

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1169

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 Bourne Town Hall

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 24 Perry Avenue _____ not for publication

city or town Bourne _____ N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Barnstable code 001 zip code 02532

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

November 20, 2012

Date

Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

1-14-13

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

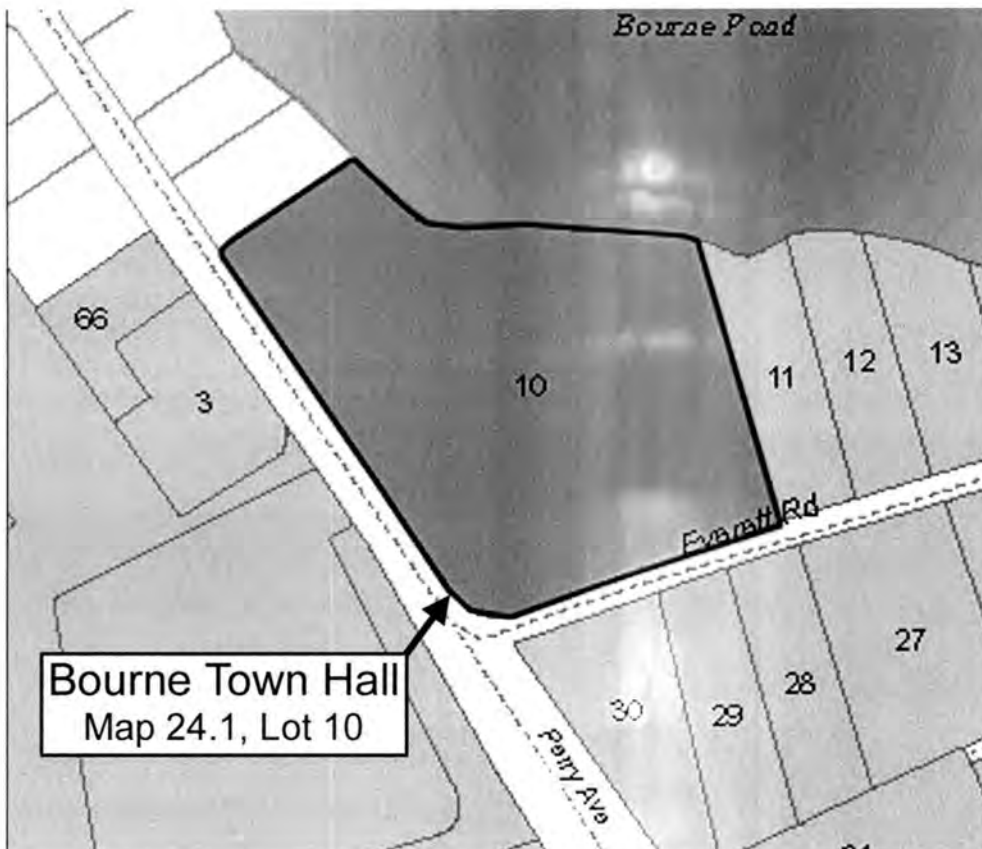
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Bourne Town Hall encompass Parcel 10 on Plat Map 24.1, which contains a total land area of 4.09 acres within Bourne, Massachusetts, at the corner of Perry Avenue and Everett Road.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are the historic lot lines associated with the Bourne Town Hall at 24 Perry Avenue. The boundaries follow legally recorded property lines.

ASSESSORS MAP



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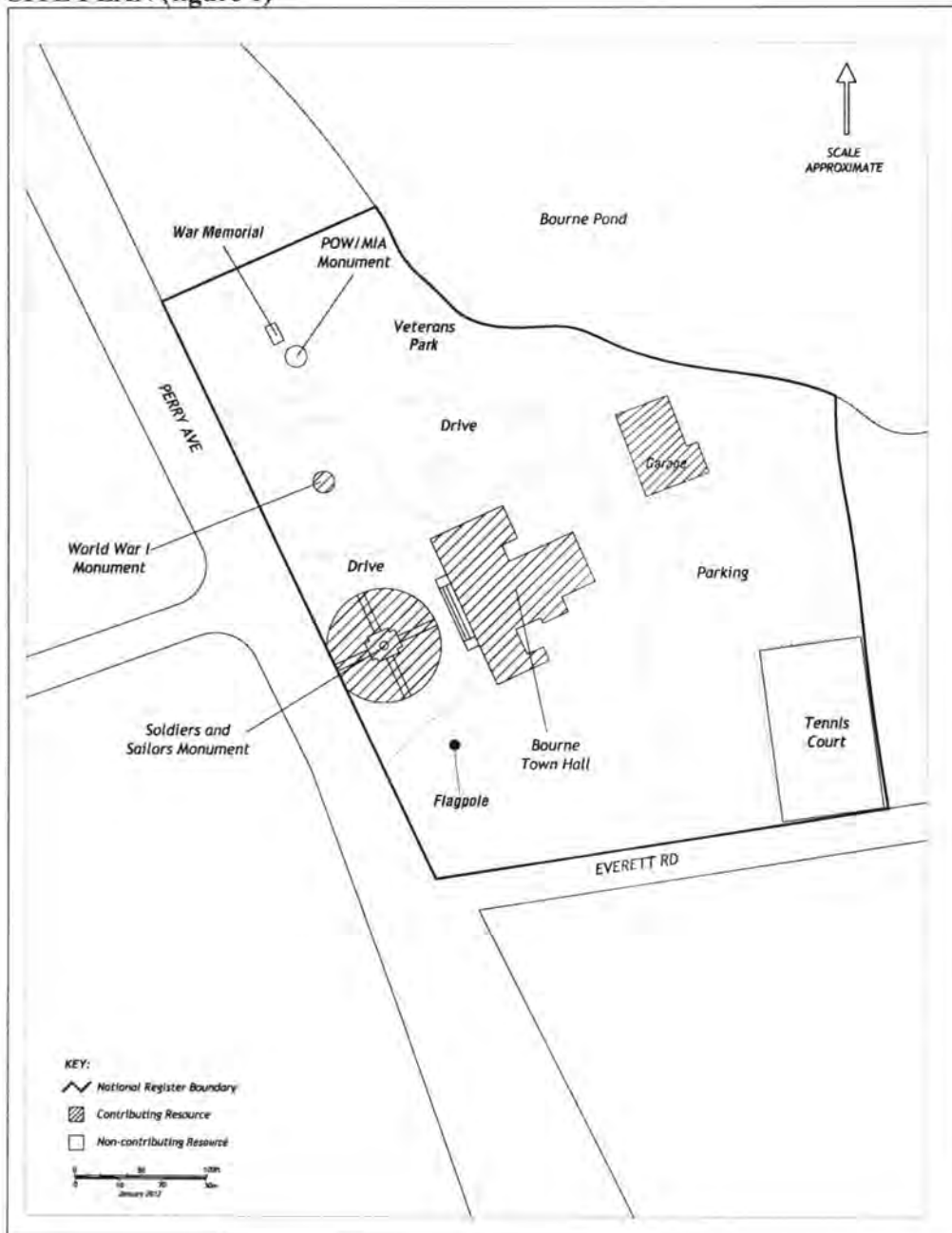
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SITE PLAN (figure 1)



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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Laura J. Kline, PAL, April 2009

1. West facade of Town Hall and Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, looking southeast
2. West facade, looking northeast
3. Northwest corner of west facade, looking southeast
4. West facade of main block, looking southeast
5. Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, looking east
6. World War I Monument, looking east
7. Interior, entrance lobby, looking east

Bourne Town Hall
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
2	
	1
3	2
5	3
	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)

GOVERNMENT: town hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: town hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVAL

STYLES/Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

SYNTHETICS: 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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DESCRIPTION

Setting

The **Bourne Town Hall** at 24 Perry Avenue is located at the northeast corner of Perry Avenue and Everett Road in Buzzards Bay, the historic commercial center of the town of Bourne, Massachusetts. Located about 50 miles south of Boston, the town of Bourne straddles the Cape Cod Canal, which divides Cape Cod from the mainland. Buzzards Bay and the civic center of Bourne are on the north, or mainland, side of the canal, while the bulk of the town's acreage is on the south side of the canal, on the Cape itself.

Bourne Town Hall stands on a four-acre parcel along the south edge of Bourne Pond, a large body of fresh water. The land around the building is relatively flat. To the south of the Town Hall, at the terminus of Perry Avenue, is the Three Mile Look, a long, landscaped walk that provides a formal overlook to the Cape Cod Canal. Approximately 750 feet north is Main Street, which runs parallel to the Cape Cod Canal from the Bourne Rotary to the bridge to Wareham. This road is lined with one-story commercial spaces, and functions as the town's commercial corridor. The area surrounding the Town Hall is mainly developed with 1½ and two-story residential buildings. The residences are set back a distance from the street on large lots and represent a variety of styles, mostly from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Bourne Town Hall is set back approximately 100 feet from the east side of Perry Avenue on a flat, four-acre lot covered with grass and asphalt paving (photograph 1, figure 1). The lot is well landscaped with grass, low shrubs, and trees. The building, which is oriented with its facade facing southwest, is accessed from Perry Avenue by a wide, semicircular paved drive with spaces for vehicle parking on either side. The **Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument** (contributing object) stands in a large grass circle in the center of the drive. A second paved drive north of the building leads from Perry Avenue around the building to a large paved parking area in the rear and continues out to Everett Road; on the north side of the building the drive loops around a smaller grass circle. The northwest corner of the lot, which borders Bourne Pond, is known as Veterans Park and contains some landscaping, several small stone war monuments (described below), and a bench. A large wood-frame **garage** (contributing building) sits northeast of the Town Hall, between the paved drive and the pond. The southeast corner of the lot contains a **tennis court** (non-contributing structure) built in the 1970s, enclosed by a tall chain-link fence. A **flagpole** (contributing object) stands near the southwest corner of the lot; it is a 1950s replacement of the original flagpole erected in 1914.

Exterior

The Bourne Town Hall is a well-preserved local example of a Classical Revival-style civic building. Designed by architect James Purdon, the building is composed of a two-story, rectangular, hipped-roof main block flanked by one-story, flat-roof wings (photographs 1-4). A two-story, hipped-roof rear ell extends from the rear of the main block. The building's current appearance is the result of several phases of construction. The main block and a one-story, hipped-roof rear ell were built in 1914, the two wings were added in 1937, and the roof of the rear ell was raised to accommodate a

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second story in the 1970s. Both wings are three bays wide, acting as dependencies to the main block and maintaining the symmetry characteristic of the Classical Revival style. The north wing is five bays deep, rectangular in plan, and extends past the main block to the east. The south wing is three bays deep and square in plan. The south elevation of the rear ell has a two-story, gable-roof extension and a two-story, flat-roof elevator bay extension with a bulkhead on the roof.

All roof surfaces are covered with asphalt shingles. The hip roof of the main block was originally topped by a cupola (figure 2) that was lost at an unknown time after 1940. Below the roofline of the main block runs a large, projecting, denticulated wood cornice with an undecorated frieze. The wing roofs have brick and wood balustrades above projecting wood cornices. A large interior brick chimney is located on the rear slope of the main roof. The walls of the main block and both wings are clad in red brick set in running bond. The rear ell is clad in vinyl siding. The entire building sits on a high, poured-concrete foundation.

The main block has a symmetrical, five-bay facade (west elevation) with a center entrance (photograph 4). Each of the three middle bays is set behind flat brick pilasters supporting a semicircular, wood springing arch, and contains an original recessed, semicircular, multilight window at the second level, and a rectangular wood plaque above a ground-floor opening. The middle bay functions as the entryway and contains a modern glass door with single-pane sidelights and a five-light, rectangular transom. The outer bays contain the original, large, 12/12, double-hung wood windows set in rectangular openings. The three plaques are engraved with Roman letters. The plaque above the entrance reads: "TOWN OF/ BOURNE." The plaque to the left reads: "ERECTED/ A.D. 1914," and the one to the right reads: "INCORPORATED/ A.D. 1884." The building is accessed via a wide set of concrete stairs with metal railings. The outermost facade bays project slightly from the wall surface. Each contains an original 12/12, double-hung window on the first floor, and an original 6/6, double-hung window on the second floor.

The north elevation of the north wing has a central projecting entrance flanked by paired 12/12 windows, with single windows of the same style in the outer bays (photograph 3). The flat-roofed entryway contains a modern door in the north wall, surrounded by pilasters supporting a simple cornice and small, round, multilight windows in the side walls. It is accessed by a high concrete stair with metal railings. Another secondary entrance is located in the south elevation of the rear ell, near the main block, where a large concrete ramp with a metal railing leads to a single vinyl door sheltered by a wood gabled hood.

Each of the three bays on the front (west) elevations of the wings contain the original, large, 12/12 double-hung windows to match the fenestration on the main block. The rear (east) elevation of the north wing has two original 12/12 windows and the outline of a window that has been filled in with brick. The south elevation has a small attached shed and two window openings that have been filled in with brick. The south elevation of the south wing is pierced by two original, paired 12/12 windows. The rear (east) elevation is irregular and contains two 6/6 replacement windows. Fenestration on the rear ell includes single and paired 6/6 vinyl windows, likely dating to renovations done from 1997 through 2001.

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Interior

The interior of the Bourne Town Hall was renovated in 1999. The current layout retains the original entrance lobby on the first floor (with a new interior vestibule), but modern office suites and conference rooms replaced the original double-height auditorium in the rear ell. The renovations also relocated the original staircase in the northwest corner of the rear ell. The arrangement of offices in the north and south wings remains similar to the 1937 plans. The lobby area (photograph 7) retains its historic walls and ceiling, as well as the information counters built into the north and south walls. Flat wood-paneled pilasters with simple capitals break up the paneled walls, and large boxed beams form a grid pattern in the ceiling. The other interior spaces in the building have carpeted or linoleum tile floors, painted drywall with applied chair rails, and acoustic tile ceilings.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument is a cylindrical granite monument located directly in front of the Town Hall within a small grassy circle at the center of the semicircular paved driveway (photographs 1, 5). The fluted granite shaft, erected in 1914, stands over 30 feet in height and is topped by a plain capital. On the west side of the shaft is the following inscription: "ERECTED/ BY/ THE TOWN OF BOURNE/ AD MCMXIV/ IN MEMORY OF/ THE/ SOLDIERS/ AND/ SAILORS/ WHO SERVED/ IN THE WAR OF/ 1861-1865." A carved bronze eagle sits atop the capital on a rounded base with festoons and garland. The eagle has its wings spread and faces north.

The monument sits on a square granite base with low pillars at each corner. An iron-link fence surrounds the base. Recessed panels with small bronze plaques are set on the base. The plaques have the names of 69 men who served in the Civil War in raised letters. The square base is set on a larger granite base of three stairs with round stone pillars at each of the corners.

Garage

A 1½-story, wood-frame garage is located to the northeast of the Town Hall building. The garage consists of a hipped-roof rectangular section with a large projecting wood cornice at the south end attached by a long connector to a large front-gable section at the north end. The hipped-roof section appears to have been constructed in 1937, at the same time as the two wings on the Town Hall (Wing & Hendrick 1937). Dates for the additions to the north are unknown. The roofs are covered in asphalt shingles and the walls in wood shingles. The hipped-roof section is three bays wide and two bays deep. It has a single door at the southwest corner, two 6/6 double-hung windows on the south elevation, and a large overhead garage door on the west elevation. Similar garage doors are located in the west walls of the connector and the gable-roof section.

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Veterans Park

Veterans Park, created ca. 1969 by the town's Parks Commission,¹ is situated in the northwest corner of the Town Hall lot, between Perry Avenue and Bourne Pond. The north paved drive cuts through the park. To the north of the drive, a narrow paved walkway leads east from Perry Avenue, circles the War Memorial, then continues to the edge of the pond, where it intersects a second paved walkway that crosses the park to meet the drive. The remainder of the park is covered with grass and planted with several large trees and small shrubs. A small metal sign with the words "VETERANS PARK" is posted to the south of the walkway near the road. A wood bench located south of the walkway near the pond faces south.

South of the drive, a narrow paved walkway leads from Perry Avenue to the 1918 **World War I Monument** (contributing object), a large boulder set between two low shrubs in the center of a grass lawn (photograph 6). A bronze plaque on the west side of the boulder reads: "DEDICATED TO THE CITIZENS OF/ THE TOWN OF BOURNE/ WHO DEVOTED THEMSELVES TO THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM/ AND SERVED THEIR COUNTRY IN THE WORLD WAR" above a list of names.

The **War Memorial** (noncontributing object), installed in 1969, is a four-foot-high stone wall with bronze plaques on both sides and a flat stone ledge with a small bronze eagle on the top. The plaque on the west side is engraved with the town seal and the words "1969/ WITH A DEEP/ APPRECIATION/ AND THE LASTING/ GRATITUDE/ OF ALL FREE MEN." The plaque on the east side has the words "TOWN OF BOURNE/ DEDICATED TO THE MEN OF BOURNE WHO SERVED IN THE/ VIETNAM WAR AND TO THOSE WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE," followed by a list of names and honor rolls of men who served in the Korean War and World War II. The monument is surrounded by low shrubs.

Several feet south of the War Memorial is the **POW/MIA Monument** (noncontributing object), a small rock placed between two low bushes. The rock has a rectangular plaque on its west side engraved with the words "DEDICATED TO/ DISABLED VETERANS/ OF ALL WARS/ AND IN MEMORY OF ALL/ POW/MIA/ FROM THE TOWN OF BOURNE/ DONATED BY/ BOURNE NO. 12/ DISABLED AMERICAN/ VETERANS AUXILIARY/ HAROLD E. COOPER/ MEM. CHAPTER/ 1985".

Archaeological Description

One ancient Native American site may be located on the Bourne Town Hall property, and it is highly likely that additional sites are present. Eleven ancient sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), including four sites all located within 1,000 feet of the western, southern, and eastern shorelines of Bourne Pond. One site, the Bourne Pond-Canal

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¹ Ellis 2012; no plans for the park have been located.

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Locus site (19-BN-689), may extend to the nominated property. That site, located during a 1994 archaeological study as part of a Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Cape Cod Canal, recovered chipping debris from several test pits located along the canal. Late Woodland/Contact period artifacts were also reportedly collected by several local residents from their residential properties located between the Cape Cod Canal and Bourne Pond. The symbolism used to record the site includes part of the nominated property. While portions of the site have been disturbed by canal and residential construction, and the archaeological research did not include testing for site boundaries, based on known site information, topography, and environmental factors it is reasonable to conclude that the site area may extend north from the Cape Cod Canal locus to the Bourne Pond area and the Bourne Town Hall property. It was hypothesized that the Bourne Pond-Canal Locus site is related to the adjacent Grove Field Ossuary (19-BN-612).

Another ancient site located within 1,000 feet east of Bourne Pond is the Grove Field Ossuary. That site, a regionally important ossuary and one of only two such mortuary sites in Massachusetts, was discovered during excavations for a cesspool in 1911. While the site was partially excavated by amateurs, it was reburied, and its specific location was lost. Additional specific background research is needed to identify the exact location of the Grove Field Ossuary. Some recent development has occurred in the site area; however, most homes in the area date to the turn of the 20th century. Given the above, it is possible that the site still exists in some form.

Two additional sites are located within 1,000 feet to the west and southwest of Bourne Pond and the Bourne Town Hall. Both sites, the B-8 Findspot 2 (19-BN-880) and Canal Place 1 (19-BN-886) sites, were located during recent Cultural Resource Management surveys. Each site was identified by isolated artifact finds, and characterized by limited information content.

Environmental characteristics of the area represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The Bourne Town Hall occupies a well-drained, level to moderately sloping landform, located on outwash plain deposits within 1,000 feet of the adjacent Bourne Pond and Cape Cod Canal. Soils are sandy in the Town Hall locale. While several buildings and structures are present on the nominated property, most have probably had a minimal impact on any potential archaeological resources that might be present on the property. Any potential ancient resources that were located in the area of the Town Hall and garage have been destroyed by construction of these buildings. Any potential ancient resources that were present in the areas of the drives, parking areas, tennis courts, and monuments may survive as intact archaeological resources. It is unknown to what extent grading was employed to prepare the property for construction of the Town Hall, garage, monuments, and other structures. Given the above information and the size of the nominated property (4.09 acres), a moderate to high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources on the Bourne Town Hall property.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Bourne Town Hall property. No historic resources have been identified on the Town Hall property prior to its construction in 1914. The area was sparsely settled throughout most of the 18th and 19th centuries, and the building was erected on vacant land. Structural evidence may, however, survive from barns, stables, carriage houses, and outbuildings associated with town activities, including the

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operation and maintenance of the Town Hall. In 1915, the town voted to erect sheds on land east of the Town Hall to accommodate eleven teams or machines and five horses. These sheds appear on a 1937 plot plan of the site, but are no longer extant. Construction features and soil strata evidence associated with the building of the Town Hall, other structures located on the property, and landscape changes to the property may also survive.

(end)

District Data Sheet

Resource	Date	Type	Status
Bourne Town Hall	1914, 1937	B	C
Garage	1937, altered	B	C
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument	1914	O	C
World War I Monument	1918	O	C
Flagpole	1950s	O	C
War Memorial	1969	O	NC
Tennis court	1970s	St	NC
POW/MIA Monument	1985	O	NC

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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 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

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1914-1962

Significant Dates

1914 – building constructed

1937 – wings added

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

James Purdon

Walter H. Wing, Lloyd M. Hendrick (1937 addition)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Bourne Archives

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Bourne Town Hall retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It continues to serve its historic civic function as the seat of town government, and clearly expresses its identity as an early 20th-century public building. The building's location and setting on Bourne Pond between the town's commercial corridor and the Cape Cod Canal, remain largely as they were when it was constructed in 1914. Its current design and footprint dates to 1937, when the wings were added in the same Classical Revival style as the main block. The loss of the original cupola, which was damaged and removed sometime after 1940, is regrettable. However, the building's other characteristic architectural design features remain intact, including its massing, structural system, roof form, fenestration pattern, surface materials, and ornamental detailing. The Town Hall also retains its key exterior building materials (brick and wood) and a large majority of its original 12/12 windows. The 1970s expansion of the rear ell and more recent interior renovations have not diminished the building's significance as a well-preserved example of Classical Revival institutional architecture. Set back from the road, the building also retains its historic spatial arrangement in the surrounding landscape, with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument centered in front of it. The existing circular drives on the property appear as they do on the 1937 site plan, and the placement of the World War I Monument in 1918 on the lawn to the northwest set the precedent for other memorial objects and the creation of Veterans Park later in the 20th century. Other modern alterations to the site (for example, the construction of tennis courts and additional parking lots) are confined to the rear of the building.

The Bourne Town Hall possesses significance under National Register Criteria A and C at the local level, in the areas of Politics/Government, Social History, and Architecture. The period of significance begins in 1914, when the Town Hall and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument were constructed, and ends in 1962, the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility. Under Criterion A, the property possesses significance for its associations with the civic development and governance of the town of Bourne. It was constructed in 1914 as Bourne's first town hall and has served as such since that date. The Bourne Town Hall meets the eligibility requirements under Criterion C as an exceptional local example of the Classical Revival style, which was used for numerous early 20th-century public buildings in the United States. Originally designed by Boston architect James Purdon, and enlarged in 1937 to plans by the Pocasset firm of Wing and Hendrick, the building exhibits many characteristics of the style, including a hipped-roof main block with flanking wings, a brick exterior, pilasters, arched windows, and a central symmetrical entry.

Criterion A

Bourne's Civic Development

The Bourne Town Hall is located at 24 Perry Avenue, in the village of Buzzards Bay in northwest Bourne. Built 30 years after the incorporation of the town, the building is the third location for town offices. The area that is now Bourne was

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originally the western part of the town of Sandwich, founded in 1637. During the 18th century, the citizens of this area had made two unsuccessful attempts (the first ca. 1780, and the second in 1797) to break from Sandwich and form their own town. In 1883, the residents of the villages of western Sandwich began another attempt to separate themselves from the town of Sandwich (Keene 1937:124), prompted by the belief that they were receiving unequal services from the town regardless of the taxes they were paying. These residents were able to argue their point effectively enough that on April 2, 1884, the town of Sandwich was divided, the western villages becoming the new town of Bourne. The town was named after Jonathan Bourne, Sr., a prominent New Bedford whaling merchant and a descendent of the area's first English settler, the Reverend Richard Bourne (Keene 1937:124). As a state legislator in 1884, Jonathan Bourne also supported the effort to separate from Sandwich.

The new town, the population of which was 1,390, included several villages that changed their names after the separation from Sandwich: Sagamore (formerly Scusset and North Sandwich), Bournedale (formerly West Sandwich and Herring River Village), Bourne Village (formerly Monument), Buzzards Bay (formerly Cohasset), Head-of-the-Bay, Monument Beach (formerly South Monument), and Pocasset and Cataumet (formerly North and South Pocasset; Keene 1937:125). At the time of its incorporation, Bourne had within its limits eight schoolhouses, four churches, six post offices, seven telephone offices, fifteen grocery stores, one lumber yard, five blacksmith shops, two boatbuilders' shops, one axe factory, two foundries, and one carworks (Keene 1937:127).

Town self-rule officially began in April 1884, with the first annual report of the new town covering the period from April 2, 1884 to January 1, 1885. The first town meeting was held on April 12, 1884, at Franklin Hall in Buzzards Bay. At the meeting, temporary town officers were chosen, followed by a second meeting a few weeks later to elect officers for the ensuing year (Keene 1937:125). The town officers elected at this meeting included William A. Nye, Town Clerk; Ezra C. Howard, David D. Nye, and Albert R. Eldridge, Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor; David D. Nye, Moses C. Waterhouse, and John P. Knowlton, Assessors.

Of the eight villages in the town at the time, Bourne Village was the largest, and was chosen as the location of Bourne's official business seat. Many of the town's most prominent businessmen and first town officers owned residences there. The town government offices were originally located in a dwelling in the village, rented from the Blackington family. After the construction of the Jonathan Bourne Public Library in Bourne Village in 1897 (NR pending), they were moved to the east rooms of that building (Keene 1937:128). The town offices remained in the library for seventeen years until a separate building, the Bourne Town Hall, was finally constructed in 1914. The new town hall was built on vacant land just south of Main Street and north of the Monument River, shifting the town's civic center from Bourne Village to Buzzards Bay.

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Development of Buzzards Bay

The village of Buzzards Bay is situated between the Cape Cod Canal and Buzzards Bay, the large bay of water said to have been named by the English explorer Bartholomew Gosnold, who saw flocks of birds swooping and circling as he sailed into the bay and mistook them for buzzards. Formerly known as Cohasset Narrows, the village was originally the home and farm of the Bourne family. The area, set off from the rest of the town by the Monument River, remained sparsely settled throughout the 18th and most of the 19th centuries. In 1858, Rev. Frederick Freeman provided this description of the village: "Cohasset... has few inhabitants but has become somewhat important by reason of its coasting facilities" (Keene 1975:141).

By the second half of the 19th century, additional families began to settle in Buzzards Bay (Browne 1937:114). The construction of the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, and the establishment of a station in the village in 1872, mark the beginning of the settlement's growth. Buzzards Bay had its first post office in 1871 and its first hotel (Parker Hotel) by 1872, both located in the Main Street (formerly County Road) area. Throughout the late 19th century, the commercial center along Main Street continued to grow. By 1880, two hotels, the post office, and approximately a dozen residences stood along the north and south sides of Main Street. Historic photographs of the area along Main Street, near the original train station, show a number of residential and commercial properties (Harrington and Olausen 2000: *Area Form BOU.J Main Street Area*).

Following Bourne's incorporation in 1884, Buzzards Bay continued to develop as the town's business and commercial district. By 1908, the area was home to a number of businesses, including a blacksmith, baker, carpenter, several cigar shops and dry goods stores, a furniture store, pool room, and two hotels (the Parker House and Buzzards Bay Hotel). During the early 20th century, the village was also home to one of the largest dance halls erected in this part of Massachusetts. Bournehurst Pavilion, as it was known, was host to numerous musicians and musical groups including Duke Ellington, Rudy Vallee, and Paul Whiteman, before being destroyed by fire in 1933. In 1912, the original railroad depot in the village was replaced by the current building. The station served as the gateway to the village for summer travelers (Harrington and Olausen 2000). Beginning in 1901, the Union Street Railway Company operated a streetcar that connected Buzzards Bay to Bourne Village across the river, via Bridge Street (Walker 1910).

Civic Development of Bourne and the Construction of Bourne Town Hall

The growth in Bourne's population following its incorporation necessitated the provision of a larger space for town meetings and other public events. During the 19th century, most developing towns throughout the Cape Cod region had constructed separate buildings for town meetings, its selectmen, and committees. The majority of these towns had started out following the New England pattern of using their meetinghouses, taverns, and private homes for such purposes. Final separation of church and state in the Commonwealth came in 1833, and numerous town halls were constructed during the region-wide building boom in the years that followed. In 1834, the town of Sandwich, which still included present-day

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Bourne, was the first to build a public hall. Brewster, Orleans, Falmouth, Eastham, Provincetown, Dennis, Harwich, and Chilmark also constructed halls in the 1840s and 1850s, while other towns purchased existing buildings for use as town halls. In the decades following the Civil War, Orleans, Provincetown, Falmouth, and Brewster replaced their town halls; other towns built public halls for the first time; and village halls in secondary areas were also constructed (MHC 1987:217-219).

In Bourne, the town administrators had outgrown their offices in the town library, and large public meeting spaces were lacking. At a special town meeting held in June of 1913, a \$25,000 loan was appropriated for the construction of a town hall in Bourne, and work on the building was underway by the end of the year (Town Report 1913). The **Bourne Town Hall** was built to the designs of James Purdon, a Boston architect who practiced in the area from 1902 to 1942. The building originally consisted of only the two-story, hipped-roof main block and a one-story rear ell. Original plans for the building show that the rear ell contained a large auditorium with a stage at the east end, and a balcony along the west wall which was accessed from the second story of the main block (Purdon 1913). According to the 1914 Town Report, "Seven organizations make the upper room their regular headquarters. The main hall is used for many social functions." An ornate square cupola with arched windows and a tall spire was centered on the ridge of the main block's slate roof. The cupola was reset and painted in 1939, presumably after damage from the 1938 hurricane (Town Reports 1930-1939). Sometime after that date, it was removed to prevent further damage; no documentation of its removal has been located.

No landscape architect was associated with the construction of the Town Hall, but Purdon also designed the **Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument** (contributing object) erected in front of the Town Hall and dedicated to the soldiers and sailors from the area who served in the Civil War. The years 1911 to 1915 marked the Golden Jubilee anniversary of the Civil War, and beginning in 1911, the local chapter of the Women's Relief Corps, an auxiliary organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, directed a fundraising effort in the Bourne schools to raise money for a war memorial. Additional funds were contributed by residents, and the remainder came from a town loan (Town Reports 1911, 1914). The contract for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was given to Stephen Bianchi at a cost of nearly \$5,000; it was sculpted in Quincy, Massachusetts (Burgess 1993; Town Report 1913). The town also erected a flagpole on the lawn southwest of the Town Hall (the current **flagpole** (contributing object) is a 1950s replacement of the original, which was damaged in a hurricane).

While the Town Hall was under construction, the building's immediate vicinity was undergoing a significant transformation as a result of the construction of the Cape Cod Canal, the body of water that links Buzzards Bay with Cape Cod Bay. Although many plans were made to construct a canal across the base of Cape Cod during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, it was not until 1909 that construction actually began on a widespread basis under the direction of the Boston, Cape Cod, and New York Canal Company. The canal's completion in 1914, which coincided with the opening of the Town Hall, divided the town of Bourne into two distinct sections (MHC 1984:11-12). Many of the commercial and residential buildings located near the Monument River in Buzzards Bay were moved during the canal's construction, and

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portions of the railroad tracks were relocated to the south side of the canal. The stone bridge crossing at Bridge Street was replaced by a highway bridge built at Perry Avenue, which ran past the site chosen for the Town Hall at the edge of Bourne Pond. Thus, the new public building was located along a major thoroughfare in the town between two villages.

Dedication ceremonies for the Town Hall and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument began at 2 p.m. on July 23, 1914. Robert W. Emmons II, chairman of the town hall building committee, presented keys to Benjamin F. Bourne, selectmen chairman. A concert was held in the evening to commemorate the event. The festivities in town continued with the Pageant of Cape Cod, held in August to celebrate the opening of the Cape Cod Canal (Keene 1937:125).

In 1915, the town voted to erect sheds on land east of the Town Hall to accommodate eleven teams or machines and five horses (Town Report 1915). These sheds appear on a 1937 plot plan of the site, but are no longer extant. In 1918, the town installed the **World War I Monument** (contributing object), a small memorial to the residents of Bourne who served in the war. The monument stands on the grass lawn northwest of the Town Hall.

20th-Century Developments in Bourne

Significant social and demographic changes occurred in Bourne following the advent of the automobile during the second and third decades of the 20th century. As large numbers of residents of Boston and other regional urban centers gained relatively easy access to Cape Cod, Bourne experienced a surge in population akin to the one that had occurred with the opening of the railroad in the late 19th century. By 1915, a year after the opening of the Cape Cod Canal and the Bourne Town Hall, Bourne was the fourth-largest town on Cape Cod, after Barnstable, Falmouth, and Provincetown. Development activity also increased to keep pace with the population growth. In 1937, this process was further encouraged by the construction of Camp Edwards, a U.S. military training facility on the upper Cape (Harrington and Olausen 2000).

The landscape surrounding the building continued to change significantly in the decades following its construction. In the 1930s the Cape Cod Canal was widened, resulting in the loss of more houses and land within Buzzards Bay. The first Bourne Bridge across the canal at Perry Avenue was replaced in 1935 with the current structure to the east, removing the connection between the historic centers of Bourne Village and Buzzards Bay and transforming the north end of Perry Avenue into a quiet side road off Main Street, ending at the canal. Also in 1935 the Eldridge Lumber Company, established in 1878 on the south side of the Monument River, relocated its facilities to Perry Avenue and built a new office/store directly across the street from the Town Hall. The building was later moved to a vacant lot on Main Street (Harrington and Olausen 2000), and the site opposite the Town Hall is currently occupied by a small commercial business.

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By 1937, Buzzards Bay had become the main business center in the town. That year, two one-story wings were added onto the Town Hall to provide space for police offices. Plans for the enlargement of the building had been considered by the town since 1930, but may have been put on hold when a 1934 fire necessitated the partial reconstruction of the town's high school building. These additions were constructed according to the designs of Pocasset architects Walter H. Wing and Lloyd M. Hendrick. A plot plan prepared by the firm indicates that the southern end of the garage (contributing building) northeast of the building was also constructed in 1937 (Wing and Hendrick, 1937).

Throughout the mid-to-late 20th century, Buzzards Bay witnessed the closing of numerous stores and commercial businesses, although some new construction did occur along Main Street. In 1978, the remaining railroad tracks were upgraded to provide continued service for seasonal visitors, and in 1981, the Cape Cod & Hyannis Railroad, Inc. began to carry passengers on scenic trips throughout the region. In recent years the number of tracks within the station has been reduced, so that there is only the main line and an adjacent passing track. Buzzards Bay is still the commercial center of Bourne, and Main Street retains a number of antique shops and small restaurants (Harrington and Olausen, 2000).

Criterion C

Architects

James Purdon designed the original Bourne Town Hall building. Purdon was born in Shanghai, China, in 1873. He attended Roxbury Latin School, graduated from Harvard in 1895, and studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). In February of 1902, Purdon opened his own architecture office at 8 Beacon Street in Boston. From 1904 to 1905, he worked in partnership with James Lovell Little, Jr. Purdon married Josephine Wilson in 1905, and later resided on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston. He was responsible for the design of numerous houses in Boston, Brookline, Fitchburg, and Newton. He also designed the Owl Club and the Delphic Club in Cambridge, the Seventh Day Adventist Temple and School in Boston, and several buildings for the Barnstable County Hospital in Bourne (MHC Maker's Index).

Walter H. Wing and Lloyd M. Hendrick designed the 1937 additions to the Town Hall. Wing also designed additions to Purdon's Barnstable County Hospital buildings in Bourne (MHC Maker's Index). Hendrick received his architecture degree from Harvard in 1915, and was awarded the Julia Amory Appleton Travelling Fellowship upon graduation (Frances Loeb Library 2009). He was responsible for the design of the Massachusetts State Police Station in Middleborough, as well as the 1954 rear addition to the Jonathan Bourne Public Library in Bourne (MHC Maker's Index).

Town Hall Architecture and the Classical Revival Style

The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a period of "creative eclecticism" in American architecture, encouraged by the Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia, which sparked an interest in the Colonial era, and the Columbian

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Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, which displayed the full potential of the Classical Revival style. European-trained architects popularized historical interpretations of European architectural styles. It was common for architects "to return to classic principals of design and, often, to the literal reuse of classical forms" (Roth 1980:174). Architectural styles like the Classical Revival also had a social function during a time of intense nationalism. Amid the drastic cultural and technological changes that followed the divisive Civil War years, many Americans looked to the past in their attempts to create a unified national identity. Ancient Greek and Roman architecture symbolized democracy and self-government, and were thus appropriate references for American public buildings that celebrated these ideals.

The town halls constructed in the Cape Cod region during this period reflect the national interest in revivalism. The late 19th-century town hall buildings, such as the 1873 Italianate building in Orleans and the 1877 Renaissance Revival structure in Provincetown, tended toward the more elaborate historical styles. In 1881, Falmouth built a Stick Style town hall and Brewster, a Queen Anne building. By the early 20th century, Colonial Revival styles became preferred for town halls in the region. In 1912, Eastham built a brick Georgian Revival town hall that, like Bourne's, had a high hip roof surmounted by a cupola. Barnstable and Sandwich also constructed brick Georgian Revival buildings in 1926 and 1927, respectively (MHC 1987:217-219).

Bourne's 1914 Town Hall was the third turn of the century public building constructed in the town, after the 1897 public library and the 1905 high school. Each of these buildings contributed to a tangible neoclassical community identity for the new town. The Town Hall exhibits a traditionally classical symmetry, based around a prominent center entry under the prototypical hipped roof. The restrained classical detailing is mainly limited to the facade, where brick pilasters, semicircular wood springing arches above arched lights, and rectangular stone plaques emphasize the entry bays. A denticulated wood cornice carries the theme around the rectangular main block. The 1937 wings, with simple brick and wood balustrades, continue the classical lines and symmetrical fenestration of the main block.

The original spired cupola would have given the Bourne Town Hall an even more prominent appearance. The spire would have clearly identified Bourne on the landscape to tourists traveling to Cape Cod via the canal, the railroad, and the highways. It was also reminiscent of the Colonial meetinghouses that were often the predecessors to town halls. References to Colonial architecture would have been particularly desirable for a new town like Bourne, attempting to represent itself as having a rich colonial history. Traditional buildings helped to create a sense of permanence on the built landscape (Upton 1998). The spire symbolized Bourne's desire to declare its Colonial roots, creating a visible link to the typical picturesque New England town with its centrally located meetinghouse on a public green. As the cupola is the only significant architectural feature missing from the exterior, the building's integrity as a Classical Revival-style town hall remains intact.

Nationalism also played a part in Bourne's decision to commemorate its Civil War veterans with the construction of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in front of Town Hall, dedicated at the same time as the building. Nostalgia for the Civil War era swept across the United States in the late 19th century, as the event lost some of its immediacy and the

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country attempted to create a unified identity. Large and elaborate monuments to commemorate the event and memorialize those who had died in it were constructed across the country. Soldiers' and Sailors' monuments like Bourne's were erected in Indianapolis, New York City, Cleveland, St. Paul, and Portland, Maine, among others, from 1896 to 1906. Boston had one as early as 1877. All were dedicated to Civil War veterans and were constructed in public squares or other centrally located public areas. The Bourne Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument is similar in form and style to these other monuments, which were often tall columns festooned with symbols of liberty.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Bourne and in the Upper Cape in general are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. While archaeological research has been active throughout much of the Cape during most of the 20th century, the Upper Cape, including Bourne, has been neglected during this effort. Limited amateur artifact collections are available for the town and, when present, often lack locational and contextual information, reducing their value for understanding the nature of settlement and change within the town. Limited numbers of professional archaeological surveys in the town have also rarely included substantial excavations, and have focused on their immediate area, with little interpretation of the role of local sites and issues of regional prehistory. The above information indicates the systematic study and interpretation of any surviving sites in the town can be important in better understanding the ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Bourne, and in the Upper Cape locale. Ancient sites in the Bourne locale can contribute information relating to a number of potential research topics, many of which are directly related to the town's location in a coastal area and its glacial history. Cape Cod's human settlement history of approximately 11,000 years, combined with sea levels considerably lower than today following deglaciation, created an environment in which human populations adapted to changing resources at first characterized by an inland area that became increasingly coastal as sea levels rose until it basically stabilized approximately 5,000 years ago. Ancient sites in the Bourne area can contribute information relating to the ways in which Native settlement and subsistence systems adapted to this change and modified through time. Ancient sites in the area can also contribute information relating to Native tool technologies and the effects of raw material availability. The lack of bedrock lithic source areas on the Cape and in Bourne resulted in Native peoples trading for raw materials or adapting to cobble technologies and exploitation of lithic sources available in local glacial outwash. Ancient sites on the Bourne Town Hall property may contain information indicating the extent to which locally available outwash deposits were used as source areas for local tool manufacture.

Potential ancient Native American sites on the Bourne Town Hall property may contribute important information related to the ossuary form of burial. Common elsewhere in North America but extremely rare in Massachusetts. An ossuary is a burial in which the disarticulated remains of several individuals are buried together. Archaeological evidence of the Grove Field Ossuary may survive, as human remains were first discovered under three feet of burial fill and, when reburied, were covered by four feet of earth. Few ossuaries have been dated and interpreted due to the lack of documentation. In

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Massachusetts, prior to the discovery of the Indian Neck Ossuary (19-BN-387) in Wellfleet, no other examples of ossuary burials had been identified. With the discovery of the Grove Field Ossuary (19-BN-612) and examples from coastal New York, it was now possible to begin placing those rare mortuary sites within the context of southern New England prehistory. Any evidence of ossuary burials and associated habitation sites located on the Town Hall property would be extremely important and add to this small comparative data base.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute evidence related to the operation and maintenance of the town hall facility and other town-sponsored activities.

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(end)

Barnstable, MA
County, State

Acreage of Property 4.09 acres

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

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

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

name/title	Carey L. Jones and Laura Kline, PAL consultants, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC
------------	---

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 2012

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

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.

Photographs

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

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

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

name Town of Bourne, MA

street & number 24 Perry Avenue telephone 508-759-0600

city or town Bourne state MA zip code 02532

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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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HISTORIC IMAGE (figure 2)



Bourne Town Hall, ca. 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bourne Town Hall
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 11/28/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/14/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12001169

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 1.14.13 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.



MA - BOURNE (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - TOWN HALL 01. tif

LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MAIN BLOCK, SOLDIERS & SAILORS MONUMENT, FACING EAST



MA - BOURNE (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - TOWNHALL 02. tif

LAURA KLINE PHOTO (P.A.L.)

WEST FACADE, VIEW FACING NORTH



MA - BOURNE (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - TOWNHALL 03. tif

LAURA KLINE PHOTO (P.A.L.)

NORTH, WEST FACADES, FACING SOUTHEAST



ERECTED
A.D. 1914

TOWN OF
BOURNE

INCORPORATED
A.D. 1834

MA - BOURNE (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - TOWN HALL 04.tif

LAURA KLING PHOTO (P.A.L.)

WEST FACADE DETAIL, FACING EAST



MA_BOURNE(BARNSTABLECOUNTY)-TOWNHALL05.tif

LAURA KLINE PHOTO (P.A.L.)

SOLDIERS and SAILORS MONUMENT, FACING EAST



MA - BOURNE (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - TOWN HALL 06.tif

LAURA KLINE PHOTO (P.A.L.)

WORLD WAR I MONUMENT, FACING EAST

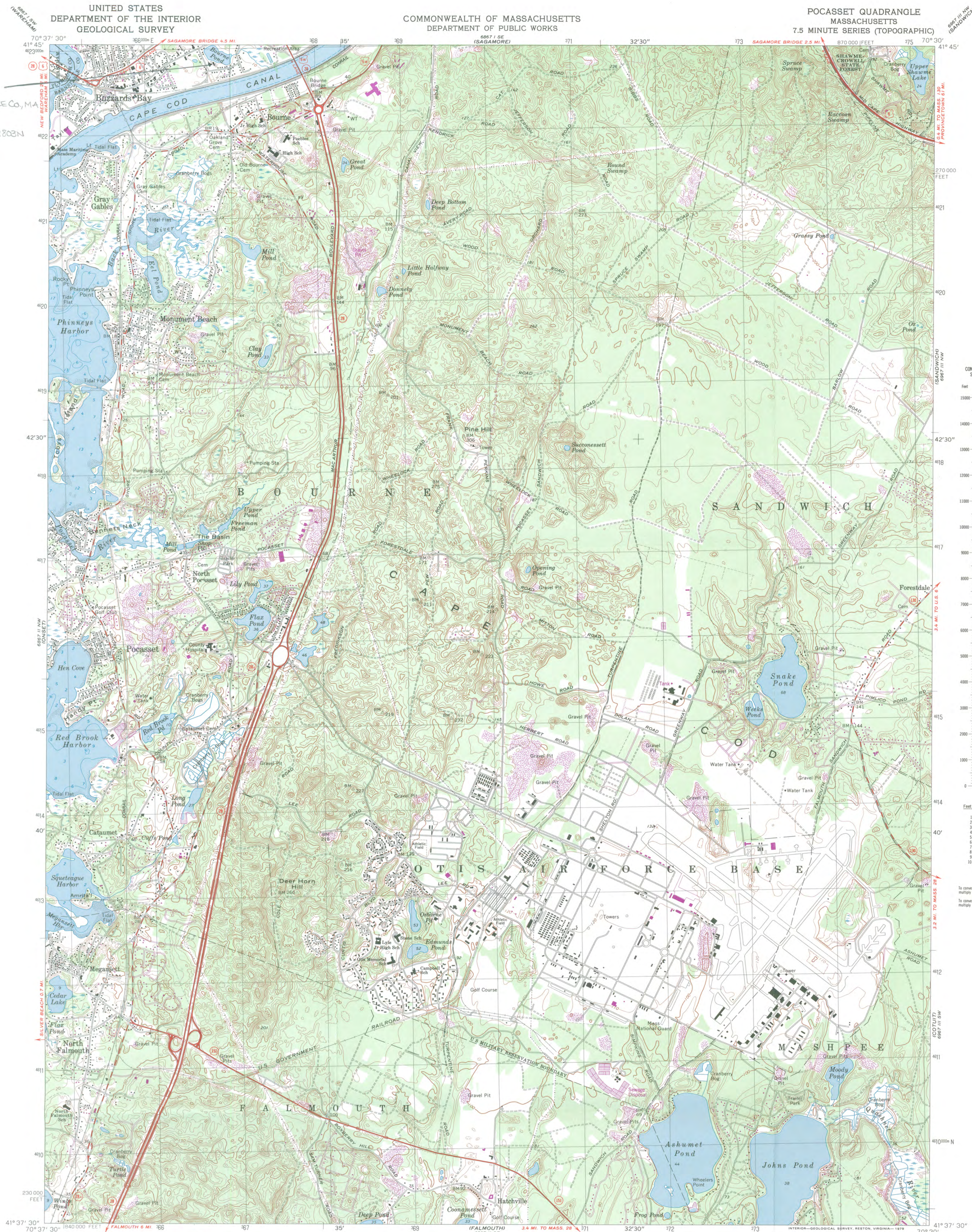


MA_BOURNE(BARNSTABLECOUNTY)-TOWNHALL 07. tif

LAURA KLINE PHOTO

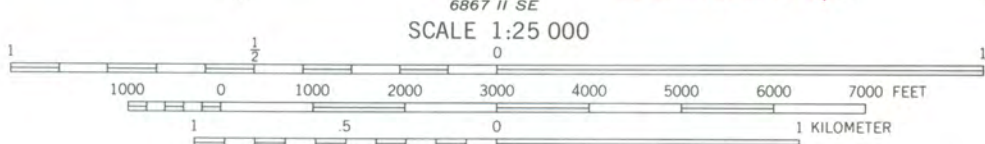
INTERIOR 1ST FLOOR LOBBY

BOURNE TOWN HALL
BOURNE, BARNSTABLE CO., MA
UTM REFERENCE
19.0366721E.4622803N



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planimetric surveys 1934, 1935, and 1938. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 251 (1966)
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,
zone 19
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4 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, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U.S. Route
State Route

POCASSET, MASS.
N4137.5—W7030/7.5

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6867 II NE—SERIES V814

ISSN 0-107-23376-8
9 780607 233780

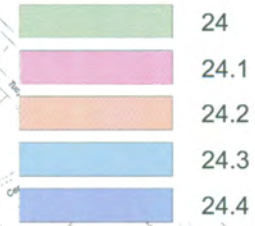
Legend

Road Centerlines

Remaining Bourne Parcels

Remaining Bourne Parcels selection

MAP

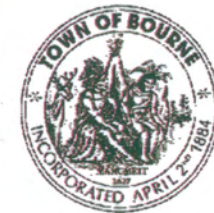


Bourne Town Hall
Map 24.1, Parcel 10

Cape Cod Canal

Assessors Maps

Maps 24, 24.1, 24.2, 24.3 & 24.4



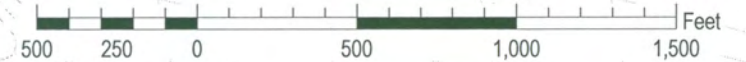
TOWN OF BOURNE

24 Perry Avenue

Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts 02532

Telephone 508-759-0600

Map created July 2007





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth

November 20, 2012

Massachusetts Historical Commission

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:

Bourne Town Hall, 24 Perry Avenue, Bourne (Barnstable), 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 were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Laura Kline, PAL, consultant
John Ford, Bourne Board of Selectmen
Thomas Guerino, Town Administrator
Donald Ellis, Bourne Historical Commission
Christopher Farrell, Bourne Planning Board
Coreen Moore, Bourne Town Planner