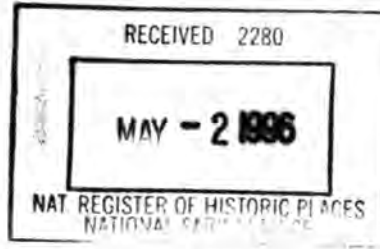


**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**



**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Moreland Terrace Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number Portions of Ash, Bedford, Page Streets and all of Meriam, Stetson, and Moreland Terrace N/A not for publication

city or town New Bedford N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Bristol code 005 zip code 02740

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Judith B. McDonough 4/17/96  
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director Date  
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Edson H. Beall 6/3/96  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Entered in the  
National Register

Moreland Terrace Historic District

Name of Property

Bristol County, MA

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
50	13	buildings
3	0	sites
2	0	structures
4	1	objects
59	14	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

HEALTH CARE: Medical business/office

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle Style

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete, stone

walls clapboard, shingle

roof asphalt, slate

other

**Narrative Description**

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Moreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
Massachusetts**7. DESCRIPTION**

The Moreland Terrace Historic District is a residential district which includes a three-block area bounded by Bedford, Page, Ash Streets and Moreland Terrace, also including the properties along its two cross streets, Meriam and Stetson Streets. Located just south of the County Street Historic District (NR: 8/11/76), the district contains approximately 18 acres and represents the continued southward extension of the city's finest residential area during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The district is characterized by the rectilinear grid of its broad, tree-lined streets which were laid out for speculative development, extending the rectilinear grid pattern which characterizes most of the historic downtown as well as the County Street residential neighborhood to the north. The homes are consistently set back from the street on large lots with mature landscaping. The predominance of similar two-story, rectilinear massing creates a rhythm and harmony which visually unify the area. Most of the properties date from 1890 to 1925, when land was sold off from two large estates in the area, the Morelands and Birkenshaw. The last few homes date from 1950-1954 when the Birkenshaw home was itself removed and the land on which it stood was subdivided into five separate parcels.

The district contains a total of 73 resources, of which 59 are contributing and 14 are noncontributing. There are 50 contributing buildings, 4 contributing objects, 3 contributing sites, and 2 contributing structures. There are 13 noncontributing buildings and 1 noncontributing object. Of the 13 noncontributing buildings, 7 are ca. 1950 visually-compatible ranch-style homes reflective of the area's last phase of development, while the remainder are small rear sheds and garages of minimal visibility. The properties are all in excellent condition and have been well-maintained. Original design character and original fabric are nearly all intact.

The district's topography is defined by the generally level plain on which it is situated. The entire area was used as farmland and pasture during the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries, and was described in 1883 as being "a scrubby unkempt tract overgrown with small alder trees."<sup>1</sup> Many of the mature trees were planted in the 1890s on the grounds of Birkenshaw, carefully sited with the express intent of placing them so they could remain intact upon eventual subdivision of the property.

The homes are situated on wide, rectilinear lots, generally with 100-foot frontages, and maintain a consistent setback of 30 feet from the street. The setbacks were controlled by restrictions on the deeds of many individual parcels. The deeds required a 30-foot setback for all houses and garages, prohibited stables, and specified that houses must cost \$10,000 or more, at the time a figure that guaranteed that all properties would be of a certain high standard, both in size and design. Along Bedford Street, developed in the 1912-1925 period, the lot frontages are slightly smaller and the homes set closer to each other. Elsewhere, the homes are grander in size and feeling, and the larger

<sup>1</sup> Sunday Standard Times, "Fifty Years Ago," October 21, 1973, p. 58.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 2

lawns accentuate their importance. The majority of properties include free-standing single-car garages at the rear of the parcels. Many are flat-roofed, concrete-block structures dating from the 1920s, while a few are wood or brick with peaked roofs and modest Colonial Revival detailing.

The district's boundaries are inclusive of all the homes in the area built during the 1890-1954 period. The boundary runs along rear property lines to distinguish the area from other residential districts oriented to the south and west. Along Ash Street and along the rear property lines of Moreland Terrace, the district abuts the boundary of the adjacent County Street Historic District. On Page Street, several paved parking lots exist where fine residences once stood and now serve as buffer zones between the district and St. Luke's Hospital.

Architecturally, the district is comprised primarily of Colonial Revival style homes. A few of the earlier homes demonstrate Georgian Revival, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival and Shingle Style influences, and there is one fine Bungalow style home. The predominance of Colonial Revival design reflects a less expensive, more standardized approach to building that was well-suited to the subdivision/speculative development of the area during the 1920s, a time of continuing but more restrained economic growth and prosperity.

Among the district's properties are the following, listed here chronologically and by property type. Property names are based on historic research of the original owner's name. Numbers in parentheses refer to the attached Sketch Map Number, followed by MHC Inventory Number, then Photograph Number (when applicable).

The district's earliest surviving building is the William C. Taber House at 141 Page Street (MAP #27; MHC #107). Built in 1891, it is a grand Georgian Revival design consisting of a gambrel-roofed, two-story mass with a wide, full-height gabled pavilion centered on the facade. The pavilion is framed by richly-carved Ionic columns and has a deep pedimented cap with modillions and dentilled cornices. The raised entry is recessed, flanked by one-story columns supporting the second-story, which has French doors and a small balcony with a Classically inspired wooden balustrade.

At 37 Moreland Terrace stands the Charles M. Hussey House (MAP #23, MHC #784, Photographs 1 and 2). Built in 1895, it is a fully-realized Colonial Revival design. The two-story gambrel-roofed mass has its gambrel-end facing the street, peaked dormers and a threaded chimney on the east elevation, and a large gambrel dormer on the west elevation. A large square one-story porch denotes the center entrance bay of the facade. The elaborate porch contains pairs of free-standing Doric columns at each corner and additional columns and pilasters where it adjoins the facade. These support a wide frieze, above which there is a second-story balustrade with square posts and urn-shape finials. The main entrance has a wide panelled door flanked by leaded sidelights, all framed by Ionic pilasters supporting a wide Classical cornice.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 3

The Charles S. Knowles House at 11 Moreland Terrace (MAP #18, MHC #1949, Photograph #3) employs an interesting combination of Queen Anne and Shingle Style motifs. Built ca. 1898, its asymmetrical massing consists of a two-story rectangle with a one-story circular projection at the west corner of the facade. The building mass is dominated by the overhanging hipped roof with side dormers. The deep overhangs are repeated in the shallow conical roof of the circular projection. Rough fieldstone sheathes the first story level, in great contrast to the smooth roof surfaces and the shingled surfaces at the upper level. The house is situated on a deep, narrow lot, with a well-maintained lawn, mature foundation plantings, and extensive shrubbery defining its edges.

At 172 Page Street stands the George C. Hatch, Jr. House, (MAP #31; MHC #1958; Photographs 4, 5) one of the district's largest properties. Currently undergoing extensive interior renovation, this grand Colonial Revival home dating from 1904 occupies a prominent corner lot. Capped by a hipped roof with an off-center dormer, the facade is three bays wide. Its center entrance is framed by a one-story portico with Doric columns and a wide frieze. A small oval window at the second story and a three-sided bay in the first story's southerly bay also add interest to the facade. The south elevation is equally prominent and also contains an oval second story window. It has a projecting one-story addition with two three-sided bays, all with a wide frieze and projecting cornice. A large pedimented dormer in the easterly bay contains a Palladian-style window. The house sits on a landscaped site with low hedges along Page Street. Tall wooden fences with lattice tops flank the entrance bay and also run the length of the Moreland Terrace sidewalk (MAP #31; MHC#930). Centered within the rear yard stands a formally-landscaped Stick-style gazebo (MAP #31; MHC #928) with a hexagonal cupola and jig-sawed balustrades. An elegant stone statue of a woman reading (MAP #31; MHC #929) stands beneath the gazebo.

Another interesting design is the 1908 Delano House at 15 Moreland Terrace (MAP #19; MHC #788; Photograph #3). Built in the Tudor Revival style, the two and one-half story facade is three bays wide, with the easterly bay projecting forward slightly. Characteristic of its Tudor Revival design, the east bay is crowned by a peaked gable with wide bargeboards and board-and-batten trim around a small diamond-paned window. The easterly end elevation also has board-and-batten trim in the gable above the second-story. Elsewhere, exposed rafters adorn the cornice below a steeply pitched roof with flared ends. An unusual entrance design features a central semicircular hood within a shallow cornice molding, all supported by a series of heavy carved brackets.

The Edmund Wood House (MAP #17; MHC #1948; Photograph #6) combines elements of the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles in its design. Located on a corner lot with the multiple addresses of 5 Moreland Terrace/63 Ash Street, this large rectangular home has a steep hipped roof pierced by two chimneys. The roof has deep overhangs with exposed rafters at the cornice and on the two hipped facade dormers. The exterior is clad in shingles and has second-story overhangs on the end elevations. The six-bay facade has a large enclosed one-story entrance in the two center bays, capped by a Classical balustrade. This element may have been added later. The house sits on a level landscaped

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 4

lot, with trees, foundation plantings and a low hedge at the property's edges.

