

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCERS use only

received DEC 11 1980

date entered JAN 22 1981

1. Name

historic Fairhaven Town Hall

and/or common same

2. Location *Center St.*

street & number Center Street, north side between William & Walnut Streets not for publication

city, town Fairhaven vicinity of congressional district 12th

state Massachusetts code 025 county Bristol code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
☐ district	☒ public	☒ occupied	☐ agriculture ☐ museum
☒ building(s)	☐ private	☐ unoccupied	☐ commercial ☐ park
☐ structure	☐ both	☐ work in progress	☐ educational ☐ private residence
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☐ entertainment ☐ religious
☐ object	☐ in process	☒ yes: restricted	☒ government ☐ scientific
	☐ being considered	☐ yes: unrestricted	☐ industrial ☐ transportation
		☐ no	☐ military ☐ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Town of Fairhaven

street & number Center Street

city, town Fairhaven, vicinity of state Massachusetts

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bristol County Registry of Deeds

street & number

city, town New Bedford state Mass.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title *Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth* has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1978-9 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town Boston state MA

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Fairhaven Town Hall faces south on Center Street in downtown Fairhaven. It was designed by Charles Brigham and constructed between 1892 and 1894, and is in form and detail, and in structural and decorative materials, a product of the historically inspired architectural eclecticism of the late 19th century. As such the building displays many elements of both the Romanesque and the Gothic stylistic traditions without being a pure example of either style. The consistent use of round arched openings in conjunction with groups of narrow rectangular windows is late Victorian Romanesque in provenance. So also is the way in which the tower cape meet the walls below with cornices unbroken by secondary pinnacles, tabernacles, or pseudo-gables. The absence of any jerkin-headed gables, polychrome banding or pointed or sequential arches strengthens an overall impression of Romanesque Revival. Nonetheless, many of the building's details are predominantly Gothic in inspiration. These include the crocketed turret caps that terminate in finials and the crested roof ridge which, though they have late Romanesque precedents, are actually Gothic characteristics and give the building a delicacy that is quite un-Romanesque. Also Gothic in origin are the great windows in the south, east and west gable fields which are mullioned into tall arches with trefoil shapes filling the window heads. Certain of the picturesque compositional elements that characterize the Town Hall also look both to the Romanesque and to the Gothic Revivals for their origin. An example is the irregular roofline created by the polygonal corner towners, one much taller and larger than the other; and by gable-ended wall dormers that break forward from the roofline and even from the facade plane.

The Town Hall is nearly square in overall plan, 99' wide and 108' deep, with a basically pyramidal roof. It is a masonry bearing wall structure with a granite foundation, wood floors supported on iron beams, brick arches over the boiler room, and a slate roof.

The foundation stone was quarried in New Bedford while the first story is granite from St. George, New Brunswick laid up in random-coursed ashler. Beltcourses, window sills and lintels, and the triple arched entry loggia are of granite from Red Beach, Maine. Above the granite base, the walls are a rich red pressed brick. The Fairhaven Star which reported on the construction of the Town Hall in profuse detail, called this "Delmonico brick". According to local historian, Mabel H. Knipe, the brick's color had been developed for Delmonico's restaurant in New York and was used for only the second time in the Fairhaven Town Hall. Trim on the upper stories is of terra cotta from the Boston Terra Cotta Company, and it was painted to match the brick during the construction of the building. The red slate roofs have crockets and crestings of copper.

Windows in the Town Hall are of French plate glass on the lower story, with double-thick German glass on the upper stories. The sashes were stained on the job by painters from J.I. Wingate of Boston and the glass was set into them at the time of installation. The ornamental windows were designed by the architect, Charles Brigham, in collaboration with the principal decorator, Frank Hill Smith. According to the Star "the main parts are all of antique glass, heavily plated...with an opalescent ripple...There are four sections of glass in each...window, and in the centre of the lower half of each section is a medallion with views of local interest..." The medallion views included illustrations of Fort Phoenix, a man harpooning a whale, Fairhaven from the Acushnet River, a coasting party, the landing of the pilgrims, and other scenes.

