

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

For NPS use only

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

received OCT 9 1984

date entered NOV 13 1984

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

1. Name

historic South Parish Meeting House

and or common Chestnut Hill Meeting House (preferred)

2. Location

street & number ~~Corner of Chestnut Street~~ and Thayer Street 3 not for publication

city, town Millville vic. n/a vicinity of

state MA code 25 county Worcester code 027

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Chestnut Hill Meeting House and Cemetery Association c/o Joseph A. Costa

street & number Legg Street RFD 1

city, town Blackstone n/a vicinity of state MA 01504

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 2 Main Street

city, town Worcester state MA 01604

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Building Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no
Survey #122 MA 20 Sheets

date 1935 federal state county local

depository for survey records Library of Congress: Prints & Photograph Division, Architectural Collection

city, town Washington, D.C. state

7. Description

South Parish Meetinghouse, Millville

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Chestnut Hill Meetinghouse is a late Georgian style building of timber frame construction. The meeting house, which was constructed in 1769, is a two and a half story structure of rectangular plan with a gable roof. The building is five bays wide by four bays deep and has dimensions of 40' x 35'. To the east of the meetinghouse is a small burying ground, separated from the meetinghouse by an iron fence. The building and its burying ground occupy an open, grassy site of approximately two acres. Located approximately 1¼ miles north of the current town center of Millville, a small suburban/industrial town on the Blackstone River, the Chestnut Hill Meetinghouse and burying ground are set amidst an area of dispersed late 20th century residences, vacant agricultural land and woodlands of recent growth.

EXTERIOR FEATURES

The roof of the meetinghouse is of moderate slope and sheathed with white cedar shingles, applied in 1966. A small brick chimney, built in the 1860's for a wood stove, rises from the ridge at the east end of the structure. Butted wood clapboards, painted white, cover the walls of the meetinghouse, which are enframed with plain cornerboards, watertable and a simple cornice. The foundations are of drylaid, uncoursed granite and fieldstone. There is no cellar or crawlspace.

The principal elevation is the south facade, which contains nine double hung 12/12 sash arranged symmetrically around a central entrance. The frontispiece consists of double leaved doors (panelled, mid 19th century replacements) set within a plain case ornamented with applied moldings rising to a central keystone block. Fluted pilasters with rusticated bases and bearing rosettes in the freize flank the entrance and support a deep triangular pediment. The pediment features an elaborately molded dentilated cornice whose details are echoed in a secondary cornice within the pediment.

On the east and west elevations are secondary entrances and eight 12/12 double hung sash in an asymmetrical arrangement. The secondary entrances are set within pedimented, pilastered enframements of simpler design than the principal entrance. The entrances contain single-leaved, panelled doors of mid-19th century date. The north elevation contains a double row of four 12/12 windows set in the two end bays. Centered between the first and second story windows is a large 15/15 double hung window surmounted by round arched fan containing eight lights. The window illuminates the pulpit on the interior. All of the windows in the meetinghouse have a simple architrave; with the exception of those which intersect the cornice, all have splayed lintels. Sash on most of the windows are Greek Revival replacements with characteristic narrow, deep muntiners; only the pulpit window retains its original Georgian sash.

INTERIOR FEATURES

The meetinghouse interior consists of the two-story auditorium space with 26 box pews, second story galleries on three sides and an elaborately treated, raised pulpit with canopy. In plan, the interior is a simple rectangle, with the primary entrance on the long (south) wall, opposite the pulpit. Visible framing members include 8" x 8" gunstock corner and intermediate posts. The walls are of lime plaster over accordion lath and retain beaded wainscot on the first floor, with plain pine wainscot in the gallery. Boxed staircases leading to the gallery occupy the southeast and southwest corners. The ceiling is finished with beaded, matched boards installed ca 1900. The roof framing incorporates king post trusses and a common purlin framing system.

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National Park Service**

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

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Continuation sheet South Parish Meeting House Item number 7 Page 1

Notable features of the interior are the raised pulpit and the box pews. The pulpit is Georgian in style and consists of a raised rectangular enclosure on the north wall; this rests on a panelled rectangular base and is surmounted by a five sided flate canopy. The pulpit is entered via a nine step staircase with turned balusters. The pulpit itself features a three sided lectern with arched, raised panels and a Doric freize of triglyphs. To the rear of the lectern is the round-arched pulpit window, which is set in a key-stoned architrave with paneled pilasters and framed by fluted pilasters and a Doric freize of triglyphs and metopes. The freize of the canopy also incorporates triglyphs and metopes. The pilasters, entablature and metopes of the pulpit are marbleized while all other surfaces of the pulpit are grain painted.

