

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 26 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Hotel Waverlyother names/site number The Touraine Hotel

2. Location

street & number 1162 - 1166 Aushnet Avenue

N/A not for publication

city, town New Bedford

N/A vicinity

state Massachusettscode MAcounty Bristolcode 005zip code 02745

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

 buildings sites structures objects1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. TalmageSignature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical12/13/89Date 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.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)Entered in the
National RegisterMelanie Byars1/26/90

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Multiple Dwelling, HotelCommerce / RestaurantRecreation / Music Facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VacantWork in Progress**7. Description**Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granitewalls WeatherboardShingleroof Asphaltother Metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Hotel Waverly, known as the Touraine Hotel since 1922, is located in the north end of New Bedford, a medium-sized waterfront city in Bristol County, southeastern Massachusetts. The three-and-one-half story Queen Anne commercial structure, designed by local architect Samuel C. Hunt was built in 1901 in this developing French Canadian-populated neighborhood. The structure was originally built as a four-family apartment building with commercial and retail space on the first floor, but in 1911 it was renovated for use as a hotel and cabaret to provide temporary housing and entertainment for visitors and local residents. Although nearly vacant and partially boarded up since the mid-1970s, the structure remains a bold and essentially unaltered example of the residential and commercial building boom that accompanied New Bedford's growing textile industry during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Hotel Waverly is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Beetle Street and Acushnet Avenue, the main thoroughfare of retail and commercial activity in New Bedford's north end. Acushnet Avenue runs north-south approximately one-third of a mile inland from and parallel to the Acushnet River to the east. Many of the City's imposing textile mills are located along this route. Acushnet Avenue is densely packed with buildings of mixed commercial, retail, and residential uses. Many neighboring buildings of the same period and style as the nominated resource, also products of the population and business growth around the turn of the century, have been substantially altered. Nearby side streets are similarly lined with late nineteenth and early twentieth century multi-family apartment buildings. Approximately six hundred feet to the south of the Hotel Waverly are located interchanges for Interstate Route 195. Blocks of commercial and residential buildings were demolished for the construction of this major highway in 1961, thus increasing the significance of surviving historic buildings such as the Hotel Waverly.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHotel Waverly
New Bedford, MASection number 7 Page 1

The Hotel Waverly is a three-and-one-half story Queen Anne building typical of commercial edifices of its region and period. The building rests on a granite foundation measuring approximately fifty-two by fifty-six feet, while a circa 1920 addition to the rear measures about fourteen by fifty-two feet. A four-story round tower with conical roof dominates the structure at its southwest corner. The tower is cantilevered out at the second floor, overhanging the corner entrance below, and continues to about five feet above the peak of the roof. Each story of the tower is pierced by five original double-hung wood sash windows with single-pane glazing. The exterior of the tower is sheathed with decorative wood shingles in an alternating fishscale and fillet (or linear) pattern, and a metal spandrel panel of Colonial Revival influence between the second and third stories. The steeply-pitched hipped roof of the building, nearly pyramidal, houses the fourth story and is clad with dark grey asphalt shingles. The roof is punctuated by three triangular pedimented dormers on each of the north, south, and west sides, and two similar dormers on the east side. The dormers are clad with decorative wood shingles in a variegated pattern on the front and sides. The projecting pediment of each dormer is supported by small modillions. The central dormer on the west side exhibits paired double-hung sash windows of single-pane glazing, while each of the other dormers has a single window, mostly of two-over-one glazing. At the cornice line, an entablature surrounds the building on all four sides. Its frieze is decorated with a dentil course, while the slightly projecting cornice is supported by a row of six inch deep modillions.

The street level of the primary or west facade along Acushnet Avenue contains the building's two storefronts. The wood-framed storefront at the north end is original and intact. It contains one central door with a two-light transom which is flanked by a large plate glass window on either side. Each large window is topped with three smaller rectangular windows echoing a similarly divided and molded wood kickplate below. Immediately south of this storefront is the entrance to the hotel that has a non-original wooden door within the original opening. The entrance to the south storefront is at the southwest corner of the building: this doorway is set diagonally at a 45 degree angle to both Acushnet Avenue and Beetle Street. The windows of this storefront wrap around the corner and continue along the south elevation for about five feet. This storefront has seen some mid-twentieth century modification, but retains the exterior dimensions of its original form. On the upper levels, the west facade is essentially symmetrical with five bays, except for the imposing tower at the south end. The central bay contains the simple hotel entrance on the first floor, with paired two-over-one double-hung sash windows on the second and third floors.

The roof dormer above this bay also has paired windows rather than the single windows of the others. The paired windows of the second story are framed with

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Hotel Waverly
New Bedford, MA

three pilasters with simple capitals, and are connected with those of the third floor by a small shingled roof form with a spandrel panel and dentils. On each side of the central bay is a rounded shallow-projecting bay, each with three simply enframed two-over-one windows per floor. Showing further Colonial Revival influence, these bays are decorated in a fashion similar to the tower with metal spandrel panels between the second and third floors. The one single window on the second story is topped with a simple decorative crown, while the windows of the third story sit directly beneath the entablature without lintels or crowns. The exterior of the second and third stories is sheathed with wood clapboards on the flat surfaces, and decorative wood shingles on the projecting bays. The corners of the structure are embellished by fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals. Similar pilasters are placed at both junctions of the tower with the building.

The asymmetrical south elevation faces Beetle Street, and is much less detailed than the primary facade. On the first floor is a small window at the west end that is a continuation of the storefront window of the west facade. The remainder of the exterior is sheathed with wood clapboards. As in the front, there is a slightly projecting cornice between the first and second levels. The second and third stories both contain five irregularly spaced two-over-one original double-hung sash windows, with those of the second floor capped with crowns, and those of the third floor set directly under the entablature without crown molding. To the rear of the building along the east elevation is a wood-framed, two story addition dating to circa 1920. An enclosed stairway was later added to the east side of the addition and was removed in October 1987. The addition contains a window on each floor on the south elevation, two doors and three windows on the east facade, and three windows on the north side. The windows, of two-over-one double-hung sash with simple enframements, are all similar to those of the main building. The exterior of this addition is sheathed with wood clapboards framed by narrow corner boards. The third story of the east elevation of the main building exhibits the top portion of a square projecting bay that is covered in the lower levels by the two story addition. The bay is framed by fluted pilasters, and capped by a slightly elevated hipped roof. On the first floor of the north side, the building is attached to the next structure by a party wall. The second and third stories both contain six irregularly spaced windows, similar in glazing and enframement to those found throughout the building.

The interior plan of the Hotel Waverly has been changed numerous times since construction in 1901. The building was originally divided into two storefronts on the street level with the upper floors containing twenty-eight rooms divided into four apartments. When the building was converted into a hotel in 1911, the second floor was made a cabaret, outfitted with a dance floor that is still evident in the framing. The third and fourth floors were

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Hotel Waverly
New Bedford, MA

renovated to be used as hotel rooms. Further remodeling in 1922 saw the second floor converted to sleeping rooms. Until recently, the upper floors were divided into twenty-four to twenty-six rooms with ten to twelve common baths. Water, fire, and smoke damage have caused interior walls to become structurally compromised, necessitating their removal in November 1987. Interior features are simple, with the main marble staircase serving as the central focus. Most windows are framed with a simple molding that is original and intact.

The Hotel Waverly has been nearly vacant and partially boarded up for ten years to protect it from further deterioration and vandalism. Many windows contain no sash and are open to the environment. The exterior has gone too long without proper maintenance and the protection of paint, and most clapboards, shingles, and pilaster capitals have become extensively deteriorated by the weather. The building is currently undergoing renovation by a non-profit developer in joint venture with a local citizens' group and the New Bedford city government for use as low-to-moderate-income housing. Work is being undertaken with the guidance of the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

The renovation and adaptive reuse of the Hotel Waverly for low to moderate income housing units has brought about many changes to the building. Due to extensive fire and water damage in February 1986, sections of the roof were reconstructed and the entire roof was covered with asphalt roof shingles. The roof ridge cap was replaced with a copper cap which duplicates the original. Roof vents were installed. The wooden gutter, badly deteriorated, was replaced with bronze colored aluminum. All clapboards and cut shingles on bays and dormers were eroded due to years of exposure to the weather. All were replaced in kind duplicating exposure and shingle pattern. Plaster Ionic capitals of the engaged pilasters were duplicated in fiberglass where necessary due to erosion. An enclosed exterior stairway on the rear of the building (southeast corner) was extensively damaged by fire and was removed. Remaining original materials on the exterior were the dentilated cornice, pilasters and metal panels in bays and turret. Storefront paneling was replaced in kind duplicating a profile of the original.