The main or south facade of the Fairhaven Town Hall consists of a symmetrical central portion, two stories in height, which is flanked by two towers, the western one much larger and taller

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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JAN 22 1981

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

than the other. Dominating the first story between the towers is a Romanesque-style triple arched entrance loggia in granite which is flanked on either side by a small round arched window. The brick second floor of the south facade is set back very slightly above a granite string course which separates it from the first story. Centered above the entrance is a grand scale wall dormer containing a tall, mullioned window recessed beneath a compound Romanesque arch. A tiny, round-arched window with a granite sill pierces the gable field above this arch. Behind and above the dormer, and compositionally reinforcing its shape, the roof of the Town Hall rises to a sharp peak. The remainder of the second story, on either side of the central wall dormer, is divided into two registers by a string course. In the lower register on each side is a triple mullioned window capped by a rectangular lintel. The string course dividing the first and second stories functions as a sill. Centered in the upper register, above the mullioned window, is a small wall dormer containing a recessed, round-arched window. The compositional elements flanking the large central wall dormer in the second story this echo, on a much smaller scale, and reinforce the dormers compositional relationship to the entrance loggia below it.

The granite of the first story entrance loggia is continued on the first story of the two flanking corner towers of the main facade, both of which are lighted at this level by windows with rectangular lintels. Above the first story both towers are brick. The larger of the two dormers (west), square for much of its height, is lighted at the second story level by three Romanesque-arched windows of which the center one is considerably taller than the other two. The tower then tapers upward to an elaborately corbelled string course. Above this the tower assumes an octagonal configuration with small gothic towers at each of the four corners. Set into a Romanesque-arched recess in each of the four walls between these towers is a clock with a white face and black characters which is original to the building. Below each clock face is a blind arcade of gothic inspiration. Similar arcading comprises the body of each small corner tower and the motif is repeated again in the band set off by a string course below the cornice of the clock tower. Finally the tower is capped by a crocketed conical roof rising steeply to a finial.

The clock tower's smaller counterpart at the opposite (east) corner of the south facade houses a bell purchased from the Blake Bell Company of Boston. This, like the four faced clock, is original to the Town Hall. The smaller tower is also rectilinear in its lower portion but octagonal above where lowered panels are set into each wall plane within elongated Romanesque arches supported on compound piers. Its conical, crocketed roof mirrors that of the larger tower and is echoed in a low tower, also octagonal and louvred, which sits astride the crested ridge of the Town Hall's highest roof.

The Town Hall is entered through the triple-arched loggia in its south facade. Immediately upon entering the building, it is evident that its great distinguishing feature is the carved oak woodwork used lavishly throughout. Four oak doors with upper panels of glass give entry into the main hall. A grand double stair of oak

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

risers from this hall to the second floor in three straight runs. Each stair has a pair of octagonal newel posts, one carrying a triple-arm bronzed lamp post with opalescent glass lamps, and the other a ball finial. The newels are trimmed on each face with a Gothic arch carried on slender colonettes with decorated spandrels. At the landing of each stair an octagonal column with foliate capital rises to the ceiling from its newel-post base. The ceiling in the stair hall has a system of oak "beams" and "joists", their lower sides paralleled and carved. There is a wainscot of quartered oak with vertical boards meeting in elaborately molded joints. A handsome bronzed electric chandelier hangs in the entry hall and is original to the building.

In the left and right walls of the hall, double doors of oak with small raised-field panels and upper panes of glass open to the municipal offices. The offices have narrow board floors, some have tall oak mantels, pilastered and carved with Gothic details, vertical board wainscot, and panelled oak interoffice doors.

The rear of the first floor has a large banqueting hall, through which the rear entrance and a stair to the great hall stage are reached.

The main feature of the second floor is the great hall, which was designed and fitted for use as a theater. The room is 52 feet by 61 feet in size and 29 feet high. "The feature of the interior decoration will be the carved wood work," reported the Star as the skilled carpenters began their work. "The walls in the large auditorium will be especially ornamental, and will consist of a panelled oak dado five feet wide above which the walls will be frescoed to the tops of the windows, and all above will be elaborate borders of panelled and carved oak, and in the centre of the ceiling is to be a large ornamental ventilator." Carved oak beams divide the ceiling into panels.