Located at 150 Page Street stands the Charles M. Carroll House, (MAP #29, MHC #1956). It is the district's only Bungalow style home. Separated from the street by a circular drive with large plantings, the facade consists of a projecting two-story center pavilion with a gabled peak framing an arched three-part window. The entrance is capped by a flat, projecting hood supported by square wooden brackets. The pavilion is flanked by wide one-bay wings, above each of which is a peaked dormer which breaks the cornice. The roof has deep overhangs and exposed rafters, emphasizing the design's Bungalow sources. A low green hedge defines the sidewalk edge. Along the property's northern edge runs a brick wall with an elaborate iron gate (MAP #29; MHC #927) at the parcel's northeast edge, giving access to the rear driveway.

Representative of the district's many Colonial Revival homes is the Dr. Augustus H. Mandell House at 48 Moreland Terrace (MAP #25; MHC #1953; Photograph #7). Built in 1924, the two-story rectangular mass is capped by a hipped roof with twin end chimneys. It has a shallow roof projecting above the first story, a type of Dutch Colonial motif. At each end the three-bay facade is extended by a sloped bay with end dormer, supported by open porches with large arched openings and lattice trim. The west porch has been enclosed in glass. The facade's center entrance is flanked by three-sided bay windows and features a barrel-vaulted hood resting on wide friezes atop Doric columns.

Along Bedford Street are a series of slightly smaller homes, situated more closely together on narrower lots. The effect is a regular, rhythmic pattern, where mature street trees and foundation plantings add to the streetscape's unity. Representative of the homes on Bedford Street is the Edwin O. Baker House (MAP #7; MHC #1939; Photograph #8). Colonial Revival in style and crowned by a ridge roof, the three-bay facade has a projecting entrance porch with gabled pediment which is supported by large Doric columns.

The Edmund H. Leland House (MAP #28; NHC #1955; Photograph #9) is another fine example of Colonial Revival design, fully exemplifying the Dutch Colonial version of the style. The two-story structure has a gambrel roof with splayed edges, with a five-bay, nearly full-length dormer at the second story. At the first story, three-sided bay windows flank the entrance bay. Here a gabled entry porch intersects the roof. The porch has an elliptical arch within the gable returns, with paired slender Doric columns supporting the wide friezes on each side. Full sidelights and an elliptical fan frame the panelled door.

Dating from 1926, the Delia F. Smith House at 6 Stetson Street (MAP #34; MHC #1960; Photograph #10) is one of the grandest Colonial Revival properties. The two and one-half story rectangular mass is capped by a hipped roof with threaded chimneys and hipped dormers, two on the facade and one on each end. The roof has overhangs with small "rafter-like" elements. The three-bay facade features projecting three-sided bays with sloped roofs and dentilled cornices. Between them, the center

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****Moreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
Massachusetts**Section number   7   Page   5  

entrance has a deep, barrel-vaulted porch which rests on large Doric columns. Within the open porch, the panelled door has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Large one-story wings with Classical, multi-lite windows flank the main facade.

The Ernest J. Humphrey House at 20 Meriam Street (MAP #12; MHC #1944; Photograph #11) was built in 1936 and reflects the slightly grander scale of the district's late 1920s-1930s properties. The design is traditional in its basic rectangular, two-story form and ridge roof, and in the center entrance treatment which features sidelights and an elliptical wooden fan. An unusual treatment is the pair of matching one-story pentagonal wings with hipped roofs which project from the facade at each end, adding to the sense of symmetry. Mature foundation plantings and a brick front patio add to the formal character of the design.

Among the more recent properties built when the Birkenshaw estate was torn down are the Samuel B. Finger House (MAP #36; MHC #1962; Photograph 12) and the Mrs. Lee Gleckman House (MAP #38; MHC #1964; Photograph #12). Although considered intrusions on the basis of their construction dates, each blends quite well with the district's earlier homes, based on their similar setbacks, landscape treatments and Classically-derived designs. The Finger House is clad in wood shingles, one and one-half stories high, with a ridge roof and a broad central gable. The Gleckman House is of brick and features Tudor Revival stonework at the entrance as well as a Classically-inspired gable, bay window and cornice with an "exposed rafters" treatment.

Also of interest is the long Stone Wall which runs along the west side of Ash Street at the district's easterly edge (MAP #40; MHC #933). Of three-foot height, it is built in four curved sections to give separate access to the rear sides of the Stetson Street properties to its west. Reportedly, this wall survives (at least in some form) from ca. 1890-1892 when the Birkenshaw estate was completed, with its main access being from Ash Street.

Although several buildings immediately outside the district's boundary have been demolished for parking lots, none within the district itself has been lost. Only one building has been moved, the Sarah F. Allen House at 35 Meriam Street (MAP #16; MHC #1947). It was built in 1905 at 147 Page Street, another location within the district, and was moved in 1928 to its present site, apparently to provide larger grounds and a garage for the William C. Taber House (#27; MHC#107). All of the properties have been well-maintained, and most are in excellent condition. Alterations have been limited to new windows in a few instances. The majority of homes remain in use as single-family residences, although several of the larger properties close to St. Luke's Hospital have been converted to medical-related offices. One large home, the George C. Hatch House, (MAP #31; MHC #1958) is currently undergoing an interior renovation and will be used for law offices. These are the types of change-of-use which threaten the district's residential character and which National Register designation will perhaps dissuade from happening in the future.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 6

The Moreland Terrace Historic District contains fourteen intrusions, but most of these are identified by their date of construction being after the period of significance rather than by being visually incompatible designs. Most are one and one-half story homes dating from the early 1950s, designed with compatible materials, Colonial Revival detailing, landscape treatments, and with comparable setbacks on parcels of similar size and shape to the rest of the district.

Archaeological Description

No prehistoric sites are recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile). The locational characteristics for the district locale, particularly its excessive distance (over 1000 feet) from wetlands, are not favorable for most types of prehistoric sites. No records exist for the recovery of any prehistoric artifacts from the district area which was used for farmland and pastureland during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Given the above information and the level of historic land use in the area, a low probability exists for the recovery of significant prehistoric survivals.

A high potential exists for the recovery of significant historic archaeological remains within the district. Agricultural related resources dating to the 18th and 19th centuries may survive within the district. These remains can include animal pens, wells, post holes from fence lines, animal burials and stone walls, some of which may still exist above ground. Structural remains from early farm houses and outbuildings may also survive although none have been identified to date. In 1883 the district locale was described as a scrubby unkept tract overgrown with small alder trees, possibly a sign of secondary growth at that date. It has been stated that no buildings within the district have been lost, however, the statement is not entirely correct. Structural remains may survive from two large estates which together formed most of the district area. One estate, the Morelands, was built in the 1850's on a large tract of land south of Hawthorn Street. Much of the Moreland Estate (16 rooms) was demolished in ca. 1893 with the remaining structure turned 90 degrees into the north and moved closer to 148 Hawthorn Street where it exists today. Structural remains may survive at the original mansion site where survivals from several barns and a carriage house may also exist. Archaeological and above ground landscape features may also survive from the elaborate gardens and lawns which were present around the mansion. Archaeological resources may also survive from the Shepherd Estate, also known as "Birkenshaw" built in 1885 by Thomas M. Stetson south of the Moreland Estate. Birkenshaw was demolished in 1944 along with an associated carriage house and barn. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive with the estates described above. Archaeological survivals may also exist from residences which have been moved and divided within the district. The Benjamin H. Anthony House, originally located at the west end of Bedford Street, was cut in two and redesigned in 1937 as two houses at 7 Bedford Place and 156 Bedford Street. Structural remains may survive at the original Bedford Street house site. Similar archaeological survivals may also exist for the Sarah F. Allen House originally built in 1905 at 147 Page Street then moved in 1928 to 35 Meriam Street.

(end of Section 7)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

**Period of Significance**

1891 - 1946

**Significant Dates**

1891, 1895, 1916, 1924

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Adden & Parker; Howe, Manning & Almy;

George Ingraham; Leo LaBrode; Smith & Howland;  
William Tallman; Joseph R. Perry (builder)

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

New Bedford Historical Commission

Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Name of Property

Bristol County, MA  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 18 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 Zone	338560 Easting	4610150 Northing	3. 19 Zone	338865 Easting	4609920 Northing
2. 19 Zone	338820 Easting	4610180 Northing	4. 19 Zone	338620 Easting	4609900 Northing

X See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

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

#### Boundary Justification

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

### 11. Form Prepared By

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

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 1996

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

#### Photographs

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

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

### Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

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

Under Criterion A, the Moreland Terrace Historic District is significant for its role in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century development of New Bedford's finest residential areas. Specifically, it is an intact example demonstrating the new preference by the city's upper middle class for traditional designs and a more "suburban-style" siting on spacious parcels with consistent setbacks. This was a time when the city's textile industry continued to prosper, generating economic prosperity among a growing middle class of businessmen and entrepreneurs. These people were eager to build fine homes in the more prestigious outlying areas of the city, where a number of large estates were then being subdivided. The district's geographic location as the next open area south of Hawthorn Street, a mid-to-late nineteenth century street of large, elegant homes and the southern limit of the County Street Historic District (NR: 8-11-76) made it a very desirable place to live. The district reflects the financial success of its occupants, success which was translated into large, tastefully designed homes in the latest architectural styles, built on large open lots along wide tree-lined streets.

Under Criterion C, the district is the best example of late nineteenth/early twentieth century homes which together form a visually well-defined neighborhood. Its homes are important architecturally as fine examples of the styles which were popular during its growth: Shingle; Bungalow; Tudor Revival; and primarily Colonial Revival. The properties are generally moderate in size, each exhibiting a variety of artistic elements typical of its particular style. Each design combines with a consistent pattern of lot sizes, setbacks, and landscaping treatments on a grid-based street layout to contribute to the visual harmony of the streetscapes and the district as a whole. The district's period of significance spans from 1891 to 1946. These dates commence with the construction date of the area's earliest surviving home and extend to the 50-year cut-off date. They include the 1940s period in which the Stetson estate, historically a major portion of the district, was demolished, and at which time the last five parcels were laid out for subsequent 1950s development, thus continuing the area's tradition of growth as a fine residential neighborhood.

Criterion A: Development of the Moreland Terrace area as early as the 1890s was part of a city-wide growth pattern of new residential neighborhoods for New Bedford's growing upper middle class of successful businessmen, entrepreneurs and professionals. It was directly related to New Bedford's highly successful role as a center of textile production which peaked around 1920, and the burgeoning commercial downtown which evolved during the same era to service a growing local population with economic security.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 2

New Bedford's earliest settlement was as an agrarian community. It was originally part of the neighboring town of Dartmouth, first settled in 1640. For over a century, there were nothing more than a few scattered farmsteads owned by a number of Quakers who had resettled here from Rhode Island and Cape Cod in order to practice their religion more freely. Known as Bedford Village, the port at the mouth of the Acushnet River was first developed for active mercantile uses during the 1760s. About 1760, Joseph Russell platted and sold off his family homestead at the water's edge near the foot of the present Union Street. The deep harbor was well-suited to maritime activity, attracting ship-builders and related tradesmen.

With the 1765 arrival of wealthy Nantucket whaling merchant Joseph Rotch, Bedford Village's agrarian economy was soon transformed into a prominent seaport with a considerable infusion of wealth for its shipowners, whaling merchants, and ship captains.

Following the Revolution, the easterly portion of Dartmouth was incorporated as a separate town, New Bedford, in 1787. Throughout the Federal period, there were steady population increases and significant physical expansion of the waterfront area. A rectilinear street grid was established in the 1790s, and a relatively dense urban character began to form. This rectilinear grid was an early precedent for grid-based development throughout much of the city over the next 150 years, including the Moreland Terrace area.

By the 1820s, building had expanded beyond the waterfront village as far westward as County Street, the original north-south county road. Throughout the early industrial period, (1830-1870), new residential development continued further northward and southward along County Street. While many of the finest homes were situated on large lots and had lavish grounds and gardens, the overall character was urban yet sophisticated. As time passed and development expanded further south into expansive farmland areas, larger parcels were amassed and even larger homes were built for individuals who had accumulated considerable wealth in either the whaling or textile industries.

While whaling continued its prominence through the 1870s, several of the town's leading citizens followed with great interest the success of newly established cotton textile mills in the nearby town of Fall River in the early 1840s. Sensing that New Bedford could likewise profit, the Wamsutta Mills Corporation was founded in April, 1846, with its first mill operating by 1849. The Wamsutta Mills produced fine cotton sheetings later known as Percale. Success ensued, followed by major mill expansion, factory-built tenements, and a tremendous influx of French-Canadian immigrants in the post-Civil War years, most of whom settled close to the mills in the town's northern section.

In the 1870s and 1880s, the textile industry's potential was more fully developed, first with the founding of the Potomska Mill in 1871, then the Grinnell and Acushnet Mills in 1882, the New Bedford Manufacturing Company in 1883, and the Howland Mill Corporation in 1884. Between 1880 and 1910, a total of 24 textile mills were erected within the city, quickly replacing whaling as the leading industry. Whaling's decline was attributed primarily to the 1859 discovery of petroleum in

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3

Pennsylvania. This virtually ended the need for whale oil for illumination. Secondly, its demise was due to the dangerous and costly risk of sending ships into Alaska's ice-filled waters, particularly after a large number of New Bedford ships broke up on the ice flows in the 1870s and 1880s.

The new textile corporations built much housing for their employees in the outlying areas close to their mills. Additional housing, both single-family cottages and multi-unit tenements, was erected in these areas by small-scale real estate entrepreneurs.

An excerpt from an 1845 article aptly describes the attitude towards owning one's own home, which seemed to dominate local thinking, for mill-worker and mill-owner alike:

The desire for a home of one's own possesses a charm; and the knowledge that the stranger landlord cannot intermeddle with our joys, has, to an extent rarely known, among a thickly settled population, an abiding and active influence.<sup>2</sup>

By mid-century, many of the successful mill owners and upper level management sought grander, more ostentatious homes for themselves. Many pursued these interests by acquiring former farmland parcels in the area further west of County Street and south of Union Street, much of which is today the County Street Historic District (NR: 8/11/76).

Among these wealthy citizens was Leander Plummer, a Philadelphia native and one of the founders of the 1842 New Bedford Cordage Company. In the 1850s, anxious to acquire "more land," Plummer bought a large tract directly south of Hawthorn Street and on it built a grand Italianate-style mansion which he called "Morelands." The homestead was surrounded by elaborate gardens and expansive lawns, several barns and a carriage house. It remained the only estate in the area for nearly thirty years, with Page Street laid out to its west by 1871 and adjacent parcels along Hawthorn Street defined in the 1871 Atlas but not built upon until a few years later. Page Street was named for Col. John H. W. Page, a pre-Civil War era lawyer in New Bedford, who was responsible for planting all the elm trees along Hawthorn Street.

Directly south of "Morelands" was a large open pasture known as the Shepherd Estate, an oddly-shaped parcel bounded roughly by Page Street to the west, by small workers cottages on the north side of Allen Street to the south, and extending eastward to the west end of Grove Street, roughly where the present Ash Street lies. A twelve-acre parcel consisting primarily of this unkempt lot was acquired in 1883 by Thomas M. Stetson, a very successful lawyer and a founding member of the New Bedford Bar Association. Stetson had moved to New Bedford in 1854, following completion of his studies at Harvard Law School. He became a partner in the firm of Eliot, Pitman, & Stetson, then Stetson & Greene, and later practiced with his son in the firm of Stetson & Stetson. Specializing

<sup>2</sup> "New Bedford in 1845", Chapter XX, pp. 99-100.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 4

in maritime and admiralty law at first, Stetson later represented Sylvia Ann Howland in the city's most famous legal case and earned a reputation as one of the city's best legal minds.

Previously residing nearby on Grove Street, Stetson's objective in acquiring the Shepherd Lot was to build a fine new residence for himself and his family. Named "Birkenshaw," his Queen Anne-style estate was completed ca. 1885. It was a grand design, L-shaped in plan with an abundance of gables, towers, and shingled surfaces. From Ash Street, a long driveway approached the house. A carriage house and greenhouse also stood on the grounds, which were elaborately landscaped with many exotic species of trees. Stetson was a devoted botanist and spent much of his retirement (after 1898) planning and planting the grounds of the estate. One reference indicates that the grounds of "Birkenshaw" were laid out by Charles Eliot of the firm Olmsted and Eliot, of Brookline, successor firm to Frederick Law Olmsted's firm, but the Olmsted Archives has no records to confirm such a claim so it was most likely erroneous.<sup>3</sup>

Another recollection, more probably correct, was that Stetson carefully situated key trees so that they could remain even after the eventual subdivision of surrounding areas.<sup>4</sup>

By 1890, nearly all the land north of Hawthorn Street was occupied by stylish homes and was considered the city's finest neighborhood. The logical place for future growth was directly south of this area. Following this logic, William C. Taber, treasurer of the Whitman Mill, built a grand Georgian Revival style home at 141 Page Street in 1891 (MAP #27). Set close to the street on a rectangular corner lot, it anchors the western edge of the Moreland Terrace Historic District.

"Morelands" was about to change radically, greatly influencing the district's future development. Plummer retained his estate in its original design until his death in 1884. After that, it remained in the family, but ca. 1893, the house was divested of sixteen rooms, turned 90° so its facade faced north, and moved much closer to Hawthorn Street, where it still stands today at 148 Hawthorn Street. The reason for this was ostensibly to subdivide and sell off portions of the land for speculative development at a handsome profit. A series of quarter-acre lots were laid out along the north side of a new street named, aptly enough, Moreland Terrace.

The first lot to be built upon was at 37 Moreland Terrace, the Charles M. Hussey House, completed in 1895, (MAP #23), followed by the Charles S. Knowles House at 11 Moreland Terrace ca. 1898 (MAP #18), the Walter S. Allen House at 25 Moreland Terrace in 1905 (MAP #21) and the Edmund Wood

<sup>3</sup> Sunday Standard Times, "Fifty years Ago." October 21, 1973, p.58 and Frederick Law Olmsted Archives. "Geographical listing of Olmsted firm projects in New Bedford, MA." Brookline, MA, 1995.

<sup>4</sup> Sunday Standard Times, "Fifty Years Ago." December 19, 1971.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 5

House at 5 Moreland Terrace (MAP #17) and the Delano House at 15 Moreland Terrace (MAP #19), both of 1908.

Additional building took place along the west side of Page Street. This included the Sarah F. Allen House (MAP #16), of 1905, which stood directly north of the William C. Taber House until being moved to Meriam Street in 1928. Directly north of it, the W. Kempton Read House (MAP # 30) at 157 Page Street dates from 1908.

Just south of the Stetson Estate, Bedford Street in 1910 extended as far east as the foot of Ash Street. At its western end, a parcel was acquired from Thomas Stetson in 1911, and a large brick and clapboard Colonial Revival home was completed in 1912 for Benjamin H. Anthony. A prominent citizen, Anthony was president and treasurer of the three New Bedford newspapers, the Evening and Sunday Standard Times and the Morning Mercury Standard Times. Anthony and later his son Edward A. Anthony resided here until the mid-1930s. The house was reportedly cut in two and redesigned in 1937 as the two Dutch Colonial houses with the present addresses of 7 Bedford Place and 156 Bedford Street (MAP #1, 2).

Thomas Stetson occupied "Birkenshaw" until his death in 1916. His wife Carolyn remained there until her death in 1921. By 1923, the estate was acquired by a group of New Bedford businessmen under the leadership of Abbott P. Smith and Edmund Wood. Bedford Street was extended westward to Page Street, and Meriam and Stetson Streets were laid out, forming direct links to Moreland Terrace. The source for the name "Stetson Street" is obvious, but the source of "Meriam Street" was the maiden name of Stetson's mother, Julia Meriam Stetson.

The original Queen Anne house with a 3-acre parcel surrounding it, bounded by Stetson, Meriam, and Moreland, was sold in 1924 to W. Seymour Langshaw, assistant agent of the Dartmouth Manufacturing Corporation. Langshaw lived there until his death in 1927, after which it was occupied by Gardner Bullard until 1935. During this period (1924-1935), nine acres of the former estate grounds were built up with the fine homes which form the core of the Moreland Terrace Historic District: nearly all the homes on Bedford, the east side of Page, and most of Meriam and Stetson Streets. The estate sat vacant until finally being demolished in 1944, at which point its site was subdivided into five lots at the northern end of Meriam and Stetson Streets. Homes were built on four of these parcels between 1950 and 1954, (MAP #15, 20, 36, 38), completing the district's development and adding to the scale and rhythm of the streetscapes in a way which the original estate did not.

Among the district's early residents were many leaders of the local textile industry, members of the medical and legal professions, as well as successful local merchants associated with the city's commercial prominence within the region. At 141 Page Street (MAP #27) lived William C. Taber, treasurer of the Whitman Mill. After 1914, the home was occupied by Frederick H. Taber, a lawyer with the firm of Cook, Brownell & Taber. Arthur D. Delano, treasurer of a mill supply house, Manufacturer's Supply Company, lived at 15 Moreland Terrace (MAP #19). At 34 Stetson Street

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 6

(MAP #37) lived James O. Thompson, Jr., agent for the New Bedford Cotton Mills. Fred W. Steele, treasurer of the Booth Manufacturing Company and later agent of the Dartmouth Manufacturing Company, built a home in 1924 at 3 Stetson Street (MAP #32). Benjamin F. Proud, treasurer of the New Bedford Rayon Company, built his home at 22 Stetson Street (MAP #35) in 1932.

Several of the homes were built by members of the local medical and legal professions. In 1924, Dr. Augustus H. Mandell, whose office was on Union Street, built a gracious home at 48 Moreland Terrace (MAP #25). The parcel on which the W. Kempton Read House (MAP #30) sits was originally owned by the assistant superintendent of St. Luke's. In recent years, both this house and the William C. Taber House (MAP #27) have been used for medical-related offices due to their proximity to St. Luke's Hospital just south of the district. Philip Barnet, whose 1951 house is located at 20 Moreland Terrace, (#20) was a member of the law firm, Barnet & Barnet.

Successful New Bedford merchants and businessmen also built their homes in the Moreland Terrace area. Edmund Wood, who built the home at 5 Moreland Terrace, (MAP #17) was a partner in Greene & Wood, a major supplier of lumber and hardwood flooring. Charles M. Hussey, residing at 37 Moreland Terrace, (MAP #23) was manager of the New Bedford Safe Deposit & Trust Company. Charles H. Cox, whose 1925 home is located at 195 Bedford Street (MAP #6) was general manager of the Steiger Dudgeon Company, one of the city's large new department stores. Carl E. Beckman, associated with his family's longstanding ship's chandlery, C. E. Beckman Company, built his home at 202 Bedford Street in 1924. Frank L. Hoxie, who lived at 4 Meriam Street, was treasurer of Driscoll, Church & Hall, a wholesale grocery firm. The Bungalow-style home at 150 Page Street (MAP #29) was built for Charles M. Carroll, a real estate broker, appraiser and auctioneer.

This range of early occupants reflected the continued growth of New Bedford's middle class during the period from 1890 to 1940. This was a time when the textile industry, despite competition from the South and a number of reorganizations and buy-outs within its midst, remained fairly strong. It was also a period in which the city's downtown commercial district expanded considerably to service the needs of a growing middle class, enabling many new businessmen and professionals to prosper and live well.

As the surnames of the original occupants indicate, there was no cultural diversity in this section of New Bedford in its early years. French-Canadian, Portuguese, and Cape Verdian communities remained close to the textile mills, living in modest workers' cottages or often in double- or triple-decker style homes. Descendants of the city's white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant and Quaker communities as well as new residents of similar backgrounds tended to spread out from the older County Street area into the Moreland Terrace area during its development years.

In its later years, despite declines in the textile industry and the city's economy as a whole, the Moreland Terrace area maintained its reputation as one of New Bedford's finest neighborhoods. It continued to attract the city's business and professional leaders as its residents, including a slightly

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 7

more diverse mix of ethnicity, mainly members of the Eastern European Jewish community who were successful merchants in the city's commercial development.

Criterion C: The Moreland Terrace Historic District is significant as a cohesive area of fine homes representing the speculative nature of development as well as the variety of tastes in home design in early twentieth century New Bedford. A few of the earlier homes demonstrate Georgian Revival, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, and Shingle-style influences, and there is one fine Bungalow-style home. Primarily, however, the homes are of Colonial Revival style, exhibiting many interesting variations on this most-common of twentieth-century styles. The predominance of Colonial Revival design reflects a less expensive, more standardized approach to building than the grand estates like "Birkenshaw" of the late nineteenth century. It was better suited to the subdivision/speculative development of the area during the 1920s, when economic growth continued, but was much more restrained than in earlier decades.

The district has been compared to other early twentieth century middle class residential neighborhoods in New Bedford, including the nearby Buttonwood Park area which is also under consideration for National Register listing. Although smaller in acreage, the Moreland Terrace district is more readily defined by its consistency of fine building designs and uniform setbacks and by its wide, but relatively short, tree-lined streets. Because uses and building types surrounding the district face away from the area, the district itself has a quiet, self-contained feeling.

A pattern of substantial, stately homes, set back from the streets on open lawns characterizes the district, particularly along Moreland Terrace and Stetson Street, where the homes have more stylistic variety and the setbacks are most pronounced. A number of properties have small garages set behind them, a few in matching architectural styles.

The wide streets are lined by sidewalks. Many are tree-lined, with mature shade trees, which add to the stately image the original residents sought to project.

The district's earliest surviving home was built in the Georgian Revival style. The William C. Taber House at 141 Page Street (MAP #27) combines gambrel-roofed massing with a grand central pedimented pavilion, complete with full-height Ionic columns and multiple modillioned cornices to create a highly sculptural facade. Dating from 1895, the Charles M. Hussey House (MAP #23) also employs a gambrel roof to create a strong mass, here adding peaked dormers, a gambrel dormer and a threaded chimney to increase the building's impressiveness. A square entrance porch with an abundance of columns, pilasters and balustrades flanking a lovely sidelighted entrance adds to the design's richness.

Since many of the district's first buildings date from 1900 to 1910, they reflect a transitional period in American architecture. Full-blown Queen Anne designs popular in the 1880s were passé by this time, as were the high style Shingle and Richardsonian Romanesque styles. Highly embellished versions of

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 8

the Colonial Revival style were gaining in popularity. Local architects sought to achieve ingenious new designs by combining various elements of these different styles.

An interesting example of a design which combines Queen Anne and Shingle style elements is the Charles S. Knowles House (MAP #18). Its asymmetrical massing includes a one-story circular wing with conical roof at the west corner of the facade. The first floor is faced in rough fieldstone. Showing its Shingle style influences are a deeply overhanging hipped roof with large dormers and the shingled surfaces of the upper story. The Edmund Wood House (MAP #17) combines Shingle and Colonial Revival elements on a prominent corner lot. The large rectangular mass is faced in shingles and has a steep hipped roof with deep overhangs and exposed rafters. The roof has two hipped facade dormers, also with exposed rafters. The enclosed one-story entrance in the two center bays is more Colonial Revival in its design, and may even have been added or altered later. It has a coursed ashlar base, half-height, Doric pilasters between the windows, and a square-posted Classical balustrade above the cornice.

Another transitional design is the George C. Hatch, Jr. House (MAP #31), one of the district's largest properties. Dating from 1904, the main rectangular mass has many details which enliven its appearance. These include an off-center Classically-detailed entrance porch, a three-sided one-story bay at one side, an off-center hipped dormer, and an oval window at the second story. The south elevation, equally prominent due to the building's corner site, features a one-story wing with multiple projecting bays, paired second-story windows, another oval window, and a large gable in the end bay which frames a Palladian-style window.

The district's only Bungalow style home, the Charles M. Carroll House (MAP #29) dates from 1919. Characteristic is its style, the facade features a large center pavilion with a shallow gabled peak. An arched three-part window is set within the gable. Deep overhangs and exposed rafters at the cornice line also emphasize the design's Bungalow influence.

Several of the grandest Colonial Revival designs date from the 1920s, a time when the local economy saw a new wave of prosperity. Among the finest of these is the Delia F. Smith House (MAP #34) of 1926. The large rectangular mass has a hipped roof with threaded chimneys and hipped dormers, all adding to the scale and impressiveness of the design. The facade has projecting three-sided bays with sloped roofs and dentilled cornices, while the center entrance bay employs large Doric columns to support a deep, barrel-vaulted porch. The delicately-scaled entrance features sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Other examples of richly-detailed Colonial Revival designs include the Walter S. Allen House (MAP #21), the Sylvia K. Knowles House (MAP #24), the Benjamin F. Proud House (MAP #35) and the Edward T. Caswell House (MAP #11).

More standardized examples of the Colonial Revival style are also well represented in the district. These generally consist of a basic rectangular mass with a center entrance, without the dormers, embellished cornices and pavilions of some of the earlier designs. A typical example is the Edmund

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 9

H. Leland House (MAP #28) which has a gambrel roof with splayed edges and a nearly-full width dormer at the second story, creating the effect of a shallow roof between the two stories which is traditionally known as a "Dutch Colonial." A gabled entrance porch at the center entrance intersects the roofline. The porch features slender Doric columns, an elliptical arch set within the gable's returns, and the entrance door framed by sidelights and an elliptical fan. Other representative Colonial Revival designs include the Carl E. Beckman House (MAP #8), the James H. Mahoney House (MAP #39), the Frank L. Hoxie House (MAP #10), and the Fred W. Steele House (#32).

Other properties within the district demonstrate slight variations of the Colonial Revival style based on the particular tastes of the people who built them and the architects they selected. Because of the uniform parcel sizes and setback requirements and the similarities in scale, massing, and materials, the district and its individual streetscapes continue to project a clearly discernible image as an area of handsome, gracious homes reflective of the secure financial status of its early residents.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to provide documentation for the city's agricultural beginnings which have largely been lost by its urban development. This data can also help towards the reconstruction of the two large estates which began the history of residential land use in the area we see today. Information may also be present which can provide a detailed view of the social, cultural and economic characteristics which typified life in a late 19th and 20th Century upper middle class residential neighborhood. While intense residential development of the district has probably effected the potential for the survival of archaeological resources in many areas, the pattern of stately homes set back from the street with large open lawns increases the potential for archaeological survivals in an urban setting. Archaeological survey and testing within the district combined with documentary study can determine the extent of survivals from agricultural use of the district which extended from the late 18th through most of the 19th Century. This level of research can also provide more documentation for the layout and residents of the two large estates which formed the basis for the residential neighborhood we see today. Structural survivals can document architectural features and construction techniques used to build the Moreland and Birkenshaw estates. Structural survivals can also document the layout of the extensive network of outbuildings(barns, carriage houses, sheds, green houses) which helped make up the estates. Archaeological features including soil stains, buried soil strata and fill areas can also contribute towards a reconstruction of the elaborate landscape features which accompanied the estates. Detailed analysis of occupational related features at the estates can also provide insights into the day to day lives of the inhabitants of the estates and the level of technology used to support the estate and landscape.

(end of Section 8)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Moreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1Moreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
Massachusetts

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(end of Section 9)

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References: (continued)

5 19 338525 4610025

6. 19 338520 4610100

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northwest corner of the district, the boundary commences at the northwest corner of the parcel at #172 Page Street (#040-109). It proceeds in an easterly direction along said property's northerly boundary for its full length and continues easterly along the rear property lines of the parcels on the north side of Moreland Terrace (#040-158, 040-91, 040-104, 040-107, 040-97, 040-101, and 040-100) until reaching the west side of Ash Street. It then turns southerly along the west side of Ash Street, crossing Moreland Terrace, and proceeding southerly again until crossing Bedford Street.

It turns eastward along the south side of Bedford Street until reaching the easterly boundary of #156 Bedford Street (#040-122), turns southerly along said property's eastern edge and continues southerly along the eastern edge of parcel #040-173, then turning westerly along said parcel's southern edge until reaching the east side of Waverly Street. It then crosses Waverly Street to the west and continues westward along the rear property lines of the parcels on the south side of Bedford Street (#040-151, 040-150, 040-149, 040-8, 040-148, 040-146).

The boundary proceeds northward along the western edge of #210 Bedford Street (#040-146), crosses Bedford Street, and continues northerly along the western edge of parcel #040-140 for a distance of 208.23'. It turns westward along the southerly edge of parcel #040-128 until reaching the east side of Page Street, where it turns northerly until a point opposite the north side of Taber Street, crosses Page Street to the west, and proceeds westward along the southerly edge of #141 Page Street (#040-6). It then turns northward along the rear property lines of parcels #040-6 and 040-92, turns eastward at the northern boundary of #040-92, crosses Page Street to the east and turns northerly along the eastern side of Page Street, until reaching the point of origin.

See attached New Bedford assessor's map #40.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2Moreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
MassachusettsBoundary Justification

This boundary definition encompasses an area of just over 18 acres. This boundary includes all of the key historically and architecturally significant properties and streetscapes from the development of the Moreland Terrace neighborhood during its period of significance. It includes properties ranging from the 1890s to the 1950s, when several visually-compatible homes were built on newly subdivided parcels created by the loss of the area's original property, the Thomas M. Stetson estate. The district includes a range of moderate to large homes set on 1/4 acre lots and is visually distinct from the various areas which it abuts.

The district's northern and eastern boundaries coincide with the southern and western edges of the much larger County Street Historic District which extends well to the north and east of this area. The County Street District primarily represents the city's mid-nineteenth and turn-of-the century residential development. Although the properties within this district are generally less grand than their earlier counterparts, they nonetheless represent the next phase of growth, as residential development continued to move southward from the downtown.

The southerly boundary includes all the parcels on Bedford Street from the time it was extended westward beyond Ash Street around 1922. Directly east of the district's southeast edge is an area of more modest mid-to-late nineteenth century workers' homes which were built northward from Allen Street to house a growing mill worker population at that time. Their prime orientation is from Allen Street to the south.

At the southwest edge of the district is St. Luke's Hospital, established as a single building on its present site in the 1880s. Over the years, the hospital has expanded extensively, to the point where the original historic building is only one small component of a large, modern complex. The hospital has consistently acquired adjoining property and removed several fine homes to create parking lots such as those at the corners of Bedford and Page Streets and at the southwest corner of Page and Hawthorn Streets. These open lots just outside the district now serve as buffer zones between the historic residential area and the modern hospital complex.

Beyond Page Street to the west, several period homes on Taber and Hawthorn Streets have been replaced by large modern rest homes. These large modern properties make the rear property lines of Page Street a logical district boundary.

(end of Section 10)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMoreland Terrace Historic  
District  
New Bedford (Bristol County)  
Massachusetts

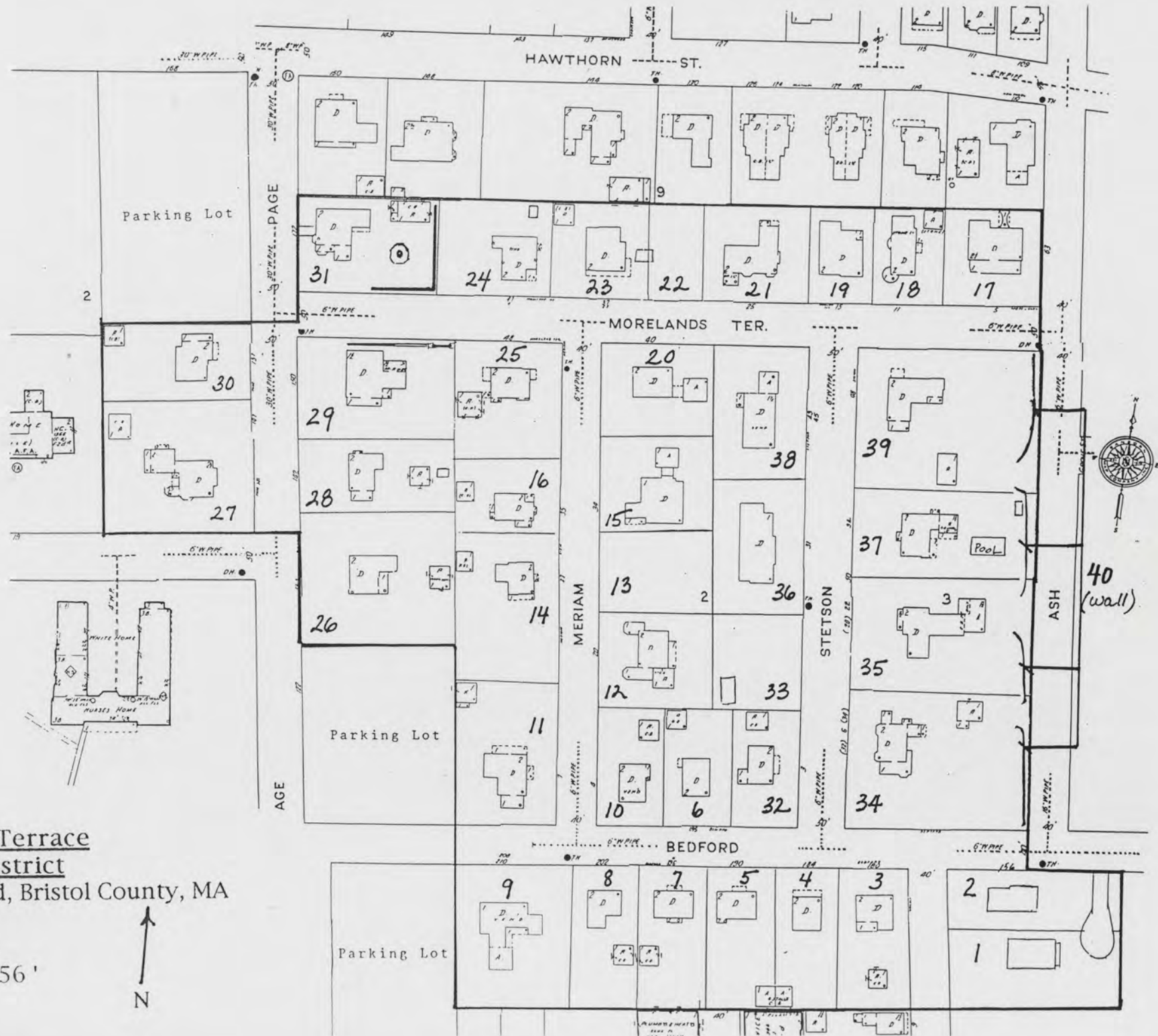
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

## Photographs

The identification information listed below pertains to all photographs:

Photograph by: Margo B. Webber  
Date: October, 1994  
Original negative at: 136 Ridge Avenue, Newton, MA 02159

- Photo 1: Looking nw towards south elevation of Charles M. Hussey House, 37 Moreland Terrace.
- Photo 2: Looking north at entrance porch, south elevation, Charles M. Hussey House, 37 Moreland Terrace.
- Photo 3: Looking ne at south elevations of Delano House (L) and Knowles Houses (R), 15 and 11 Moreland Terrace.
- Photo 4: Looking ne towards west (facade) and south elevations of George C. Hatch, Jr. House, 172 Page Street.
- Photo 5: Looking east towards gazebo and statue in rear garden of George C. Hatch, Jr. House.
- Photo 6: Looking nw at south (facade) and east elevations of Edmund Wood House, 5 Moreland Terrace/63 Ash Street.
- Photo 7: Looking sw towards north elevation of Dr. Augustus H. Mandell House, 48 Moreland Terrace.
- Photo 8: Looking se towards north elevations of 190, 196, and 202 Bedford Street.
- Photo 9: Looking east towards west (facade) elevation of Edmund H. Leland House, 142 Page Street.
- Photo 10: Looking se towards west (facade) elevation of Delia F. Smith House, 6 Stetson Street.
- Photo 11: Looking ne towards west (facade) elevation of Ernest J. Humphrey House, 20 Meriam Street.
- Photo 12: Looking sw towards west (facade) elevations of Finger House (L) and Gleckman House (R) at 31 and 43 Stetson Street.



Moreland Terrace  
 Historic District  
 New Bedford, Bristol County, MA

Sketch Map  
 Scale: 1" = 156'



**Moreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

<b>MAP#</b>	<b>Assessor's Map#</b>	<b>MHC Form#</b>	<b>HISTORIC NAME</b>	<b>STREET ADDRESS</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>STYLE</b>	<b>RESOURCE</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
1	040-173	1933	House	7 Bedford Place	1937(1912 portions)	Colonial Revival (Dutch Colonial)	B	C
2	040-122	1934	Benjamin H. Anthony House	156 Bedford Street	1912	Colonial Revival (Dutch Colonial)	B	C
3	040-151	1935	Jason Queen House	180 Bedford Street	1950	Colonial Revival	B	NC
	040-151	1935	Garage	180 Bedford Street	1950	No Style	B	NC
4	040-150	1936	Francis A. Gallop House	184 Bedford Street	1924	Four Square	B	C
	040-150	1936	Garage	184 Bedford Street	1924	No Style	B	C
5	040-149	1937	Frank E. Sisson House	190 Bedford Street	1923	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-149	1937	Garage	190 Bedford Street	1923	No Style	B	C
6	040-144	1938	Charles H. Cox House	195 Bedford Street	1925	Colonial Revival (English Cottage)	B	C
	040-144	1938	Garage	195 Bedford Street	1925	No Style	B	C
7	040-008	1939	Edwin O. Baker House	196 Bedford Street	ca. 1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-008	1939	Garage	196 Bedford Street	ca. 1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
8	040-148	1940	Carl E. Beckman House	202 Bedford Street	1924	Colonial Revival (Dutch Colonial)	B	C
	040-148	1940	Garage	202 Bedford Street	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
9	040-146	1941	William Kameron House	210 Bedford Street	1954	Ranch	B	NC

**Moreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

MAP#	Assessor's Map#	MHC Form#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	STATUS
10	040-143	1942	Frank L. Hoxie House	4 Meriam Street	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-143	1942	Garage	4 Meriam Street	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
11	040-140	1943	Edward T. Caswell House	7 Meriam Street	1927	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-140	1943	Garage	7 Meriam Street	1927	Colonial Revival	B	C
12	040-159	1944	Ernest J. Humphrey House	20 Meriam Street	1936	Colonial Revival	B	C
13	040-15	924	Open Parcel (yard of 20 Meriam Street)	20 Meriam Street	n/a	n/a	S	C
14	040-138	1945	Margaret A. Pierce House	27 Meriam Street	1927	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-138	1945	Garage	27 Meriam Street	1927	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-138	925	Stone Fireplace	27 Meriam Street	1927	No Style	Str.	C
15	040-166	1946	Samuel Gerstanzang House	34 Meriam Street	1950	Ranch	B	NC
16	040-137	1947	Sarah F. Allen House	35 Meriam Street	1905/moved in 1928	Four Square	B	C
	040-137	1947	Garage	35 Meriam Street	1928	No Style	B	C
17	040-100	1948	Edmund Wood House	5 Moreland Terrace/	1908	Shingle/Colonial Revival	B	C
18	040-101	1949	Charles S. Knowles House	11 Moreland Terrace	ca. 1898	Shingle/Queen Anne	B	C
	040-101	1949	Garage	11 Moreland Terrace	1936	Colonial Revival	B	C
19	040-097	788	Delano House	15 Moreland Terrace	1908	Tudor Revival	B	C

**Moreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

<b>MAP#</b>	<b>Assessor's Map#</b>	<b>MHC Form#</b>	<b>HISTORIC NAME</b>	<b>STREET ADDRESS</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>STYLE</b>	<b>RESOURCE</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
20	040-168	1950	Philip Barnet House	20 Moreland Terrace	1951	Colonial Revival	B	NC
	040-168	1950	Garage	20 Moreland Terrace	1951	Colonial Revival	B	NC
21	040-107	1951	Walter S. Allen House	25 Moreland Terrace	1905	Colonial Revival	B	C
22	040-104	926	Open Parcel (yard of 37 Moreland Terrace)	37 Moreland Terrace	n/a	n/a	S	C
23	040-091	784	Charles M. Hussey House	37 Moreland Terrace	1895	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-091	784	Greenhouse	37 Moreland Terrace	1980+	No Style	B	NC
	040-091	784	Garage	37 Moreland Terrace	ca. 1925	No Style	B	C
24	040-158	1952	Sylvia K. Knowles House	47 Moreland Terrace	1929	Georgial Revival	B	C
	040-158	1952	Shed	47 Moreland Terrace	1980+	No Style	B	NC
25	040-136	1953	Dr. Augustus H. Mandell House	48 Moreland Terrace	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-136	1953	Garage	48 Moreland Terrace	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
26	040-128	1954	Charles F. Broughton House	134 Page Street	1920	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-128	1954	Garage	134 Page Street	1920	Colonial Revival	B	C
27	040-006	107	William C. Taber House	141 Page Street	1891	Georgian Revival	B	C
	040-006	107	Garage	141 Page Street	ca. 1928	No Style	B	C
28	040-126	1955	Edmund H. Leland House	142 Page Street	1926	Colonial Revival (Dutch Colonial)	B	C

**Moreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

MAP#	Assessor's Map#	MHC Form#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	STATUS
	040-126	1955	Garage	142 Page Street	1926	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-126	1955	Shed	142 Page Street	1970+	No Style	B	NC
29	040-013	1956	Charles M. Carroll House	150 Page Street	1919	Bungalow	B	C
	040-013	927	Wall and Gate	150 Page Street	1919	Colonial Revival	O	C
30	040-092	1957	W. Kempton Read House	157 Page Street	1908	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-092	1957	Garage	157 Page Street	ca. 1940	No Style	B	C
31	040-109	1958	George C. Hatch, Jr. House	172 Page Street	1904	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-109	1958	Garage	172 Page Street	ca. 1920	No Style	B	C
	040-109	928	Gazebo	172 Page Street	1904+	Stick Style	Str.	C
	040-109	929	Garden Statue	172 Page Street	1904+	Classical Revival	O	C
	040-109	930	Wooden Fences	172 Page Street	1904+	Colonial Revival	O	C
32	040-145	1959	Fred W. Steele House	3 Stetson Street	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-145	1959	Garage	3 Stetson Street	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
33	040-142	931	Open Parcel (yard of 3 Stetson Street)	3 Stetson Street	n/a	n/a	S	C
	040-142	1959	Shed	3 Stetson Street	1950+	No Style	B	NC
34	040-134	1960	Delia F. Smith House	6 Stetson Street	1926	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-134	1960	Garage	6 Stetson Street	1926	Colonial Revival	B	C

**Moreland Terrace Historic District  
New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

MAP#	Assessor's Map#	MHC Form#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	STATUS
35	040-133	1961	Benjamin F. Proud House	22 Stetson Street and 15 Ash Street	1932	Colonial Revival/ English Cottage	B	C
36	040-156	1962	Samuel B. Finger House	31 Stetson Street	1950	Cape-style Ranch	B	NC
37	040-132	1963	James O. Thompson, Jr. House	34 Stetson Street	1929	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-132	932	In-ground Pool	34 Stetson Street	1980+	n/a	O	NC
	040-132	1963	Shed	34 Stetson Street	1980+	No Style	B	NC
38	040-169	1964	Mrs. Lee Gleckman House	43 Stetson Street	1950	Colonial Revival/ Tudor-style Ranch	B	NC
39	040-131	1965	James H. Mahoney House	48 Stetson Street	1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
	040-131	1965	Garage	48 Stetson Street	1925	Colonial Revival	B	
C 40	040-131 thru 040-134	933	Stone Wall	west side of Ash Street	ca. 1890-1892	No Style	O	C

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

TOTAL RESOURCES: 73

59 CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES	14 NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
50 Contributing Buildings	13 Noncontributing Buildings
4 Contributing Objects	0 Noncontributing Sites
3 Contributing Sites	0 Noncontributing Structures
2 Contributing Structures	1 Noncontributing Objects

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Moreland Terrace Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

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

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000610

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 6/3/96 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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



Charles M. Hussey House  
37 Moreland Terrace, New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 1 of 12  
Looking nw towards south elevation  
October, 1994

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



Charles M. Hussey House

37 Moreland Terrace, New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 2 of 12

looking n. at entrance porch of  
south elevation

October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber

Neg at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159



Charles S. Knowles House

Delano House

11 and 15 Moreland Terrace, New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 3 of 12

Looking ne at south elevations of  
Delano (L) and Knowles (R) Houses  
October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber

Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02159



George C. Hatch, Jr. House  
172 Page Street, New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 4 of 12  
Looking ne towards west (facade)  
and south elevations of house.  
October, 1994

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



George C. Hatch, Jr. House  
172 Page Street, New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 5 of 12  
Looking east towards gazebo and  
statue in rear garden east of house.  
October, 1994

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



Edmund Wood House  
5 Moreland Terrace/63 Ash Street,  
New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co., MA

Photo 6 of 12  
Looking nw at south (facade) and  
east elevations  
October, 1994

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



Dr. Augustus H. Mandell House  
48 Moreland Terrace, New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 7 of 12

Looking sw towards north elevation.

October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber

Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA 02459



190, 196, 202 Bedford Street  
New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 8 of 12  
Looking se towards north elevations  
of 190, 196, 202 Bedford Street  
(south side).  
October, 1994

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



Edmund H. Leland House  
142 Page Street, New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co., MA

Photo 9 of 12  
Looking east towards west  
(facade) elevation  
October, 1994

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



Delia F. Smith House

6 Stetson Street, New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co, MA

Photo 10 of 12

Looking se towards west  
(facade) elevation

October, 1994

Photo by Margo Webber

Neg. at 136 Ridge Ave, Newton, MA  
02159



Ernest J. Humphrey House  
20 Meriam St., New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co., MA

Photo 11 of 12

Looking ne towards west  
(facade) elevation

October, 1994

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

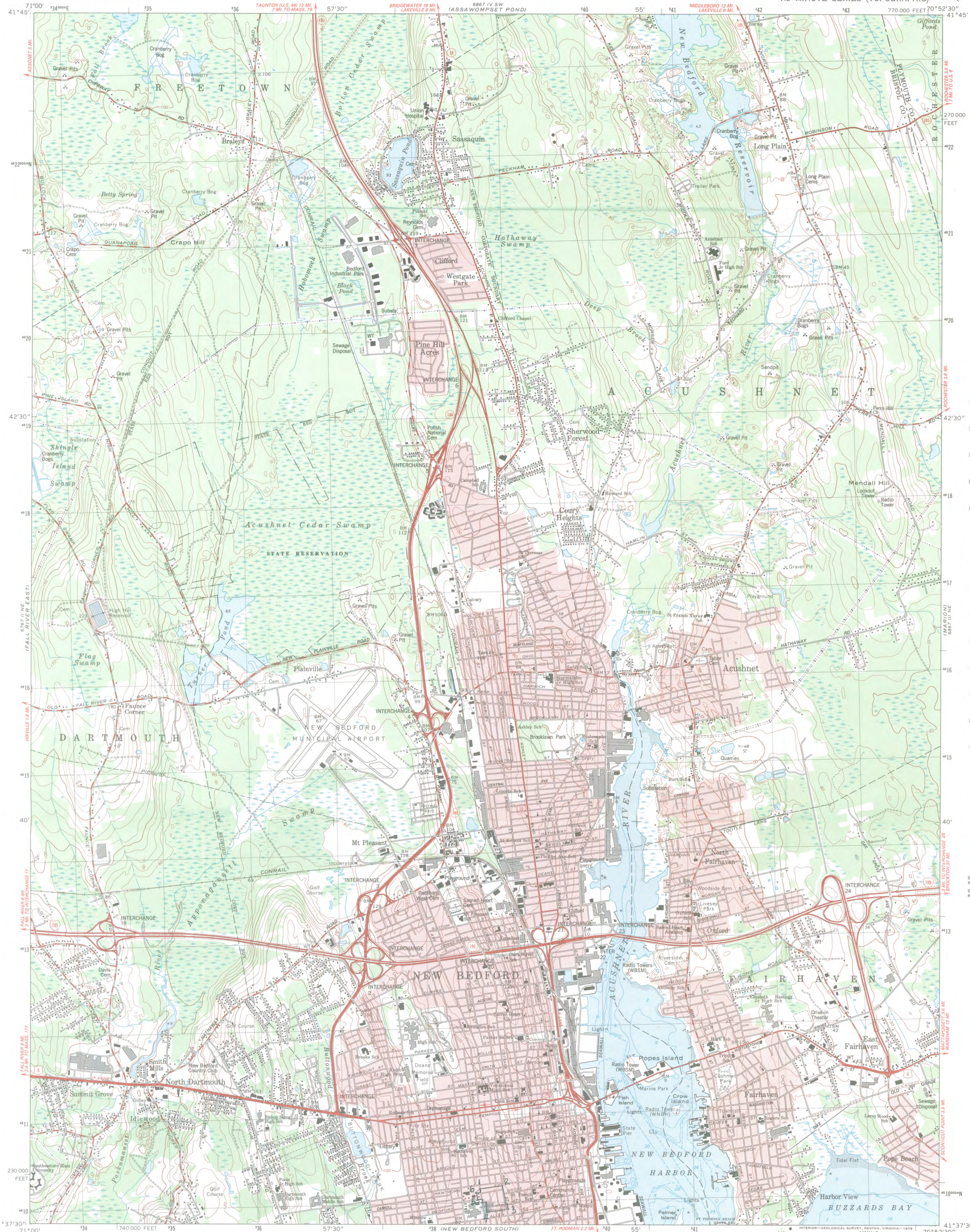


Samuel Finger and Mrs. Lee Gleckman Houses  
31 and 43 Stetson Street, New Bedford  
Moreland Terrace Historic District  
Bristol Co., MA

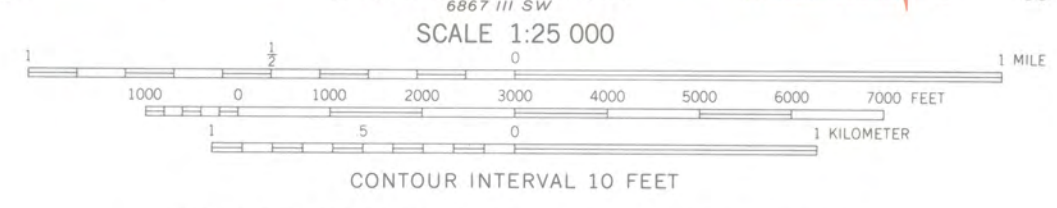
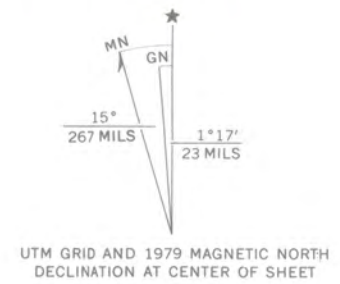
Photo 12 of 12  
Looking sw towards west (facade)  
elevations of Finger (L) and  
Gleckman (R) Houses.

October, 1994

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



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



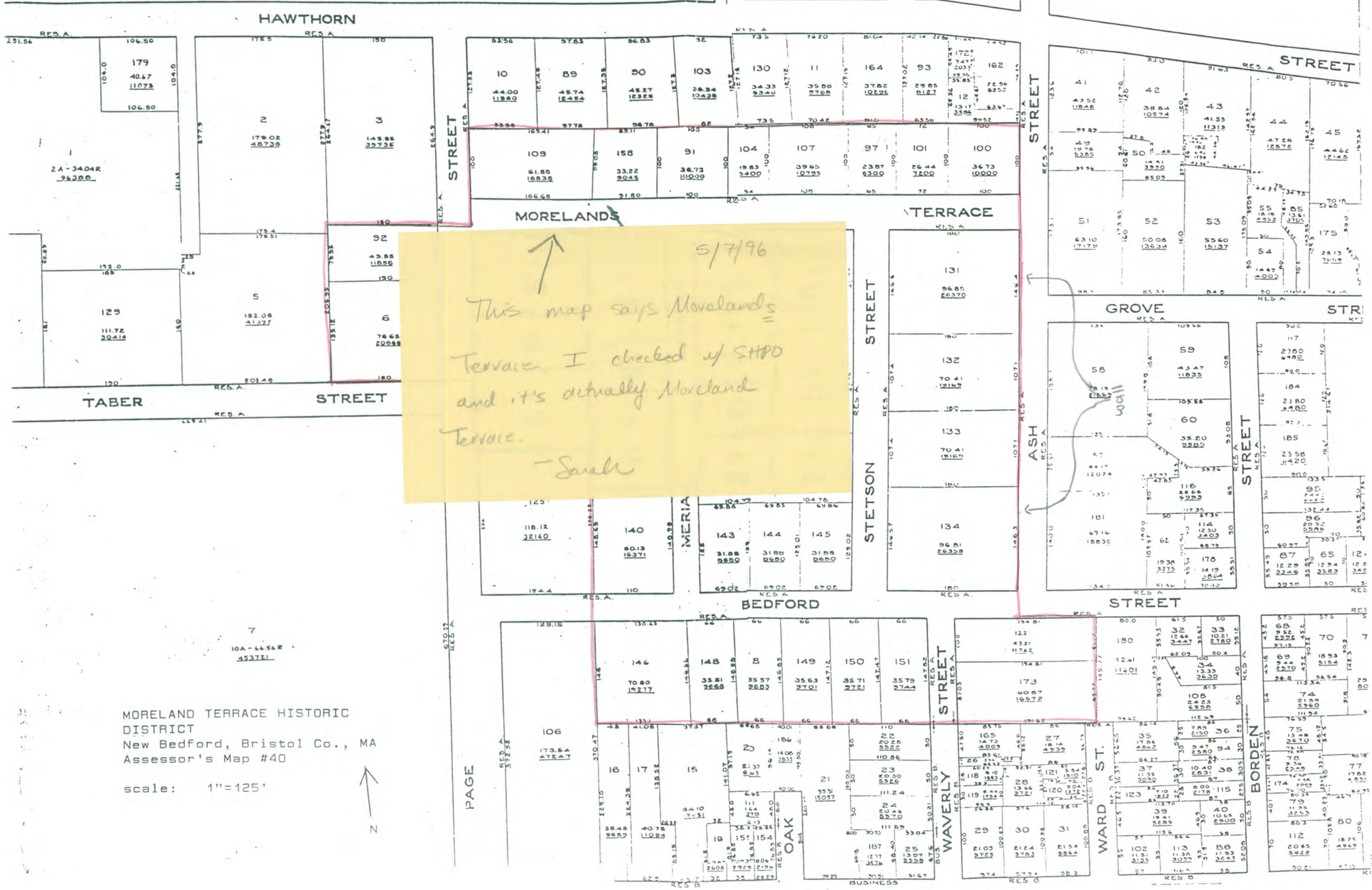
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 3.7 FEET

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

**MORELAND TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT,  
NEW BEDFORD, MA (Bristol County)**  
1: 19/338560/4610150  
2: 19/338820/4610180  
3: 19/338865/4609920  
4: 19/338620/4609900  
5: 19/338525/4610025  
6: 19/338520/4610100

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 11 NW—SERIES V814



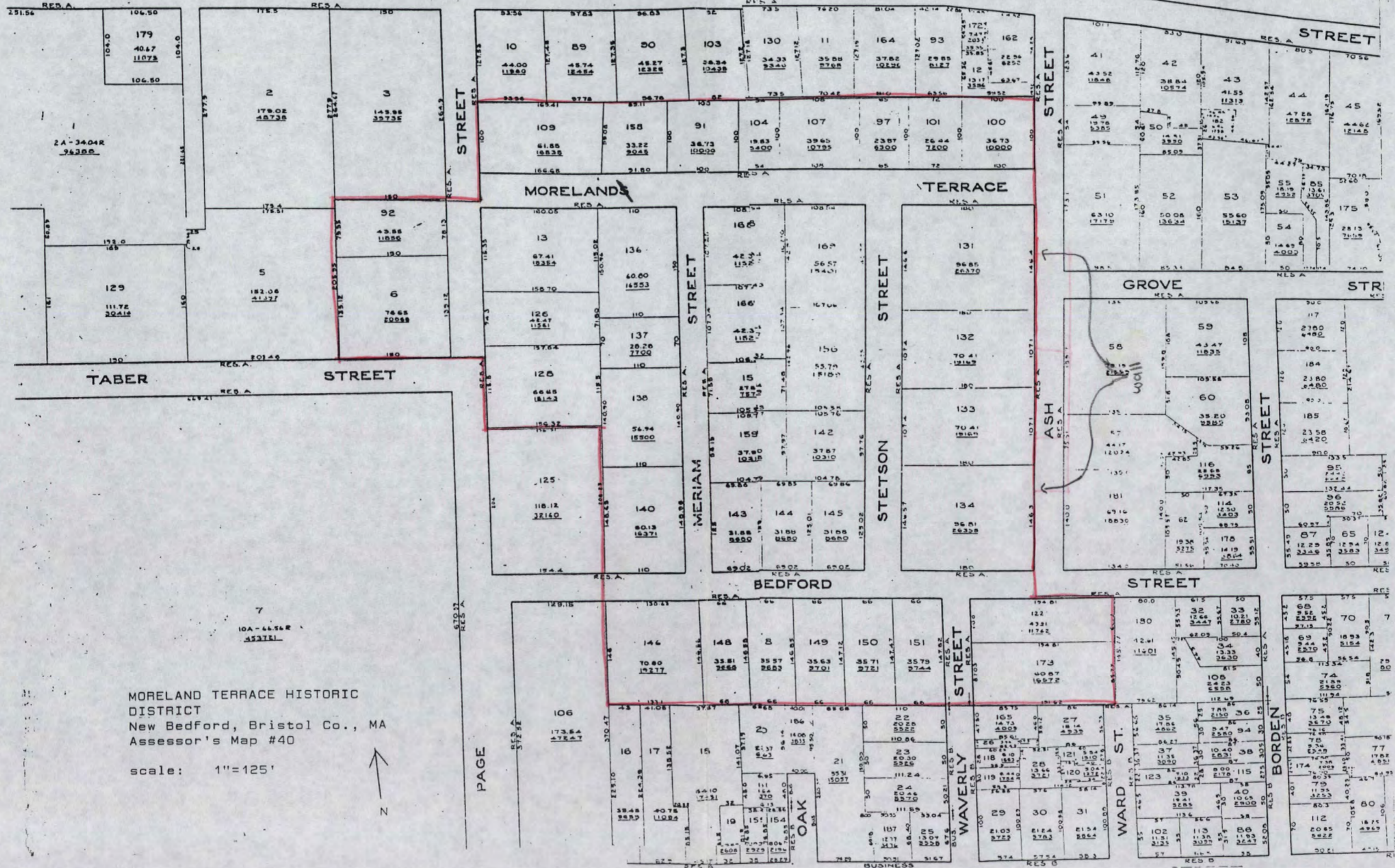
MORELAND TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 New Bedford, Bristol Co., MA  
 Assessor's Map #40

scale: 1"=125'



PAGE

HAWTHORN



MORELAND TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 New Bedford, Bristol Co., MA  
 Assessor's Map #40

scale: 1"=125'



PAGE

WAVELY STREET

WARD ST.

BORDEN

STREET

BEDFORD

GROVES

MORELANDS

TERRACE

TABER

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

2A-3404R  
96300

7  
10A-4456R  
45371

wall



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

April 24, 1996

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



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Moreland Terrace Historic District, New Bedford (Bristol County), Massachusetts

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

Sincerely,

*Betsy Friedberg*  
Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

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