

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

For NPS use only

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

received **MAY 27 1986**
date entered **6-26-86**

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

1. Name

historic LONG PLAIN FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE

and or common LONG PLAIN QUAKER CHURCH

2. Location

street & number 1341 North Main Street (Mass. Route 105 North)

N/Anot for publication

city, town Acushnet

N/Avicinity of

state Massachusetts

code 025

county Bristol

code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Acushnet Historical Commission

street & number Town Hall, Main Street

city, town Acushnet

N/Avicinity of

state Mass. 02743

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 11 Court Street

city, town Taunton

state Mass.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic Assets
of the Commonwealth, #12

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date January 1975

federal state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town Boston

state Mass.

7. Description Long Plain Friends Meeting House, Acushnet, Massachusetts

Condition

excellent
 good S YAM
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Long Plain Friends Meetinghouse, erected ca. 1759 with a porch addition, ca. 1859, is a two story wood frame and clapboard structure with an end gable roof of medium pitch, end chimneys and regular fenestration pattern on two facades measuring 40.5 feet east to west and 28.5 feet north to south.

The meetinghouse lies about one hundred feet west of the former Long Plain Road (now Main Street/Mass. Route 105 North) in Acushnet, although the edge of the lot directly abuts this road. The surrounding area is characterized by semi-rural agricultural, residential and light commercial activity, with the majority of the building stock dating from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The meetinghouse is situated facing south on approximately two and a half acres of open land and is positioned near the center of the northern edge of the property; the land slopes gently away from the building to the south, east, and west. The lot contains several shade trees and is mostly covered with tall grass; it is entirely surrounded by a 3- to 4-foot-tall rubble stone wall, which may date back to the original construction of the building. The northeast corner of this wall rises to roughly six feet in height, indicating the former location of a carriage house or stables incorporated into it. Such a structure normally accompanied a Quaker meetinghouse; this one seems to have disappeared sometime in the 20th century, for it is just visible in a 1907 photograph of the meetinghouse contained in Franklyn Howland's history of Acushnet. Just south of the carriage house site is a ten foot cut in the eastern wall, permitting access to the property.

The lot also contains a small one-story wood shingled privy/shed, which lies just to the west of the meetinghouse along the northern boundary wall and was probably constructed around the middle of the nineteenth century.

Occupying the west-northwest corner of the lot is a small cemetery; most of the graves date from the late 18th and early 19th century, but some are earlier and may in fact predate the meetinghouse itself. Although they are unmarked, graves of the Pierce family, the original owners of the property, are reputed to be here, as are marked graves of the Hammond family, from whom the Quakers purchased this piece of land in 1811. The Quakers used this cemetery for several decades before actually acquiring the property from Alden Hammond in 1811, and the original Quaker owners of the meetinghouse are buried here, among other members of the Long Plain Weekly Meeting. Only a few dozen of the graves are marked, yet Howland's town history reports that when the cemetery was graded and seeded to grass around 1900, there was evidence of over two hundred graves here. It was very common for a Quaker meetinghouse to be accompanied by a burial ground.

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Long Plain Friends Meeting House
Continuation sheet Acushnet, Massachusetts

Item number 7

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Originally, the meetinghouse had two entrances in the south (main) facade--one for men, one for women, as was customary--which gave directly into the interior. These entrances formed the second and third of four bays on the first floor. The fenestration pattern of 6/6 windows of the south facade was semi-regular: the spacing between the first (window) bay and the second (door) bay was equivalent to that between the third (door) and fourth (window) bays, while the spacing between the second and third bays (e.g., between the doors) was roughly double that measurement. On the second floor, south facade, only the first and fourth (window) bays are repeated.

Around the time of the building's centennial (i.e. the mid-19th century), a one-story enclosed porch was added to the center of the south facade. Measuring 22 feet 8 inches east to west and 9 feet north to south, this porch forms a vestibule entrance to the main building. Displaying a hipped roof on its three exposed sides, the porch contains two doors in positions that echo the placement of the original entrances, which now serve as access from the vestibule to the main interior, and adds a fifth window bay (between the doors) to the fenestration of the south facade's first floor. The second floor of the south facade remains unchanged, and these two windows are framed into the cornice above. The east and west facades retain their original fenestration pattern of two bays of regularly spaced 6/6 windows on each floor, while the windows retain wooden slatted shutters, of indeterminate age (but probably 19th century), painted green (the building and addition are painted white).