The New York decorating firm of A.B. Cutter & Co. was retained to accomplish the interior finish work. Frank Hill Smith, also from New York, seems to have been in charge of the design, and he was on the site for supervision and to do some of the fine work himself.

The auditorium (called the "hall" or the "main hall") was singled out by the Star as the decorating proceeded. "The ceiling is being decorated in bands of color of bluish tint. The walls are decorated in arabesque style, with diaper pattern. The frieze design will include cartouches, shields, and coat of arms in rich olive and brown colors. There will be a heavily decorated border, and the walls will be in variegated tan shades...The front of the gallery (across the south end of the room) is in cinquefoil designs and very elaborate."

Original chandeliers of brass with bell shaped glass globes have given way to newer lighting fixtures in this great hall, which is otherwise altered very little. Spatial arrangements are also little altered.

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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JAN 22 1981

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

In addition to the theater, the Town Hall held Selectmen's rooms, offices for the School Committee, the Town Clerk, the Improvement Society and Tax Assessors, a Post Office, and in the basement a Police Department and "lock up" and quarters for the janitor and his family. A few changes in spatial use have occurred. The Post Office, originally located in the west corner of the ground floor (in the tower), is now the Tax Collector's office. H.H. Rogers' personal office at the center of the west side, is now the Assessors'. The adjacent west room originally shared by the Assessors and the Improvement Society, is used for the registration of voters. And the police station and lock up now houses the Department of Public Works.

"Not a particle of old office fittings will be allowed in the new building," and the furniture--desks, chairs, tables, counters--was specially made, and most of it was of oak. The building has always had electric lighting and central heat. "Clark wire"--covered with rubber - was originally used throughout the building. R.D. Ireland & Co. of Boston, agents for the General Fixture Company of New York, did the exterior lighting. Water was pumped from a well by a steam pump from the Snow Pump Company of Buffalo, N.Y., and the plumbing, which was of considerable interest to the newspaper, was installed by William Lumb & Co. of Boston. The twelve original water closets utilized polished Italian marble for the washbowls, which stood on nickle-plated legs, brass pipes for hot water, and copper-lined water tanks. There were in addition three soapstone sinks and a copper bathtub for the janitor's apartment.

The Town Hall is set on a large lot comprising half a block. A quarter round retaining curb of granite from Blue Hill, Maine (set on a foundation of stone taken from the cellar of a house demolished to accommodate the Town Hall) borders a narrow lawn raised about six inches above sidewalk grade.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below							
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion				
☐ 1400-1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science				
☐ 1500-1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture				
☐ 1600-1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☐ social/				
☐ 1700-1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian				
☒ 1800-1899	☐ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater				
☐ 1900-	☐ communications	☐ industry	☒ politics/government	☐ transportation				
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)				

Specific dates 1894

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Fairhaven Town Hall possesses integrity of location, design, setting and materials and important associations as the center of Fairhaven social and municipal life for more than three quarters of a century. It is a major work of an important late 19th century architect, Charles Brigham; and it is one of a group of important buildings designed between 1890 and 1905 by Brigham and given to the citizens of Fairhaven by the oil magnate, Henry Huttleston Rogers. (The Town Hall was officially given to the town by Roger's wife, Abbie Palmer Gifford.) Because of this cluster of Rogers' gift buildings, Fairhaven is an important locus for any study of Charles Brigham's work.

Except for a short lived structure in a northern district known as Oxford Village, the building was Fairhaven's first town hall. Incorporated in 1812, the town held its early general meetings in a Methodist church at the head of the river in today's Acushnet. Sharp rivalry between the separate communities that comprised the town of Fairhaven led to disputes over the location of the seat of local government. In 1843 a town house was built in the Oxford section, but a fire in 1858 destroyed the building. After this, the meetings were held in Fairhaven village, in Sawin Hall, and Phoenix Hall, until the present structure was completed in 1894.