In order to conform with building codes for residential units all interior plaster walls and ceilings were replaced with 5/8 inch gypsum. In order to create 26 housing units with bathrooms and kitchens the original floor plan was entirely redesigned (see attached plans). All window sashes, ranging from fair to poor condition were replaced with wooden two over one thermopane units. The marble staircase from the first floor entrance to the second floor was retained, as well as the original balusters on the continuation of this staircase to the upper floors.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Hotel Waverly
New Bedford, MA

Section number 7 Page 4

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the property, it is possible that sites are present. The structure's close proximity to the original New Bedford harbor shoreline may indicate favorable criteria for prehistoric settlement and subsistence. In general, however, the potential for significant archaeological remains, either prehistoric or historic is low because of small lot size and the fact that the building, which has a basement, covers the entire parcel.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning & Development

Commerce

Entertainment / Recreation

Ethnic Heritage - European

Period of Significance

1901 - 1930

Significant Dates

1901

1911

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Hunt, Samuel C.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Hotel Waverly retains integrity of location, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. Erected in 1901 as a Queen Anne commercial and residential building during the period of intense growth for the north end of the city of New Bedford, it is significant for its association with the area's residential and commercial development. Built and first owned by immigrants of French-Canadian descent, it is important as an example of the presence and contributions of the Franco-American population in the city. Designed by locally prominent architect Samuel C. Hunt, it embodies distinctive characteristics of the structures of its era in New Bedford's north end. The Hotel Waverly thus fulfills criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the Local level.

New Bedford, Massachusetts, perhaps more widely known for its nineteenth century whaling prosperity, also experienced an historically important era of the cotton textile industry during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The first successful mill, the Wamsutta Mills, was established in 1846, and the industry continued to grow and prosper with the formation of textile companies along the Acushnet River to the north and south of the central city. The great availability of employment to fuel this growing industry attracted large numbers of immigrants to New Bedford as well as other New England mill towns, a few notable examples being Fall River, Holyoke, and Lowell, Massachusetts; Woonsocket, Rhode Island; and Lewiston, Maine. French-Canadians began immigrating to this area before the middle of the nineteenth century and came in greater numbers during the last three decades of the nineteenth century and the first two of the twentieth century. Settling predominantly in the north end in areas surrounding the Hotel Waverly, the French-Canadians came in search of employment and opportunity. The construction of the Hotel Waverly in 1901 as an apartment and commercial building reflects these trends of New Bedford's industrial, residential, and commercial expansion.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Atlas of the City of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Boston: Walker Lithograph & Publishing Co., 1911.

Boss, Judith, and Joseph D. Thomas. New Bedford: A Pictorial History. Norfolk, Virg.: Donning Co., 1983.

Chartier, Armand B. "French New Bedford: Part One." In Spinner: People and Culture in Southeastern, Massachusetts, vol. 3, ed. Donna Huse, 174-83. New Bedford, Mass: Spinner Publications, 1984.

New Bedford (Mass.) Evening Standard, 28 June 1926, 4.

New Bedford (Mass.) Evening Standard, 16 October 1928, 1.

☒ See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.12 acres (5398 square feet)

UTM References

A 19 339530 4613290
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies city lot 178, plot 93 and is roughly 55' by 100' in size. A more specific description is recorded at the Bristol County Registry of Deeds, 25 North Sixth Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts. See land Records book 1756, page 58.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marybeth Hennessy, Consultant with Anne Tait, Acting National Register Director
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August, 1989
street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617)727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHotel Waverly
New Bedford, MASection number 8 Page 1

During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the New Bedford textile industry grew rapidly. Beginning in the 1880s, many New Bedford mills branched into the fine cotton cloth industry which distinguished New Bedford from other New England and Southern textile cities who produced mainly coarse goods. In 1928, just prior to the industry's collapse, New Bedford owned 146,000 of the 160,000 fine cotton fabric looms in the country (Boss and Thomas, 1983, pp. 114 and 150). Between 1880 and 1900, fourteen new cotton textile corporations were formed, many of which were located in the north end of the City. By 1900 there were 14,000 people employed in the cotton textile industry in the City, and New Bedford ranked third in the country in the textile industry behind Fall River and Lowell, Massachusetts. Industrial development reached its height between 1900 and 1910 with seventeen new corporations being formed, twelve of those between 1909-10 alone.

Fueling this booming industry, immigrants came to New Bedford in great numbers. New Bedford's population more than doubled from 26,840 in 1880 to 62,442 in 1900, at which time, 70% of all people in New Bedford were first or second generation immigrants. During this period, the largest group was of French-Canadian descent. In 1900 they comprised one-third of all foreign-born people in New Bedford, and 40% of the city's mill operatives. Most French-Canadians settled in the Weld Square area, south of the nominated resource, living in housing of the Wamsutta and Grinnell Mills. Known as "Holy Acre," this Catholic ghetto was settled by Italian, Polish, Irish, Middle Eastern, in addition to French-Canadian immigrants. As industry prospered and immigration continued, the north end expanded farther northward, into areas that had previously been sparsely settled, near the Hotel Waverly. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the flow of immigrants into the city's textile industry continued. By 1920, one out of two jobs in New Bedford was in the mills, with nine out of ten of those jobs held by immigrants or their children.

A significant and rapid period of building construction accompanied the booming textile industry and continuous immigration. With the erection of commercial, retail, and residential buildings near the mills, the north end developed into a community of its own, with the mills--most significantly Pierce Manufacturing Corporation, New England Cotton Yard Company, Grinnell Manufacturing Company, Wamsutta Mills, Inc., Soule Mills Corporation, and Bristol Manufacturing Company--along the Acushnet River, with the main shopping artery along Acushnet Avenue, and residential neighborhoods all around. Often residential buildings were jacked up and outfitted with commercial storefronts to take advantage of commercial opportunities.

The Hotel Waverly is a product of this construction boom. Built in 1901 as a four tenement building of twenty-eight rooms with commercial and retail space on the first floor, it served the northward-expanding housing and retail needs

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHotel Waverly
New Bedford, MASection number 8 Page 2

of the north end. Jean B. Jean (1862-1926) bought this property in 1901 and commissioned local architect Samuel C. Hunt to design the building. Jean was born in Canada and came to southeastern Massachusetts as a youth with his family. The family first settled in Fall River, and Jean worked on their farm. Jean then sought employment on the railroad in Fall River and ultimately in New Bedford. Jean came to New Bedford, and became involved with many businesses, including wood and coal, undertaking, and grain. In 1901 he ventured into the real estate field by purchasing many lots and blocks in the north end where he had settled. Much of the land he purchased was on streets surrounding the Waverly Hotel, namely Bellevue and Acushnet Avenues, and Sawyer and Jean Streets, the latter named for him. He was closely associated with the growth and development of the north end and built and sold many buildings there for profit. He was builder of the Jean-Slocum bridge across the Acushnet River at Howard Street, and was known for operating soup kitchens for striking mill workers in the early twentieth century.

A tracing of the property's ownership also reveals its various uses since 1901. Shortly after the building's construction, Joseph V. Demers of Worcester, Massachusetts, bought the nominated resource and within months sold it to his mother-in-law, Cordelia D. Vien, also of Worcester. Demers opened a bar on the first floor, and the upper floors were rented out as apartments. Mrs. Vien (1853-1928) was born in Canada and immigrated as a youth to New England with her family, settling in Grosvenordale, Connecticut. Here she lived and worked as a weaver in the town's cotton textile mill. Around 1874 she married Francois Vien; by 1880 she and her husband had moved to New Bedford, living on Purchase Street while Mr. Vien worked at the Wamsutta Mill. The Viens invested their money wisely in land and buildings in the upper north end, which at that time was only sparsely settled. The Viens increased their real estate holdings and were among the largest property owners in the north end when the building boom hit in the early twentieth century. The Viens moved to Worcester, and later to Lowell, Massachusetts, where they owned several hotels, while still retaining their interests in New Bedford. Around 1900 the Viens returned to New Bedford, and Mrs. Vien and her son Eugene H. Vien became proprietors of the Park Hotel at the intersection of Acushnet Avenue and Weld Street in the north end. In 1911 Eugene H. Vien began to handle his mother's real estate, and undertook the renovation of the resource, naming it the Hotel Waverly. The first floor was converted for use as a saloon; a cabaret with a dance floor was placed on the second; and the third and fourth floors remodeled as hotel rooms. The reminiscents of Earle D. Wilson, writing for the October 27, 1946 issue of the Sunday New Bedford Standard-Times, recalls that the hotel was "good for many an exciting newspaper yarn, back in the days before prohibition...particularly on Saturday nights it was something on the wild side." In 1922 the Hotel Waverly was bought from Cordelia D. Vien by Samuel Goldys (1868-1946), a Russian native living in New Bedford. Goldys continued operating the hotel, changing its

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Hotel Waverly
New Bedford, MA

name to the Touraine. Throughout his ownership, the first floor retail spaces were used for various small shops including a liquor store, cleaners, and repair shop. Around 1930 the building was popularly known as the Touraine Hotel, but it had become a boarding or lodging house rather than a hotel, thus ending its period of significance. The building continued to be used for retail and residential purposes until the mid-1970s when it became nearly vacant with just one storefront occupied.