On the first floor, the interior space is composed of one rectangular room, providing the central preaching space. A small (30 inches wide) dogleg staircase, enclosed at its upper level and featuring a plain newel post and rail (with no balusters), occupies the southeast corner of the building and leads to the second floor. A raised platform, measuring roughly 5 feet wide by 7 feet long by 8 inches tall, sits at the center of the north or rear wall of the first floor, facing the main seating area; this would have been used as a minister's gallery and seating for the elders of the Meeting. This space is largely intact today, with the exception of the disappearance of a wooden partition that once divided the interior space of both floors; running in a north-south direction, this vertical screen would have been raised and lowered by means of a winch apparatus, evidence of which can be seen in the attic. After a period of joint silent worship, the partition would have been lowered to separate the women's meeting from the men's while the business of Quaker society was attended to.

The second floor plan was originally defined by a 10-foot-wide balcony jutting into the interior from the east, south, and west walls, creating a U-shaped seating area commonly referred to as a gallery. Such arrangements are typical

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Continuation sheet Long Plain Friends Meeting House Item number 7
Acushnet, Massachusetts

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of Quaker meetinghouses of both the 18th and 19th centuries; the gallery may have been used to provide extra space for occasional, larger gatherings, when the children would have been sent upstairs in the care of an elder. The original plan was altered around the turn of the 20th century: a wooden platform measuring 22 feet long by 18 feet wide by 8 inches tall was erected over the balcony opening, thus extending the floor to the full dimensions of the room and creating a recessed area of corresponding measurement in the first floor ceiling. The membership of the Long Plain Meeting had grown small enough that the second floor was no longer needed for worship by the early 20th century. Until the Long Plain Meeting finally disbanded in the 1970s, the second floor was used as a dining area during weekly meetings.

The second floor also exhibits nine regularly spaced vertical posts (five along the north wall, four along the south, where the staircase conceals the tenth post). The entire interior was wallpapered around the turn of the century, but beneath this are visible beveled chamfers and simple tapered stops on at least on edge of each post; those toward the center of the room have chamfering on both exposed edges. It is unclear why the Quakers, so averse to decoration at the time, would have chosen to embellish these original framing members. Furthermore, the central post on the north wall has been carved, starting about 10 inches above the floor (directly below the chamfer stops), in a sharp downward curve from its inner edge (facing the room) to its outer edge (abutting the wall at the floor). No explanation for this was immediately apparent.

The Long Plain Meetinghouse has no basement. It rests on a foundation of rubble stone and mortar, which is in need of repair. The attic, which is accessible through a hatch in the second floor ceiling near the west chimney, reveals that the roof is composed of twelve common rafters running north to south, some of which retain the carved numbers and pegged joints indicative of construction methods used well into the eighteenth century. The rafters are overlaid with wide horizontal wood boards, over which rest one layer of wood shingles and two layers of 20th century composition shingles; the porch is roofed in a similar material. It is likely that the original roof covering was wood shingle, but unlikely that those currently in place are the original material.

The building has been altered three times. Some time after the original construction, but before the porch was added (i.e. 1759-1859), the two end chimneys were inserted into the frame; empty mortises in the end rafters, visible in the attic, indicate the former presence of collar or tie beams to stabilize the roof structure. (End chimneys are a common feature of Georgian architecture but not of the northern colonies; it is clear, however, from the small dimensions [18 by 22 inches] of the stacks and the lack of evidence of

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Long Plain Friends Meetinghouse,
Acushnet, Massachusetts

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

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fireplaces that these chimneys were solely intended to be used with stoves. This indicates that for a good many years after its construction the meetinghouse may have remained unheated year round, despite its use on a weekly basis; such austerity would not be considered uncharacteristic of the Quakers.)

The second alteration (1859) included: the porch addition; replacement of portions of the original siding (both mill saw and circular saw marks are visible on the surviving exterior fabric); replacement of windows with 6/6 double-hung sash common to the period, topped with plain box lintels; and replacement of doors with four-panelled (two long over two short) ones with simple moldings. The surviving windows and doors, which date from this renovation, display features faintly reminiscent of the prevalent Greek Revival style of the time, yet subdued enough to remain in keeping with the Quaker philosophy of architecture.

The third alteration (ca. 1900) affected the building's interior: the second floor was boxed in, woodwork was painted, wallpaper and pine wainscoting applied to both first and second floors, and new pews and other furniture were purchased. Although somewhat deteriorated, the building remains today much as it was in the early 20th century, with the exception of electrical wiring added in the mid-20th century.

Archaeology

While no prehistoric sites have been recorded on, or in close proximity to, the property, there is a potential for sites to be present. Any surviving sites would be significant, since the patterns of prehistoric occupation in Acushnet are poorly documented.

There is also significant historical archaeological potential on the property. Controlled testing can help to verify the sequence of building construction and alteration, as well as the location and configuration of the carriage shed, privies, and other outbuildings. It is likely that some occupation-related features survive. Controlled recovery and analysis of such features would assist in documenting the social and cultural patterns associated with Quakers, and how these may have changed, or remained consistent, over the two centuries during which it was used.

8. Significance Long Plain Friends Meeting House, Acushnet, Massachusetts

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

Specific dates ca. 1759 -- ca. 1900 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Long Plain Friends Meetinghouse possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. All alterations to the building, including the interior, have been in keeping with its original and continued function. The meetinghouse retains important associations with the history of the Quaker community in Acushnet and the development of the town itself as a farming community. As a nearly intact representative of 18th and 19th century Quaker architectural form and function, and the oldest surviving example of its type in the area, the Long Plain Friends Meetinghouse meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the state and local levels.

The Quakers were the second religious group to establish themselves in Acushnet in the late 17th century. The first Quaker meetinghouse in town was erected near the head of the Acushnet River in 1700. Much of the early 18th century development of the town as a rural farm community is directly attributable to Quaker settlement there. Quakers remained active in local agricultural enterprises [especially apple and peach orchards, for which Acushnet was and is still renowned] and mill industries throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, despite their steadily dwindling numbers; many prominent Friends, especially those Quakers involved in the whaling industry operating out of New Bedford, left the Quaker community for the Unitarian Church in the early 19th century when their increasing financial prosperity became incompatible with Quaker doctrine.

In the middle of the 18th century, the Quaker population in the area had grown so numerous that it became feasible to establish Weekly Meetings in various locations, under the direction of the local Monthly Meetings in Dartmouth or Sandwich. The Quakers in the Long Plain area petitioned the Sandwich Monthly Meeting in 1758 for permission to build a meetinghouse for their village. In 1759, a group of Quaker elders, including Jeremiah Shearman, David Wing, Nicholas Davis, Nehemiah Shearman, and Russell Bradley purchased from Nathan Davis 96 rods of land in Acushnet, "whereon the meeting house is now building for the people commonly called Quakers to meet in." (The Long Plain Quakers remained in the Sandwich Monthly Meeting until 1795, when they transferred to the Dartmouth Monthly Meeting; they remained with the latter until the disbanding of the Long Plain Friends Society at the death of its last member in the 1970s.) Nathan and Nicholas Davis were members of a prominent local family, whose descendants continued to hold positions of distinction in the governance of the Long Plain Society of Friends well into the 20th century; one of these descendants, Ruth Davis, was renowned as an unusually gifted speaker and minister in the late 19th century. Many members of the Davis family are buried in the cemetery plot adjacent to the meetinghouse.