Several years before the announcement of the Rogers gift, Fairhaven citizens did vote \$15000 for the construction of a town hall, an act which indicated that the need for such a building was recognized, but hardly afforded enough capital to undertake the construction of a building.

The cornerstone of the Town Hall was laid with ceremony on May 30, 1892. The completed hall was dedicated on February 22, 1894. Mark Twain, who was Rogers' friend, gave the dedication address, which was followed by an enthusiastic inspection of the building by Fairhaven residents and visitors, and later by a ball.

The Town Hall has continually served its original municipal function. The great hall has long been used as a theater, beginning in March of 1894 with a series of dedication performances. Town records show consistent rentals of the hall to professional and amateur groups for dramatic performances. The Fairhaven Players, a little theater group with around 600 members at its peak, shared the Town Hall facilities with their rival group, the New Bedford Spouters. In 1921, the "Town Hall Movies" brought a new kind of theater into the auditorium. Between its thespian uses, the great hall has held the annual town meetings, many high school graduations, lectures, balls, banquets, and music festivals. A Victory Ball held there in 1919 raised a welcome home fund for soldiers returning from World War I. More recently, a "Queen's Ball" was held in the hall in 1962, and in 1976, it was used for Fairhaven's Bicentennial Ball.

In addition to its symbolic importance to Fairhaven, the Town Hall is of visual importance as well. Its tower is visible from across the river, marking the location of the center of town. Fairhaven's downtown streets are characterized by small wood frame houses built early in the 19th century. Against this delicate fabric, the tall towered

9. Major Bibliographical References

American Architect & Building News. Vol 44. p.67 pl.959. May 12, 1894.
AIA Journal. Vol. 13. p.478. 1925. (contains Brigham obituary)
Bacon, Edwin M. and Herndon, Richard. Boston of Today Boston, 1892.
Boston City Directories - 1891, 1892, 1895, 1897, 1899.
Boston Public Library. Fine Arts Reference Department. Card file Charles Brigham.

10. Geographical Data

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED
UTM NOT VERIFIED

(see continuation sheet)

Acreage of nominated property 109.30 rods

Quadrangle name New Bedford North

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UMT References

A

1	9
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3	4	1	4	2	0
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4	6	1	0	9	3	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the southwest corner of the lot at the point of intersection of the north line of Centre Street and the east line of William Street, thence North on the east line of William 160' to land now or formerly of the heirs of Benjamin Ellis, thence east by Ellis 100' to land

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (see continuation sheet)

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellen Fletcher Rosebrock, Preservation Planner
for Candace Jenkins, Registration Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date Sept. 1980

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone 727-8470

city or town Boston, 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Patricia H. Weselowski

11/20/80

title Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission date

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Lipson D. Beebe

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Patrick Andrews

Chief of Registration

date 1/22/81

date 1/22/81

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8 PAGE

1

brick and stone buildings that comprise the Rogers' Gift group retain the kind of monumentality they were designed to have. Many fine late 19th century masonry buildings have lost their original impressiveness because of the larger scale of later construction around them. The survival of the original setting of the Town Hall, then, enhances its visual significance.

Henry Huttleston Rogers (1840-1909), a businessman who made a fortune in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, is remembered in Fairhaven primarily for his gifts of major buildings to the town from 1884 through 1906. First of these was the Rogers Grammar School, begun in 1884 and designed by Warren R. Briggs (1850-1933) of Bridgeport, Connecticut. All of the other buildings were designed by Charles Brigham. The group includes the Millicent Library (1891-1893), the Town Hall, the Masonic Lodge (1901), the Memorial Church with parsonage and parish house (1901-1904), the Tabitha Inn (a business which was not a gift, 1904-1905), and the Fairhaven High School (1905-1906). Also by Brigham were the house and ancillary structures of the Rogers estate (1895), of which the main house was demolished in 1916, but a few relocated outbuildings survive to recall it.

Charles Brigham (1841-1925) was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, and entered the architectural office of Calvin Ryder as a draftsman in 1858, immediately upon his graduation from high school. In 1860 he moved to the firm of Gridley J.F. Bryant and Arthur Gilman, who were then in the process of designing the Boston City Hall, one of the influential buildings in the academic French Second Empire style. Brigham's professional career, then, spanned the decades of architectural eclecticism at the end of the 19th century, and his retirement during the first decade of the 20th century came when the intensely popular classical revival was reaching its peak.

In 1866 Charles Brigham formed a partnership with John Hubbard Sturgis, an English educated architect slightly older than Brigham himself. For twenty years the aesthetic direction of the partnership was strongly influenced by Sturgis' English experience, and the firm is usually credited with the introduction and popularization of the Ruskinian Gothic style in Boston public buildings. The Church of the Advent (1880) on the flat of Beacon Hill is one of the outstanding interpretations of the Ruskinian style. The firm's Museum of Fine Arts at Copley Square (1870-1876) made a pioneering use of ornamental terra cotta, a material coming into use in England, but virtually unknown in America. Within the partnership, Sturgis appears to have been the philosophical one concerned like the pre-Raphaelites with aesthetics and art. Brigham, the practical partner, was interested in the development of architecture as a profession. He was a charter member of the Boston Society of Architects, and joined the A.I.A. in 1870. He had a reputation for tact, and was known for his unusual ability to deal with clients, contractors, and work crews alike. John Sturgis returned to England in 1886 and it is significant that near the end of the partnership Sturgis & Brigham were commissioned to design the New York City mansion of Henry H. Rogers, then a vice president of Standard Oil.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

In 1888 Brigham took John Spofford into partnership, and a period of tremendous productivity began. In 1890 Brigham & Spofford began the classical revival yellow brick extension to the Massachusetts State House. The Romanesque Revival Millicant Library in Fairhaven followed in 1891, and in 1892 ground was broken for the Town Hall. In these commissions alone Brigham was working in three different stylistic manners, and in 1888 he had shown full comprehension of the solid Richardsonian Romanesque in his Stoughton, Massachusetts station for the Boston and Providence Railroad.

Contemporary accounts of the Fairhaven Town Hall construction do not mention John Spofford in connection with the building. Nor do they mention Brigham's other associates, Henry Bisbee and Charles C. Coveney. Instead, site supervision was accomplished by William C. Collett, a draughtsman from Brigham's office who lived in Fairhaven continuously for a period of three years as clerk of the works for the Town Hall, the Millicant Library, the Rogers mausoleum, and the greenhouses on the Rogers estate. Charles Brigham, during the Town Hall construction, maintained his Boston office in the Amory-Ticknor house, newly renovated for commercial use, at 22 Beacon Street, directly opposite the Massachusetts State House, which he was remodeling.

Early newspaper accounts mention a contractor named Lyman Wilcott, from Boston, who handled a labor problem late in March of 1893. He was never mentioned again. The same notice mentions a foreman named Bacon, who was replaced by a man named Shapleigh in the course of the same problem, but Shapleigh drops from the notice of the press after this initial appearance.

Most of the subcontracting firms who handled plumbing, wiring, painting, and other services, were Boston based, although the interior decoration was handled by A.B. Cutter & Company and Frank Hill Smith of New York. A small contract (for window shades) went to a New Bedford firm, and although individual workmen were seldom mentioned by name, one man who was cited for falling from some scaffolding was reported to be from New Bedford.

No working drawings for the Town Hall are known to exist, although newspaper accounts mention "the plans" and at another time "the plans for the lighting". Brigham appeared in Fairhaven from time to time but not often, once to confer with H.H. Rogers and the decorators about the selection of window glass. He was on hand for the groundbreaking and dedication ceremonies.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet

Item number 9, 10

Page 1

9. Major Bibliography

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Fairhaven Star. Fairhaven, Ma. 2/11/1893, 2/25/93, 3/18/93, 3/25/93, 4/1/93, 4/8/93, 4/15/93, 4/29/93, 5/13/93, 5/20/93, 6/3/93, 7/1/93, 7/8/93, 7/15/93, 7/27/93, 7/29/93, 8/5/93, 9/2/93, 9/9/93, 10/7/93, 11/4/93, 11/11/93, 11/18/93, 11/25/93, 12/9/93, 12/16/93, 12/23/93, 12/30/93, 1/6/94, 1/13/94, 1/20/94, 1/27/94, 2/10/94, 2/17/94, 2/24/94, 3/10/94.

Floyd, Margaret H. Boston and Providence Railroad Station, Stoughton, MA. Boston, Boston Architectural Heritage, Inc. 1967.

"A Terra Cotta Cornerstone for Copley Square: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1870-76, by Sturgis & Brigham. "JSAH. Vol. XXXII (2): 83-103, May 1973.

Harris, Charles A. Old Time Fairhaven, New Bedford, 1947.

Knipe, Mabel Hoyle, The Story of a Town House. Fairhaven Millicent Library, 1977

Millicent Library. Card file index to Fairhaven Star. Compiled by Mabel H. Knipe

10. Geographical Data

now or formerly of Frederick S. Pearce, thence east by Pearce 100' to the west line of Walnut Street., thence south on Walnut Street, 158'8" to the north line of Centre Street, thence west 200' to the point of beginning.

Property

Fairhaven Town Hall

DUE
2/11/81

State

MA, Bristol

Working Number

12.11.80.2963

TECHNICAL

CONTROL

Photos 1Maps 1

This building is significant for the quality of its architecture, for its association with the important Mass. architect Charles Brigham, and for its role as the civic and cultural center of the town of Fairhaven. Built in 1894, this monumental masonry building is an eclectic mix of the Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles of architecture.

HISTORIAN

accept
Patrick Andrews
1/22/81

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

Accept
L. Beebe 1/22/81

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered JAN 22 1981

Federal Register Entry 2.2.82

Re-submit _____



FAIRHAVEN MA
Fairhaven Town Hall

South facade
December 1978

Ellen Rosebrock,
Preservation Partnership

Bristol Co.

JAN 22 1981

DEC 11 1980

//

6867 III NW
ASSIGNED

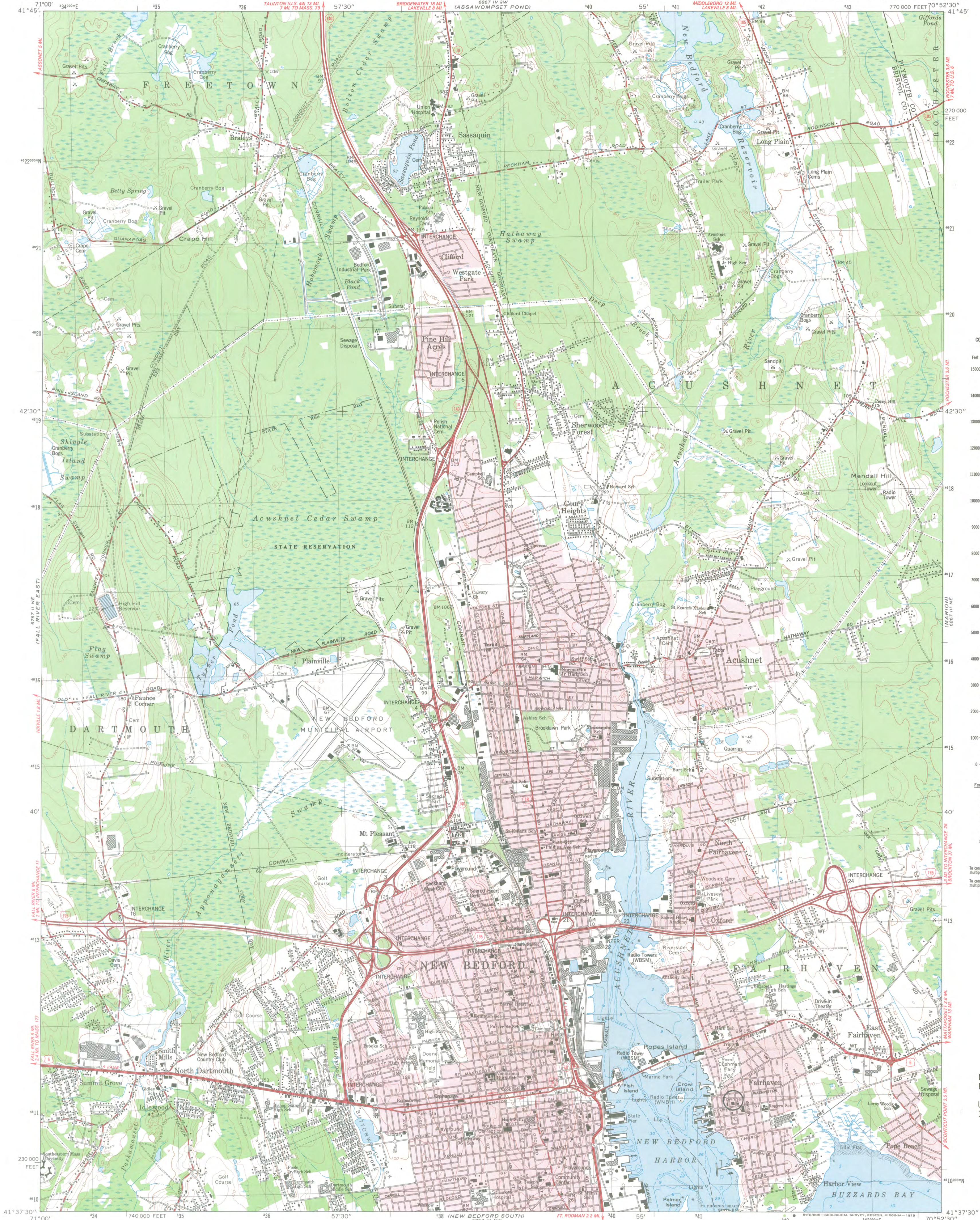
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