As a prominent Queen Anne structure, the Hotel Waverly embodies characteristics of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. The architect achieved a visually-pleasing blend of the asymmetry and variety of form and texture of the Queen Anne, and the detailing of the Colonial Revival. The Queen Anne was the predominant architectural style during the period in the area, and the streets of the north end were lined with similarly towered and articulated structures. The Hotel Waverly remains as one of the most well-preserved examples of Queen Anne commercial architecture in the north end community.

Samuel C. Hunt (1858-1909), the architect for the Hotel Waverly building, was one of New Bedford's few local architects, working in the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first years of the twentieth century. Hunt was born in 1858 and was educated in New Bedford. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn carpentry and soon became a construction foreman. During the 1870s and 1880s he was a well-established contractor and builder in the New Bedford area. By 1891 he practiced as a full-time architect, designing many private residences and public buildings; his most well-known accomplishments were the 1908-1910 New Bedford Registry of Deeds, the 1889 Duff Building, and the renovation of the old library building into the present City Hall after a fire of 1906. Hunt's local significance can be more readily interpreted by the fact that he was the principal architect for the city of New Bedford during the active years of his career. He was responsible for the design of several school buildings and other public buildings in New Bedford. Hunt was closely associated with politics during the latter years of his life and served on the board of Aldermen from 1895-96.

The Hotel Waverly, built during a period of intense growth in New Bedford's French-Canadian north end, contributes to our knowledge of the growth and development of one of the city's ethnic communities. Designed by locally prominent architect Samuel C. Hunt, the Hotel Waverly stands today as one of the finest examples of commercial and residential Queen Anne architecture in the north end.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Hotel Waverly
New Bedford, MA

Major Bibliographical References

Atlas of the City of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Boston: Walker Lithograph & Publishing Co., 1911.

Boss, Judith and Joseph D. Thomas. New Bedford: A Pictorial History. Norfolk, Virginia: Donning Co., 1983.

Chartier, Armand B. "French New Bedford: Part One." In Spinner: People and Culture in Southeastern, Massachusetts, vol. 3, ed. Donna Huse, 174-83. New Bedford, Mass.: Spinner Publications, 1984.

New Bedford (Mass.) Evening Standard, 28 June 1926, 4.

New Bedford (Mass.) Evening Standard, 16 October 1928, 1.

New Topographical Atlas of Surveys: Bristol County, Massachusetts. Philadelphia: Everts & Richards, 1895.

Wilson, Earle D. "Cabaret in the North End Was Always Good For Stories." New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times. 27 October 1946, 28.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

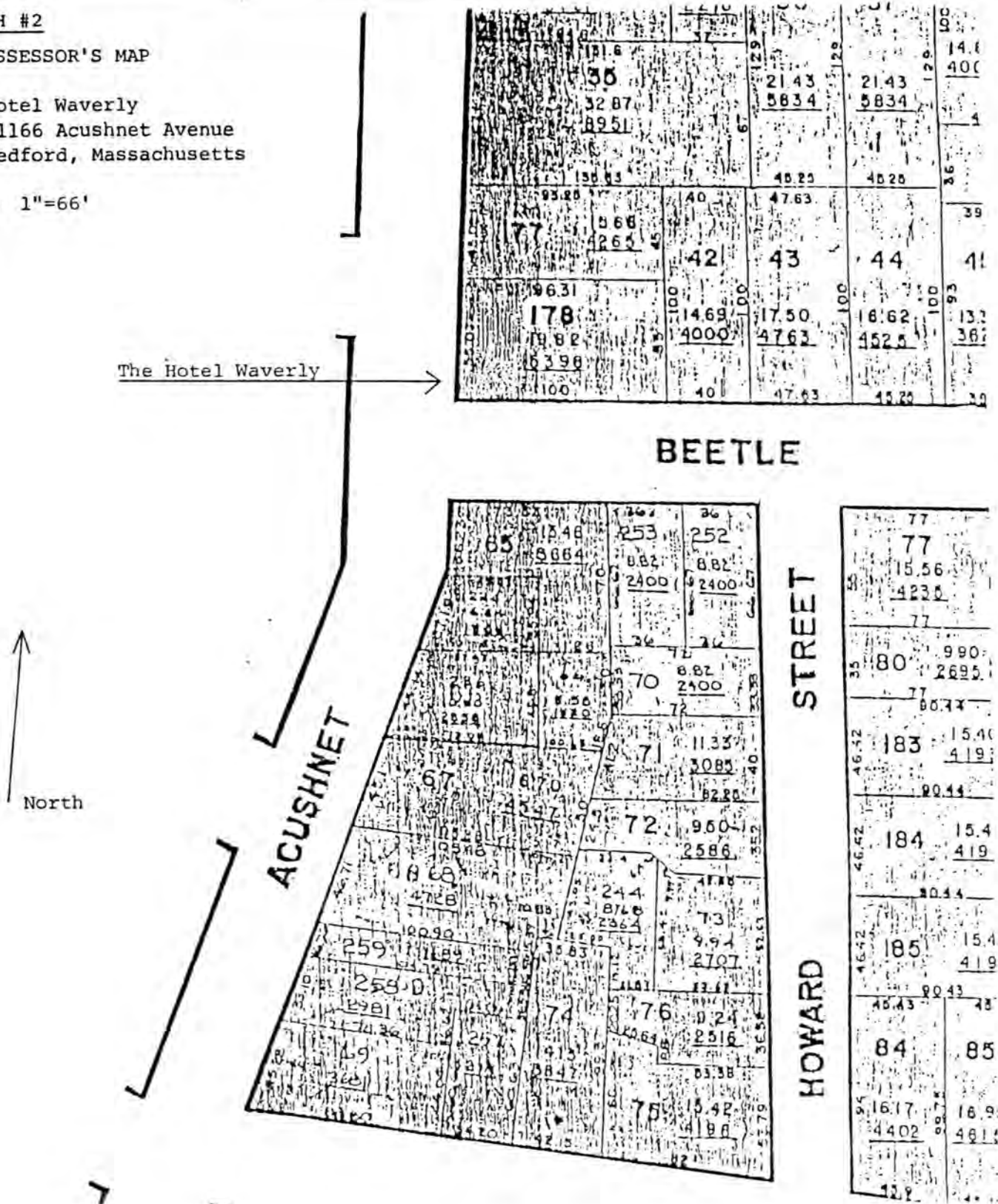
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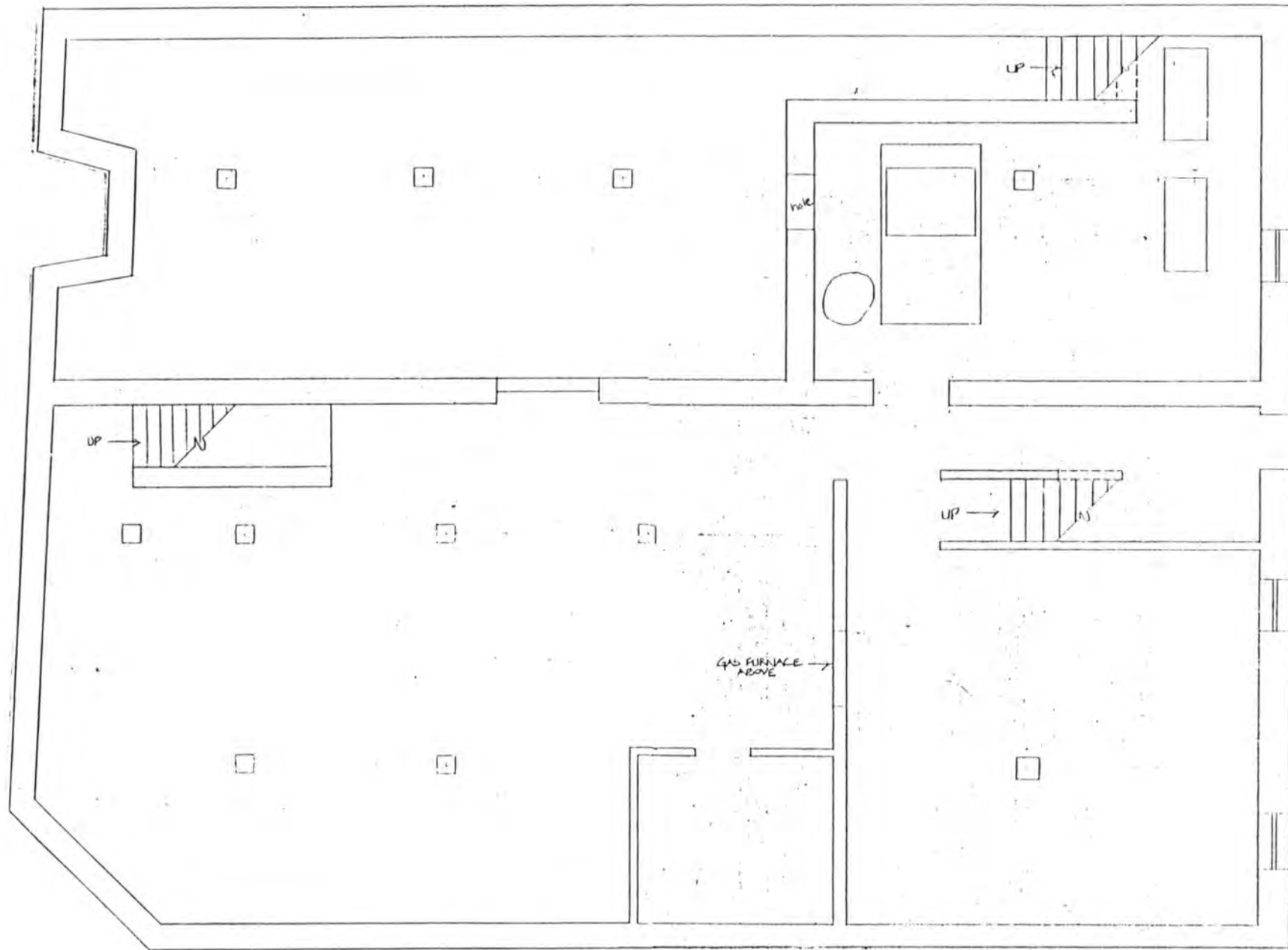
SKETCH #2

TAX ASSESSOR'S MAP

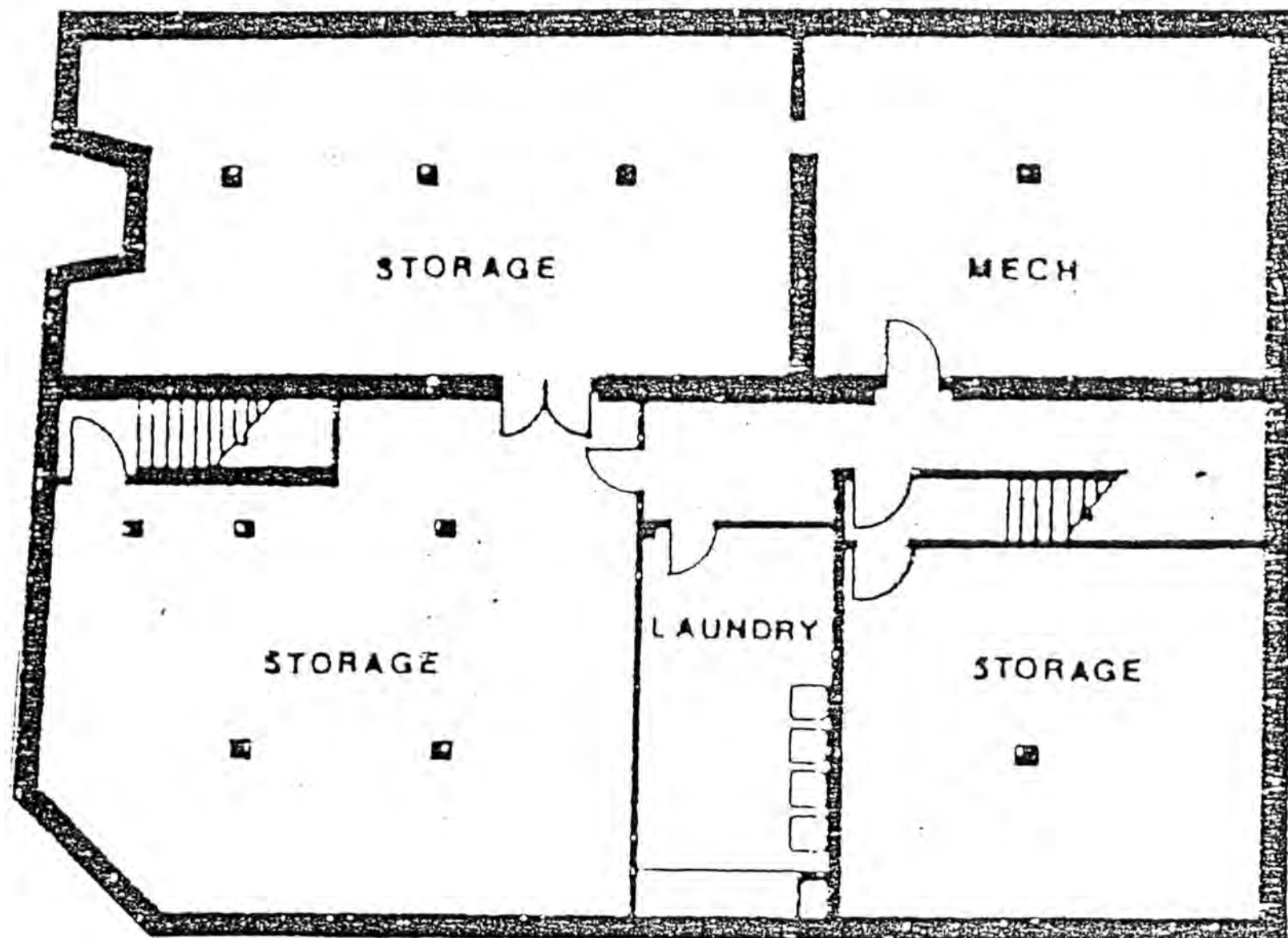
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1162-1166 Acushnet Avenue
New Bedford, Massachusetts

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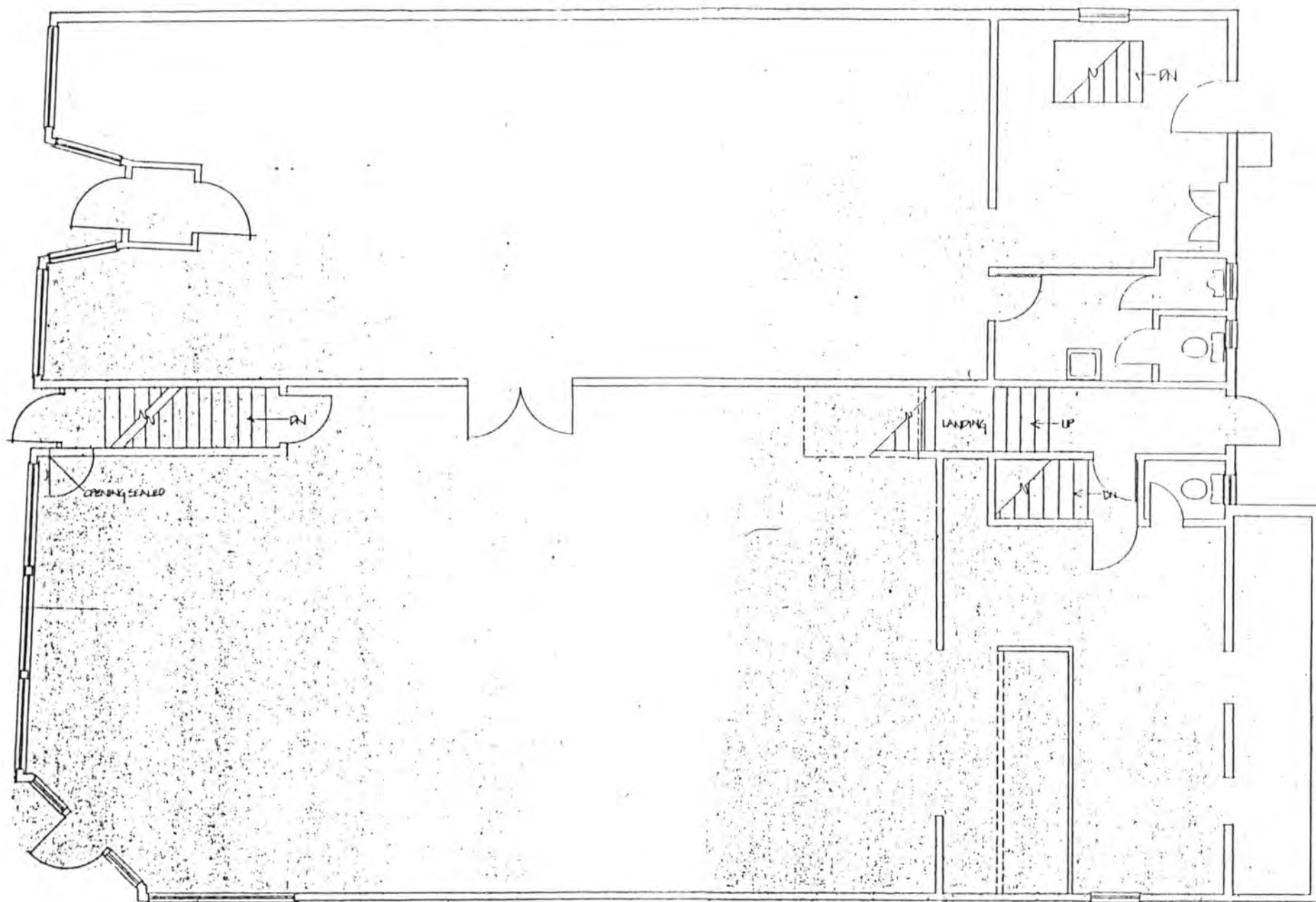