Continued

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 2.57 acres

Quadrangle name New Bedford North

Quadrangle scale 1:25,000

UTM References

A

1	9	3	4	1	8	6	1	0	4	6	2	1	3	2	6	1	0
Zone			Easting						Northing								

B

Zone			Easting						Northing								

C

Zone			Easting						Northing								

D

Zone			Easting						Northing								

E

Zone			Easting						Northing								

F

Zone			Easting						Northing								

G

Zone			Easting						Northing								

H

Zone			Easting						Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached assessor's map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg, Preservation Planner, Massachusetts Historical Commission with Kathryn Cavanaugh

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date March 1986

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie A. Taenage

Executive Director

title State Historic Preservation Officer date May 19, 1986

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date 6-26-86

for [Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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Long Plain Friends Meeting House

Continuation sheet Acushnet, Massachusetts

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date entered

The meetinghouse at Long Plain was the third such structure erected in Acushnet and served the local Friends' religious, social, and administrative needs until its closing in the 1970s. Today it is the oldest of only three meetinghouses in the Old Dartmouth region, one in New Bedford and one at Smith Mills in Dartmouth, in addition to the one at Long Plain.

The Long Plain Friends Meetinghouse is an excellent example of Quaker modification of 18th and 19th century vernacular designs to suit their own requirements. In scale, proportions, and materials, the main building closely resembles a Georgian vernacular dwelling. Yet it exhibits none of the detailed decoration associated with the Georgian style, because the Quakers believed that the simplicity of their lifestyle and religious practice should be reflected in their architecture. The setting of the meetinghouse back from and facing away from the road, on a substantial plot of land, accompanied only by a few trees, the necessary outbuildings, and a burial ground, is typical of the genre and contributes to the sense of peace and solitude sought by the Quakers for their meetinghouses. The austerity of construction, reflected in the building's modest proportions, clean lines, traditional construction methods, and almost complete lack of exterior ornamentation, is characteristic of both the Quaker philosophy and the building's multi-functional purpose: meetinghouses were naturally used for preaching and for periods of nearly silent worship, but also as gathering places for the Quaker community to discuss members' conduct of their daily lives, to censure inappropriate behavior, to settle disputes, to grant permission for marriages, to debate contemporary political issues, and so on. Interior features such as the ministers' gallery, the second-floor balcony/gallery, the separate entrances for men and women, and the added vestibule are all common to a Quaker meetinghouse of the period.

The building has been vacant for nearly a decade. Recently purchased by the Acushnet Historical Commission from members of the Mattapoissett Monthly Meeting in New Bedford, into whose hands ownership of the Long Plain Meetinghouse had descended, the building is in need of structural repairs to the roof timbers, second floor, and first-floor ceiling (water damage caused by a leak in the roof), and to the sills, lower first floor walls, and foundation (damage caused by rising damp, poor drainage, decay of materials, and animal nesting in the interior walls). Cosmetic repairs, including new coats of paint and cleaning of wallpaper inside, and new paint on the exterior walls, window frames, doors and shutters, are also expected. Upon completion of renovations, the Acushnet Historical Commission plans to use the building for Commission meetings, as well as to open the building to the public as an historic meetinghouse museum, thus preserving the building while retaining one of its original uses.

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National Park Service

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Long Plain Friends Meeting House

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bristol County Registry of Deeds, Taunton, Mass. Book 58, pg. 226 (deed of 1759); Book 92, pg. 198 (deed of 1811 adding cemetery plot).

Howland, Franklyn, History of the Town of Acushnet. Acushnet, Mass., 1907.

Hutt, Frank W., ed., A History of Bristol County, Massachusetts, vol 2. New York/Chicago, 1924.

Lidbetter, H., "Quaker Meetinghouses, 1670-1850," in The Architectural Review, vol. 99, April 1946.

Lloyd, Arnold, Quaker Social History, 1669-1738. London, 1950.

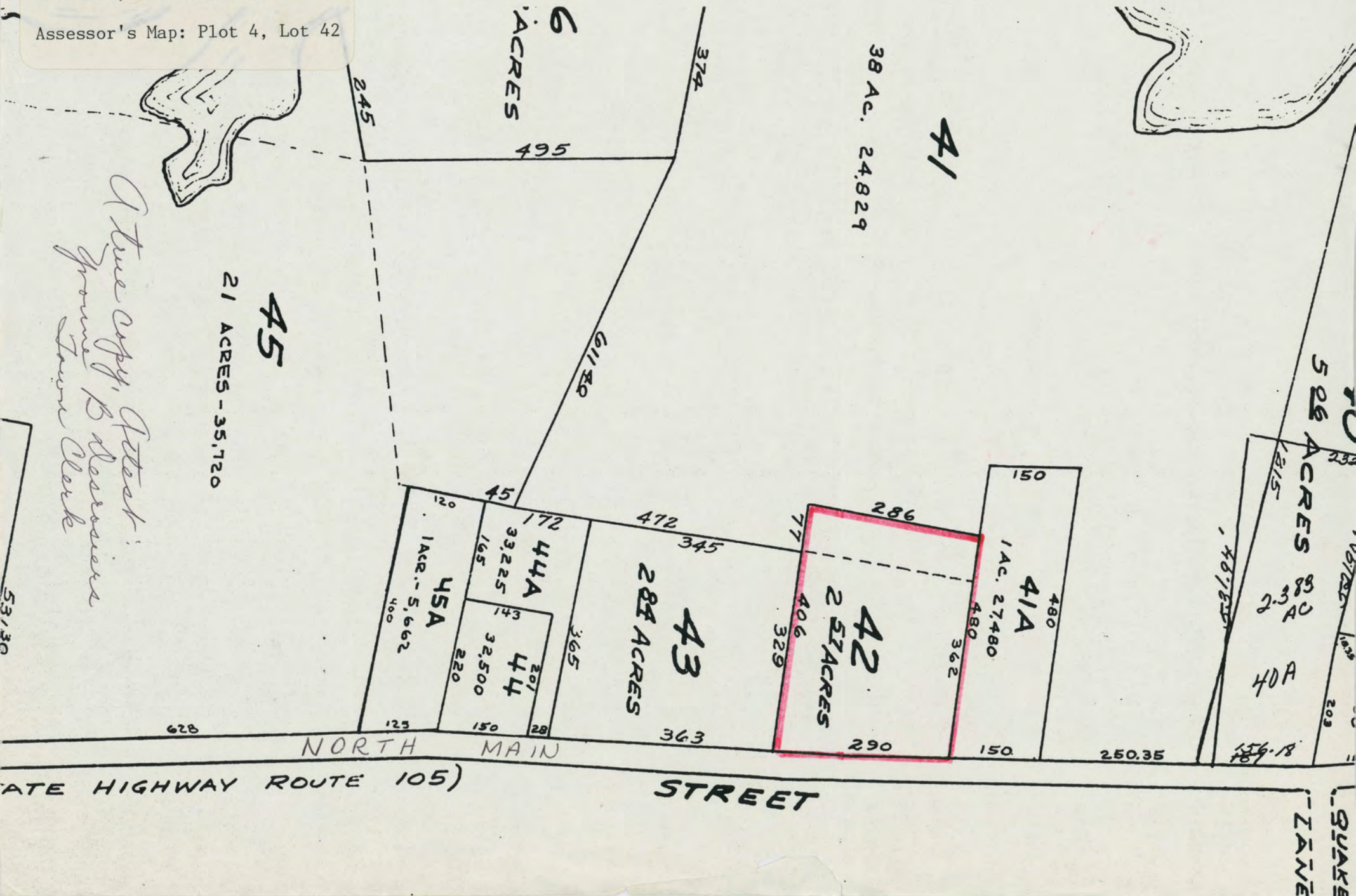
Minutes of Sandwich (Mass.) Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends, 18th November 1758. (Property Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence.)

Long Plain Friends
Meetinghouse, ca. 1759

1341 North Main Street
Acushnet, Massachusetts

Assessor's Map: Plot 4, Lot 42

*A true copy, Attest:
James B. Housman
Town Clerk*



NORTH MAIN STREET
STATE HIGHWAY ROUTE 105)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Long Plain Friends Meetinghouse
Bristol County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. 5/27/86
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87
Date Due: 6/26/86 - 7/11/86
Action: ACCEPT 6-26-86
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in ASU
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
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4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Long Plain Friends
Meetinghouse, ca. 1759
1341 North Main Street
Acushnet, Massachusetts

K. Cavanaugh, 11/24/85
Negative at Acushnet
Historical Commission

Photo #1 of 6

South (Main) and East
Facades from southeast
corner of property



Long Plain Friends
Meetinghouse, ca. 1759
1341 North Main Street
Acushnet, Massachusetts

K. Cavanaugh, 11/24/85
Neg. at Acushnet Hist. Comm.

Photo #2 of 6
South Facade



Long Plain Friends
Meetinghouse, ca. 1759
1341 North Main Street
Acushnet, Massachusetts

K. Cavanaugh, 11/24/85
Neg. at Acushnet Historical
Commission

Photo #3 of 6

South (Main) and East Facades



Long Plain Friends
Meetinghouse, ca. 1759
1341 North Main Street
Acushnet, Massachusetts

K. Cavanaugh, 11/24/85
Neg. at Acushnet Historical
Commission

Photo #4 of 6

North Facade



Long Plain Friends
Meetinghouse, ca. 1759
1341 North Main Street
Acushnet, Massachusetts

K. Cavanaugh, 11/24/85
Neg. at Acushnet Historical
Commission

Photo #5 of 6

West Facade



Long Plain Friends
Meetinghouse, ca. 1759
1341 North Main Street
Acushnet, Massachusetts

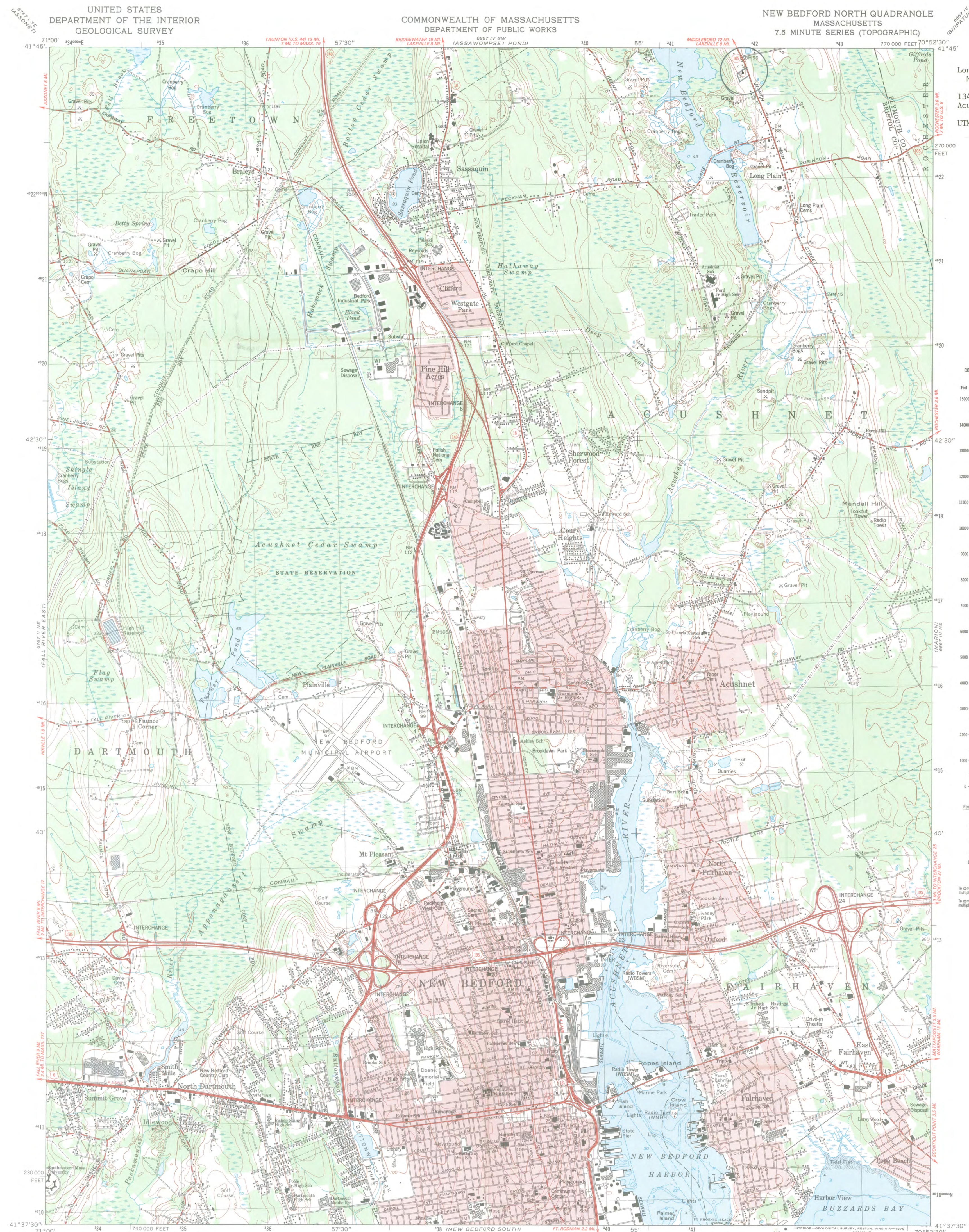
K. Cavanaugh
Neg. at Acushnet Historical
Commission

Photo #6 of 6

Privy Shed to west
of Meetinghouse



Long Plain Friends
Meetinghouse, ca. 1759
1341 North Main Street
Acushnet, Massachusetts
UTM: 19 341860 4623260



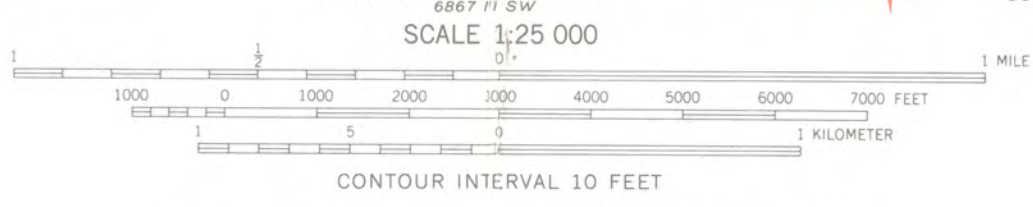
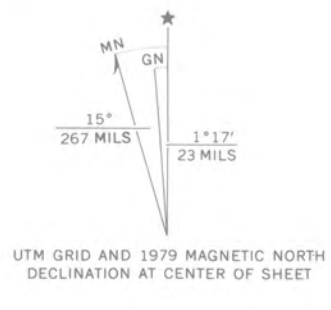
CONVERSION
SCALES



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

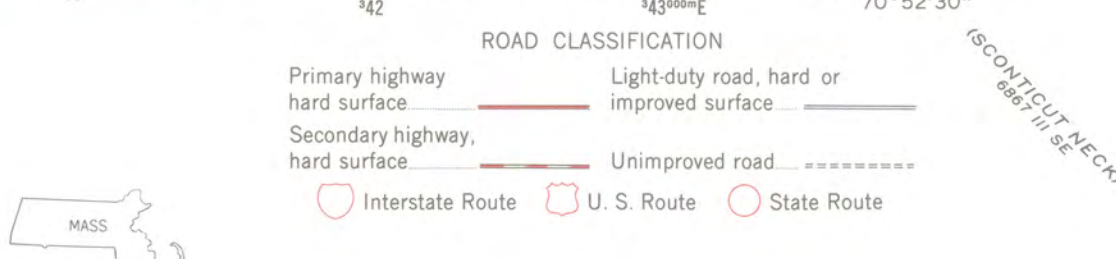
To convert feet to meters
multiply by 3.048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planimetric 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 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



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

1979

DMA 6867 III NW—SERIES V814



P 093546536

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

RECEIVED

MAY 13 1986

MASS. HIST. COMM.

April 24, 1986

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Acushnet, LONG PLAIN FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, 1342 North Main Street.

Wareham, TOBEY HOMESTEAD, Main Street and Sandwich Road.

Weymouth, WASHINGTON SCHOOL, 8 School Street HPCA #
0677-85-MA-85-0690/10196 MA.

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Due to a technical error, the property owner of the Washington School was notified less than 30 days prior to the State Review Board's meeting. For this reason, the owner has waived its right to the 30-day commenting letter, and fully supports the nomination. The Chairman of the Board of Selectmen in Weymouth was notified in time, so no waiver is necessary.

Sincerely,

Sarah Zimmerman
Director, Preservation Planning
Massachusetts Historical Commission

SZ/lis