NEW BEDFORD NORTH QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6867 IV SE
ASSIGNED



CONVERSION
SCALES



Feet	Meters
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3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
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8	24384
9	27432
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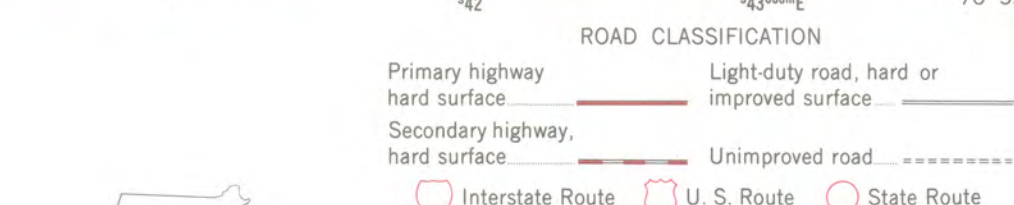
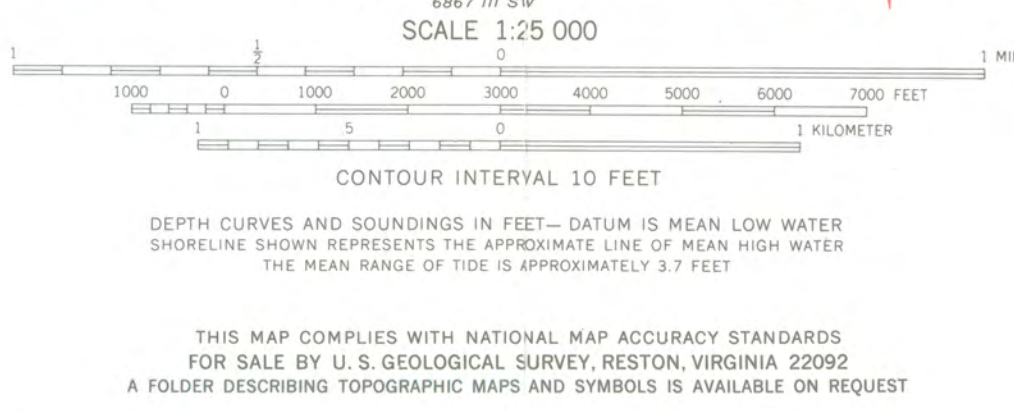
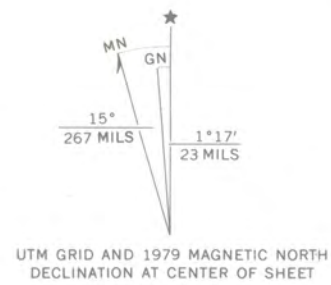
To convert feet to meters
multiply by 3.048

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

FAIRHAVEN, MA
Fairhaven Town Hall

UTM Reference:
19/341420/4610930

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 tidewater 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



NEW BEDFORD NORTH, MASS.