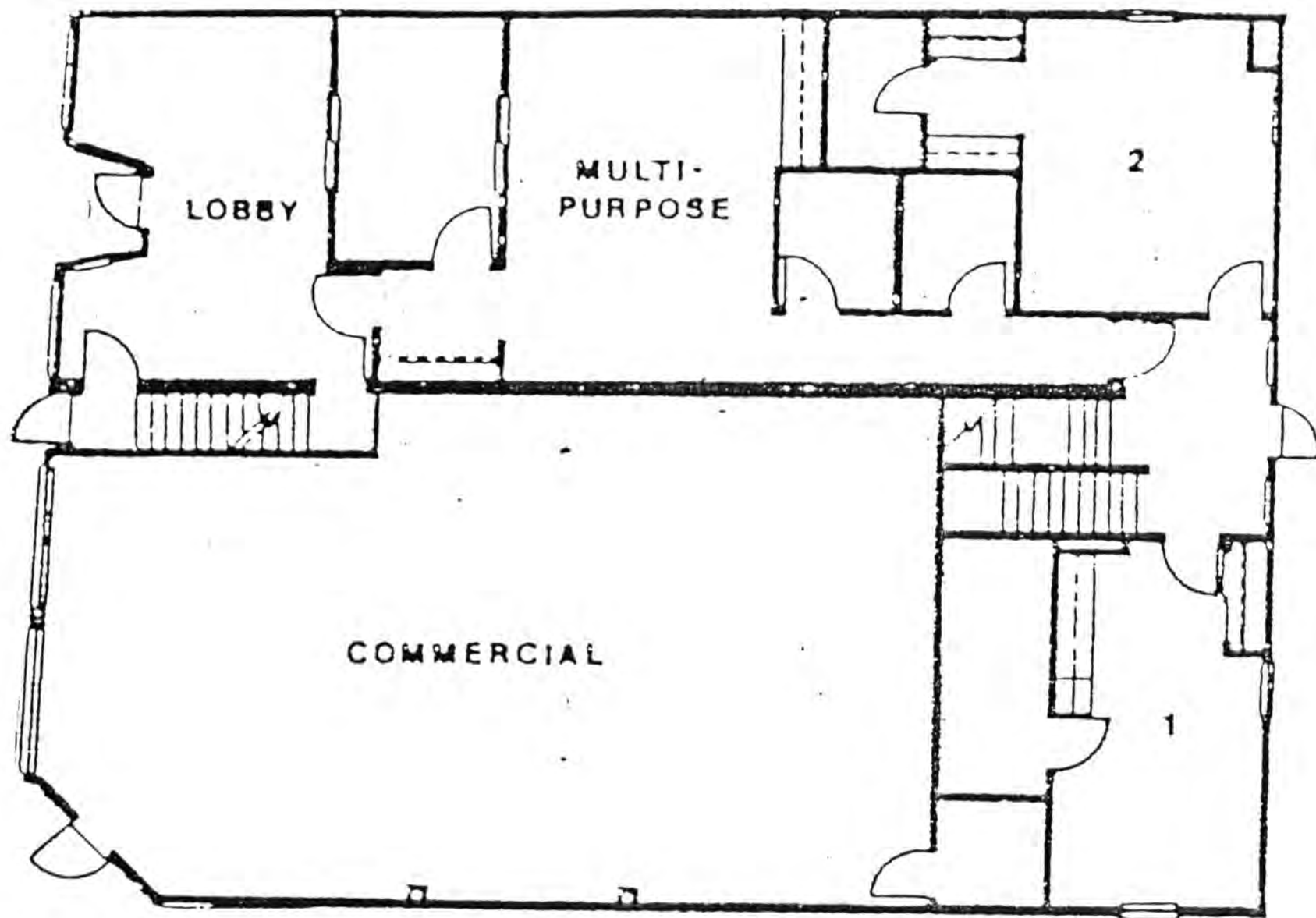
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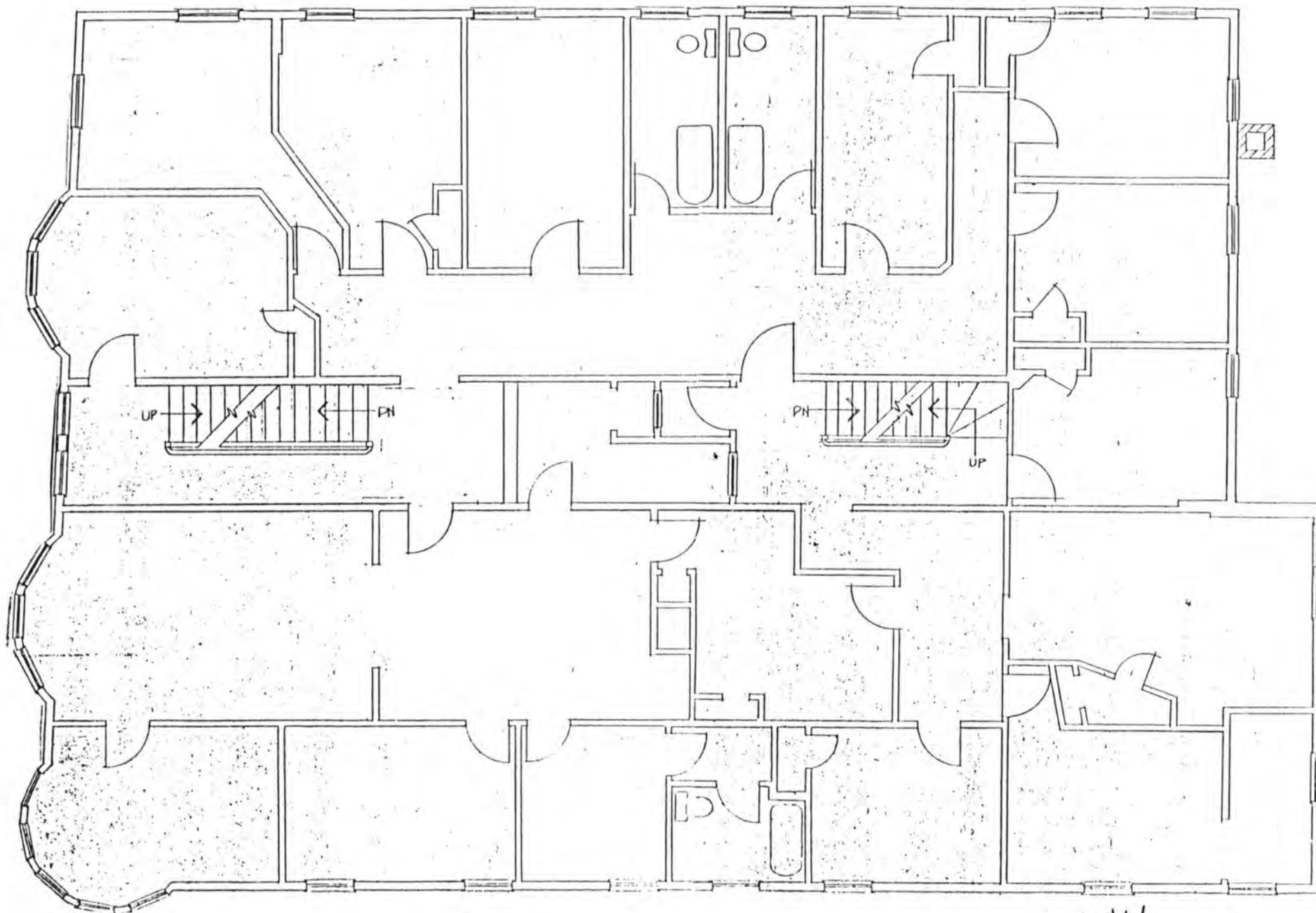
Basement Plan
After Rehabilitation



