

**USACE CONTRACT NO. DACW33-94-D-0002
TASK ORDER NO. 017
TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION CONTRACT**

Superfund Records Center
SITE: New Bedford
BREAK: 64
OTHER: loc # 23666

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL SURVEY
AND INVENTORY
NEW BEDFORD HARBOR SUPERFUND SITE
New Bedford, Massachusetts**

**1999
(Revised February 2001)**

Prepared for

Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation
133 Federal Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

and

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, Massachusetts 01742-2751



**USACE CONTRACT NO. DACW33-94-D-0002
TASK ORDER NO. 017
TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION CONTRACT**

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL SURVEY
AND INVENTORY
NEW BEDFORD HARBOR SUPERFUND SITE
New Bedford, Massachusetts**

**1999
(Revised February 2001)**

Prepared for

Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation
133 Federal Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

and

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, Massachusetts 01742-2751

by

Douglas C. McVarish

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
1 Croton Point Avenue, Suite B
Croton-on-Hudson, New York 10520



ABSTRACT

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has contracted with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) to undertake remediation of the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site located in Bristol County, Massachusetts. As part of Task Order #17 under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Total Environmental Restoration Contract (TERC) No. DAACW33-94-D-0002, Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation (Foster Wheeler) has been charged with preparing the necessary environmental documentation for this remediation project.

Based on contextual research, field survey, and assessments of integrity, JMA has identified three potential historic districts that, in the opinion of JMA, satisfy National Register eligibility criteria. The proposed districts include a New Bedford Mill Historic District, extending along the west bank of the Acushnet River from the Revere Copper and Brass complex on the south to the former Nashawena Mill "B" on the north and including the former Nashawena Mill "A" and the remnants of the former Wamsutta Mills complex, the village of Oxford, Town of Fairhaven, and a portion of Main Street in the Town of Fairhaven. The mill district, with its nineteenth and early twentieth century mill buildings, exemplifies the transformation of the economy of New Bedford from one based on whaling to one based on heavy industry. Oxford is a cohesive, well-preserved, residential community demonstrating the architectural evolution of Fairhaven from the mid-eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. The portion of Main Street north of Route 6 contains a well-preserved ensemble of eighteenth to early nineteenth-century buildings.

Proposed Confined Disposal Facilities (CDFs) will be visible from each of the proposed historic districts. Assessment of visual impacts is dependent upon a review of final design plans for the CDFs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Abstract | |
| List of Tables | |
| List of Figures | |
| List of Plates | |

| | |
|--|----|
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Site/Project Location..... | 1 |
| 1.2 Project Background Information..... | 1 |
| 1.3 Project Description..... | 1 |
| 1.4 The Cultural Resources Program | 2 |
| 1.5 Description of Present Conditions | 3 |
| 1.6 Definition of Area of Potential Effect for Architectural Resources | 3 |
| 2.0 METHODS | 5 |
| 3.0 IDENTIFIED HISTORIC CONTEXTS | 7 |
| 3.1 New Bedford Riverfront | 7 |
| 3.2 Fairhaven..... | 13 |
| 3.3 Acushnet..... | 15 |
| 4.0 IDENTIFIED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES | 17 |
| 4.1 Architectural Resources Determined Eligible by Massachusetts Historical Commission | 17 |
| 4.2 Allen Company, Inc. | 17 |
| 4.2.1 Architectural Description..... | 17 |
| 4.2.2 Historical Background | 18 |
| 4.3 Nashawena Mill "B" | 19 |
| 4.3.1 Architectural Description..... | 19 |
| 4.3.2 Historical Background | 20 |
| 4.4 Manomet Mill No. 3..... | 20 |
| 4.4.1 Architectural Description..... | 20 |
| 4.4.2 Historical Background | 21 |
| 4.5 Nonquitt Spinning Company..... | 21 |
| 4.5.1 Architectural Description..... | 21 |
| 4.5.2 Historical Background | 23 |
| 4.6 Nashawena Mills..... | 24 |
| 4.6.1 Architectural Description..... | 24 |
| 4.6.2 Historical Background | 25 |
| 4.7 Manomet Mills | 26 |
| 4.7.1 Architectural Description..... | 26 |
| 4.7.2 Historical Background | 27 |
| 4.8 Whitman Mills | 28 |
| 4.8.1 Architectural Description..... | 28 |
| 4.8.2 Historical Background | 29 |
| 4.9 Bennett Manufacturing Company/Columbia Spinning Company | 30 |
| 4.9.1 Architectural Description..... | 30 |
| 4.9.2 Historical Background | 31 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 4.10 New Bedford Fish Products Corporation..... | 32 |
| 4.10.1 Architectural Description..... | 32 |
| 4.10.2 Historical Background | 33 |
| 4.11 Grinnell Manufacturing Company | 33 |
| 4.11.1 Architectural Description..... | 33 |
| 4.11.2 Historical Background | 34 |
| 4.12 New Bedford Copper Company | 35 |
| 4.12.1 Architectural Description..... | 35 |
| 4.12.2 Historical Background | 37 |
| 4.13 Acushnet Process Company (Acushnet Plant)..... | 38 |
| 4.13.1 Architectural Description..... | 38 |
| 4.13.2 Historical Background | 39 |
| 4.14 Oxford Village/Poverty Point | 39 |
| 4.14.1 Architectural Description..... | 39 |
| 4.14.2 Historical Background | 43 |
| 5.0 EVALUATIONS OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY | 46 |
| 5.1 Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Cotton Manufacturing in New Bedford..... | 46 |
| 5.2 Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Industry in New Bedford and Fairhaven | 46 |
| 5.3 Recommended New Bedford Mill Historic District | 47 |
| 5.4 Development of Oxford Village..... | 49 |
| 6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS..... | 51 |
| 6.1 Significant Architectural Resources in the APE..... | 51 |
| 6.2 Effects of the Proposed Undertaking | 51 |
| 7.0 REFERENCES CITED..... | 54 |