The box pews are of pegged construction with raised panels terminating in a turned spindle freize capped with a beaded rail. Most of the pew doors retain butterfly hinges affixed with leather squares and rosehead clinch nails. The gallery seating is of unfinished red oak boards.

BURYING GROUND

The Chestnut Hill Burying Ground is bounded on three sides by stone walls and on the fourth side by an iron fence. These enclose a level, open plain of approximately one acre, just south of the Chestnut Hill Meetinghouse.

There are approximately 302 stones in the burying ground. Twenty of these date from the 18th century, 200 from the 19th century, and 82 from the 20th century. There are few footstones and five monuments or obelisks. Most of the stones are of slate or marble, but a few granite and four fieldstone gravestones are also present. The earliest stone in the burying ground is that of Jonna Benton, who died March 4, 1773, in the fifth month of her marriage. The latest stone was erected in 1982. The decorative carvings on the markers are typical for the 19th century and include a number of urns and willows; with other simpler engraved slabs. A few other stones with romantic motifs, such as anchors, lambs, and pointing fingers are interspersed among these. There are very few stones with 18th century motifs, such as skulls and cherubs. The condition of the markers ranges from fair to good. Lichen and moss cover the fronts of many markers; some slate headstones have been affected by spalling. There are a few markers with broken tops. Marble surfaces are pitted.

The Chestnut Hill Cemetery is the resting place for many generations of prominent Millville families including the Benson, Benton, Esty, Thayer, Aldrich, Hayward, Taylor, Tourtelotte, Darling, Taft, Daniels, Legg, Albee, and Hill Families. Most of these families lived in the Chestnut Hill area and contributed to the growth of the town of Millville on the Blackstone River at the base of Chestnut Hill. Some are associated with the local mills: Benoni Benson founded a gristmill in 1771. In 1857, R.H. Hill owned a woolen mill on Millville Island. P.S. Thayer, by 1854, was in charge of the Millville postal service. In 1871, Doctor Southwick was the town physician. Today several Millville streets are named after the deceased buried on Chestnut Hill.

8. Significance

South Parish Meetinghouse, Millville

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" 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/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1769 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Chestnut Hill Meetinghouse is an intact late Georgian style rural meetinghouse dating from 1769. It is significant for its excellent state of preservation and as a rare surviving example of the early New England meetinghouse type which is characterized by a central entrance on the long wall, directly opposite the centrally located pulpit. Historically, it is significant as the religious center from 1769 to 1830 of the South Parish of Mendon, Millville's parent town. It is additionally significant as an object of early preservation advocacy (1896). The meetinghouse site also contains the parish's original burying ground, used for burials continuously since 1773. The Chestnut Hill Meetinghouse and buryingground possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feelings and association and meet criteria A and C of the National Register on the state level.

Architecturally, the meetinghouse is one of approximately three dozen 18th century meetinghouses of its type surviving in the state of Massachusetts and a very rare example of an 18th century rural meetinghouse retaining the majority of its fabric intact and unrestored. The only other example in Massachusetts of comparable integrity of materials, etc. is the Rocky Hill Meetinghouse (1785, NR 1972) in Amesbury, which postdates the Chestnut Hill meetinghouse by 16 years. Other similar meetinghouses in New England include the Sandown (New Hampshire) meetinghouse (1773), the Rockingham (Vermont) meetinghouse (1787) and Saint Paul's, Wickford, Rhode Island (1707).

In design, the meetinghouse is a typical example of the Protestant meetinghouse form which dominated New England ecclesiastical architecture in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Chestnut Hill Meetinghouse is characteristic of this type, with a rectangular form, gable roof and semi-domestic appearance. In plan, the building is entered on the long elevation with the pulpit located on the opposite long elevation.

Of outstanding significance is the nearly intact retention of the meetinghouse's original exterior and interior fabric and detailing. While a brick chimney and exterior sashes and doors are 19th century additions or replacements, all other framing and exterior features date from the 1769 construction of the building. The auditorium retains its 1769 interior intact: included are box pews, galleries on three sides, deacon's desk and high pulpit with sounding board. Many surfaces retain grained or marbled painting.

Historically, Millville was the location of a peripheral settlement of Mendon, one of earliest settlements (1667) of Worcester County. Initial development of the area followed the classic pattern of New England town formation. In 1766, the south part of the First Precinct was set off as the South Precinct of Mendon. Two years later, the church at Chestnut Hill was organized as the Third Parish in Mendon and the following year, the present meetinghouse was constructed. The Chestnut Hill meetinghouse remained the religious focus of the community through 1830, when the church disbanded.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Chestnut Hill Meeting House and Cemetery Association Record Book 1898-1942. p.15.
Colony Law 1762 to 1770 Vol II p.304 - Mendon Town Records IV.
Mendon, Massachusetts Proprietor Records 1667-1816.
Mendon Town Records Book II,III,IV.

~~Metcalf, John G. M.D. Annals of the Town of Mendon 1659-1880. Providence, R.I.: E.J. Freeman and Co., 1880.~~

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 2 acres (37,000 s.f.)

Quadrangle name Blackstone, Mass.-R.I.

Quadrangle scale 1:25 000

UTM References

A

1	9	2	8	6	2	2	10	4	6	5	7	3	3	10
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

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H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is as indicated by the heavy black line on the attached assessor's map titled "Chestnut Hill Meetinghouse and Cemetery" and drawn at a scale of 1" = 2400'.

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah Zimmerman, Preservation Planning Director, with R. Christopher Noonan, preservation consultant

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date 7/25/84

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts 02178

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. Talmage

title State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

date September 27, 1984

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date 11-13-84

Keeper of the National Register

At :

ie

Chief of Registration

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

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

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NOV 13 1984

Continuation sheet South Parish Meeting House Item number 8

Page 1

Among the factors influencing the church's dissolution were the introduction of textile manufacture in the community in 1814 and the subsequent completion of the Blackstone Canal in 1828, both of which drew the focus of settlement to the falls area of the community, on the Blackstone River to the south. In its brief tenure as a meetinghouse, Chestnut Hill settled only two ministers. Large numbers of dissenters, Quakers and Baptists in the Blackstone Valley area may have contributed to the difficulty Chestnut Hill parishioners apparently had in raising funds to provide a living for their ministers. Since 1830, the meetinghouse has been used only occasionally.

The maintenance and preservation of the meetinghouse has been a great concern locally since the end of the 19th century. In 1896, a private association accepted the charge of protecting and preserving the building. On May 15, 1896, the Massachusetts Legislature granted a charter to the Chestnut Hill Meetinghouse and Cemetery Association. Since then, concerned local residents, the Association, and numerous other historical organizations, including the Mendon Historical Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities have actively worked for the preservation of the meetinghouse. Those efforts, in combination with the meetinghouse's brief period of active use and the peripheral location of the Chestnut Hill area, have resulted in the preservation of an important 18th century meetinghouse of remarkable integrity.

Very few 18th century meeting houses in Massachusetts have been documented archaeologically. Because of its integrity both in structure and setting, the Chestnut Hill Meeting House has significant archaeological potential.

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date entered

NOV 13 1984

Continuation sheet South Parish Meeting House Item number 9

Page 1

Map of Mendon, Nov. 1794 by Benjamin Read Surveyor, Massachusetts Archives, Maps & Plans
1268

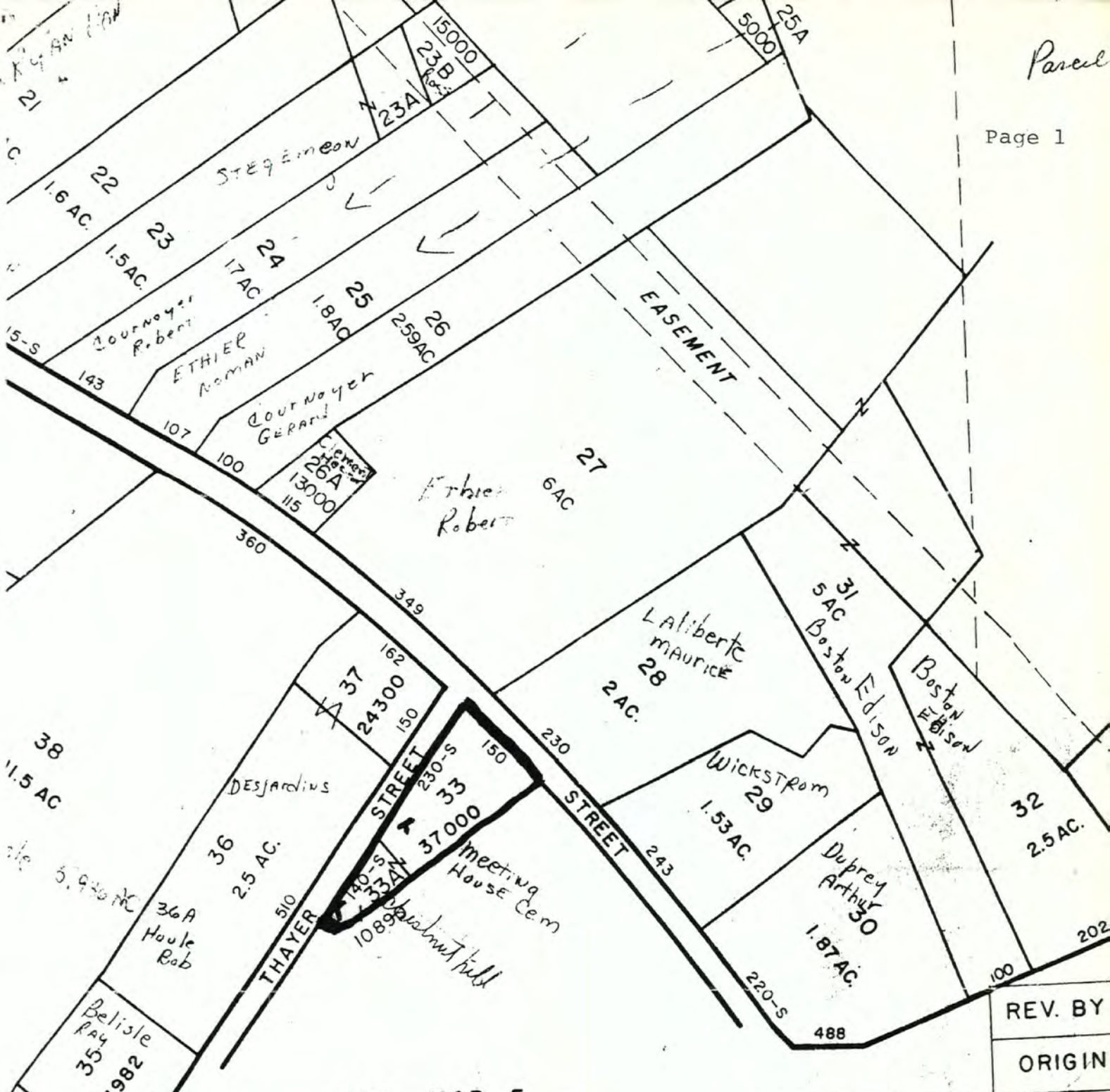
Map of Mendon, June 1830 by Newell Nelson Surveyor, Massachusetts Archives, Maps & Plans
2121

Private letters, other correspondence, bills, and newspaper clipping belonging to
the Chestnut Hill Meeting House and Cemetery Association.

Sinnott, Edmund W., Meetinghouse and Church in Early New England (New York,
McGraw-Hill) 1963.

Continuation Part 6

Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth
1980 (#1) State X
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Boston, MA 02108

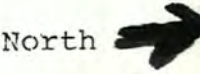


REV. BY
ORIGIN

SEE MAP 5

CHESTNUT HILL MEETING HOUSE & CEMETERY
 Millville's Assessor Map #2, page 8
 Parcel 33 & 33a.
 Scale 1:2400.

Avis AirMap Inc. 1968, Project #207
 Brookline, MA.



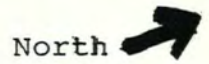
55 Worcester June 26, 1984

This copy is a copy of the
 Millville's assessor's maps

Mary Searles

My Commission Expires
 October 14, 1988

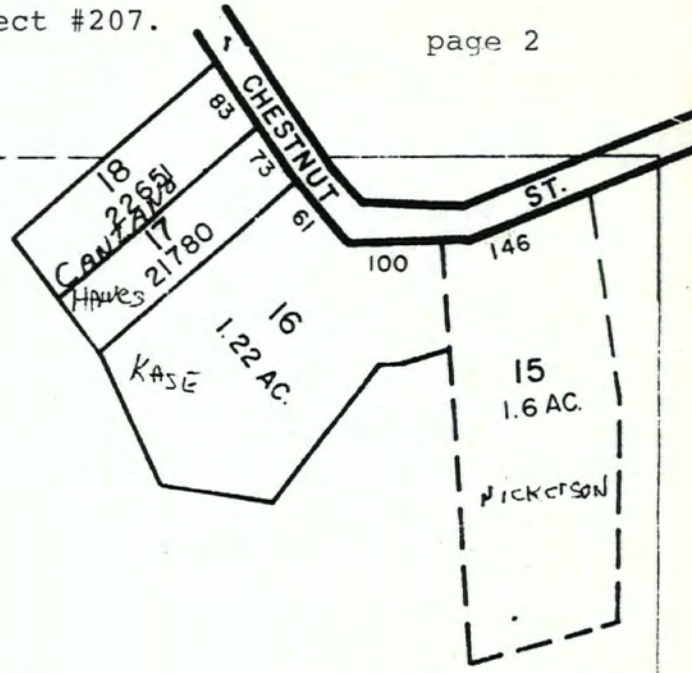
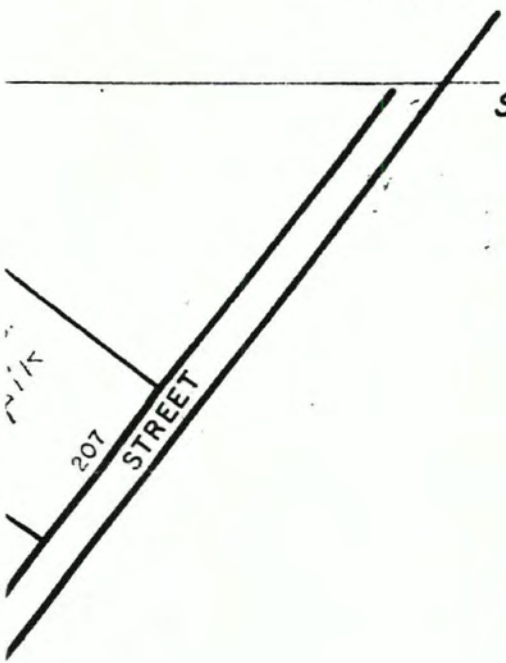
CHESTNUT HILL MEETING HOUSE & CEMETERY.
Millville's Assessor Map 5, page 11.
Scale 1:2400.



Avis AirMap Inc. 1968, Project #207.
Brookline, MA

page 2

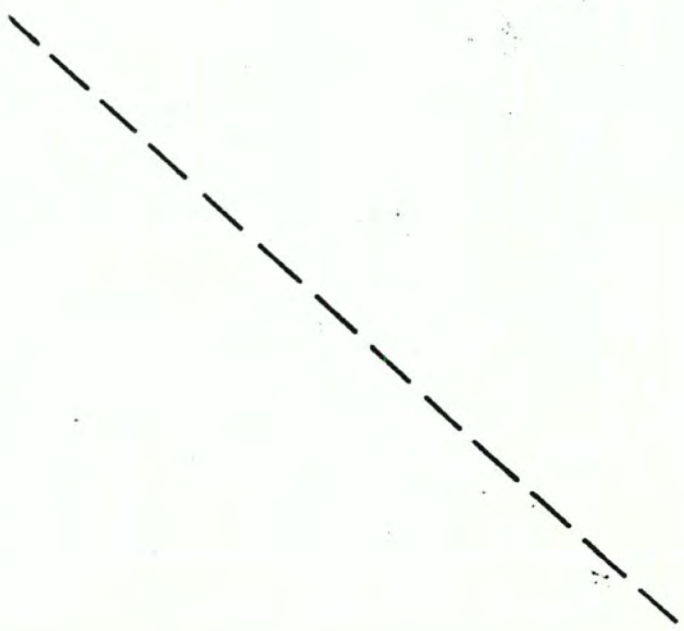
SEE MAP 2



19
45 AC.

Bentzen
James

SEE MAP 4



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Chestnut Hill Meetinghouse
Worcester County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. OCT 9 1984
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/4/86
Date Due: 11/8/84 - 11/23/84
Entered in Abn National Register: ACCEPT 11-13-84
RETURN
REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- 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	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

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		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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: _____

84000434

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Chestnut Hill Meeting House
Millville (Worcester), MA

Section number 2009 supplemental information Page 1

Re-evaluation of construction date due to dendrochronology

As a result of the dendrochronology testing the Chestnut Hill Meeting House in May of 2002, the construction date of the building has now been identified as late 1768-1769. The research team consisted of Daniel Miles and Michael Worthington of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory, England, with Anne Grady of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA) acting as liaison. Their report, cited below, presented the following results and conclusions. Twelve samples were taken from the wall and roof timbers of the building, and one from a section of pew end from the east gallery. Two braces in the roof produces precise felling date: one felled in the winter 1766/7, and another in the summer of 1768. A wall stud was felled in the summer of 1767, and a sill beam in the winter of 1767/68. The tree used for the gallery newel was felled in early 1771. These results tell us that it is most likely that the frame of the meeting house was constructed during late 1768 or 1769, although it is possible that construction did not begin until early 1771. It is more likely, however, that the gallery and stairs were constructed a year or two after the main timber frame of the meeting house was built.

The full results of the analysis are presented in: D. W. H. Miles, M. J. Worthington, and Anne Andrus Grady, *Development of Standard Tree-Ring Chronologies for Dating Historic Structure in Eastern Massachusetts, Phase III*, Interim Report 2003/9, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory, May 31, 2003. The full report can be found at SPNEA, now known as Historic New England, and at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

A note on dendrochronology dating

In recent years tree-ring chronologies have been developed for eastern Massachusetts and adjacent regions, and a number of buildings or parts of buildings have been evaluated and given new construction dates due to tree-ring dating, or dendrochronology. The principle behind tree-ring dating is a simple one: the seasonal variations in climate produce variations in growth which are reflected in the varying width of the annual rings of the tree. The rings in timbers from historical houses are compared with previously dated ring sequences from old-growth trees and from timber from structures with well-established dates to allow precise dates to be ascribed to each ring. Computer comparisons quantify how good the match is between the two. A dendrochronologist then analyzes the results and establishes the date the tree was felled. Some caution must be used in interpreting these dates to determine the construction date of a building. Sometimes timbers from the same construction phase of the same building have been felled one, two or more years apart. However, it was common practice to build timber-framed structures with green or unseasoned timber, and it is likely that construction was completed within twelve or eighteen months from the felling date.

(end)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Chestnut Hill Meetinghouse
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 4/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/13/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 84000434

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 _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER E Beall DISCIPLINE Arch
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 6-13-11

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Chestnut Hill Meeting House

Chestnut Street

Millville, MA 01529

R. Christopher Noonan 2/83

16 George Street Mendon, MA 01756

Photo 1 of 4

North and West facades.



Chestnut Hill Meeting House
Chestnut Street
Millville, MA 01529
R. Christopher Noonan 2/83
16 George St., Mendon, MA 01756
Photo 2 of 4
South facade and cemetery

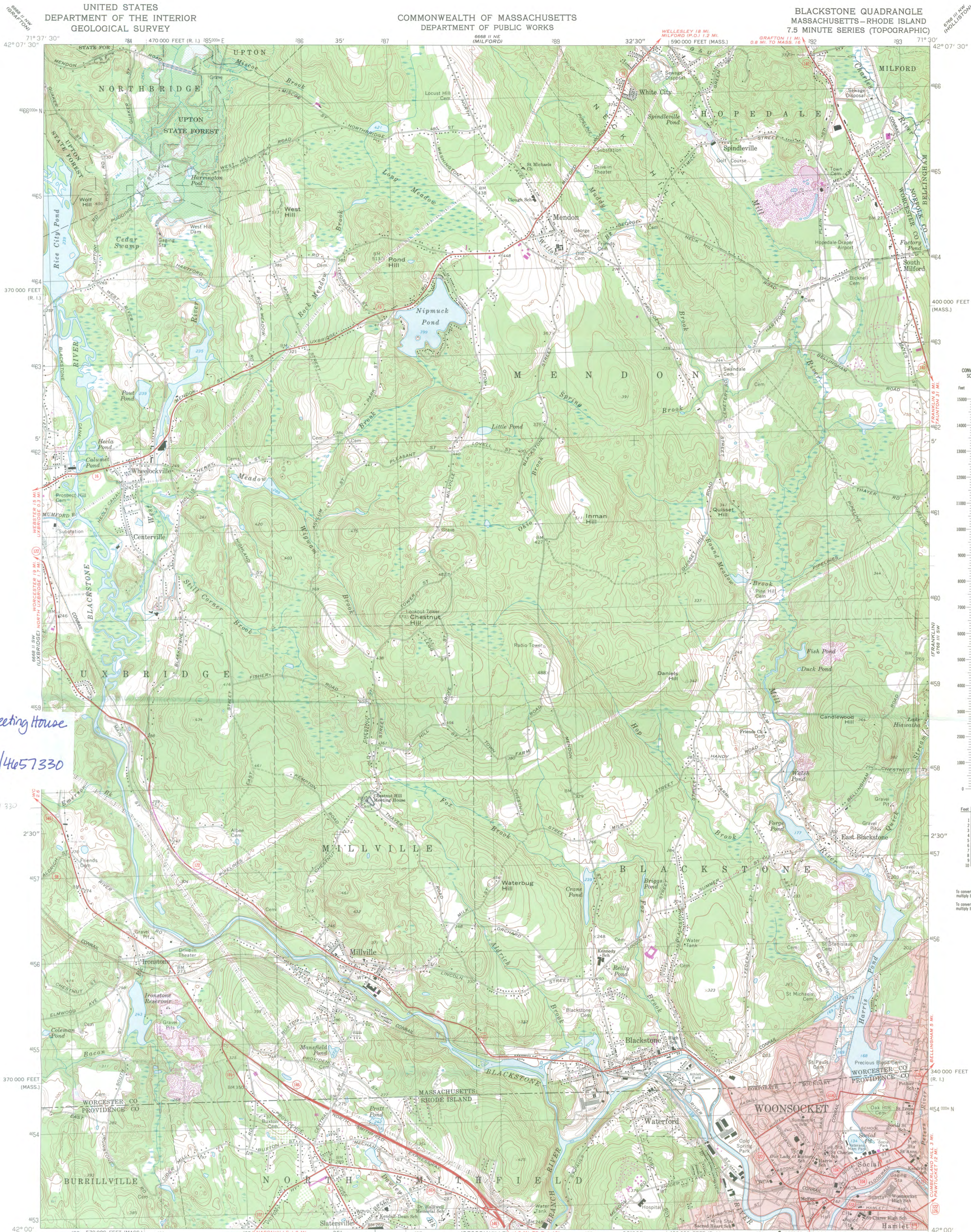


Chestnut Hill Meeting House
Chestnut Street
Millville, MA 01529
R. Christopher Noonan 2/83
16 George St., Mendon, MA 01756
Photo 3 of 4
South facade entry



Chestnut Hill Meeting House
Chestnut Street
Millville, MA 01529
R. Christopher Noonan 2/83
16 George St., Mendon, MA 01756
Photo 4 of 4
Interior- pulpit, gallery





CONVERSION SCALES

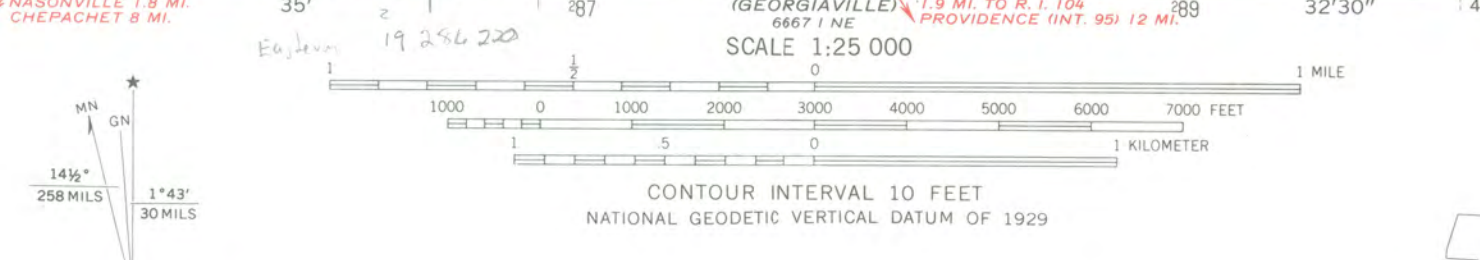
Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4200
13000	3900
12000	3600
11000	3300
10000	3000
9000	2700
8000	2400
7000	2100
6000	1800
5000	1500
4000	1200
3000	900
2000	600
1000	300
0	0

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Chestnut Hill Meeting House
Millville, MA
UTM: 19/26220/4657330

UTM: 19/26220/4657330

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planimetric surveys 1942-1943. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1969
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and Rhode Island coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Area covered by dashed light-blue pattern is subject to
controlled inundation
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
State Route

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

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

BLACKSTONE, MASS.—R. I.
N4200—W7130/7.5
1969
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6668 II SE—SERIES V814

CHESTNUT HILL MEETING HOUSE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

April 19, 2011 William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find supplementary information for 34 properties previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places, reflecting recent scholarship regarding their dates of construction, based upon dendrochronological techniques.

These properties include:

Boston (Suffolk County):

James Blake House (NRIND, 5/1/74)
Pierce House (NRIND, 4/26/74)

Cambridge (Middlesex County):

Cooper-Frost-Austin House (NRIND 9/22/72)

Dedham (Norfolk County):

Fairbanks House (NRIND, NHL, 10/15/66)

Deerfield (Franklin County):

All properties are located within the Old Deerfield Village HD (NRDIS, NHL 10/15/66)

Allen House (MHC # 20)
John Ashley House (MHC #31)
Eldad Bardwell House (MHC #23)
Bull-Williams House (MHC #47)
Childs House (MHC #53)
Frary House (MHC #13)
Eliezer Hawks House (MHC #58)
Hinsdell-Williams House (MHC # 24)
Jonathan Hoit House (MHC # 9)

Little Brown House (MHC #79)
Moors House (MHC #39)
Nims House (MHC #12)
Russell House (MHC #49)
Saxton House (MHC #48)
Severance House (MHC #19)
John Sheldon – Hawks House (MHC #32)
Stebbins House (MHC # 36)
John Williams House (MHC # 50)

Essex (Essex County):

Cogswell's Grant (NRIND 4/19/90)

Gloucester (Essex County):

White-Ellery House (NRIND, NRTRA 3/9/90)
[First Period Buildings of Eastern MA, TRA]

Ipswich (Essex County):

Paine-Dodge House (NRIND, NRTRA, 3/9/90)
First Period Buildings of Eastern MA, TRA

Merchant-Choate House (NRDIS, NRMRA, 9/17/80)
[High Street HD]

Lexington (Middlesex County):

Hancock – Clarke House (NRIND. NHL, 7/17/71)

Millville (Worcester County):

Chestnut Hill Meeting House (NRIND 11/13/84)

Newbury (Essex County):

Tristram Coffin House (NRIND, NRDIS, 5/24/76)
[Newbury HD]

Salem (Essex County):

Eleazer Gedney House (NRDIS, 10/1/74)
[Gedney and Cox Houses HD]

Pickering House (NRDIS 8/28/73)
[Chestnut Street HD]

Sandwich (Barnstable County):

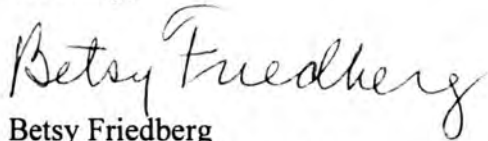
Wing Fort House (NRIND 6/3/76)

Winthrop (Suffolk County):

Deane Winthrop House (NRIND, NRTRA 3/9/90)
[First Period Buildings of Eastern MA, TRA]

Please add the enclosed continuation sheets to the existing National Register nomination files.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures