

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0675300

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APR 12 1979

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

JUN 15 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Ezekiel Sawin House (Howland House)

AND/OR COMMON

Howland House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

44 William Street

CITY, TOWN

Fairhaven

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 12

STATE

Massachusetts

VICINITY OF

CODE
025

COUNTY

Bristol County

CODE
023**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Peter S. and Mary M. Grinnell ✓

STREET & NUMBER

44 William Street

CITY, TOWN

Fairhaven

VICINITY OF

STATE

Massachusetts

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bristol County, Southern District, Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

New Bedford

STATE

Massachusetts

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth

DATE

1978-79

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Massachusetts Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN

Boston

STATE

Massachusetts

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Exterior

The Sawin house is a two-story wood frame structure with set-back classical attic square in plan, with a single-story Doric peristyle verandah and an L-shaped rear extension on the west side. The building is set on a podium-like graded mound that raises it well above street level, and its yard is enclosed on William and Washington streets by an original fence of iron palings set in a granite curb, between massive granite posts that are square in section.

The main (east) facade fronts on William Street. Five bays wide, it has a center entry flanked by two windows on each side. The classical attic is set back from the exterior walls, and screened by a balustrade. A crowning parapet has anthenion-shaped acroteria at the corners, with a sinuous, scrolled design supporting a scallop shell at the center.

The main cornice, over the second floor, has a deep boxed gutter overhanging a frieze which is ornamented with applied, carved wood wreaths. This entablature is supported by massive flat corner "pilasters" which have no capitals and whose surfaces are in plane with the frieze. They form a shallow frame for the vertical flushboarded window wall, which is set slightly back from the pilasters. The windows are large, and with their louvered exterior shutters, occupy nearly all of the wall surface. Doric muntins emphasize the window's overall size and shape rather than their glazing pattern. The three-part second floor central window has sidelights flanking the double-hung sash, the elements separated by narrow pilasters with console brackets instead of capitals.

Ground-floor windows are full height, with louvered shutters. The main entry, approached by a granite stair to the verandah, has trabeated surround with step-panelled pilasters. Their narrow sidelights, set off by narrow pilasters, are capped by slim console brackets above the transom bar. The 6-panelled entry door is original, and utilizes the wide echinus moldings characteristic of the Greek Revival style.

The peristyle verandah (interrupted only where the west ell joins the main block of the house) is one story in height, with fluted Doric columns on bases. These columns support an entablature consisting of a stepped architrave, a taenia, a plain frieze, and a cornice which conceals a gutter-box. There is a low, panelled parapet over the verandah cornice.

(see continuation sheet - item 7 pg. 2)

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Plan

The Sawin house has a simple center-hall plan. A small, nearly square vestibule separates the entry from the long stair hall, and there is a back hall at the west end of the main block. Double parlors, separated by sliding doors, occupy the north half of the ground floor, with a third parlor or sitting room in the south-east corner, and a dining room in the southwest corner.

In the ell, a small butler's pantry adjoins a large room whose original function is unknown. Its simple Gothic Revival mantel, and pleasant north and south windows suggest that it may have been a servants' hall or dining room. There are pantries behind this room. The south extension of the ell has a laundry, a workshop, and it terminates in a nine-hole privy.

The second floor plan corresponds to the grand floor, except that the space above the entry vestibule is occupied by a small chamber that contains the great three-part window. An apartment over the ell has a living room, kitchen, and a bathroom which is early in date.

The third floor corresponds in plan to the lower floors, with rooms proportionally smaller because of the setback at this level.

Interior

The Sawin house is entered through a small vestibule with yellow marbelized walls. The stair hall itself features the cantilevered, elliptically spiralled stair which is lighted from above by a skylight with red and yellow glass. The stair rail has turned mahogany balusters, and the riser ends are panelled and trimmed with the Greek key motif. Risers and treads are appropriately painted off-white. All of the floors in the house are soft, clear pine boards approximately 5" wide. Some of the floors are painted or stained to a dark brown color, and the present owner has not found any evidence (nailing holes) of early room-sized carpeting anywhere in the house.

Stepped door surrounds have corner blocks, and the interior doors are six-panelled with echinus moldings. Molded glass door knobs with brass necks appear to be original. Window surrounds match the door surrounds, and the revelas contain solid panelled interior shutters with no moldings. Panelled baseboards are deep and elaborately assembled. All of the major rooms in the house have deep plaster ceiling cornices, and the ground floor rooms have elaborate plaster medallions

(continued item 7 pg. 3)

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featuring an undercut acanthus rosette enframed by a wreath of curved leaf tips. The four main ground floor rooms have mantelpieces of black and gold Italian marble with engaged Doric columns carrying a paralleled frieze and the mantel shelf. The ell room (servants' hall?) on the ground floor has a simpler mantel of black and gold marble. Straight pilasters flank a frieze whose lower edge describes a broad arch, and carry a straight shelf.

Furnishings and fixtures

The two south ground floor rooms have early Mount Washington crystal chandeliers that are not original to the house, while the north parlors have bronze chandeliers ornamented with classical figures representing science, art and industry. These chandeliers were manufactured as gas fixtures, but they had long been wired for electricity when the present owner first examined them. Since there is no evidence that the house was ever piped for gas, it is likely that these bronze chandeliers were installed when electricity was put in. A hanging hall lamp with a glass bell, installed in the stair hall, came from the Grinnell house on County Street in New Bedford, and other hall lamps are appropriate to the period of the Sawin house, but were installed by the present owner.

In several locations throughout the house there are built-in storage units: wardrobes, cabinets, and sets of drawers. Many of these are original, while others appear to date from around the turn of the century. One drawer, in the ground floor ell pantry, has a pencilled note on its bottom that its knobs were put on in October of 1841.

The northwest parlor fireplace is fitted with a Franklin No. 2 stove made of cast iron and trimmed with brass. The stove is apparently original to the house. There are no signs of a firebox for this fireplace, and some ductwork for an early hot air heating system occupies part of the flue. The present owner has also found much ductwork behind plaster walls which are assumed to be original to the house. The existence of the stove, which is an early one, together with a flue occupied by a heating system, is a suggestion that the Sawin house may have had one of the very rare domestic heating plants of the 1840s. The concept of central heating was not unfamiliar to American engineers during the 1830s, and two treatises that appeared in 1844 (Charles Hood, *Warming Buildings*; and D. B. Reid, *Theory and Practice of Moving Air*) show that the principles of hot water and hot air heating were known. Not until after 1850, though, were furnaces at all common in houses. No trace of any original boiler survives in the Sawin house cellar.

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Careful search has not located any evidence of gas piping in the house, although its electrical wiring is early and may have been installed as soon as the service was available in Fairhaven, around 1890.

Fairhaven's municipal water works began in 1893, and the Sewer Commissioners began to lay sewers in 1895. Before that time, water supply and waste disposal were engineered individually by each householder. The Sawin house has evidence of a large cellar cistern for collection, and a water tank in an attic room. At some time during its first half-century, indoor sinks were supplied by this pump and gravity system. Some of these early sinks survive in the ell. The two-section nine-hole privy served the house before its first indoor water closets were installed.

Many of the early furnishings of the house, most of them dating from the period of Howland occupancy from 1867, were sold at auction in 1967. The present owners, although they did not then own the house, purchased many of the pieces offered at this sale. These furnishings include the bronze chandeliers in the north parlors; an Empire sideboard roughly contemporary with the house in the dining room; a set of parlor furniture including two marble-topped consoles, an etegere, and a table in the south parlor; and a pair of marble-topped bureaus and other articles in the bed chamber over the dining room.

Fragments of Howland-period wallpapers have been left in place behind panels and mirrors in several rooms of the house. Other Victorian wallpaper samples (unused rolls) are stored on the third floor.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1840 - 1844

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Architect Unknown,

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"Builder perhaps "Whitfield"

This Greek Revival mansion house is the most elaborate dwelling house extant in Fairhaven. It was built at a time when the whale fisheries were experiencing a prosperous ascent toward their peak at the middle of the 1850s. It is an outstanding example of the Greek Revival style, unrelated to the forms prevalent in Fairhaven, and is probably the unidentified design of a major architect. The house has never been significantly altered, and retains all of its original woodwork and trim, along with evidence of early service systems. The Sawin House was built for a man from a Natick family whose brief residence in Fairhaven was of great importance to the prosperity of the town during its most productive era; and was next occupied by a single family - the Howlands - whose involvement and importance to the development of the Dartmouth area has been continuous for more than two hundred years.

Ezekiel R. Sawin was born in Natick, Massachusetts, in 1782. His great grandfather, born in Watertown in 1657, was a house carpenter. He migrated westward to Sherborn as early as 1679, and soon became the "first white inhabitant of Natick", where he built and ran a mill. The family continued to live in Natick.

Sawin appears in Fairhaven history early in 1831, when the prosperity of the whale fishery was bringing money to the town and when new streets were being planned that more than doubled the size of the central village. On April 19, 1831, the subscribers to the stock of the Fairhaven Bank met to establish a charter and to choose a Board of Directors. Ezekiel Sawin became Chairman of the nine-man Board and the next day he was elected president of the bank. Sawin was at this time living in an early Federal-style house at 28 Middle Street, built around 1790, that stood in the crowded old "Twenty Acre Purchase" near the waterfront.

In June of 1832, the heirs of Joseph Rotch began to sell off the 86 1/2 acre tract known as the Rotch Farm, which had hemmed Fairhaven village into the inadequate space adjacent to the water front. Washington Street and William Street in this area were laid out immediately after this purchase.

The Sawin house site includes parts of purchases of the Rotch farmland that had originally belonged to the Stevens and Taber families. In October of 1839, Ezekiel Sawin made the first of the three purchases that comprised his house lot, which was a rectangle 100' wide on Washington Street and 219' long on William. The corner lot was sold to him in April, 1840, and the south end of the lot completed the original site assembly in June of the same year. Construction must have begun in the spring of 1840, but planning and

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bristol County Registry of Deeds, New Bedford, Mass.
 Liber 7 folio 455 (17 April 1840)
 Liber 7 folio 453 (5 Oct. 1839)
 Liber 7 folio 453 (12 June 1840)
 Liber 59 folio 258 (28 Feb. 1866) Liber 59 folio 260 (2 March 1867)
 Liber 1550 folio 152 (20 Jly. 1967) See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 92.70 rods
 QUADRANGLE NAME New Bedford North Quadrangle QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000
 UTM REFERENCES
 A 19 34101350 4611000 B
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C D
 E F
 G H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Washington and William streets in Fairhaven, thence running southerly in the west line of William Street 219', thence westerly 100', thence northerly 105.15',
 (See Continuation Sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Ellen Fletcher Rosebrock Massachusetts Historical Comm.
 ORGANIZATION The Preservation Partnership DATE 20 March 1979
 STREET & NUMBER 74 West Central Street TELEPHONE 617 727-8470
 CITY OR TOWN Natick, STATE Massachusetts

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Peter H. Weslowski 4/6/79

TITLE Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Comm. DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
<u>Charles W. Kingston</u> KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE <u>6.15.79</u>
ATTEST: <u>Tom Mac Dougal</u> CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	DATE <u>6/15/79</u>

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design were probably accomplished over the winter of 1839, when Sawin had selected and begun to assemble his land. An inscription on a pantry drawer-bottom notes that its knobs were put on in October, 1841, suggesting that finish work was then being done; but another pencilled note seen elsewhere by the present owners is dated 1844. Perhaps certain refinements were still being made three years after the house was essentially complete.

Although several architectural historians have tried to establish the identity of the architect of this outstanding house, no concrete evidence has been found yet. One of the original pencilled inscriptions includes the name "Whitfield", although this man was probably the carpenter who made the inscribed detail rather than the architect of the house. That a professional architect was involved is hard to doubt. The local building tradition produced houses completely unrelated to this one stylistically. In Fairhaven, the Greek Revival of the whaling 1830s was a delicate and subtle evolution of the Late Federal style. Gable ends face the street, and doorways often have semi-elliptical fanlights, and leaded sidelights over panels. Window lintels are splayed, in the 18th century manner. Gable fields of the more elaborate houses often have three-part windows echoing the shape of the entry door. By the 1840s, the detail had become heavier and courser, with trebeated door surrounds and large corner pilasters predominant. The few large, basically square houses that survive in Fairhaven partake of the late Federal delicacy of the gable-end houses. Nowhere in town does any building resemble the Sawin house.

Ezekiel Sawin, who had no Fairhaven roots, was probably motivated to move to the town by the burgeoning prosperity and by the need to establish a bank to serve the whaling industry. After living for at least a decade in the Middle Street house, which was adequate for most well-to-do businessmen by local standards, Sawin evidently intended to build a really impressive house worthy of his position as president of the bank. He would have been likely to employ an architect with an established reputation probably an architect that he had heard of. New Bedford, just across the Acushnet River from Fairhaven, was rapidly growing and building at this time, and attracted a number of architects who were among the finest practitioners of the Greek Revival style in New England. Among those who worked in New Bedford were Russell Warren of Providence; Robert Mills, (official architect for the U.S. Treasury Dept.) whose design was used for the Custom House; and Richard Upjohn, from England, who established his own practice there in 1833. Providence, Rhode Island, was the major architectural center close to Fairhaven. At work there were John Holden Greene, James C. Bucklin, and Warren. Boston, too, would have been a likely source for Ezekiel Sawin's architect: of the many people at work there, the names of Solomon

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Willard, Edward Shaw, and Isaiah Rogers were especially prominent. (Solomon Willard was the inventor of an early hot air heating device that became well known among architects and engineers.)

The resemblance of the Sawin house to the work of Elias Carter in Western Massachusetts - especially to the Simeon Burt house (1834) in Worcester - is worth noting. But Carter's known work is concentrated in western and central Massachusetts, and Talbot Hamlin has noted similarities between the designs of Carter and those of the Providence architect Russell Warren. Russell Warren, who practiced extensively in New Bedford and whose services were widely sought in this part of New England, is probably the most likely candidate for the design of the Sawin house, followed by his sometime associate James Bucklin. Elmhyrst, a Greek Revival house built in 1840 at One Mile Corner near Newport, was probably designed by Warren; and its use of wide corner pilasters without capitals to frame a slightly set-back facade plane is definitely reminiscent of the Sawin house.

Ezekiel Sawin was a Selectman of the town of Fairhaven in 1839-40, and a Representative in 1835 and again in 1863-65. In 1857, he acted as State Senator for Bristol County. In addition to his bank and political responsibilities, Sawin was a shipowner as well; the Oscar out of Fairhaven belonged to him. In 1844 his daughter Lydia (probably named for his youngest sister) married Thomas Dawes, the new pastor of the Unitarian Church.

Whaling prosperity peaked in 1854, then began a decline that became precipitous with the financial panic of 1857. These events could have demoralized Sawin, 75 years old in 1857. He resigned as president and director in May, 1862.

In February, 1866, Firman R. Whitwell, Isaiah F. Terry, and Joshua Stone, Sawin's assignees, sold the William Street house to James L. Robinson, who sold it just over a year later to Weston Howland of New Bedford. Sawin retained ownership of the Middle Street house, although he had given up most of his local activities. In 1868 he appears (for only one year) in the Boston directory with an office on mercantile Kilby Street, with his residence in Fairhaven. Although a check of probate records in Bristol, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Middlesex counties have yielded no information on Sawin's date or place of death, and the most detailed Sawin genealogy was written while he was still alive. Ezekiel probably died around 1870.

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Weston Howland, the next important owner of the house, was born in New Bedford in 1815, the son of "Captain" Weston Howland, a flour and grain merchant and ship-owner, and Abigail Hathaway Howland. His older brother Abraham H. Howland, was the first mayor of New Bedford. Weston Howland went to sea as a cabin boy at 14, and by the age of 26 was master of the whaler Susan. He retired from the sea in 1845, married Rebecca Smith Kirby, and went into business as a shipchandler, share-owner, and agent for whaling vessels. Ironically enough, Weston Howland discovered a method for refining petroleum from crude oil: petroleum supplanted whale oil as a fuel and contributed to the decline of the whale fisheries on which New Bedford and Fairhaven had prospered. (Perhaps Howland's business interests - first in whale oil, then in petroleum, explain the surprising absence of a gas lighting system in the Sawin-Howland house.) From 1861 through 1878 Weston Howland operated a petroleum refinery on Fish Island in the Acushnet River between New Bedford and Fairhaven, giving it up after the death of his son, who had been buying oil for him in Pennsylvania. He served as Collector of Customs for the Port of New Bedford from 1886 to 1890. Rebecca Howland died in 1895, Weston in 1901. Their three unmarried daughters continued to live in the house until the last one died in 1960. In 1967 their niece and heir, Elizabeth H. Jordan, sold the house to Peter S. and Mary M. Grinnell, the present owners.

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City Directories

Boston, 1865-1870

Brookline, 1868 (first)

New Bedford, 1867 (first; includes Fairhaven only in 1892)

County Probate Courts

Bristol (Taunton); Middlesex (Cambridge); Norfolk (Dedham); Suffolk (Boston)

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Fairhaven Old Home Week Association. A brief History of the Town of Fairhaven.
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PAGE 2

thence westerly again 75.4', thence northerly again 46.8', thence easterly 75.4', thence northerly again 64.85' to the south line of Washington Street, and thence easterly again in the line of Washington Street 100' to the place of beginning. Being lot No. 88 in Assessors' Plat No. 9.

Ezekiel Sawin House

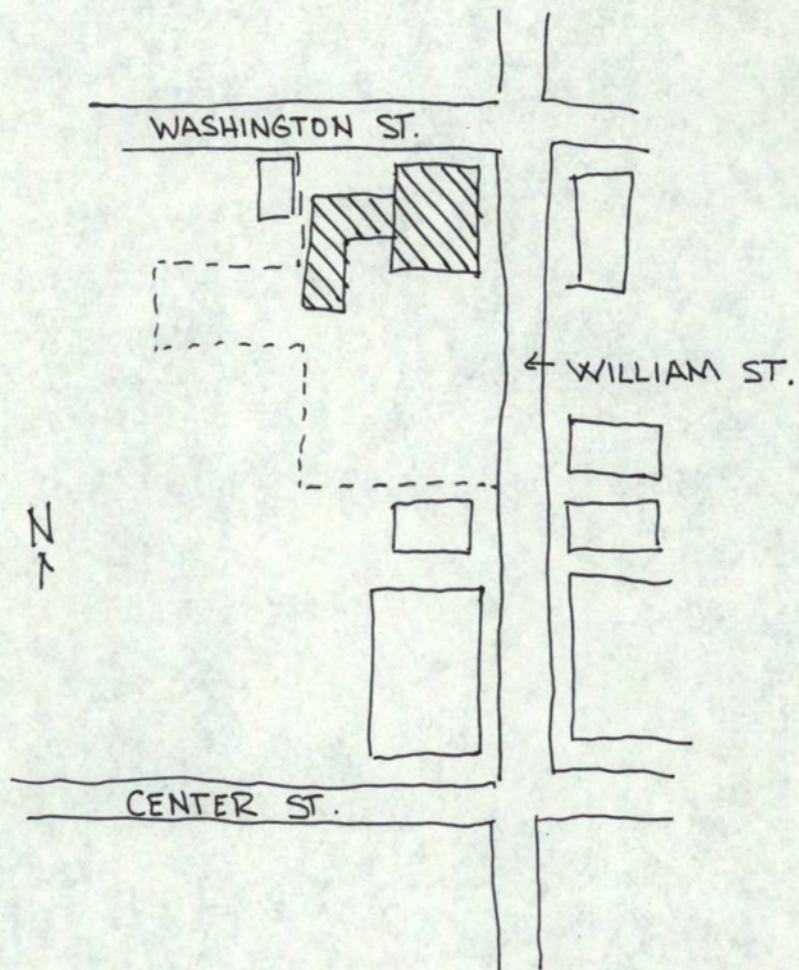
Fairhaven, MA

sketch map

UTM reference: 19/341350/4611000

APR 12 1979

JUN 15 1979



Property

Savin, Ezekiel, House

State

Mass. (Bristol)

Working Number

4.12.79.819

TECHNICAL

Photos

3

Maps

1 Sketch

CONTROL

pl

OK-4.12.79

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

WELL DESIGNED AND REMARKABLY INTACT GREEK REVIVAL
STYLE ~~MANOR~~ ^{MANOR} ASSOCIATED WITH MAN WHO WAS IMPORTANT IN
THE COMMUNITY DURING ITS MOST PRODUCTIVE ERA. THE HOUSE
IS AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF ITS TYPE. IT IS MOST LIKELY
AN UNIDENTIFIED DESIGN OF A MAJOR ARCHITECT OF THE PERIOD.
GOOD NOMINATION

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

ACCEPT.

MacDougal

6/15/79

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____

Federal Register Entry

7-3-79

Send-back _____

Re-submit _____

Entered JUN 15 1979



Ezekiel Sawin House
Fairhaven, MA

Maximilian L. Ferro

The Preservation Partnership, Natick MA

Photo #1

APR 12 1979

Bristol Co.

1979

JUN 15 1979

View looking westward toward main facade

Sawin-Hawkes house

1



Ezekiel Sawin House

APR 12 1979

Fairhaven, MA

Maximilian L. Ferro

Bristol County

1979

The Preservation Partnership, Natick, MA

Photo #3

detail of main (east) entryway

JUN 15 1979

entry door



APR 12 1979

Ezekiel Sawin House

Fairhaven, MA

Maximilian L. Ferro

1979

The Preservation Partnership, Natick, MA

Bristol Co.

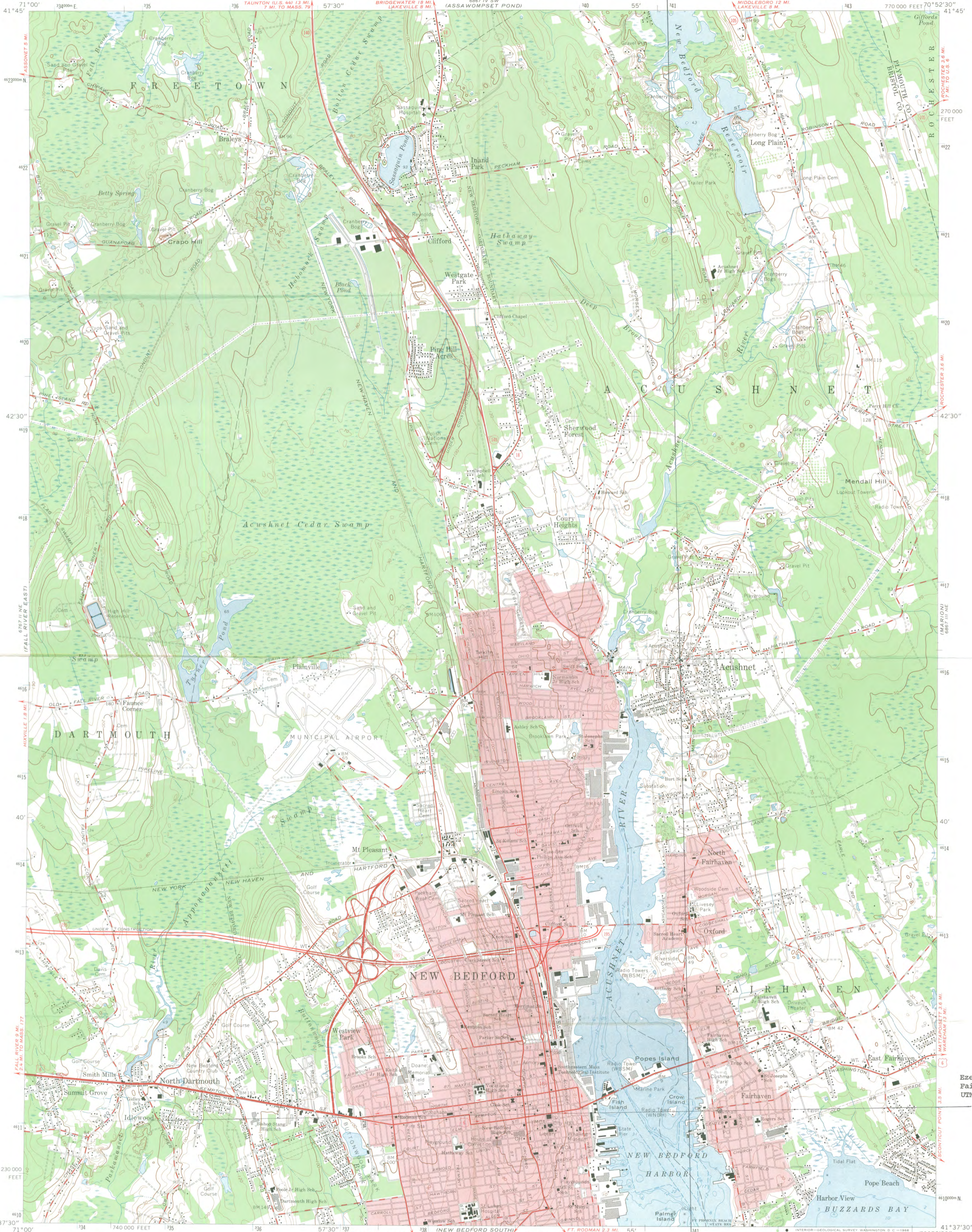
Photo #2

view looking north

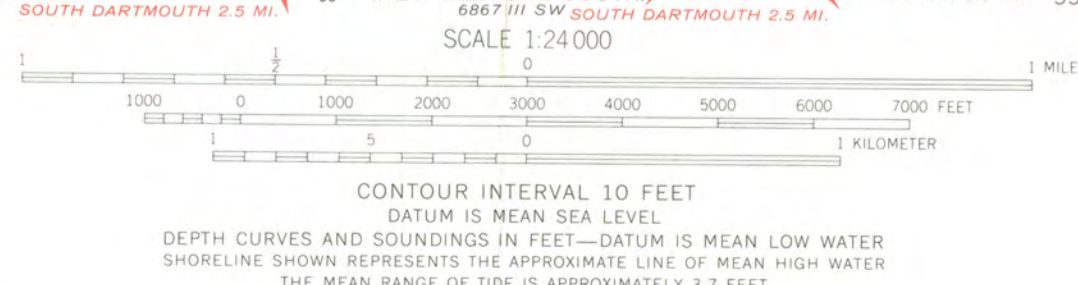
JUN 15 1979

*Sawin-Howland house
detail:*

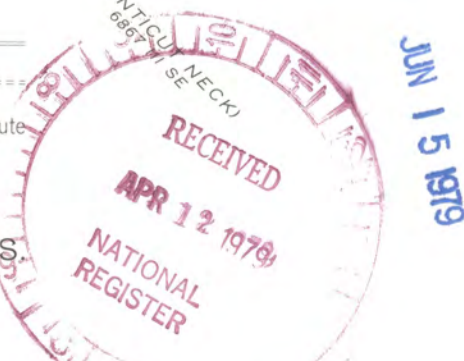
View looking northwest



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1936. Revised 1964
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 252 (1964)
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 areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information furnished by
Massachusetts Department of Public Works



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
○ Interstate Route ○ U.S. Route ○ State Route



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

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

1964

AMS 6867 III NW—SERIES V814

Ezekiel Sawin House 44 William St. Fairhaven MA

4/12-79

April 10, 1979

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and
Recreation Commission
440 G Street N.W.
Pension Building
Washington, D. C. 20243

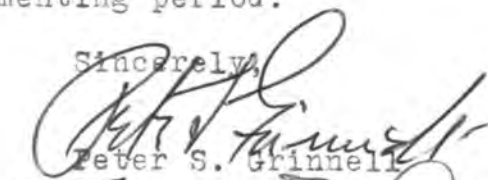
Dear Dr. Murtagh:

We are the owners of the property which
has been nominated to the National
Register of Historic Places:

The Ezekiel Sawin House
44 William Street
Fairhaven, Massachusetts

We are aware of both the incentives and
disincentives of the National Register
listing, and hereby waive our right to
the 30-day commenting period.

Sincerely,


Peter S. Grinnell


Mary M. Grinnell

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MASSACHUSETTS

Date Entered JUN 15 1979

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hooper-Lee-Nichols House	Cambridge Middlesex County
Calvanistic Congregational Church	Fitchburg Worcester County
Sawin, Ezekiel, House	Fairhaven Bristol County

Also Notified

Honorable Paul G. Tsongas

Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Honorable Robert F. Drinan
Honorable Gerry E. Studds

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mrs. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

NR Byers/bjr 6/19/79

For further information, please call the National Register, at (202)343-6401.