Tables
Figures
Plates

Appendix I: Correspondence, Telephone Conversation, and Meeting Notes
Appendix II: Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Forms
Appendix III: Project Personnel
Appendix IV: Photosimulations of Proposed CDFs

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1. Surveyed architectural resources within APE of New Bedford Harbor Superfund Project.
- Table 2. New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers (1874). From *United States Textile Manufacturers Directory* (National Association of Wool Manufacturers 1874).
- Table 3. New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers (1885). From *Textile Manufacturers' Directory of the United States* (Babcock 1885).
- Table 4. New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers (1900). From *Textile World's Official Directory of the Textile Mills* (Textile World 1900).
- Table 5. New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers (1913). From *Davison's Textile "Blue Book"* (Davidson Publishing Company 1913).
- Table 6. New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers (1930). From *Official American Textile Directory* (Textile World 1930).

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1-1. Site Vicinity Map.
- Figure 1-2. Locations of Proposed CDFs and Limits of Project Area
- Figure 1-3. CSO Relocations, CDF A and B
- Figure 1-4. CSO Relocation, CDF C
- Figure 1-5. CSO Relocation, CDF D
- Figure 1-6. Detail, *New Bedford North, Mass.* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1979), showing Area of Potential Effects for architectural resources.
- Figure 3-1. *A Map of New Bedford* (Russell 1815).
- Figure 3-2. Detail, *Map of New-Bedford* (Congdon 1834).
- Figure 3-3. Detail, *Map of the City of New Bedford and the Village of Fairhaven* (Walling 1851).
- Figure 3-4. Detail, *Map of New Bedford and Fairhaven* (Ingraham 1857), showing portion of Area of Potential Effects for architectural resources.
- Figure 3-5. Wamsutta Mills (ca. 1850). Detail of painting by William Allen Wall in the collection of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, New Bedford.
- Figure 3-6. Wamsutta Mill No. 2. Nineteenth century view (Hough 1946).
- Figure 3-7. Wamsutta Mills (Pease and Hough 1889).
- Figure 3-8. Nineteenth century photograph of the Wamsutta Mills. From New Bedford Free Public Library Archives.
- Figure 3-9. Detail, *Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts* (Beers 1871), showing portion of Area of Potential Effects for architectural resources.
- Figure 3-10. Detail, *Map of New Bedford* (Greenough & Co. 1875), showing portion of Area of Potential Effects for architectural resources.
- Figure 3-11. Detail, *New Topographical Atlas of Surveys, Bristol County, Massachusetts* (Everts and Richards 1895), showing south portion of Area of Potential Effects for architectural resources.
- Figure 3-12. Detail, *New Topographical Atlas of Surveys, Bristol County, Massachusetts* (Everts and Richards 1895), showing central portion of Area of Potential Effects for architectural resources.

- Figure 3-13. Detail, *Map of City of New Bedford* (E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., 1909), showing locations of textile mills.
- Figure 3-14. New Bedford-Fairhaven (Route 6) Bridge. Undated postcard in New Bedford Free Public Library Archives.
- Figure 3-15. Detail, Fairhaven and portion of Oxford villages (Walling 1857).
- Figure 3-16. Oxford, Town of Fairhaven. From *Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts* (Beers 1871).
- Figure 3-17. Fairhaven. From *Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts* (Beers 1871).
- Figure 3-18. Oxford Heights, Town of Fairhaven. From *New Topographical Atlas of Surveys, Bristol County, Massachusetts* (Everts and Richards 1895).
- Figure 3-19. Portion of Area of Potential Effects for architectural resources in Fairhaven. From *New Topographical Atlas of Surveys, Bristol County, Massachusetts* (Everts and Richards 1895).
- Figure 3-20. Portion of North Fairhaven (Sanborn 1950).
- Figure 3-21. Detail, village of Acushnet and adjacent portion of New Bedford. From *Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts* (Beers 1871).
- Figure 3-22. Detail, southern portion of Acushnet, from *New Topographical Atlas of Surveys, Bristol County, Massachusetts* (Everts and Richards 1895).
- Figure 4-1. Site plan of Allen Company (Sanborn 1924).
- Figure 4-2. Site plan of Allen Company (Sanborn 1950).
- Figure 4-3. Acushnet Process Company in foreground, Manomet Mill No. 3 in center, and Nonquitt Mills in background. March 24, 1946. From collection of the New Bedford Free Public Library Archives.
- Figure 4-4. Acushnet Process Company and Aerovox Corporation (Sanborn 1950).
- Figure 4-5. Advertisement for the Nonquitt Spinning Company (New Bedford Mercury 1907).
- Figure 4-6. Nonquitt Spinning Co. from Harbor. Undated postcard in the New Bedford Public Library Archives.
- Figure 4-7. Monquitt [sic] (Nonquitt) Mill, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Undated postcard in the New Bedford Public Library Archives.
- Figure 4-8. Nonquitt Spinning Co. Mills, New Bedford, Mass. Undated postcard in the New Bedford Free Public Library Archives.

- Figure 4-9. Nonquitt Spinning Company and Nashawena Mills powerhouse (Sanborn 1924).
- Figure 4-10. Aerial photograph showing Nashawena Mills complex in foreground. Ca. 1950. Note Nashawena powerhouse at right. New Bedford Free Public Library Archives.
- Figure 4-11. Manomet Mills (New Bedford Mercury 1907).
- Figure 4-12. Monument [sic] (Manomet) (left) and Whitman Mills (right), New Bedford, Mass. Undated postcard in the New Bedford Free Public Library Archives.
- Figure 4-13. Manomet Mill Nos. 1 & 2 (Sanborn 1924).
- Figure 4-14. Former Manomet Mills complex (Sanborn 1950).
- Figure 4-15. Whitman Mill (Harding, Whitman and Company 1902).
- Figure 4-16. Office and cloth room, Whitman Mill. Coffin Avenue in foreground (Harding, Whitman and Company 1902).
- Figure 4-17. Whitman Mills, New Bedford, Mass. (New Bedford Mercury 1907).
- Figure 4-18. Whitman Mills (Sanborn 1924).
- Figure 4-19. The Whitman Mills. Photogravure by the Moyer Art Publishing Company, ca. 1920. In the collection of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, New Bedford.
- Figure 4-20. Looms. Interior, Whitman Mills. Undated photograph in the collection of the New Bedford Free Public Library Archives.
- Figure 4-21. Stokely Van Camp Company (Sanborn 1950).
- Figure 4-22. Whitman Mills storehouse and waste house (Sanborn 1924).
- Figure 4-23. New England Cotton Yarn Company (Sanborn 1906).
- Figure 4-24. Fairhaven Manufacturing Company (Sanborn 1924).
- Figure 4-25. Fairhaven Mills, Inc./Oregon Dye House (Sanborn 1950).
- Figure 4-26. Aerial view of the north end of New Bedford. Bennett Manufacturing Company/Columbia Spinning Company in center. Ca. 1950. From New Bedford Free Public Library Archives.
- Figure 4-27. New Bedford Fish Products Corporation (Sanborn 1924).
- Figure 4-28. Grinnell Manufacturing Company (Sanborn 1888).
- Figure 4-29. Grinnell Manufacturing Company (Sanborn 1906).

- Figure 4-30. Coggeshall Street bridge, Bristol (left) and Grinnell Mills (right), New Bedford, Mass. Undated photograph in the New Bedford Free Public Library Archives.
- Figure 4-31. Grinnell Manufacturing Company (Sanborn 1924).
- Figure 4-32. New Bedford Copper Works (Sanborn 1883).
- Figure 4-33. Taunton-New Bedford Copper Company (Sanborn 1924).
- Figure 4-34. New Bedford Division of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc. (Sanborn 1950).
- Figure 4-35. Aerial view of the New Bedford Division, Revere Copper and Brass, Incorporated (Marcosson 1955).
- Figure 4-36. Acushnet Process Company (Sanborn 1924).
- Figure 4-37. Titleist Acushnet plant (Acushnet Process Company) (Sanborn 1950).
- Figure 4-38. Photo angles for photographs of Oxford.
- Figure 4-39. Portion of Oxford village, Fairhaven (Sanborn 1896).
- Figure 4-40. Portion of Oxford village, Fairhaven (Sanborn 1906).
- Figure 5-1. Locations of major properties within recommended New Bedford Mill Historic District.
- Figure 5-2. Photo angles for photographs of recommended New Bedford Mill Historic District.
- Figure 5-3. Recommended Oxford Village Historic District showing contributing and noncontributing properties.
- Figure 5-4. Poverty Point Historic District (Fairhaven Historic Commission 1995).
- Figure 5-5. Approximate boundary of recommended Main Street Historic District.

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1. John Cooke Monument. Monument marking the burial place of pioneer settler John Cooke. Northeast corner of Pilgrim Avenue and Cherry Street. Toward north.
- Plate 2. New Bedford-Fairhaven Middle Bridge. U.S. Route 6 over the Acushnet River. Toward east.
- Plate 3. Plaque commemorating Howard's Neck settlement (1660). West side of Main Street, Acushnet.
- Plate 4. Allen Company. Office block. South and west elevations. Toward northeast.
- Plate 5. Allen Company. Manufacturing block. West facade and south elevation. Toward northeast.
- Plate 6. Nashawena Mill "B." South end, Belleville Avenue elevation. Toward east.
- Plate 7. Nashawena Mill "B." South elevation. Toward northwest.
- Plate 8. Modern portion of former Nashawena Mill "B" complex. Belleville Avenue elevation toward northeast.
- Plate 9. North elevation of former Nashawena Mill "B" complex. General view toward south.
- Plate 10. Aerovox Products. Belleville Avenue facade. Toward east.
- Plate 11. Aerovox Products. South side showing junction of recently constructed building with former mill building. Toward north.
- Plate 12. Aerovox Products. Belleville Avenue block. North and west elevations toward southeast.
- Plate 13. Manomet Mill No. 3. South side of mill building. Toward northwest.
- Plate 14. Manomet Mill No. 3. North elevation and portion of west elevations. Toward southeast.
- Plate 15. Manomet Mill No. 3. South portion of Belleville Avenue elevation and south elevation. Toward northwest.
- Plate 16. Manomet Mill No. 3. View of parking area south of the mill showing power plant. Nonquitt Mill No. 2 at left. Toward west.
- Plate 17. Nonquitt Mill No. 2. West elevation. East side of Belleville Avenue. Toward northeast.
- Plate 18. Nonquitt Mill No. 2. North block, Belleville Avenue elevation. Toward east.

- Plate 19. Nonquitt Mill No. 2. East elevation from parking area. Toward west.
- Plate 20. Nonquitt Mill No. 2. North section of east elevation and south elevation. Toward northwest.
- Plate 21. Nonquitt Mill No. 2. South elevation of east wing. Toward northeast.
- Plate 22. Nonquitt Mill No. 2. North elevation, toward southwest.
- Plate 23. Nonquitt Mill No. 2. East end wall of east wing, toward southwest.
- Plate 24. Nonquitt Mill No. 1. West facade and south elevation, toward northeast.
- Plate 25. Nonquitt Mill No. 1. East elevation of mill and south and east elevations of boiler house block. Toward northwest.
- Plate 26. Nashawena Mills Powerhouse. South elevation and west facade toward northeast.
- Plate 27. Nashawena Mills Powerhouse. Southwest corner of powerhouse block toward northeast.
- Plate 28. Nashawena Mills Powerhouse. South wall of powerhouse block toward northwest.
- Plate 29. Nashawena Mills Powerhouse. North and east walls of powerhouse block toward west. Note base of smokestack at left.
- Plate 30. Manomet Mill No. 2. West elevation. General view toward northeast.
- Plate 31. Manomet Mill No. 2. East elevation. General view toward southwest.
- Plate 32. Manomet Mill No. 1. West entrance pavilion. View toward northeast. Manomet Mill No. 2 at left.
- Plate 33. Manomet Mill No. 1. West and south elevations. View toward northeast.
- Plate 34. Manomet Mill No. 1. South elevation and portion of west elevation. View toward northeast.
- Plate 35. Whitman Mill No. 1. Riverside Avenue (west) elevation toward northeast.
- Plate 36. Whitman Mill Weave Shed. Coffin Street (south) elevation toward northwest.
- Plate 37. Whitman Mill Storehouse. Original end wall, south side of Coffin Avenue. View toward southwest.
- Plate 38. Whitman Mill Storehouse. South side of Coffin Avenue. General view toward southeast.
- Plate 39. Whitman Mill Waste House. South side of Coffin Avenue. North and west elevations toward southeast.

- Plate 40. Office building. 119 Coggeshall Street. South and east elevations toward northwest.
- Plate 41. Bennett Mill No. 1. South end, east elevation. Toward west.
- Plate 42. Bennett Mill. Weaving and machine shop. East and south elevations. Toward west.
- Plate 43. Columbia Spinning Mill No. 3. South and east elevations toward northwest.
- Plate 44. Columbia Spinning Mill No. 3. East elevation toward southwest.
- Plate 45. New Bedford Fish Products. North facade toward southwest.
- Plate 46. Grinnell Manufacturing Company. North and east elevations toward southwest.
- Plate 47. Grinnell Manufacturing Company. East end wall and portion of south wall toward northwest.
- Plate 48. Grinnell Manufacturing Company. West elevation toward southeast.
- Plate 49. Grinnell Manufacturing Company. South elevation toward northeast.
- Plate 50. Grinnell Manufacturing Company. Office block at the corner of Kilburn and North Front streets. Toward southeast.
- Plate 51. New Bedford Copper Company. Rolling mill. East and south elevations. Toward northwest.
- Plate 52. New Bedford Copper Company. General view of mill buildings along the Acushnet riverfront. Toward northwest.
- Plate 53. New Bedford Copper Company. South elevation, North Front Street side. Toward northeast.
- Plate 54. New Bedford Copper Company. Print roll shop. East side of North Front Street. Close-up of west elevation toward northeast.
- Plate 55. New Bedford Copper Company. Driveway off North Front Street between print roll shop and office block.
- Plate 56. New Bedford Copper Company. Office block, west façade and south side toward northeast. Note recently constructed single story addition at left.
- Plate 57. New Bedford Copper Company. Stone warehouse, east side of North Front Street. South and west elevations toward northeast.
- Plate 58. Acushnet Process Company (Acushnet Plant). Slocum Street elevation. Toward southwest.

- Plate 59. Acushnet Process Company (Acushnet Plant). East and north elevation. Toward south.
- Plate 60. Acushnet Process Company (Acushnet Plant). East elevation. Toward southwest.
- Plate 61. Cooke Street. General view toward southwest.
- Plate 62. 16 Cooke Street. Toward northeast.
- Plate 63. View east on North Street from North/Cherry intersection. Toward east.
- Plate 64. North Street from Main Street. View to southwest.
- Plate 65. 5 North Street. Toward southwest.
- Plate 66. Lafayette Street, from Main Street intersection. Toward northwest.
- Plate 67. View west on Lafayette Street. From west of Cherry Street, 11 Lafayette Street at left; 10 and 8 Lafayette Street at right.
- Plate 68. View east on Lafayette Street. From West Street intersection. 2 Lafayette Street at left.
- Plate 69. Oxford Street, from Main Street intersection. Toward northwest. 42 Oxford Street at left, rear of Fairhaven Pharmacy at right.
- Plate 70. South side, Oxford Street, from Main Street. Toward southwest. 43 Oxford Street at center.
- Plate 71. View south on Cherry Street from North Street.
- Plate 72. Elisha Stevens House. 19 Cherry Street. Toward northeast.
- Plate 73. West side of Main Street at Lafayette Street intersection. Toward southwest. 198 Main Street at left. 200 Main Street at right.
- Plate 74. 210-212 Main Street. Toward southwest.
- Plate 75. Coggeshall Memorial House. East façade and south elevation toward northwest.
- Plate 76. 10 and 8 Lafayette Street. South façades and east elevations toward northwest.
- Plate 77. 193 Main Street. West façade and north elevation toward southeast.
- Plate 78. 194 Main Street. South façade and east elevation toward northwest.
- Plate 79. Captain Charry House. 195 Main Street. West façade and south elevation toward northeast.

- Plate 80. Robert Bennett House. 199 Main Street. West façade and north elevation toward southeast.
- Plate 81. 214 and 216 Main Street. East facades and south elevations toward northwest.
- Plate 82. 14 North Street, South façade and west elevation toward northeast.
- Plate 83. 15 North Street. North façade and west elevation toward south.
- Plate 84. Elnathan Edwards House. 2 Oxford Street. South and east elevations toward northwest.
- Plate 85. 10 Oxford Street. South façade toward northeast.
- Plate 86. 18-20 Oxford Street. South and west elevations. View toward northeast.
- Plate 87. 20 Oxford Street. South façade and east elevation toward northwest.
- Plate 88. Intersection of Cherry and Oxford streets. 24 Oxford Street at center. Toward northeast.
- Plate 89. 14 Pilgrim Avenue South façade and east elevation toward northwest.
- Plate 90. Fairhaven Pharmacy. Northwest corner of Main and Lafayette streets. East and south elevations toward northwest.
- Plate 91. Ranch house. 37 Oxford Street. North façade toward south.
- Plate 92. New House, west side of West Street at Lafayette Street. East façade toward west.
- Plate 93. Coyne Textile Services. West façade and north elevation toward southeast.
- Plate 94. Seafood processing plant south of Revere Copper Company. West and south elevations toward northeast.
- Plate 95. Nashawena Mill "A." Northwest corner of Belleville Road and Belleville Avenue. South and east elevations toward northwest.
- Plate 96. Nashawena Mill "A." Northeast corner of two story block. North and east walls to southwest.
- Plate 97. Nashawena Mill "A." North end of four story block. East and north elevations toward southwest.
- Plate 98. Nashawena Mill "A." General view toward south of western portion of the complex.
- Plate 99. Former, Pierce Manufacturing Company weave shed. South and west elevations toward northeast.

- Plate 100. Former Wamsutta Mill No. 1 building. North side of Wamsutta Street west of North Front Street. East and south elevations toward northwest.
- Plate 101. Former Wamsutta Mill complex buildings. Two story building north of Wamsutta Street. Enlarged Mill No. 1 at left. General view toward northwest.
- Plate 102. Northern portion of Wamsutta Mills complex. West of North Front Street. South and east elevations toward northwest.
- Plate 103. Two-story Wamsutta Mills building located south of Wamsutta Street. North and west elevations toward southeast.
- Plate 104. Recently constructed block and original block of former Nashawena Mill "B." Howard Avenue side. General view toward southwest.
- Plate 105. Former Pierce Manufacturing Company mill site. View from Sawyer Street, Belleville Avenue in background. Toward northwest.
- Plate 106. View from Belleville Avenue of former Pierce Manufacturing Company site. Toward northeast. Note Whitman Mill complex at right rear and construction debris on former mill site.
- Plate 107. View east on Sawyer Street showing hazardous materials cleanup staging area at left. Toward northeast.
- Plate 108. Former mill buildings, 85 and 119 Coggeshall Street. South and west elevations toward northeast.
- Plate 109. View of former mill building site on north side of Coggeshall Street. Toward northwest.
- Plate 110. I-195 right-of-way south of Coggeshall Street. View toward southwest. Note Kyler Seafood building in background.
- Plate 111. Houses, 1 and 3 Kilburn Street. South facades and east elevations toward northwest.
- Plate 112. Portion of New Bedford Copper and Grinnell complexes showing recently constructed gabled block. View toward northeast.
- Plate 113. Wamsutta Mills complex. Modern building, west side of North Front Street. South and east elevations toward northwest.
- Plate 114. Shell gasoline station. North side of Coggeshall Street. South façade and west elevation toward northeast.
- Plate 115. Possible factory housing on south side of Porter Street west of Belleville Avenue toward southwest.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site/Project Location

The New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site (the site) is located in Bristol County, Massachusetts. It extends from the shallow northern reaches of the Acushnet River estuary south through the commercial port of New Bedford Harbor and adjacent areas of Buzzards Bay. The sediments in the harbor are contaminated with high concentrations of many pollutants, notably PCBs and heavy metals from the industrial and urban development surrounding the harbor.

The site has been divided into three areas—Upper, Lower, and Outer Harbor—based on geographical features and levels of contamination (see Figure 1-1). The Upper Harbor extends from an area slightly north of the Wood Street Bridge to the Coggeshall Street Bridge. The Lower Harbor extends from Coggeshall Street Bridge to the hurricane barrier. The Outer Harbor is the area between the hurricane barrier and an imaginary line drawn from Rock Point southwesterly to Negro Ledge and then southwesterly to Mishaum Point.

1.2 Project Background Information

From the 1940s into approximately the 1970s, two electrical capacitor manufacturing plants in the New Bedford area discharged PCB waste either directly into the harbor or indirectly through discharges to the city's sewerage system. In the mid 1970s, as a result of EPA sampling, PCBs were identified in the sediments and the seafood in the New Bedford Harbor area. In 1979, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health issued regulations prohibiting fishing and lobstering throughout the site due to high levels of PCB contamination ranging from below detection limits to higher than 100,000 parts per million (ppm) in various parts of the harbor. The site was included on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) in September 1983. EPA's site-specific investigations were initiated in 1983-1984, and included engineering feasibility studies of alternative dredging methods and disposal of contaminated sediments, pilot dredging and disposal studies to field test different dredging and disposal technologies for the contaminated sediments, and extensive physical and chemical computer modeling of the site.

The EPA and USACE entered into an Inter-Agency Agreement in February 1998 which gives the USACE responsibility to provide technical assistance to EPA on New Bedford Harbor. In October 1998, EPA authorized the USACE to perform remedial design activities associated with the Upper and Lower New Bedford Harbor cleanup.

1.3 Project Description

In September 1998, after years of study, public debate, and consensus building, EPA selected a cleanup remedy for the entire Upper and Lower Harbor areas as a solution to the widespread PCB contamination in and around New Bedford Harbor. The remedy involves the dredging of about 170 acres and containment of approximately 450,000 cy of PCB contaminated sediment in CDFs. In the Upper Harbor north of Coggeshall Street, sediments with PCB concentrations above 10 ppm will be dredged, and in the Lower Harbor and in salt marshes, sediments above 50 ppm will be dredged. Intertidal sediments in specific areas adjacent to homes and in areas prone to beachcombing will be removed if PCB levels are above 1 and 25 ppm, respectively.

Dredged sediments will be removed from the harbor and pumped to four confined disposal facilities (CDFs) to be constructed along the New Bedford Harbor shoreline. The CDFs will be used to permanently isolate the sediments from the public and the marine environment. The

limits of the project area and the approximate locations of the four CDFs are shown in Figure 1-2. Note that wetland areas subject to beachcombing and areas adjacent to residential areas that may require remediation have not been identified for the Lower Harbor. No dredging is presently planned for the portion of the Lower Harbor south of the Route 6 bridge and north of the hurricane barrier. Each of the CDFs will be capped following the completion of dredging operations and an appropriate three-year period for sediment consolidation.

The CDFs in the Upper Harbor include A, B, and C with layouts as shown in Figure 1-3, 1-4, and 1-5. The conceptual design for CDFs A, B, and C includes earthen embankments on the water side and sheet pile walls on the land side. The structures will isolate the sediments from the environment through a combination of sediments with inherently low permeability and flexible membrane liner (FML) material placed on the interior slopes of the CDFs.

The largest CDF (CDF D) will be located in the Lower Harbor. The conceptual design for this facility includes sheet pile walls on each of four sides of the structure. The long-term objective for this CDF is to facilitate economic development of the New Bedford Harbor waterfront.

In addition to the design and construction of the CDFs, the project includes the relocation of storm drains (SDs) and combined sewer overflows (CSOs), and construction and operation of water treatment facilities to treat the water generated during the dredging and sediment dewatering processes. The water treatment systems will be designed to treat the supernatant from the CDFs.

1.4 The Cultural Resources Program

The USACE has tasked its contractor, Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation (Foster Wheeler), with a number of pre-engineering and engineering design tasks required to implement the selected cleanup remedy. Foster Wheeler is not required to obtain permits and/or waivers from federal, state, or local regulatory agencies for on-site environmental activities associated with EPA's remedial action at the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site. All activities associated with the CDF, CSO, SD, and associated utility relocations are proximate enough to the site to be considered "on-site activities" related to the remedial action for the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site. However, as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), EPA, USACE, and their contractors must address and comply with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) including the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Foster Wheeler has contracted with John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) to provide assistance and support in collecting, interpreting, and analyzing information about cultural resources which can, in turn, be used by EPA and USACE to satisfy those agencies' obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. To date, Foster Wheeler has contracted with JMA to prepare a background literature review and archeological sensitivity study, perform an architectural historical survey and inventory, and conduct a marine geophysical/archeological survey.

On July 21, 1999 personnel from JMA, Foster Wheeler, and USACE met with staff representatives of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) and the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources to discuss various aspects of the project. Topics covered included permitting of proposed upland and underwater archeological investigations, proposed scopes of work, and the definition of an Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project.

This report deals with the architectural historical survey and inventory. The results of the archeological literature review and sensitivity study, and the results of the marine geophysical/archeological survey are presented in other reports.

1.5 Description of Present Conditions

The New Bedford waterfront within the project area is largely lined with industrial and maritime uses. The Fairhaven and Acushnet waterfront is less intensively developed. Houses and limited commercial buildings are visible along portions of the shoreline. Much of the east shoreline is wetlands, and intervening trees and shrubs shelter buildings from view.

The northern portion of the New Bedford waterfront in the vicinity of the proposed CDF locations is primarily lined with three and four story brick mill buildings. Many of these mills were constructed in the early twentieth century for the city's then booming cotton manufacturing industry. One complex was built in the mid-19th century for a copper and brass fabrication business and has been modernized, enlarged and rebuilt in subsequent years. The southern portion of the New Bedford project area was historically used for industrial and commercial purposes and featured wharves projecting into the river. This area has been rebuilt in recent years and "made" land created in portions of the former river channel. It is now lined with commercial and light industrial buildings.

The northernmost end of the east shoreline in the project area, located in the town of Acushnet, is the site of an industrial complex presently owned by Titleist. This complex was built by the Acushnet Process Company as its Acushnet manufacturing plant. A portion of the complex is of early twentieth century construction, while the remainder was built in recent years. A few nineteenth and early twentieth century houses and recently constructed commercial buildings are visible along the Fairhaven shoreline west of Sycamore Street. South of Coggeshall Street, several early twentieth century houses on the west side of Beach Street are visible from the project area.

Further south, a few ca. 1920s bungalows are visible at the end of Hedge Street. Immediately south of this street is the historic Fairhaven community of Oxford. Well-preserved nineteenth and early twentieth century houses are visible along the shoreline, and the village itself contains a variety of styles of houses ranging in construction date from the mid-eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. Additional nineteenth and early twentieth century houses are visible along Main Street and intersecting streets to the west such as Elm Street, Winslow Street, and Woodcock Way.

1.6 Definition of Area of Potential Effect for Architectural Resources

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for architectural resources has been delineated to include all construction areas, including the four CDF locations, the area of proposed temporary water treatment facilities, the four CSO/SD relocation areas and associated rights-of-way, the area of proposed expansion of an existing water treatment facility, and associated staging areas. The APE also includes those areas clearly within the viewshed of these construction activities, as well as the area that could be affected by vibration, blasting, or other construction-associated activities. The approximate APE for architectural resources is indicated on Figure 1-6. This area extends along both banks of the Acushnet River from just north of the Wood/Slocum Street bridge on the north to the Route 6 bridge on the south and includes all buildings clearly visible

along the shoreline. The limits of the APE for architectural resources form the limits of the architectural survey area.

2.0 METHODS

The first step in the architectural resources investigation was to review existing information on historic properties located within the APE of the proposed undertaking. Building and structure survey forms in the files of the Massachusetts Historical Commission were reviewed, and relevant information was photocopied. Subsequently, additional survey information was obtained from the local history collection of the New Bedford Free Public Library and the Fairhaven Town Historian's Office at the Millicent Library.

Based in part on available survey documentation, historic contexts for sections of the APE were identified. Additional information used to develop the historic contexts was obtained from the collections of the New Bedford Free Public Library, the Millicent Library (Fairhaven), the Old Dartmouth Historical Society/New Bedford Whaling Museum Library, the Russell Memorial Library (Acushnet), the Bristol County Recorder of Deeds, and the University of Massachusetts/Dartmouth Library.

All buildings located within the survey area that appear to meet the 50-year age consideration of the National Register were surveyed at the reconnaissance level. These properties were documented in an inventory consisting of a table (Table 1) containing brief resource descriptions. Each of the surveyed properties was evaluated by JMA in terms of National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria (36 CFR Part 60.4) and in reference to the identified historic contexts. The criteria, which define the quality of historic significance necessary for National Register listing, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Criteria Considerations: Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will

qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious building deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- d. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves or persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Properties which appear to convey historical and/or architectural significance under the above mentioned criteria and which appear to possess architectural integrity were subsequently documented at the intensive level and were assessed for potential National Register eligibility. Properties that lack significance and/or integrity were noted but were not intensively documented.

For those properties that appear to be National Register-eligible, the effect of the proposed undertaking on these resources was assessed using the procedures specified in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.