N4137.5—W7052.5/7.5

1979

DMA 6867 III NW—SERIES V814



JUN 22 1981

THE PRESERVATION PARTNERSHIP

PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS
ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS
FEASIBILITY PLANNERS



74 WEST CENTRAL STREET
NATICK, MA 01740
TEL. (617) 237-3735

CHANGE OF ADDRESS
7 IRVING STREET
NEW BEDFORD, MA 02740
TEL. (617) 996-3385

October 27, 1980

Ms. Patricia Weslowski,
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

RECEIVED

OCT 29 1980

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Re: Town Hall and High School, Fairhaven, Massachusetts

Dear Pat:

I would like to add my personal endorsements to the National Register Nomination of these two outstanding public buildings in Fairhaven, Massachusetts. I am a resident of Fairhaven and currently Chairman of the Fairhaven Historic District Study Committee as well as working professionally for the Town of Fairhaven as Project Architect for both the High School and Town Hall Restorations.

The townspeople of Fairhaven have voted in the past two years to raise by bond issue, close to two million dollars for the restoration and repair of the much beloved structures, and I can personally attest to the importance these buildings have to the people of Fairhaven.

In addition, the High School and Town Hall are but two examples of the turn of the century collaboration between Henry Huttleston Rogers, a local Fairhaven boy who returned with his fortune to become the Town Benefactor, and Charles Brigham, a sophisticated Boston architect commissioned to provide suitable monuments of Mr. Rogers largesse. It is my sincerest hope that the Commission grant these unique buildings the honor of National Register Designation.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Carol Ann Nelson".

Carol Ann Nelson AIA

cc: Board of Selectmen, Town of Fairhaven.

DEC 11 1980



Town of Fairhaven
Massachusetts
Historical Commission

MASS. HIST. COM.

November 7, 1980

Ms. Patricia Weslowski
State Historic Preservation Officer
Mass. Historical Commission
204 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Re: Town Hall and High School
Fairhaven, MA

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

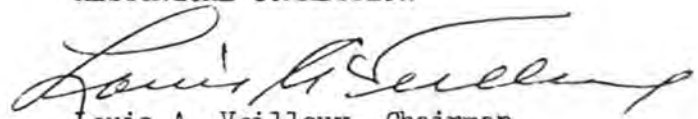
We have been advised that the nominations of the Fairhaven Town Hall and the Fairhaven High School to the National Register of Historic Places will be considered by the State Review Board on November 12, 1980.

As for comments on these buildings and their historic value to the Town of Fairhaven, we feel that the two enclosed booklets, "The Story of a Town House" and "About Our High School" will provide you and the Review Board with a much clearer insight into why we feel that they are worthy of being on the National Register.

We endorse this action and hope for a favorable decision. We wish to thank you for your efforts in having these nominations presented for approval.

Very truly yours,

HISTORICAL COMMISSION


Louis A. Veilleux, Chairman

LAV:ast
cc: Board of Selectmen





**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary of State**

294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02108
617-727-8470

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

November 18, 1980

Mr. Jerry Rogers, Acting Keeper
Registration Branch
Heritage, Conservation, and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
W434
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Boston-Haffenreffer Brewery-local

Fairhaven-High School-state

Fairhaven-Town Hall-state

Fall River-Lafayette-Durfee House-local

Fall River-Unitarian Church-state

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/pmb



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE

JAN 22 1981

Date Entered

Name

Location

Fairhaven Town Hall

Fairhaven
Bristol County

Fairhaven High School

Fairhaven
Bristol County

Also Notified

Honorable Paul Tsongas

Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
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/1/26/81
For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.