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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration FormNATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Apponegansett Meeting House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Russells Mills Road, near Fresh River Valley Road N/A not for publication

city, town Dartmouth N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Bristol code 005 zip code 02714

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
2	buildings
2	sites
1	structures
	objects
5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date Commission; 1/28/91

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Entered in the
National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action 3/14/91

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Secondary Structure

Religion / Religious Structure

Funerary/ Cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Secondary Structure

Religion / Religious Structure

Funerary / Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial / Georgian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Wood Shingle

roof Asphalt Shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Apponegansett Meetinghouse, Dartmouth, Massachusetts is a simple two-story, gable-roofed, shingled building, which is excellently maintained and little altered since its construction in 1790. It stands in a rural setting on the south side of Russells Mills Road, and faces south, away from the road, toward a stonewall-enclosed burying ground (established in 1706) and woods extending to the Paskamaneset River. The approximately 14-acre property was originally purchased for an earlier Quaker meetinghouse in 1706. It includes the present Meetinghouse (1790), a wood-frame privy (19th century), drylaid stone walls, marked and unmarked graves, as well as the potential archaeological remains of four historic structures: the first meetinghouse, an earlier privy and two carriage sheds. The stone footings of one of the carriage sheds, erected in the 1860s and removed in 1928, are visible near the northeast corner of the property, and the stone footings of a small utility shed of unknown date, which stood adjacent to the privy, are also apparent. All of the five elements standing, visible, and datable (meetinghouse, privy, stone walls, burying ground and footings of the 1860s carriage shed) are considered to contribute to the significance of the property. The three buried archaeological features are currently not identified, but would also be contributing resources. The utility shed might also be a contributing resource if future research establishes that it is an early structure.

Site and Setting:

The Apponegansett Meetinghouse property lies approximately one mile east of the small hamlet of Russells Mills on a country road bordered with loosely spaced nineteenth and twentieth century houses. The meetinghouse is set back approximately seventy feet from the road and is set on the crest of a gentle rise of land on the west side of the Paskamaneset River. The small privy structure is located near the west end of the meetinghouse, and the large cemetery is an L-shaped area along the west and south sides of the building.

Meetinghouse Exterior Features:

The two-story, rectangular Apponegansett Meetinghouse structure measures fifty-four feet eight inches long from east to west and thirty-two feet six inches wide from north to south, and has a regular fenestration pattern on all

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Apponegansett Meeting House,
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four elevations. It is supported at grade on a loose-laid, unmortared, rubblestone foundation and rises to a medium-pitch gable roof, oriented east-west and sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two small, internal chimneys, built of soft brick with parging, are located at either gable end. The exterior walls are primarily clad with red cedar shingles, naturally weathered to a soft grey-brown; the modest trim is painted white. The building stands plumb, square and level.

Both the north and south facades of the meetinghouse have four bays of evenly spaced window openings. The second-floor windows are set directly above those on the first level and butt the roof cornice. The east and west gable-end elevations have two similarly arranged window bays. The relatively wider spacing of the first-story windows reflects the presence of the end-wall fireplaces on the interior of the building. All windows are double-hung wood-sash with six-over-six lights. The window surrounds are simple, with plain board moldings and narrow timber sills. All are protected by plain, planked, hinged shutters added in the early twentieth century.

The south, primary facade is distinguished by two identical entrances, one for men and one for women, a configuration typical of Quaker meetinghouses. The doors are set about twelve feet from the east and west ends of the building between the first and second, and the third and fourth bays. The single-leaf doors are constructed of plain fastened boards, hinged with iron strap fastenings. There is a plain lintel and drip molding above each opening.

The remainder of the building's exterior is simply treated, with a shallow, unadorned roof overhang lacking gable end returns, narrow bargeboards set flush to the end walls, narrow cornerboards and shingles extending to the foundation, with no sill capboard.

Meetinghouse Interior Features:

The hand-hewn, post-and-beam timber framing with chamfered posts and pegged mortised and tenon joints is exposed on the interior of the building. On the long elevations, posts are spaced eleven feet six inches on the outside bays and fifteen feet five inches on the inside bays. Interior columns set eleven feet six inches from the east, south and west perimeter walls support the beams carrying the ceiling rafters and floor joists of the upper gallery. The roof framing consists of kingpost trusses spanning thirty-two feet six inches wall-to-wall, and spaced at four feet four inches.

The interior plan of the Apponegansett Meetinghouse consists of a single first-floor room, ringed on three sides by a second-floor balcony. The walls are finished with early white-washed plaster, which is most likely original, and the floors are unfinished, wide pine boards. Window and door opening trim is simple, consisting of plain boards.

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On the first floor, long rows of unpainted pine benches face north. The benches have open backs and a single board for the back stile. The "high seats", three rows of benches on three platforms at different levels, face the assembly from the north wall.

At the east and west ends of the first floor are hooded fireplaces. The east hearth is constructed of cut fieldstone, and the west hearth of brick. The lower edges of the hoods are rectangular and are supported at the two outer corners by heavy iron bands that pierce the ceiling and evidently fasten to the gallery floor beams. The plastered hoods narrow to chimney width at the ceiling.

The U-plan balcony is reached via dogleg staircases in the southwest and southeast corner of the building and is supported by exposed kingpost truss framing. It has five rows of benches in a gallery on the east, south and west sides of the meetinghouse, allowing unobstructed views of the "high seats" against the north wall below.

In a treatment commonly found in Quaker meetinghouses, the first floor can be divided vertically north to south, between the men's and women's sides of the room, by movable, fine-grained cedar partitions. These were kept raised, except after the monthly worship meetings, when they were lowered to permit separate business meetings to be conducted. The partitions drop from a fixed section that spans the second-floor level from south to north. They are operated by a system of pulleys. A fourth partition at the north side of the room was hinged and held up to the ceiling by iron hooks. It incorporates a door to allow passage between the men's and women's sides of the house.

Sometime in the nineteenth century, perhaps around 1860 when stoves were added to supplement the open fireplaces, an arrangement was made to enclose the first floor to retain heat in cold weather. This was accomplished by installation of large trapdoors on both the men's and women's sides of the meetinghouse. The hinged trapdoors, eight planks wide, attached by iron hinges to the central partition, could be lowered to create a continuous first-floor ceiling. A second, smaller trapdoor over the "high seats" was also part of this system.

Meetinghouse Alterations:

The interior of the meetinghouse has had minor amounts of damage due to insect infestation in several structural members and some benches. Charring of the exterior wall, caused by a fire set by vandals in the early twentieth century, is present at the center of the south side at the balcony level. Other than these areas of damage and normal deterioration of aging, the meetinghouse remains virtually unaltered from its original construction. The trapdoors added in the late nineteenth century reflect changes to meet the

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needs of the congregation a century ago and are significant, contributing elements of the building's design and function.

The exterior of the meetinghouse remains fundamentally as it was built in 1790. The only alterations are due to maintenance and repairs completed at later times with non-original, but generally sympathetic, materials.

In 1876, the earlier window sash, which probably had 12/12 lights, were replaced with the present sash, and the entire building was reshingled. In 1965, the exterior was again reshingled, with red cedar shingles, and there has been some obvious patching done since then with white cedar shingles. The original roof sheathing, which was most likely wood shingles, has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The trim appears to have remained unpainted until 1922, when the meetinghouse was used as a setting for the movie, "Down to the Sea in Ships."

At present, no specific plans exist for work on the building, although a recent structural condition study may serve as the basis for undertaking a stabilization and maintenance program to address identified preservation needs. No changes to the building are contemplated.

Outbuildings:

The end-gable-roof, one-story, shingled privy is set on a fieldstone foundation immediately west of the meetinghouse near the northwest corner. The entrance is in the east gable end. The interior is plastered with horsehair plaster. Its construction suggests it was built in the nineteenth century, and it is most likely the outbuilding that appears in this location in an 1899 photograph (Souvenir, 1899). At least one earlier privy stood on the property.

Burying Ground:

The burying ground is an L-shaped open field bordered by drylaid stone walls. It contains the irregularly placed, simple gravestones and unmarked graves of many of Dartmouth Monthly Meeting at Apponegansett members from the early eighteenth century until the twentieth century. It was originally established in 1706 as a plot six rods square with a perimeter stone wall. Since that time it has been enlarged several times, in 1753 and 1860, and now occupies approximately five acres.

Other Site Features:

The present meetinghouse of 1790 replaced and was constructed "a few feet" from the original Dartmouth Monthly Meeting House, erected in 1699 on this

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site. The exact location of the earlier structure, presumably dismantled when the new meetinghouse was built, has not been identified.

The original carriage shed was located northwest of the meetinghouse and stood west of a gate opening in the stone wall along Russells Mills Road. In the 1860s, when the cemetery was enlarged, the carriage shed was either moved or rebuilt at a new site near the northeast corner of the property close to the road and to the gate in the north stone wall. There is no visible evidence on the ground surface of the earlier carriage shed. The later building appears in an 1899 photograph and was removed in late 1928 following an episode of vandalism. A line of footing stones parallel to the stone wall along the road is most likely associated with this structure.

A photograph dated 1899 indicates that a privy, apparently that standing today, was located on the property at the northwest corner of the meetinghouse on the north side. It is reasonable to assume that in the long history of this site, there have been additional privies, as yet unidentified.

The location of a small shed is marked by four corner footing stones near the west end of the Meetinghouse, adjacent to the privy. The date of this structure is unknown; however, it does not appear in the late nineteenth century photographs, suggesting a construction/demolition sequence in the twentieth century.

The drylaid stone walls of local fieldstone which surround the burying ground and line the north boundary of the property along Russells Mills Road are two and a half feet high. The section of wall between the primary, south facade of the meetinghouse and the cemetery bows out in a curve away from the building, probably to accommodate carriages. Upright posts flank a gate opening in the center of the curved wall section opposite the meetinghouse's south elevation. A section along the road and two sections around the burying ground have a picket fence enclosure rather than stone walls.

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded on the property or in the general area, it is possible that sites are present. The physical characteristics of the parcel, a high well-drained terrace adjacent to the Paskamaneset River indicate favorable locational criteria for native subsistence and settlement activities. Minimal historic period disturbance also characterizes the property. Given these facts, a moderate to high potential exists that prehistoric sites are present.

A high potential exists for significant historic archaeological remains on the property. Controlled testing and excavation can determine whether or not structural survivals of the first Meeting House exist on the property as well as survivals of two carriage sheds and one utility shed. Occupational related features may also survive including an earlier privy and remains associated with the privy still extant on the property. Below-ground construction features associated with present and past meetinghouse may also be present. Sheet refuse remains are also likely on the property.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Religion

Exploration / Settlement

Period of Significance

1790-1941

Significant Dates

1790

1860

1876

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The Apponegansett Meetinghouse, Dartmouth, Massachusetts is significant as one of the oldest and most intact early Quaker meetinghouses in southeastern Massachusetts, and one embodying the distinctive architectural austerity of this building type as well as possessing associated site elements (burying ground, privy, stone walls and the potential archaeological remains of a seventeenth century meetinghouse and outbuildings) preserved in a rural setting. Historically, the meetinghouse is important as the immediate successor of the 1699 Dartmouth Monthly Meeting Meetinghouse on this site, the first in the Dartmouth area, and for the role this meeting and its members played in the history of the agricultural community of Dartmouth from the seventeenth to the twentieth century. The Apponegansett Meetinghouse possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; it meets Criteria A and C and Exceptions A and D of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level. With further study of its archaeological potential, it may also meet Criterion D.

The site of the present Apponegansett Meetinghouse, constructed in 1790, was the location of the first Quaker meetinghouse in the greater Dartmouth area (which included the present towns of Westport, Dartmouth, New Bedford, Acushnet and Fairhaven). Escaping persecution in Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies, many early Quaker settlers in the mid-seventeenth century settled in the fertile agricultural lands and coastal area of Dartmouth, incorporated as a town in 1664. Here they would be free to worship according to the dictates of their conscience. The closest meetinghouses at that time were in Sandwich, Massachusetts and Newport, Rhode Island.

Among the early settlers were Howlands, Allens, Slocums, Smiths and Tuckers, names also associated with farming, mercantile and industrial activities in the town. The early development of Dartmouth and other towns in the Buzzards Bay region was directly attributable to the presence of the industrious Quakers. Many members of these and other notable families are buried in the cemetery adjacent to the meetinghouse.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References**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 # _____

☒ See continuation sheet**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission;
Old Dartmouth Historical Society

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 14 acres**UTM References**

A 1,9 3|3,3|7,6,0 4,6|0,5|3,4,0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1,9 3|3,3|0,4,0 4,6|0,5|5,0,0

B 1,9 3|3,3|9,4,0 4,6|0,5|0,8,0
Zone Easting Northing

D 1,9 3|3,4|0,4,0 4,6|0,5|3,4,0

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property is encompassed in the Town of Dartmouth Plat 109, Lot 64. It is roughly bounded by Russells Mills Road (North), The Paskamansett River (East and South), and residential houses Plot 109, Lots 65 and 66 (West). The small siliver abutting to the north, Lot 63, owned by the Town of Dartmouth, reflects a change in the curvature of Russells Mills Road.

☐ See continuation sheet**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the Apponegansett Meetinghouse nomination are drawn to include lands historically associated with the meetinghouse and burial ground, as well as potential archaeological remains associated with the use of the site by the Dartmouth Meeting of The Society of Friends. Plot 109, Lot 64 is the original property purchased with the meetinghouse in 1706.

☐ See continuation sheet**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Virginia Adams and PAL with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December 1990

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

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The Dartmouth Quakers initially held worship meetings in private homes, but soon decided to build a meetinghouse to hold their increasing numbers. In 1699, they petitioned and received permission from the Meeting at Newport to establish Dartmouth Monthly Meeting as a separate administrative body. The weekly meetings formed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries at Acoaxet (1717), Central Village (1784), Smith Neck (1822), Allens Neck (1761), Newton (1754), Smith Mills (1828), Long Plain (1759) and New Bedford (1792) all trace their history to the Dartmouth Monthly Meeting at Apponegansett. As the Dartmouth community grew, the first meetinghouse was enlarged in 1702, 1727 and 1743. Finally, in April 1788, it was agreed to erect a new, larger meetinghouse:

It appearing necessary that a Committee be appointed for planning and therein regulating the size of a Meetinghouse at Apponegansett, as concluded on and directed by the Quarterly meeting,--the collecting materials, siting, erecting, building and finishing said House, as they may find best, and make report from time to time as they may see necessary--therefore Thomas Russell, Joshua Potter, Gideon Howland, William Anthony, Peleg Gifford, and Caleb Russell are appointed for that Service, and a further addition to them is to be considered of by next Monthly Meeting. (Minutes April 12, 1788).

Two years later, in March of 1790, Thomas Hicks, Humphrey Russell and Jonathan Barker were appointed in addition to the Committee "to prepare for and carry forward the building of the Meeting house in Dartmouth." Shortly thereafter, the older building was dismantled, and the new meetinghouse was ready for occupancy in September of that year.

The site of the original meetinghouse was very close to the present building; its survival as a below-ground archaeological resource has not been determined. Due to its proximity to the newer building, the site may have been affected by the new construction, but the low-intensity use of the property suggests that little disturbance has probably occurred since that time. The potential archaeological, anthropological and historical significance of this probable site, a seventeenth century meetinghouse and the first Quaker meetinghouse in southeastern Massachusetts, is high.

Dartmouth was an important local core community beginning in the Colonial period, owing in part to its position on the important overland route from Cape Cod to Taunton, and to its port at the mouth of the Acushnet River. From the first visit of the prominent preacher Thomas Story in 1699 onward, the meetinghouses at Apponegansett were visited by eminent Quaker ministers from England and America. In 1766, it is said that 2,000 people gathered here for a meeting. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the members of Dartmouth Meeting were active participants in local town government, and thus had a strong influence on the community as a whole. In 1722, selectmen of the

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Town of Dartmouth spent a year and a half in jail because the predominantly Quaker membership of Town Meeting voted not to pay the ministerial tax levied by the Commonwealth for the official Presbyterian ministry. During the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War, they took a strong stand "for truth's sake" in refusing to bear arms or pay taxes levied for support of the wars. Yet in 1775, they voted to send donations to Boston and Charlestown for the relief of the colonists. As early as 1716, members of Dartmouth Monthly Meeting queried the practice of human slavery, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century, through their influence, no slaves were held in the Dartmouth area.

In the twentieth century, the number of Quakers in the greater New Bedford area has declined considerably. This trend is partially a result of their insistence on adherence to very strict interpretation of the Rules of Discipline. Of equal impact has been the influx of great numbers of predominantly Catholic immigrants from European countries who came to work first in the textile mills and later in the fishing industry. The meetings at Acoaxet, Newtown and Long Plain are discontinued; and the meetings at New Bedford and Smith Mills are nearly so. The meetinghouse at Apponegansett stands as a monument to the original settlers of the region in the period following the "Great Awakening"--a living monument, as those who continue to worship here carry on the Meeting's traditions. The meetinghouse is open for worship and used for special events during the summer months, and the Annual Meeting of Dartmouth Monthly Meeting is held each summer at the meetinghouse, where prominent leaders within the denomination serve as guest speakers. Though their numbers have substantially diminished, the tradition of participation in Town Meeting also continues to be upheld by the Dartmouth Quakers today.

As originally constructed, and as it stands today, the Apponegansett Meetinghouse reflects in its architecture the simplicity and lack of ornamentation characteristic of the lives and properties of members of the Society of Friends. It is an excellent example of the Quaker meetinghouse, a clearly identifiable vernacular building form that seems to have emerged by 1800 and expresses the Quaker aesthetic, embodying a spiritual belief in harmony and simplicity, as well as incorporating practical elements tied to functional needs. Its melding of Georgian design and materials with barnlike construction methods, austerity of embellishment, the use of partitions for allowing separate men's and women's business meetings and the presence of a gallery for children and servants are hallmarks of traditional Quaker architecture.

In comparison with other meetinghouses in the Dartmouth area and what is known of the form in general, the Apponegansett Meetinghouse seems to represent a transitional form in the use of fireplaces as part of the original design. Quaker meetinghouses were typically unheated until the nineteenth

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century; usually, end chimneys for stoves were introduced to provide heat (for example, see Long Plain Friends Meetinghouse, Acushnet, 1759, NR 1986, and Smith Mills Friends Meetinghouse, North Dartmouth, 1849), but open fireplaces were not common. By the late nineteenth century, as Quakers incorporated some attention to comfort, such as heat and seat cushions, the cold weather provisions at Apponegansett were modified to increase the heat capacity of the main room. With its original form and finishes, the Apponegansett Meetinghouse is also notable in that no porch or other additions have been made; the building stands essentially as constructed in 1790.

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Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Dartmouth are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area may provide much needed settlement examples relating sites along secondary drainages such as the Paskamanset with more coastal drainage and the Buzzard's-Bay drainage as a whole.

Historic archaeological remains described above can provide information on earlier land use of the property as well as detailed insights into Quaker lifeways, Quaker construction techniques and general use of the meetinghouse. Archaeological remains on the property are particularly important since they may allow reconstruction of the earlier meetinghouse site as it originally existed in 1699. Structural remains and associated occupational related features from that period are believed to survive intact on the present meetinghouse property.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Lowry, Ann Gidley, Quakers and their Meeting House at Apponegansett, Old Dartmouth Historical Society Sketch #70, New Bedford, Massachusetts, Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1940.

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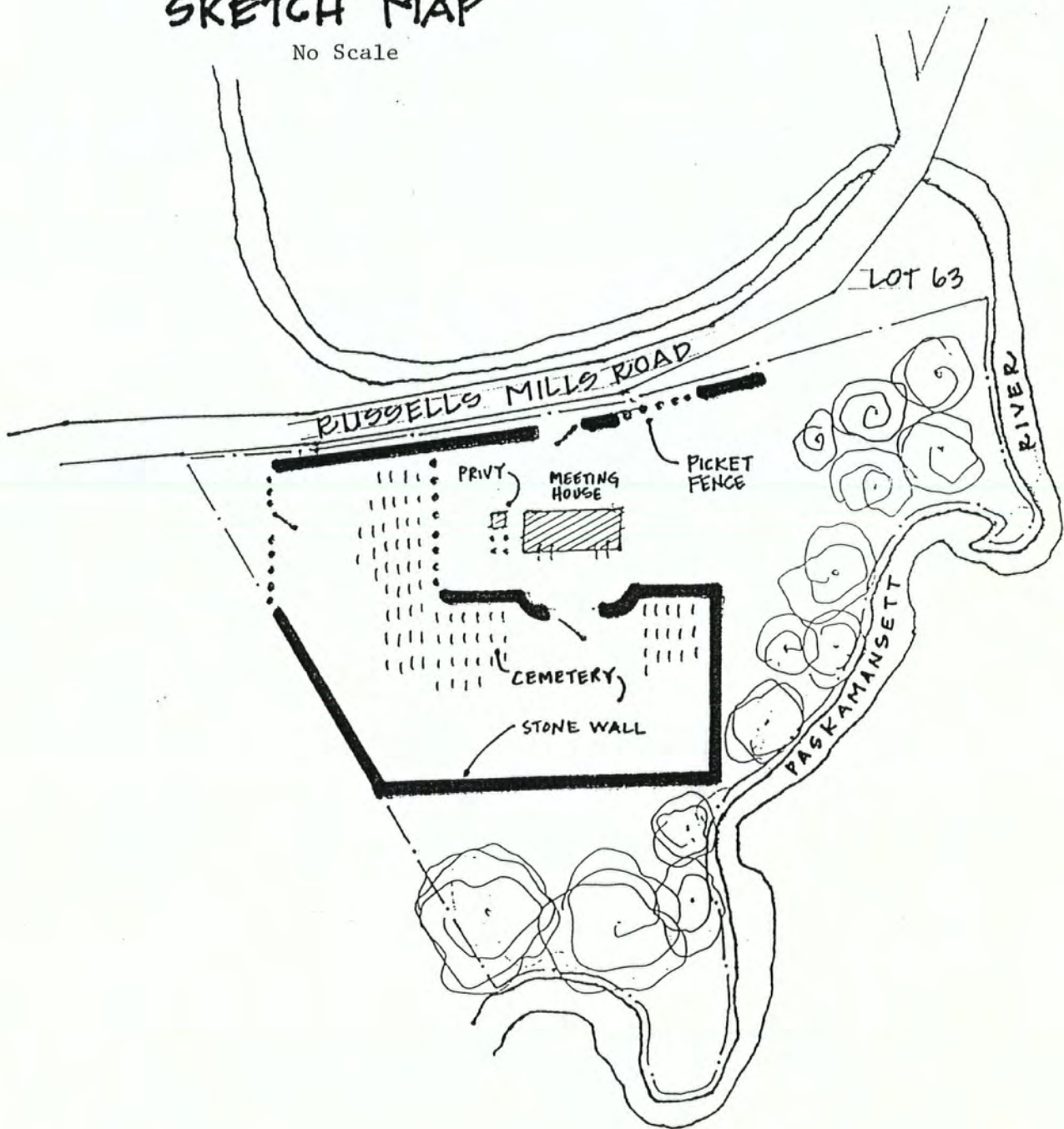
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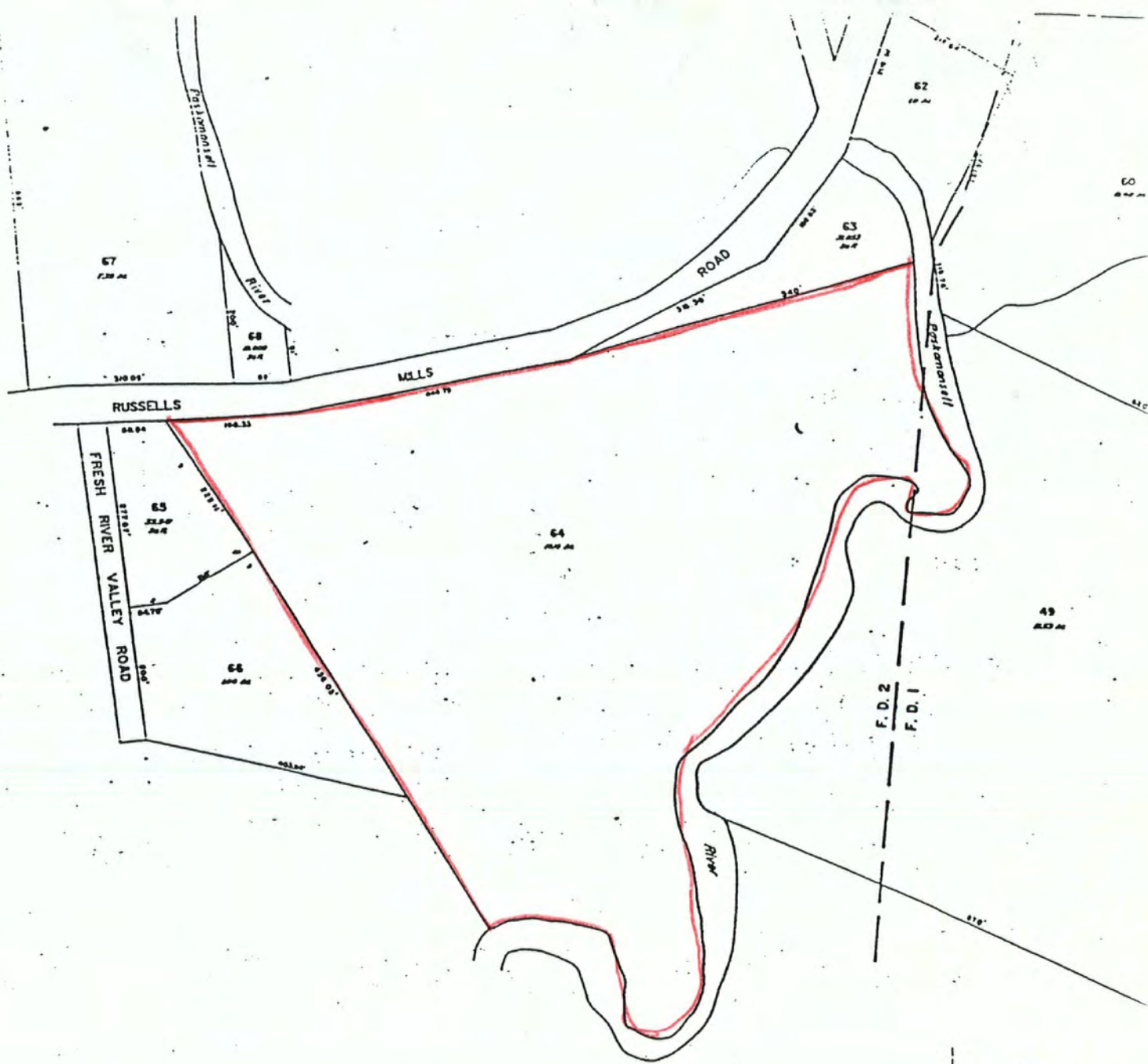
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Worth, Henry B., The Churches of Old Dartmouth, 1674-1879, unpublished manuscript, Old Dartmouth Historical Society Library, ca. 1920.

APPONEGANSETT MEETING HOUSE . DARTMOUTH, MA SKETCH MAP

No Scale





TAX MAP
TOWN OF DARTMOUTH
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED BY
JAMES W SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

115
110
109
110
25

Apponegansett Meeting House
Russells Mills Road
Dartmouth, MA

Assessors Map
Plat 109, Lot 64



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	1-19-66
DATE OF COMPLETION	1-19-66
DATE OF REVISION:	

IN ATTENDING PURPOSE
TO BE USED FOR THE PURPOSES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Apponegansett Meeting House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

DATE RECEIVED: 2/01/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/26/91
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/14/91 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/18/91
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91000241

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 3/14/91 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

☐ count ☐ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

☐ historic ☐ current

DESCRIPTION

☐ architectural classification
☐ materials
☐ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Phone _____

Date _____



APPONEGANSETT
FRIENDS
MEETING HOUSE

APPONEGANSETT MEETING HOUSE
RUSSELLS MILLS ROAD
DARTMOUTH, MA

SEBASTIAN LASALLE
JUNE 1990

32 GRINELL ROAD
S. DARTMOUTH, MA 02748

VIEW LOOKING SOUTH OF THE NORTH FACADE OF THE
MEETING HOUSE.

PHOTO: 1 OF 8



APPONEGANSETT MEETING HOUSE
RUSSELLS MILLS ROAD
DARTMOUTH, MA

SEBASTIAN LASALLE
JUNE 1990

32 GRINELL ROAD
S. DARTMOUTH, MA 02748

VIEW LOOKING WEST SHOWING THE EAST AND NORTH FACADE
OF THE MEETINGHOUSE AND THE NORTH FACADE OF THE PRIVY.

PHOTO: 2 OF 8



APPONEGANSETT MEETING HOUSE
RUSSELLS MILLS ROAD
DARTMOUTH, MA

SEBASTIAN LASALLE
JUNE 1990

32 GRINELL ROAD
S. DARTMOUTH, MA 02748

VIEW LOOKING EAST SHOWING THE WEST AND NORTH FACADES
OF THE MEETINGHOUSE AND PRIVY.

PHOTO: 3 OF 8



APPONEGANSETT MEETINGHOUSE
RUSSELLS MILLS ROAD
DARTMOUTH, MA

SEBASTIAN LASALLE
JUNE 1990

32 GRINELL ROAD
S. DARTMOUTH, MA 02748

VIEW LOOKING NORTH OF THE SOUTH FACADE. OF THE MEETING-
HOUSE.

PHOTO: 4 OF 8



APPONEGANSETT MEETING HOUSE
RUSSELLS MILLS ROAD
DARTMOUTH, MA

SEBASTIAN LASALLE
JUNE 1990

32 GRINELL ROAD
S. DARTMOUTH, MA 02748

VIEW LOOKING WEST SHOWING SOUTHWEST STAIR AND WEST
FIREPLACE.

PHOTO: 5 OF 8



APPONEGANSETT MEETINGHOUSE
RUSSELLS MILLS ROAD
DARTMOUTH, MA

SEBASTIAN LASALLE
JUNE 1990

32 GRINELL ROAD
S. DARTMOUTH, MA 02748

VIEW LOOKING WEST. CLOSE-UP OF WEST FIREPLACE

PHOTO: 6 OF 8



APPONEGANSETT MEETING HOUSE
RUSSELLS MILLS ROAD
DARTMOUTH, MA

SEBASTIAN LASALLE
JUNE 1990

32 GRINELL ROAD
S. DARTMOUTH, MA 02748

VIEW LOOKING EAST OF SOUTHEAST STAIR.

PHOTO: 7 OF 8



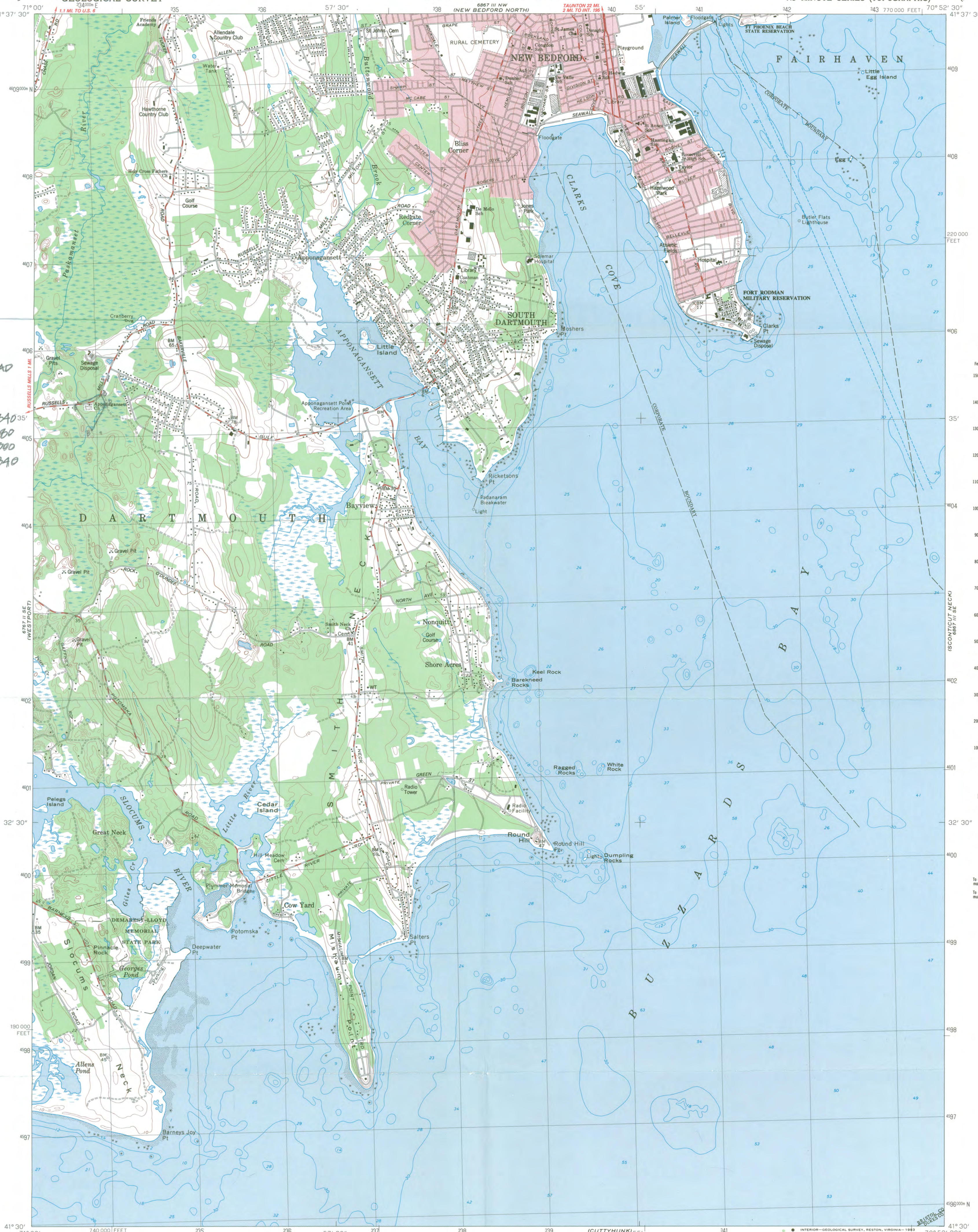
APPONEGANSETT MEETINGHOUSE
RUSSELLS MILLS ROAD
DARTMOUTH, MA

SEBASTIAN LASALLE
JUNE 1990

32 GRINELL ROAD
S. DARTMOUTH, MA 02748

VIEW LOOKING WEST OF BURYING GROUND.

PHOTO: 8 OF 8



APPOKAUGSETT
MEETING HOUSE
RUSSELLS MILLS ROAD
DARTMOUTH, MA

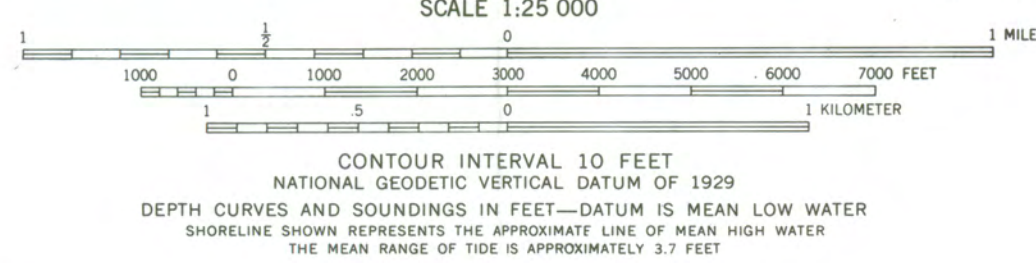
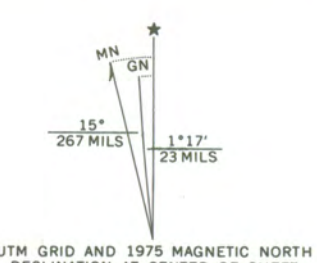
UTM:
A: 19.333760. 4605340
B: 19.333940. 4605080
C: 19.334040. 4605000
D: 19.334040. 4605340

CONVERSION SCALES	
Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	500
6000	0
5000	0
4000	0
3000	0
2000	0
1000	0
0	0

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 .3048
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 planetable surveys 1936. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS 237 (1973), 249 (1974), and 252 (1973). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information furnished by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Map photoinspected 1977
No major culture or drainage changes observed



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

NEW BEDFORD SOUTH, MASS.
N4130-W7052.5/7.5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1977
1977

AMS 6867 III SW—SERIES V814

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



NATIONAL
REGISTER

January 25, 1991

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination:

Apponegansett Meeting House, Russells Mills Road, Dartmouth (Bristol County),
Massachusetts 02714.

There has been no owner objection for the property listed above.

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

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure: