New Bedford
Howland Mill Village Historic District
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 4 of 11

looking east towards north (facade)
and west elevations of 16, 20, and
24 Gosnold Street.

October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber
Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159



35 and 29 Gosnold Street
New Bedford
Howland Mill Village Historic District
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 5 of 11
Looking north towards south
elevations of 35 (L) and 29 (R)
Gosnold Street.

October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber
Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159



40 Gosnold St. and 31 Circuit St.
New Bedford
Howland Mill Village Historic District
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 6 of 11

Looking east from Hemlock Street
towards west and south elevations
of 40 Gosnold (L) and 31 Circuit St. (R)
October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber

Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159



36 and 44 Gosnold St.

New Bedford

Howland Mill Village Historic District

Bristol Co, MA

Photo 7 of 11

Looking ne towards west (facade)

elevations of 36 (L) and 44 (R)

Gosnold St.

October, 1994

Photo by Marqo Webber

Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159



25 Gosnold Street
New Bedford
Howland Mill Village Historic District
Bristol Co., MA

Photo 8 of 11

Looking ne from Gosnold Street
towards south and east elevations
of 25 Gosnold St.

October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber
Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159



36 Winsper Street
New Bedford
Howland Mill Village Historic District
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 9 of 11

Looking sw towards east elevation
of 36 Winsper Street from Winsper St.

October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber

Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159



258 and 260 Hemlock Street
New Bedford
Howland Mill Village Historic District
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 10 of 11
Looking south from Hemlock Street
towards west elevations of 258 (L)
and 260 (R) Hemlock Street.
October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber
Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159



93-95, 91, and 85 Rockdale Ave.
New Bedford
Howland Mill Village Historic District
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 11 of 11

Looking east from Rockdale Ave.

towards 93-95, 91, and 85 (L to R) Rockdale Ave.

October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber

Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159

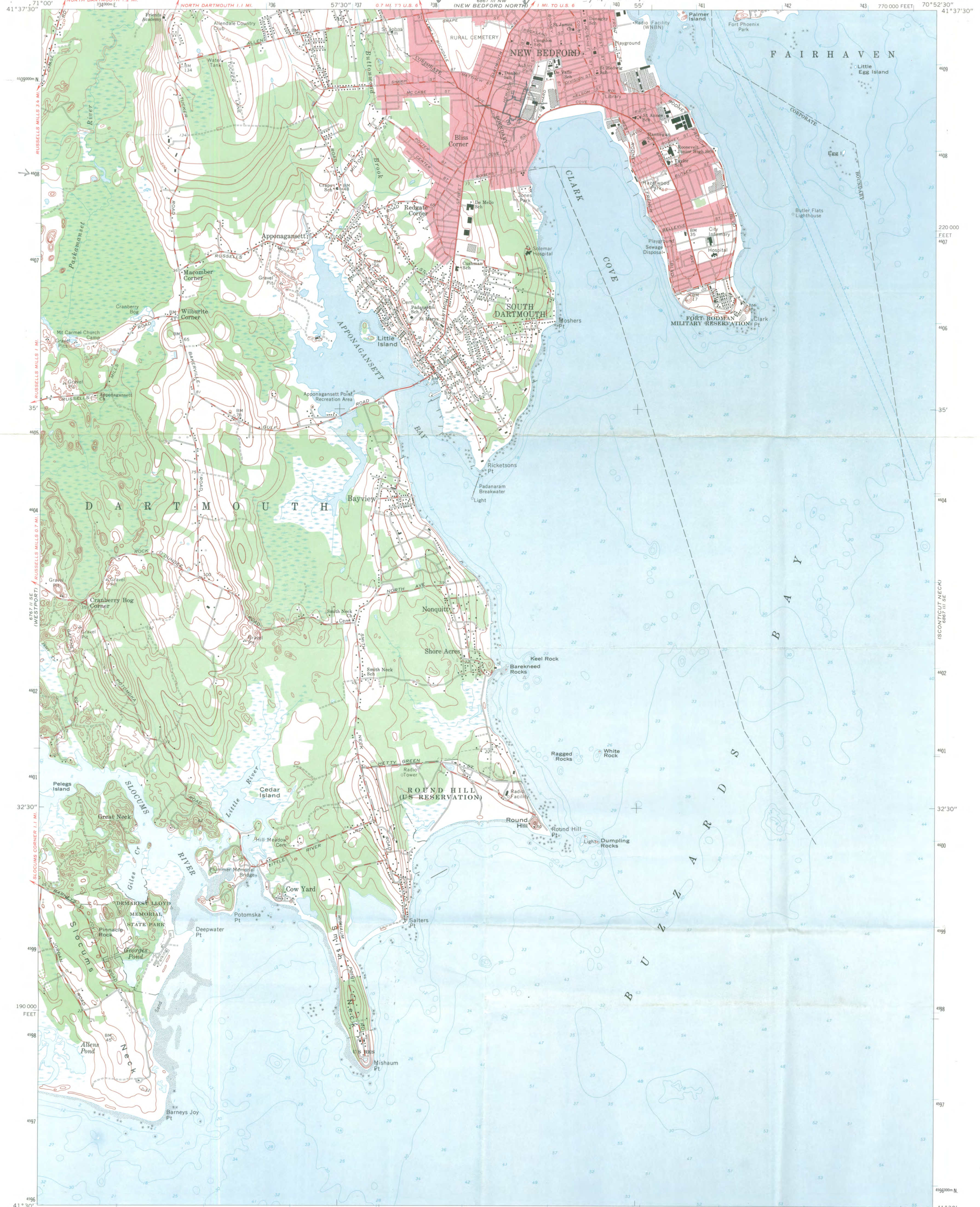
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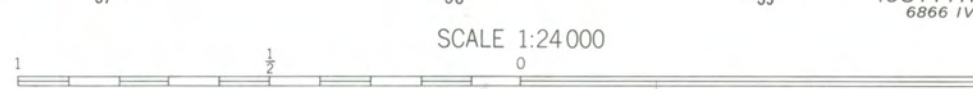
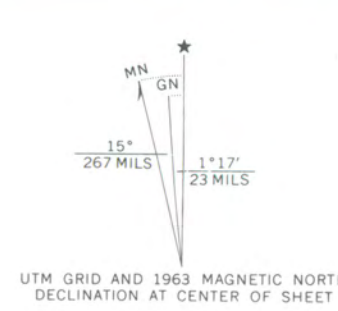
HOWLAND MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEW BEDFORD, BRISTOL CO., MA

3) 19/338860/4608620

4) 19/338830/4608820



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1936. Revised 1963
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 252 (1961),
237 (1962), and 249 (1963). This information is not intended for
navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information furnished
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

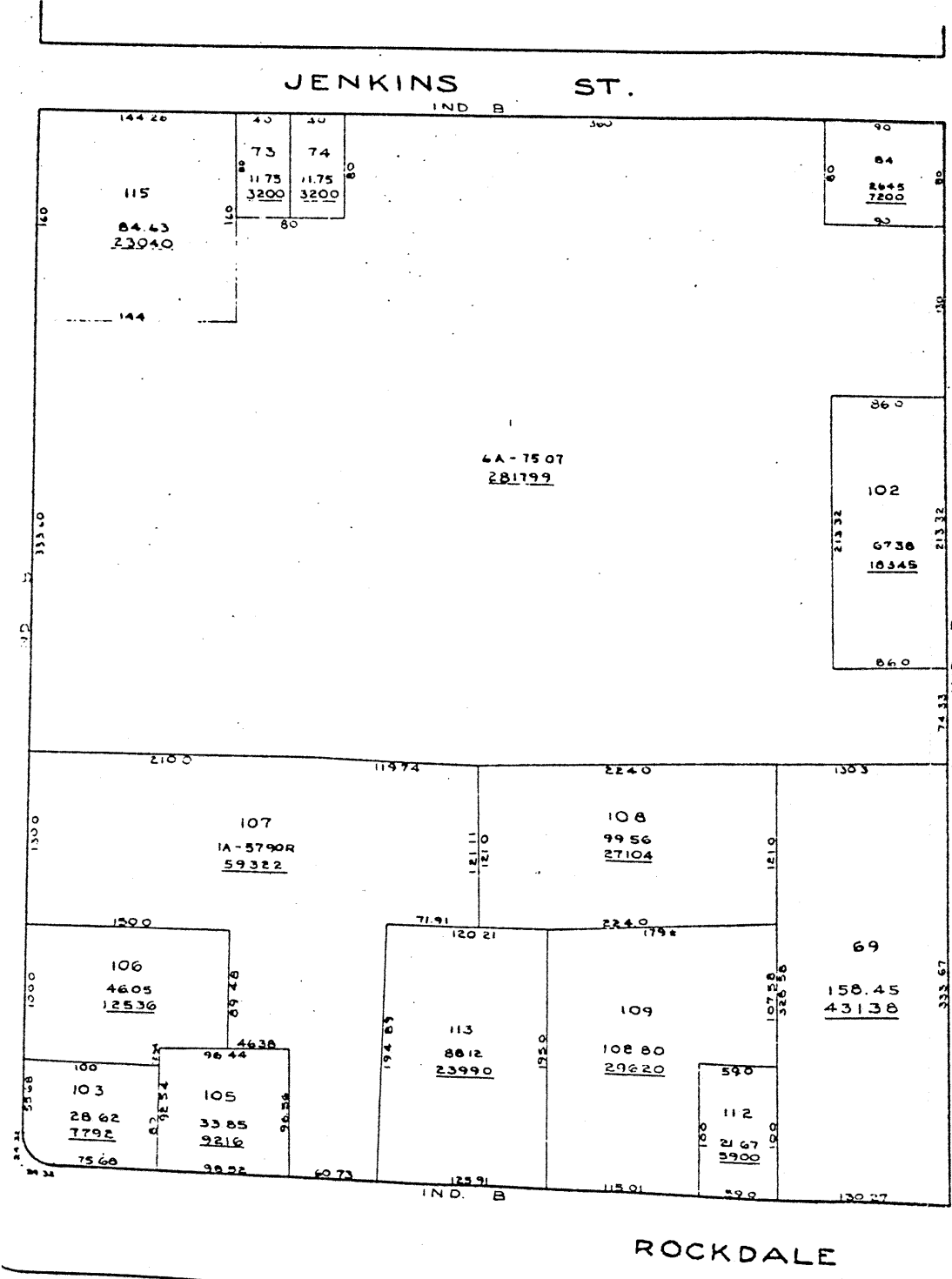
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt

NEW BEDFORD SOUTH, MASS.
N4130—W7052.5/7.5

1963
AMS 6867 III SW—SERIES V814

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

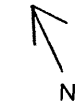
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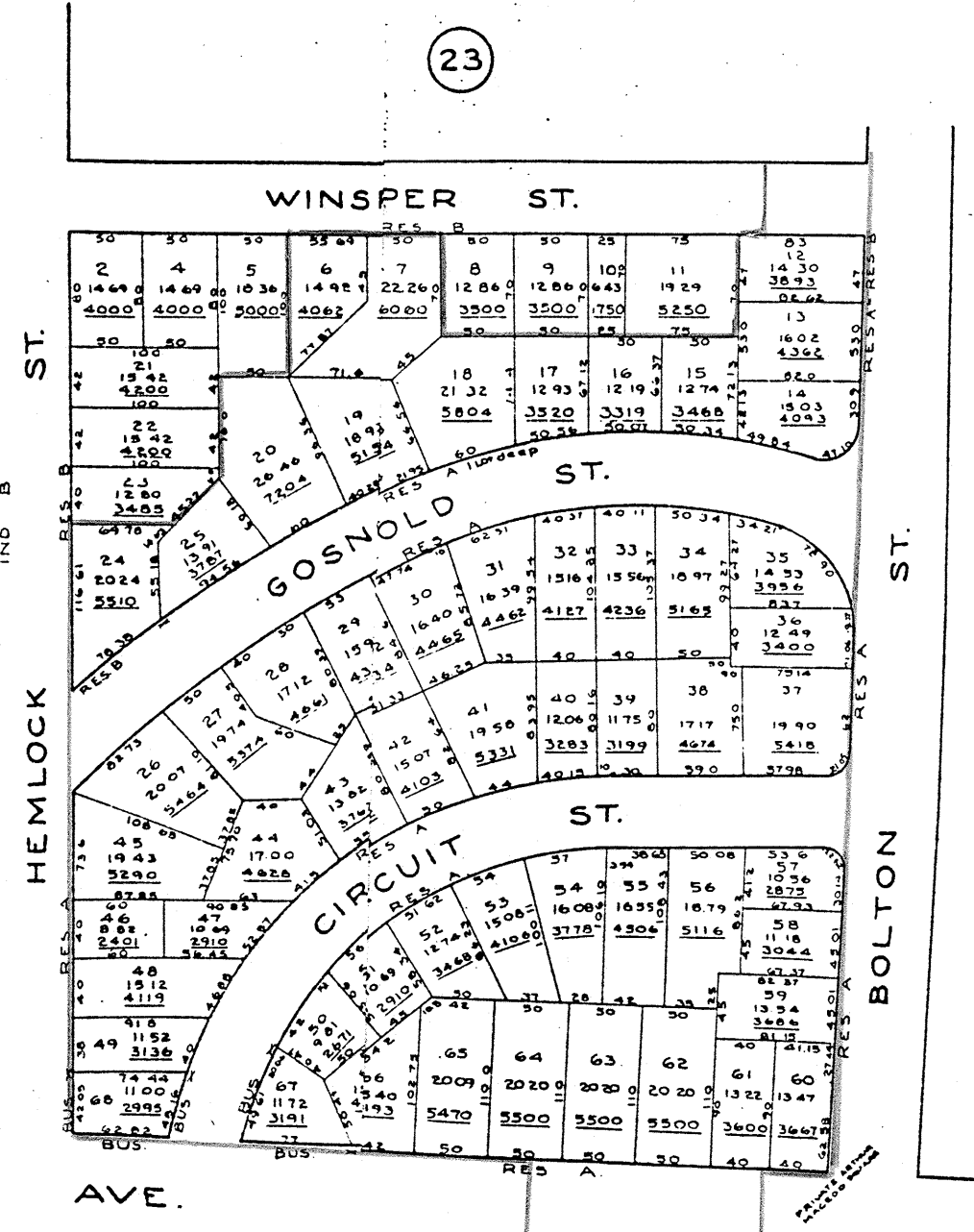
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HOWLAND MILL VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
New Bedford, Bristol Co, MA
Assessor's Map #18

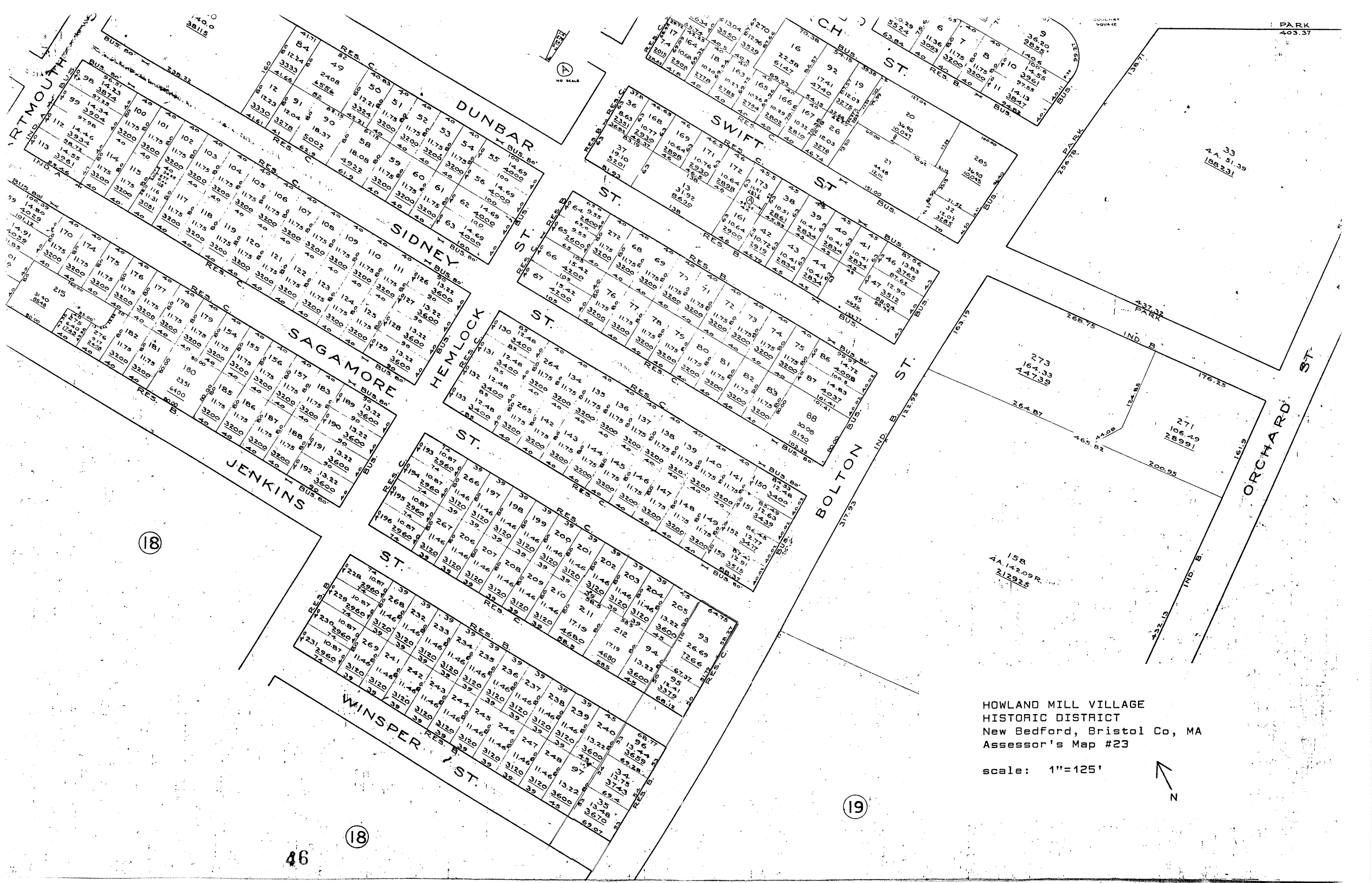
scale: 1"=125'



23



19



HOWLAND MILL VILLAGE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 New Bedford, Bristol Co, MA
 Assessor's Map #23

scale: 1"=125'



18

19

46

18



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

April 24, 1996

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



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Howland Mill Village Historic District, New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 - 120 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Tony Souza, Chairperson, New Bedford Historical Commission
Rosemary S. Tierney, Mayor, City of New Bedford
Margo Webber, Preservation Consultant
Sharon Pinho, Buttonwood Branch Library