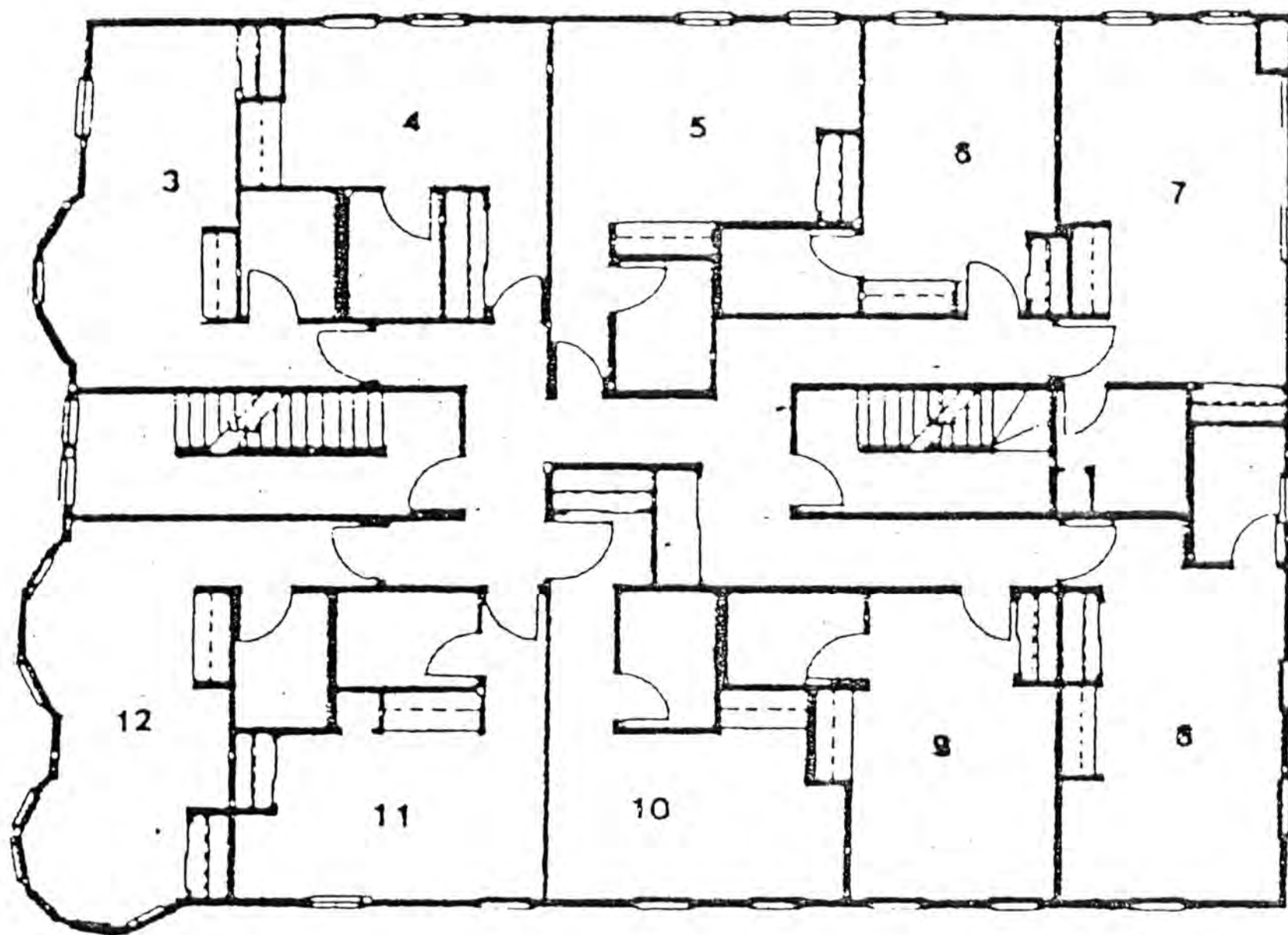
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First Floor Plan
Before Rehabilitation



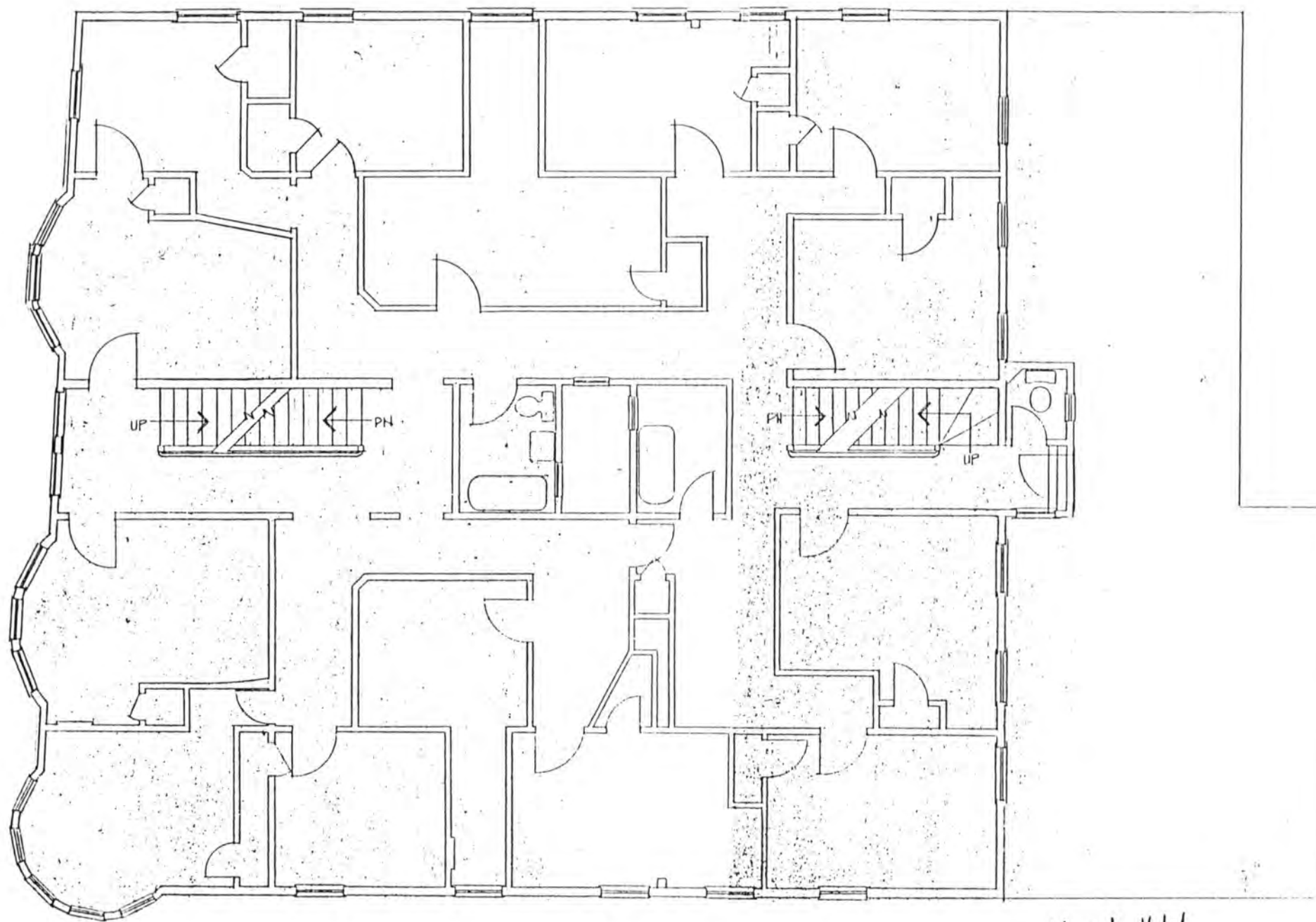
Waverly Hotel
First Floor Plan
After Rehabilitation



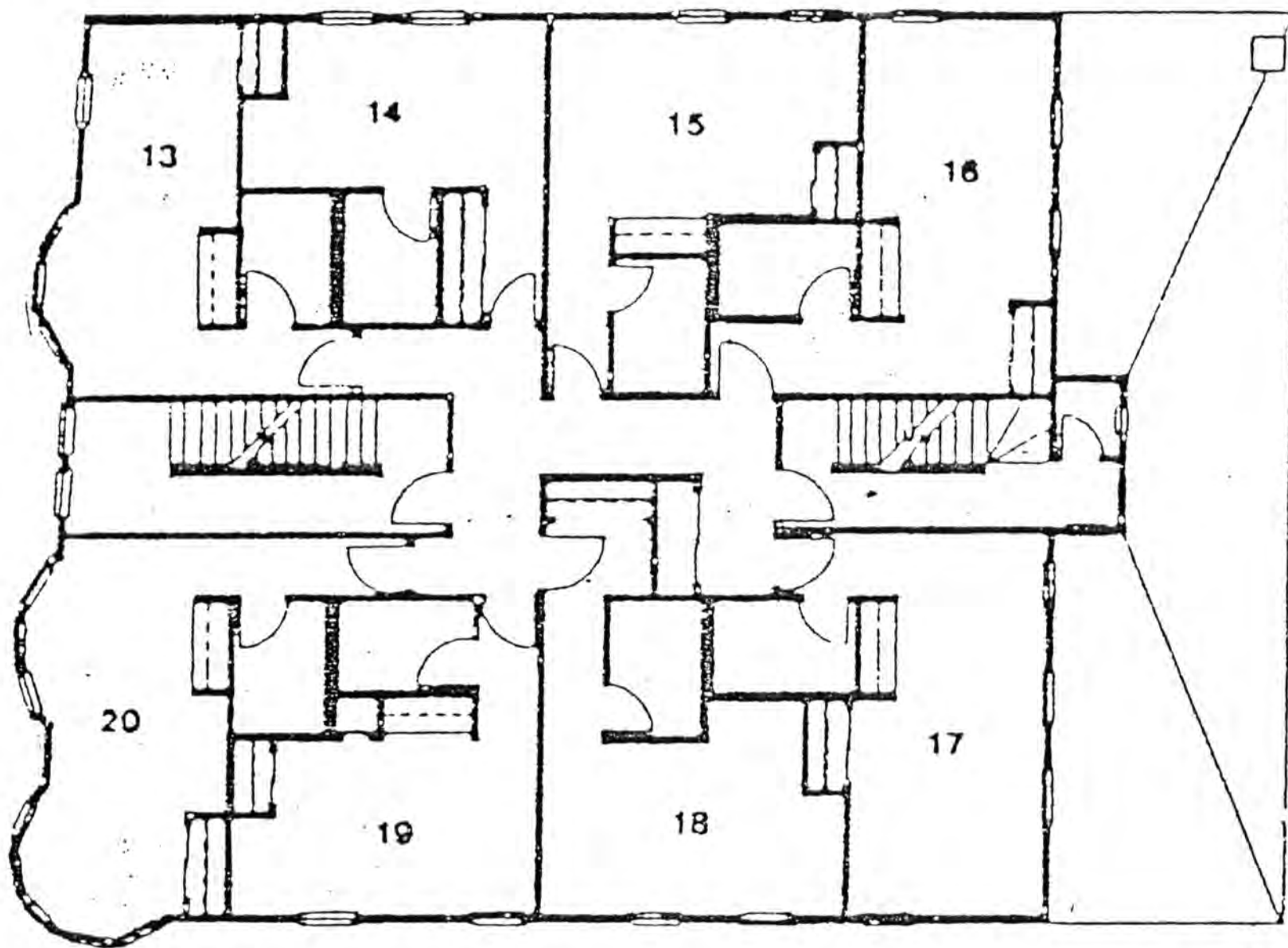
Waverly Hotel
Second Floor Plan
Before Rehabilitation



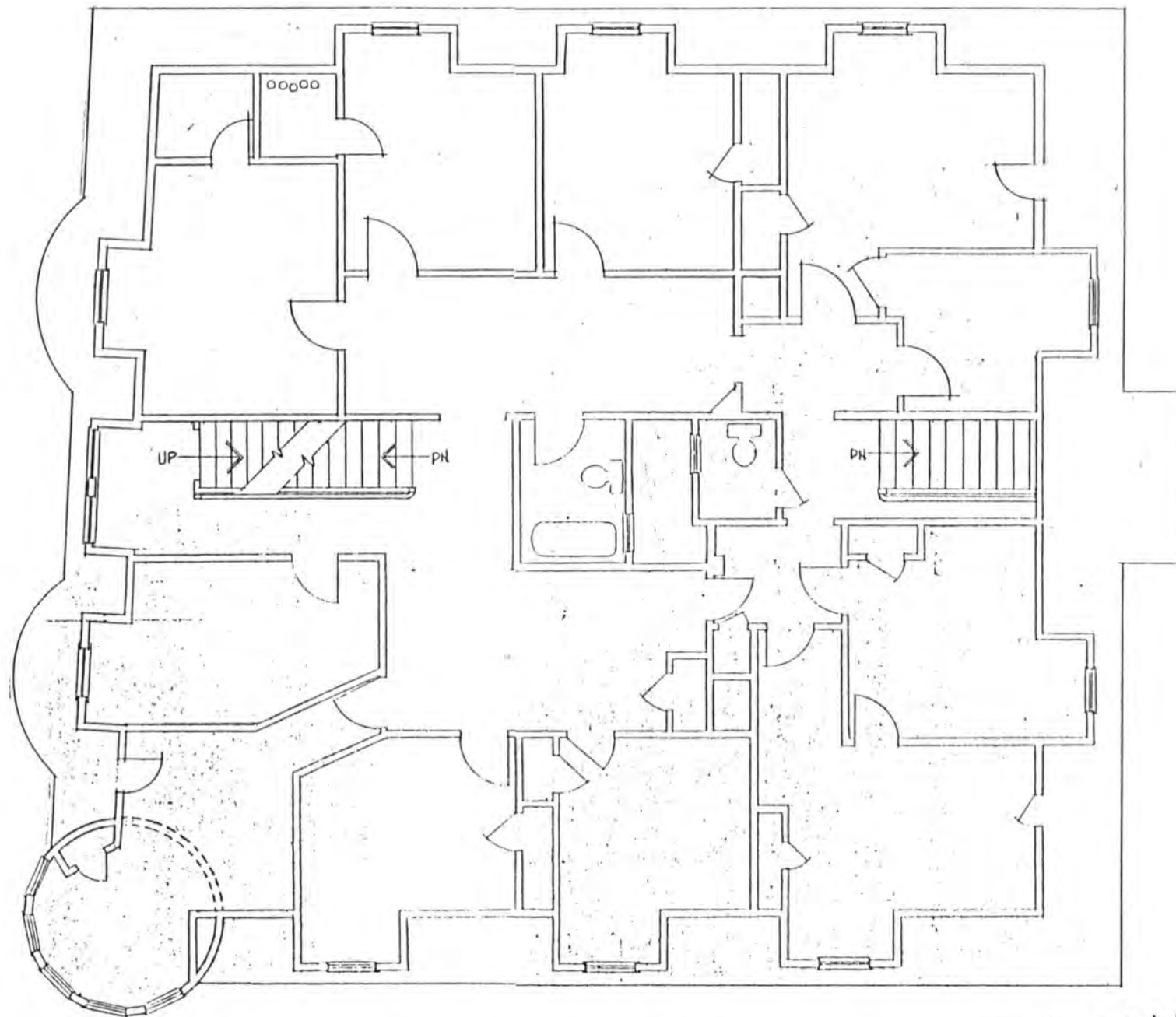
Waverly Hotel
Second Floor Plan
After Rehabilitation



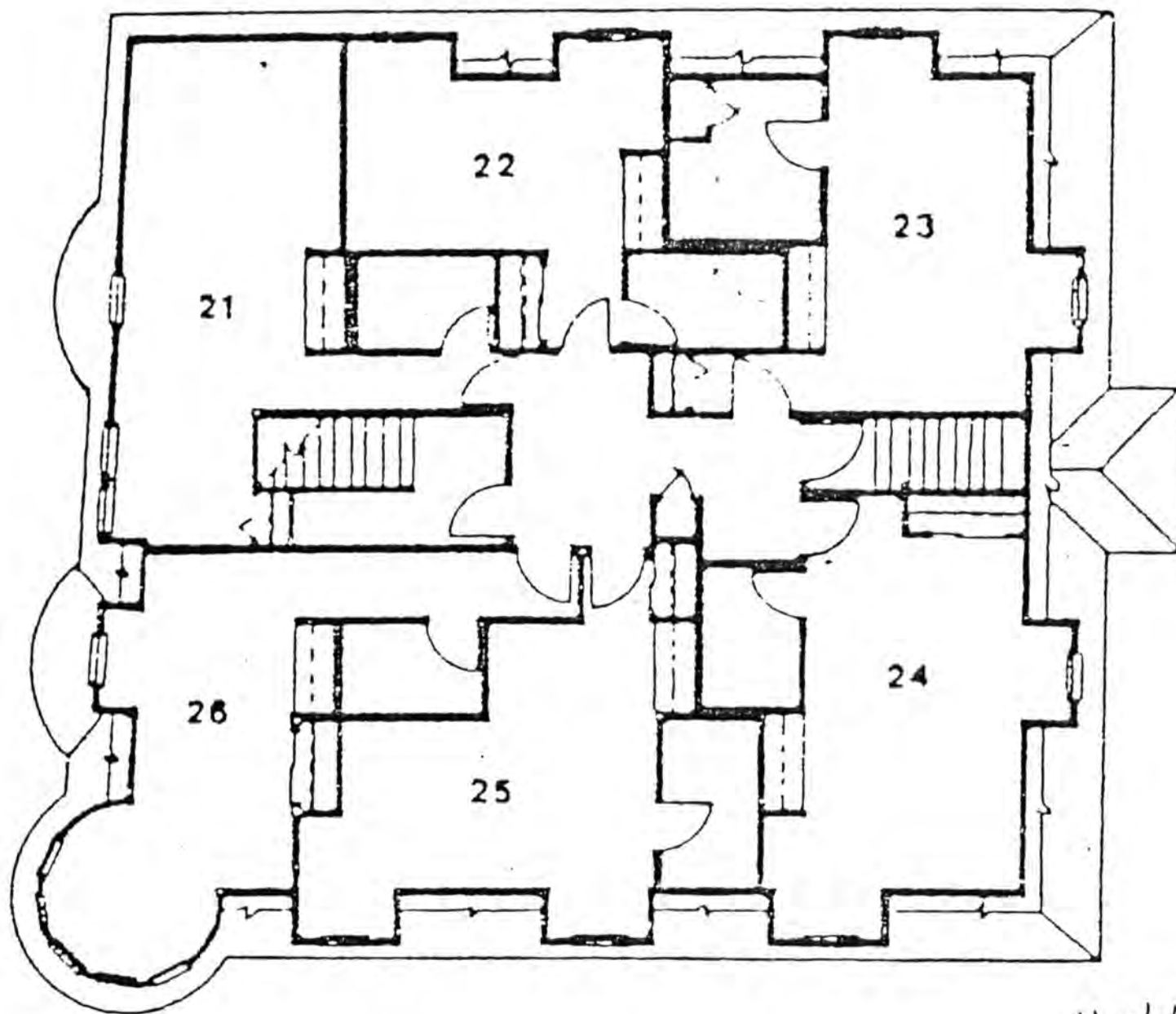
Waverly Hotel
Third Floor Plan
Before Rehab.



Weavely Hotel
Third Floor Plan
After Rehab.



Waverly Hotel
Fourth Floor Plan
Before Rehab.



Waverly Hotel
Fourth Floor Plan
After Rehab.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hotel Waverly
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

DATE RECEIVED: 12/26/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/09/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/25/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/09/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89002326

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 1/26/90 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

___ count ___ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___ historic ___ current

DESCRIPTION

___ architectural classification
___ materials
___ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

___ summary paragraph
___ completeness
___ clarity
___ applicable criteria
___ justification of areas checked
___ relating significance to the resource
___ context
___ relationship of integrity to significance
___ justification of exception
___ other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___ acreage ___ verbal boundary description
___ UTM's ___ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___ sketch maps ___ USGS maps ___ photographs ___ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



1
The Hotel Waverly
New Bedford, Massachusetts
Photographed by William A. Swan
November 1987

Bureau

Negative at the Mayor's Office of Housing
and Neighborhood Development, 133
William Street, New Bedford,
Massachusetts 02740
Southwest corner of building at the
intersection of Acushnet Avenue
and Beetle Street.

Photograph #1.

Note: Enclosed slides (taken April 1987) were taken prior to the removal
of rear stair addition in October 1987. These photographs
depict the current state of the resource after removal
of the addition.





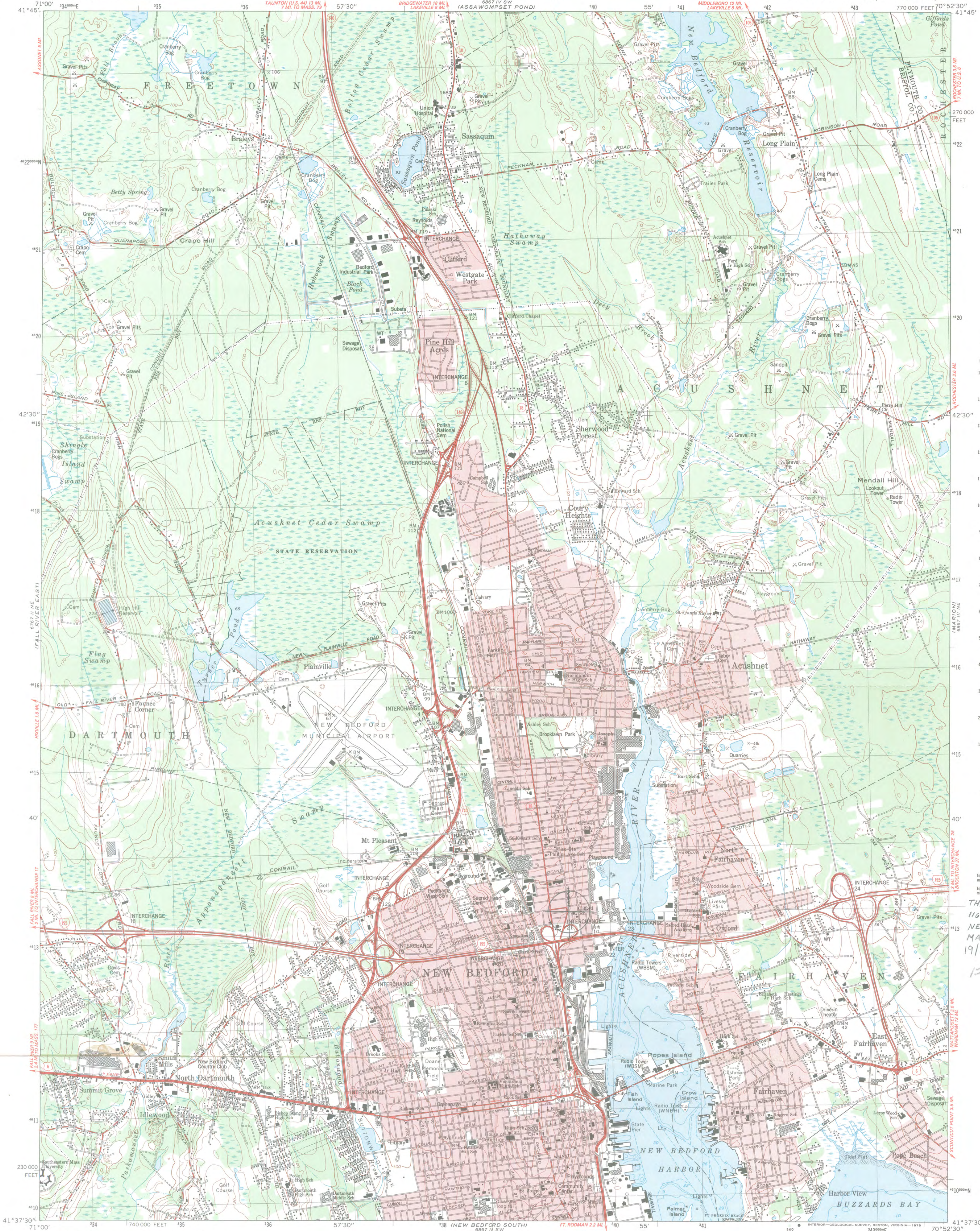
The Hotel Waverly
New Bedford, Massachusetts - 131st St
Photographed by Marybeth Hennessy

January 1989

Negative at the Mayor's Office of
Housing and Neighborhood
Development, 133 William St.
New Bedford, Massachusetts 02740

Southwest corner of building at the
intersection of Acushnet Avenue
and Beeth Street (NE corner)

Photograph #3



CONVERSION
SCALES

Feet Meters



Feet Meters

1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

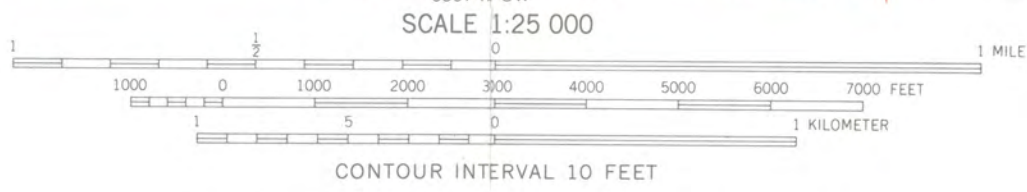
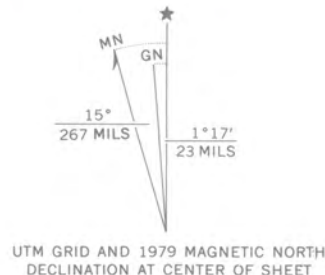
To convert feet to meters
multiply by .305

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

THE HOTEL WAVERLY
1162-1166 ACUSHNET AVENUE
NEW BEDFORD
MASSACHUSETTS
19/339530/4613290

Private Co. Ltd

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



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

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



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

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

1979

DMA 6867 III NW—SERIES V814



December 8, 1989

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination:

The Hotel Waverly, 1162-1166 Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford (Bristol County),
Massachusetts, 02745.

There has been no owner objections for the above mentioned property.

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 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Tait
Acting National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure: