NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

694

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
AUG 8 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Congregational Church and Whiston House
Other names/site number: Original Congregational Church of Wrentham (preferred)
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 1 East Street and 22 Dedham Street
City or town: Wrentham State: MA County: Norfolk
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ✓ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** ✓**local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

✓**A** ___**B** ✓**C** ___**D**

Brona Simon July 29, 2014

Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Joe Edson N. Beall 9-22-14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
2	3	structures
1	3	objects
5	6	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/church

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/church

Other

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival
Early Republic/Federal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: weatherboard, granite, asphalt shingle

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The two-building complex associated with the Original Congregational Church of Wrentham is located at the corner of East Street (State Route 140) and Dedham Street (State Route 1A) in a mixed-use suburban area at the town center of Wrentham, directly north of the town common. Occupying two abutting parcels totaling just over two acres in size, the complex is bordered on the north and east by the town-owned Center Cemetery, 65 East Street (1673, WRE.800), and on the east and west by mixed-use development. The Congregational Church, 1 East Street (1834, WRE.34, photos 1-9), which overlooks the town common, is the oldest of the historic churches in Wrentham, and the town's most prominent example of the Greek Revival style. The church has been expanded at the rear with construction of a parish house (1870s/1950s) and the addition of a Fellowship Hall and Sunday School classrooms (1996-1998). Approximately 125 feet high, the church's steeple was built in 1939 as a replica of the original steeple, which was destroyed in the Hurricane of 1938 and is visible from a distance of more than one-half mile to the north. The pipe organ, installed in the sanctuary in 1948, is *Opus 1457* of the Austin Organ Company of Hartford, Connecticut, built in 1926. Research in period sources has not yielded the name of the firm that produced the church's single stained-glass window, the Horace James Memorial Window (1907, photo 5). On the adjacent parcel, immediately north of the church, are the Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street (ca. 1815, WRE.35, photos 10-12), and a cellar hole (ca. 1850s, photo 12) for the associated barn, which was removed in the mid 20th century. The Whiston House is an important example of Federal-period architecture in Wrentham, and has served church purposes since its acquisition in 1960. Currently the Whiston House houses an antiques shop, the town's food pantry, and storage on the first floor, with a rental apartment above. The church has used the barn cellar hole on occasion as an outdoor chapel.

Narrative Description

Wrentham is a suburban town located on the Boston-Providence axis and adjacent to the state of Rhode Island. The town is bordered on the west by Bellingham, on the northwest by Franklin, on the north by Norfolk, on the east by Foxborough, and on the southeast by Plainville, all in Massachusetts, and on the southwest by Cumberland, Rhode Island. Wrentham occupies irregular, occasionally hilly, upland terrain, with areas of rocky outcrop as well as outwash features. This watershed area occupies a divide between the Charles River and Ten Mile River. Three large lakes in the north central part of town—Lake Pearl, Lake Archer, and Mirror Lake—drain north into the Charles River. Defining the town center are regional transportation routes that emerged at the juncture of regional Native trails around Lakes Archer and Pearl [MHC town report]. Route 1A (Dedham and South Streets) is part of the principal north-south route through Wrentham, and MA Route 140 (East and Franklin Streets) is the town's principal east-west route. At this intersection is the town common (1685, WRE.907), with the Center Cemetery, 65 East Street (1673, WRE.800), immediately northeast.

Congregational Church, 1 East Street

The Congregational Church was constructed in three sections, all clad in clapboard with asphalt-shingle gabled roofs and wood sash. The **main block** (1834/1870s/1957-1958), which faces East Street and the town common, was expanded to the rear, along Dedham Street, with the construction of a **parish house** (1878/1950s), and **addition** of a Fellowship Hall, Sunday School classrooms, and kitchen (1996-1998). The front yard of the church property is planted with deciduous trees and evergreen shrubs, and includes a pedestrian walkway from East Street to the church's main entry. On the Dedham Street, or west, side of the church is a more narrow side lawn with foundation plantings. On the east, a paved driveway runs parallel to the east elevation of the church, connecting East Street to the church parking lot off of Dedham Street. This driveway roughly follows the path of a mid 19th-century drive between East Street and Dedham Street that led to the church's horsesheds. The horsesheds were demolished by the 1930s.

Dominated by a pedimented portico fronting the town common, and a prominent steeple topped by a spire, the 2½-story **main block** (photos 1, 2, and 6) is three bays across and three bays deep on a rectangular footprint, with a raised basement constructed of granite blocks. The full-height projecting portico features four fluted Doric columns carrying a broad entablature, with a wide, plain frieze and flushboard siding in the pediment. The pediment window displays a louvered shutter set in a wood surround, with a round-arched hoodmold on corbel stops. A monumental granite stair leads to the main entry beneath the portico, centered on the façade, and flanked by two narrower entries. All three entries display cornice heads on consoles over the transom, and wood doors set in paneled surrounds. The main entry has a fanlight transom and multipane, three-quarter-length sidelights on paneled aprons. The flanking entries have multipane, rectangular transoms and no sidelights. Above each entry is a tall window incorporating a paneled surround with round-arched hoodmold on corbel stops, a fanlight transom, and 8/12 wood sash. Of the six round-arched, double-height windows on the side elevations—three on each side—the center window on the east elevation retains a hoodmold with corbel stops, as seen on the façade, and contains the church's single stained-glass window (see below). Remaining windows contain 20/20 wood sash topped with traditional-style, round-arched transoms; the current sash apparently dates to the sanctuary's interior renovation in 1957-1958. Ornamental details of the main block include wide corner pilasters carrying a wide, plain frieze.

Rising from the juncture of the portico and the main block, the steeple has four levels, each topped with a decorative parapet wall displaying urn-shaped finials at the corners, and is capped with a spire. The

clapboard-clad, square clocktower incorporates operating clock faces on the façade and two side elevations. A square belfry (containing the congregation's 1885 bell, which strikes the hour) displays flushboard siding, paneled corner pilasters, and louvered openings. Similar louvered openings and paneled pilasters appear on the two uppermost levels, which have octagonal footprints. Topping the spire is a weathervane depicting a fish, an icon of Christianity since the first century. The sections of the steeple above the belfry fell to the street during the hurricane of September 21, 1938, and were replaced with an exact replica in 1939 (Edward M. Bridge, architect). Cellular telephone antennae for three companies are present in the steeple.

Minor 20th-century modifications to the exterior of the main block include two grade-level entries to the basement on the east elevation. Both entries have gabled porches: a projecting, gabled hood on square posts at the southern entry, closest to East Street, and a one-bay-by-one-bay gabled enclosure with a storm door at the northern entry, toward the rear of the main block. These entry porches are small in scale, and do not compromise the integrity of the main block.

The principal interior spaces of the main block are the double-height sanctuary (photos 3 and 4), the narthex (entry and stair halls) just inside the façade and the second-floor rear gallery. The sanctuary has a barrel-vaulted ceiling over the center pews, flat ceilings over the side ranks of pews, four aisles, and a wood floor. Framing the chancel at the front of the sanctuary is a segmental-arched opening with keystone surround; the organ console (see below) and choir loft are set in the chancel, and the pulpit is centered at the front of the projecting chancel platform, which is three steps up from the main floor. Traditional or Neo-Colonial-style detailing on the back wall of the chancel includes a pedimented frontispiece incorporating fluted pilasters, and flanking round-arched openings—with wood muntins to suggest interior windows—between the chancel and the pipe chamber for the organ. Other wood ornament includes full-height pilasters flanking the arched chancel opening, wainscoting with a chair rail on the main floor, paneled ends on the pews, and paneled aprons at the rear balcony.

During interior renovations in the 1870s, the side galleries were removed, the end (rear) gallery lowered, arched tops were added to the double-height window openings on the side elevations and second-story (gallery level) windows on the façade, the high pulpit was removed, and original box pews were replaced with bench pews. With the installation of the present organ in 1948 (see below), the back wall of the chancel, dividing the chancel from the organ pipe chamber behind, was modified largely to its present appearance, with the addition of a pilaster frontispiece and flanking round-arched openings. Renovations to the sanctuary in 1957-1958 (Arland A. Dirlam, architect) maintained these changes, updated with Neo-Colonial styling, as evident in the ornamental detailing of the chancel area, the pews installed in the sanctuary, and the multipane window sash. The seating capacity on the main level is 340 persons, with the rear gallery accommodating another 75 persons, and 35 in the choir loft. The narthex displays mid 20th-century traditional styling that is similar to the sanctuary. Stairs at the two front corners of the main block, behind the façade, provide access to the gallery, attic, and belfry. An elevator shaft has been added to the east stairhall to provide universal access.

There is one stained-glass window in the church (photo 5), occupying the middle bay on the east (side) elevation. Installed in 1907, the window depicts Jesus preaching in a field of lilies, beneath a banner reading **I HAVE PREACHED RIGHTEOUSNESS / PSALMS XL:9**, and set in a classical surround featuring Solomonic (spiraling) columns and a round-arched tympanum. The pedestal apron below bears the inscription **ERECTED IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF / HORACE JAMES / SIXTH PASTOR OF THIS CHURCH / BY / LEONARD C. BLISS 1907**. Research has not identified the stained-glass maker. Remaining windows in the sanctuary and narthex contain double-hung wood sash and clear glass panes. A greater number of stained-glass windows, dating from the 1870s onward, once existed in the church. These windows were removed in subsequent renovations,

concluding with the Neo-Colonial style remodeling completed in the late 1950s. Stained glass that has been removed is not known to survive.

The Austin Organ Co.'s *Opus 1457* organ (1926) was installed in 1948 in the pipe chamber and chancel at the center front of the sanctuary. No pipes are visible in the sanctuary. The organ console placed on the pulpit (photo 3) is traditional in style, with a roll top. This electro-pneumatic, three-manual pipe organ has four divisions, 23 stops, and thirteen ranks. The manual compass is 61 notes, and the pedal compass is 32 notes. Originally built as a three-manual, 42-rank theater organ to accompany silent movies, the organ was adjusted before its installation here to produce a more "church-like" sound. Major maintenance in recent decades has included the rebuilding of the combination action, releathering of many of the pneumatics and other parts, and the repair of a leather gasket on the main great reservoir. In addition, the pipe chamber was refurbished and new lighting installed in 2012. The console and blower, as well as many of the smaller parts and most of the 912 pipes, are original [Kellner; OHS Pipe Organ Database].

The church basement is currently used for storage. There are no function rooms here, as the **parish house** and Fellowship Hall **addition** (see below) house any events not conducted in the sanctuary. Support equipment associated with the cellular antennae (see steeple above) is installed in the church basement.

Adjoining the north wall of the main block is the **parish house** (1878/1950s; Arland A. Dirlam, architect; photos 6 and 7), which has a granite-and-concrete foundation, clapboard cladding, and an asphalt-shingle roof. This two-story, cross-gable wing, with its façade oriented toward Dedham Street, consists of a three-bay, pedimented gable block attached to the rear wall of the church with a side-gabled connector that is two bays wide. The pedimented block projects one bay forward of the connector on both the west (façade) and east elevations. In the connector is the principal entry to the parish house, marked by a Neo-Colonial surround displaying a split pediment and a flat-roofed entry porch on square posts. Windows contain 6/6 wood sash. A round-arched, attic vent window in the pediment has a louvered opening. On the rear (east) elevation of the pedimented block is a brick exterior-wall chimney that serves the fireplace in the church parlor. The rear wall of the adjacent connector has a late 20th-century, grade-level entry to the basement in a shed-roofed enclosure.

Much of the parish house is of 1950s construction, largely built within the framework of the Hawes Chapel (1877-1878) originally on the site. As built in the 1870s, the chapel building, which was attached to the rear of the church's main block, had a 1½-story, gable-front façade, and an enclosed entry with pedimented gable roof facing Dedham Street. Little survives of the late 19th-century interior finishes, aside from a segmental-arched opening on the first floor marking the transition from the entryway to the principal hall. The parish house incorporates an administrative office, pastor's study, chapel, library, and a parlor reception and meeting room with adjoining kitchenette. The present chapel space, renovated most recently in 2009, occupies a first-floor room on the north wall that does not have windows due to the construction of the adjacent Fellowship Hall and Sunday School addition (1996-1998, see below). The parlor reception and meeting room (photo 7) retains the most 1950s Neo-Colonial finishes, including boxed ceiling beams, a fireplace surround with fluted pilasters and projecting mantel, a chair rail, and 6/6 wood sash.

The rear (northernmost) section of the church is an **addition** of a Fellowship Hall, Sunday School classrooms, and kitchen (1996-1998, Bergmeyer Associates, Inc., architect; photos 8 and 9), extending across the west façade along the Dedham Street frontage. Connected to the parish house with a one-story, gabled entry hall that extends the full width of the building from the west to east, the one-story, gabled addition is four bays long and one bay deep, and is almost flush with the parish house's west (Dedham Street) façade, but stepped back from its east façade. Though the gabled wall dormers on the street elevation give the addition a 1½-

story appearance, the Fellowship Hall interior is a single, full-height space with exposed-beam ceiling (photo 9), rather than an attic. The kitchen adjoins the east side of Fellowship Hall. On the ground level are eight Sunday School classrooms lining a center hall. The size and scale of the addition do not detract from the attached 1950s parish house and 1834 main block, and the traditional detailing of window sash and doors complements the historic construction.

Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street

Occupying the adjacent parcel behind, or immediately northeast of, the church is the Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street (ca. 1815, WRE.35, photos 10-12). The façade, or west elevation, is oriented northwest toward Dedham Street (Route 1A), with a setback of approximately 220 feet. Between the house and road is a paved parking lot for the church complex.

The Whiston House displays a U-shaped footprint consisting of three components: main block on the west, rear ell on the south, and garage wing on the east. Five bays across, with a center entry, and four bays deep, the 2½-story, side-gabled **main block** (ca. 1815, photo 10) has a stone foundation, clapboard cladding, asphalt-shingle roof, and a pair of brick chimneys directly behind the roof ridge. The south (side) elevation displays overhanging eaves, though the north (side) elevation is entirely plain, with no projection of the eaves and no gable returns. The styling of the highly ornamented façade entry appears to be ca. 1900 Colonial Revival rather than early 19th-century Federal, consisting of a broad door surround with paneled entablature and pilasters, plain corner blocks, wide rectangular transom, and sidelights over paneled aprons. Both transom and sidelights retain leaded glass. A six-paneled wood door survives behind the aluminum exterior storm door. Windows in the main block contain 6/6 replacement vinyl sash in flat surrounds with molded outer edges.

Projecting from the southern end of the main block's east elevation is the two-story, gabled **rear ell** (ca. 1815-1830s, photo 12) on a stone foundation, with clapboard cladding, cornerboards, a plain frieze, an asphalt-shingle roof, and a tall, brick, interior chimney at the east end. It is not clear whether the ell is original to the building, but it appears to have been in place by the 1830s. Roughly three bays across on the south elevation and one bay deep, the rear ell incorporates a secondary entry with a paneled door surround of similar styling to that on the façade, a rectangular transom, and no sidelights. The gabled door hood on plain braces above this entry is a mid- to late 20th-century addition. Windows contain 6/6 wood sash in molded surrounds, and the tripartite window on the south elevation appears to be a mid 20th-century addition.

The third component of the Whiston House is the one-story, gabled **garage wing** (early 20th century, photo 12), connected to the northeast (rear left) corner of the rear ell. Built on a concrete and stone foundation with clapboard cladding and an asphalt-shingle roof, this wing is a single bay wide, incorporating an overhead garage door on the gable-front south elevation, and two bays deep. The wing was apparently built on the site of an earlier attached shed or outbuilding.

The main block of the Whiston House has a double-pile, center-hall plan, showing evidence of updating in the late 19th or early 20th century. In the front-to-back center hall, the quarter-turn stair ascends from the entry area at the front of the block straight to a small landing toward the rear of the block, before turning and ending after another short flight at the second floor. The stair displays a plain newel post with a round cap and plain balusters (photo 11). Most interior entries in this section of the house have six-panel wood doors. The interior retains molded door and window surrounds, baseboards, and wood mantles and surrounds at the fireplaces.

In the rear ell, the secondary entry on the south elevation provides access to that section of the house. The ell has a separate staircase from the exterior entry to the second floor, and four-panel wood doors in molded surrounds. A former kitchen on the first floor retains horizontal boards for wainscoting. The interior of the garage wing is unfinished.

The church leases to tenants the spaces currently occupied by a small antiques shop on the first floor, the Wrentham Food Pantry on the first floor, and a five-room residential apartment on the second floor. Other interior spaces are used for storage of church-related items. Most interior areas of the house are inaccessible for photography purposes.

Barn Cellar Hole, 22 Dedham Street

Situated immediately south of the Whiston House and east of the church, the cellar hole (ca. 1850s, photo 12) of the Handel Pond barn is reached by a cart path lined with stone walls descending from the parking lot and the rear entrance of the church addition. Foundation walls of dry-laid stone are built into the grade, rising up to four feet high on the south, west, and north. A noncontributing chain-link safety fence tops the foundation walls at their highest points. A single granite bollard, also about four feet high, marks the entrance to the cellar hole. The congregation began using the cellar hole as an outdoor chapel in the late 20th century, though this use has not been continuous.

Other Resources

A playyard with surrounding fence located on the Whiston House parcel is noncontributing by virtue of its recent vintage. This feature is unobtrusive in its placement relative to the historic resources, and its presence does not compromise the integrity of the historic resources.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient sites are located on the church property or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Environmental characteristics of the property indicate the presence of some locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient Native sites. The church is located on a well-drained, level to moderately sloping outwash plain land surface, both favorable characteristics. This location is also, however, located over 1,000 feet from the nearest wetlands, an unfavorable locational characteristic. Soil types in the area include somewhat excessively drained sandy soils, formed in friable, coarse, loamy eolian deposits over loose glaciofluvial deposits found on outwash plains. While hilly upland terrain is found to the south of Route 140, level to moderately sloping outwash plains and floodplains are found in the nominated area. Wetlands are not found within 1,000 feet of the church. The area represents a divide between the Charles River drainage to the north and the Ten Mile River drainage to the south. The church location lies within the Charles River drainage.

Given the above information, the size of the church property (approximately 2 acres), the extent of historic landuse, and our current state of knowledge for ancient Native American settlement and subsistence for the interior uplands of the Massachusetts coastal plain and Merrimack River drainage, a low potential exists for locating ancient Native resources at this site.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the church and Whiston House property. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing of the area surrounding the church, may locate structural evidence of barns, stables, carriage houses, and outbuildings.

Up until the 1930s, there were horsesheds at the end of a mid 19th-century drive between East Street and Dedham Street. A paved driveway currently follows the path of the historic drive, running parallel with the east side of the church. Additional sheds may also exist. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also be found in areas surrounding the church. Artifact distributions from items lost or discarded during church functions may be present. Builder's trenches and construction features associated with the extant church may also be present. No evidence is present that indicates a specific historic landuse of the property prior to construction of the church in 1834.

Archaeological resources similar to those identified above associated with the Whiston House may also survive. Structural evidence may survive from barns and outbuildings associated with the agricultural and domestic activities conducted at the early 19th-century Whiston House (1815). A cellar hole associated with an 1850s barn has been identified near the house. The barn was removed in the mid 20th century. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features may also be present in areas surrounding the house and potential sites of barns and outbuildings. Builder's trenches, construction features, and structural evidence associated with the initial construction of the house and later renovations may also exist. No historic landuse of the property has been identified prior to ca. 1815.

Congregational Church and Whiston House
Original Congregational Church of Wrentham (preferred)
Data Sheet

Assessors # - Parcel ID	*MHC #*	*Historic Name*	*Address*	*Date*	*Style*	*Resource Type*	*Status*
M-09-3-1-0-E and M-09-3-1-T-R	WRE. 35	David A. Fisher Hse - Whiston House	22 Dedham St	ca. 1815	Federal, Colonial Revival	B	C
			cellar hole	ca. 1850s	---	St	C
			granite bollard	ca. 1850s	---	O	C
			stone walls	mid-19th c.	---	St	C
			chain-link	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
			fence	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
			playyard	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
			playyard fence				
M-09-3-2-0-E and M-09-3-23-0-R	WRE. 34	Original Cong. Church of Wrentham	1 East St	1834, 1878, 1998	Greek Revival	B	C
			standing sign	late 20th c.	---	O	NC
			lamp posts (2)	late 20th c.	---	2 O	2 NC

Note: Each of the two parcels being nominated has two parcel ID numbers assigned, due to different assessed uses present on each property. For the Whiston House, the second parcel ID corresponds to the leased spaces in the building. For the church, the second parcel ID corresponds to the cellular phone antennae installation.

Total contributing resources: 5 (2 buildings, 2 structures, 1 object)
Total noncontributing resources: 6 (3 structures, 3 objects)

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- [x] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture
Community Development and Planning
Religion

Period of Significance
ca. 1815-ca. 1964

Significant Dates
1834 (construction of present church)
1939 (steeple rebuilt)
1950 (parish house addition)

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Austin Organ Company
Bergmeyer Associates, Inc.
Bridge, Edward M.
Dirlam, Arland A.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Original Congregational Church of Wrentham is a well-preserved, two-building complex consisting of the Greek Revival-style Congregational Church, 1 East Street (1834, WRE.34, photos 1-9) and the Federal-style Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street (ca. 1815, WRE.35, photos 10-12). The wood-frame church is the oldest extant church building in the town and the congregation's fourth house of worship at the town center, built on land acquired from the Fisher family, with whom the adjacent Whiston House was associated for much of the 19th century. The congregation's acquisition of the Whiston House in 1960 strengthened the historic connection between the two buildings and furthered the church's mission in the community. While churches of the Congregational and other denominations in Massachusetts tend to use the term "First" to distinguish themselves from later churches of the same denomination, this church's use of the term "Original" is uncommon, known to date informally to the 19th century, and formalized when the church was incorporated in 1902. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the Congregational Church and Whiston House meet Criteria A and C, and Criteria Consideration A, of the National Register at the local level.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Architecture The two-building complex of the Original Congregational Church of Wrentham is architecturally significant for its Greek Revival-style Congregational Church, built in 1834 and renovated and expanded through the 1950s, as well as the adjacent Federal-style Whiston House, built ca. 1815. Both buildings are well-preserved examples of early 19th-century architecture in Wrentham, updated by the congregation over the years to meet changing institutional needs. The church sanctuary retains Austin Organ Company's *Opus 1457* organ (1926), an electro-pneumatic theater organ that was adjusted to produce a more "church-like" sound for its installation here in 1948. The church's only stained-glass window, a memorial window to the Rev. Horace James (1907), contributes greatly to the building's historic integrity and merits additional study; research to date has not identified the stained glass maker.

Community Development and Planning The Congregational Church is the oldest house of worship in Wrentham, and the fourth consecutive meetinghouse for the congregation at the town center. Together the church and adjacent Whiston House are important examples of early 19th-century construction at the center, and preserve an early pattern of development in the town's center village. Its congregation having been established in 1692, the Original Congregational Church of Wrentham is the mother parish for congregations in the adjacent towns of Franklin (new parish formed 1738), Foxborough (parish formed 1779), and Norfolk (parish formed 1795), reflecting population growth and settlement in the Wrentham area.

Religion The Original Congregational Church of Wrentham maintains its historic associations as the town's first Congregational parish, which was incorporated under its current name in 1902. The Congregational Church and associated Whiston House reflect the community activity typical of the religious congregations present in the town, encompassing Sunday School instruction, youth fellowship and benevolent organizations, fundraising efforts, and building improvements. The congregation's association since 1961 with the United Church of Christ (UCC) denomination reflects historical developments in the organization of the Congregational Church nationwide and is part of the Original Congregational Church's history during the period of significance.

Wrentham encompasses territory from the Dedham Grant (1636). Having identified the area as suitable land for establishing a plantation, in 1662 the Dedham citizens purchased from King Philip a six-mile-square tract known as Wollomonopoag Plantation. An early attempt to settle the plantation was short-lived, though a second attempt, in the early 1670s, was successful, and the town of Wrentham was incorporated in 1673. The original one-acre section of the Center Cemetery, 65 East Street (WRE.800), was laid out that year east of the site of the current Congregational Church complex. The local economy depended on subsistence farming, including haying and lumbering. Abandoned during King Philip's War, Wrentham recovered slowly from ca. 1680 to the end of the 17th century. Resettlement after the war consisted of scattered farms and residences concentrated near saw and gristmills [MHC town report; *Guide*, 14].

Samuel Man (1647-1719), a graduate of Harvard College and a schoolteacher in Dedham, accepted the call to be the first minister in 1669, but did not live here until 1671, the parish having no house of worship and only seven families in residence. The first meetinghouse, built between 1681 and 1684, was a two-story, gable-front building located on the town common, directly across East Street from the present church. In 1692, ten men representing the autonomous Wrentham worshippers organized the Church of Christ in Wrentham, ordaining Samuel Man as the first minister and naming Samuel Fisher as the first deacon.

After its early history as a struggling frontier town, Wrentham's population growth during the Colonial period brought construction of two consecutive meetinghouses at the emerging town center. The second meetinghouse (1721, demolished), built on the site of the first, was 40 feet by 38 feet, with a center aisle and "sufficiently high to have two galleries, one above the other." Construction was undertaken during the pastorate of the Rev. Henry Messinger, who served as minister from 1719 to 1750. Part of the congregation was released in 1738 to form the west precinct of Wrentham, later incorporated as the town of Franklin (1778). The third meetinghouse (1765-1766, demolished) was built under direction of the congregation's third pastor, the Rev. Joseph Bean, who served until 1784. Much larger than the previous buildings, this meetinghouse had wide front doors that opened directly into the sanctuary, with private rooms on opposite sides known as the women's porch and the men's porch, providing access to the high gallery. The interior design incorporated innovations such as square enclosed family pews, an elevated pulpit placed beneath a sounding board for improved acoustics, front-center seats for those with impaired hearing, and a special deacons' pew with a table [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 6-7; *Historical Address*, 9].

Additional members of the church were dismissed to form Congregational churches at Foxborough in 1779, and the north precinct of Wrentham (now Norfolk) in 1795. The Norfolk separation occurred during a tumultuous period in the Wrentham Church under the direction of the Rev. David Avery. He was pastor in Wrentham from 1786 to 1794. Upon his dismissal on the grounds of "ecclesiastical polity," including views at variance with the preaching of former ministers, he subsequently served as the first pastor at north Wrentham [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 8].

Dissension in the congregation in the aftermath of the so-called Averian controversy left the Wrentham Church without a pastor for five years. Church membership had plummeted to ten individuals by 1799. The Rev. Elisha Fisk was the 49th candidate considered for the pastorate following the departure of Mr. Avery. Born in West Medway, raised in Upton, and a graduate of Brown University, the Rev. Fisk served the congregation during a formative period, from 1799 until his death in 1851 [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 8-9].

Mr. Fisk's first year was an important one in the church's history, when the Congregational Society in Wrentham was established in 1799 by an act of the General Court. This action separated the calling of pastors and the funding of the minister's salary from the business of the town, thereby allowing the church to conduct its affairs independently. Additional accomplishments occurred during his pastorate. The Rev. Fisk

played a significant role in the establishment and administration of Day's Academy, a college preparatory grammar school that operated on East Street at the town center from 1806 to the 1860s. In addition to serving as chairman of the academy's board of trustees for almost 40 years, he was largely responsible for raising construction funds for the academy building, originally located on the town common near the meetinghouse, and moved in 1827 to the site of 55 East Street (later occupied by the first Fiske Memorial Library, 1898, WRE.38). When the Congregational Church organized its first Sabbath School in 1827, early meetings were held in the academy building. Also during the Rev. Fisk's pastorate, the first recorded missionary work of the congregation occurred ca.1814, when Susan Bulfinch formed a reading and work group for young ladies of the parish who braided straw to sell while she taught them reading. This activity led to the formation of the Women's Benevolence Society [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 8-9; Pond, 331-332; *Guide*, 12-14; Fiore, 123-125; Wrentham inventory].

The Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street (ca. 1815, WRE.35, photos 10-12), is the oldest building in the Congregational church complex, and named in honor of the former pastor, the Rev. Lionel A. Whiston, who served the congregation from 1947 to 1961. David Anson Fisher (1793-1873) was the first owner of the house. Though the church did not acquire the property until 1960, the house and its owners were closely associated with the church from the early 19th century onward. Fisher was the son of David Fisher, Jr. (1760-1835, also known as David Fisher, Esq.) and the former Abial King, and the grandson of David and Jerusha Fisher. Repetition of the given name, David, in successive generations of the Fisher family has contributed to some ambiguity in primary and secondary sources regarding the contributions of the respective David Fishers to the community. The father owned the inn and tavern across the street from the Whiston House, at 21 Dedham Street (a/k/a Roebuck Tavern, ca. 1795, WRE.67, NRIND 1985), as part of the family's extensive real estate holdings in Wrentham. He also owned a store, served as postmaster when a post office was opened in Wrentham in 1815, and served as a toll collector on the Wrentham-Walpole Turnpike (now Dedham Street/Route 1A), established in 1805 [Wrentham vital records; Wrentham inventory; Warner, 665].

It is likely David Anson Fisher built the Whiston House in the mid-1810s on land he acquired from his father. In 1813, he married Susan W. (Sukey Walton) Brown (d. 1814), and in 1815 he married Sarah Ann Comstock of Smithfield, Rhode Island, with whom he had at least six children. Fisher's occupation is described in deeds and census records as a farmer or yeoman. Some vital records list him as Capt. David Anson Fisher, though research has not yielded information on the nature of his military associations. Whether the ell on the Fisher house is original has not been determined, though the ell was present by 1841, when an engraved view of Wrentham Common was published in Barber's *Historical Collections* [Wrentham vital records; U. S. census; Norfolk deeds 237:17; Barber, 492].

On May 24, 1833, David Fisher deeded to the First Parish in Wrentham a triangle of land to serve as the site for a new meetinghouse. Bounded by the present East Street and the Wrentham and Walpole Turnpike (Dedham Street), the parcel abutted additional land conveyed to the parish separately by a neighbor, William Harlow. It is not clear which David Fisher—father or son—conveyed the land, as both were alive in 1833. The Fisher and Harlow deeds for the meetinghouse lot were not recorded at the Norfolk County Registry until 1837 [Norfolk deeds 114:292-293].

Early Industrial period (1830-ca. 1870)

When the present Congregational Church, 1 East Street (WRE.34, photos 1 and 2), was constructed in 1834, Elijah Willard reportedly brought the timbers for the church from Boston. Census and vital records for Wrentham indicate Willard (1813-1891) was a farmer, not a carpenter; the individual responsible for the church's architectural design has not been established. The church financed the construction cost of

$9,315.67 by selling $5,000 worth of 6% stock and realizing $3,715.83 from the sale of "Church property" of undetermined nature. Some individuals who held half the face value of the total stock declined to redeem their shares, turning their stock certificates over to the church in 1851. Family pews were sold at auction to the highest bidder, while unsold pews were rented. The present church was dedicated September 24, 1834 [MVR, 419:491; Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 10].

By the time of his death in 1851, the Rev. Fisk had added 252 members to a congregation that had numbered only ten at his ordination. During his tenure he married 583 couples, baptized more than 700 children, and officiated at 1,055 funerals. He was buried in the Center Cemetery, as were three of his predecessors: Samuel Man, Henry Messinger, and Joseph Bean. All four men served the Wrentham Church as minister until their deaths, and each was responsible for building one of the four houses of worship in the congregation's history [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 10].

The sixth pastor of the Congregational Church, the Rev. Horace James, served in that capacity for only two years, from 1851 to 1853. A graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover, and Yale College, Horace James (1818-1875) was called to Wrentham following his graduation from Andover Theological Seminary, and assisted the Rev. Fisk in the pastorate from 1843 until Fisk's death. The Rev. James accepted a call to Old South (First Congregational) Church in Worcester in January 1853. His father, Galen James, had been a shipbuilder before founding "The Congregationalist," a religious paper, in 1849. Horace James embraced anti-slavery views before the cause achieved popular support. He is memorialized by the church's only stained-glass window, funded by Leonard C. Bliss and installed in 1907 (see below) [*Sermon*; *Historical Address*, 18-19].

In June 1855, David A. Fisher sold two acres, including the Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street, to Handel Pond. Pond had been married to Fisher's eldest daughter, Catherine Sproat Fisher, from 1840 until her death in 1846. Named for the Baroque composer George Frideric Handel, Handel Pond (1819-1867) was a music teacher and a professor at Day's Academy nearby on East Street. He also was an organist and composer for the church, a deacon, and served as superintendent of the church school. Before acquiring this house from his former father-in-law, Pond had resided with his second wife, the former Susan Shepard, their children, and his Shepard in-laws in an adjacent house, which is illustrated on the 1851 map but was removed by 1858. Fisher evidently sold the Whiston house property in preparation for his move to Kalamazoo, Michigan, with his surviving adult children and son-in-law, Thomas S. Cobb. In the 1855 deed to Pond, Fisher reserved the vegetables and fruit in the garden, along with the use of the buildings on the property, until September 1st of that year, at which point Pond would take possession. Fisher died in 1873 in Kalamazoo, where he had been employed for several years as an auctioneer [Norfolk Co. deeds, 237:17; Wrentham vital records; U. S. census; Day's Academy catalogue; Wrentham inventory].

Late Industrial period (ca. 1870-ca. 1915)

The Rev. William Ripley Tompkins served the church "ably and loyally" for 25 years, from 1866 until his death in 1891, overseeing a number of changes to the church building and expanding the church's role in the community. A New York native and son of a minister, William Tompkins (1826-1891) was a graduate of Williams College and the Andover Theological Seminary. Previously he had been pastor, for eight years, of the New England Church in Brooklyn, New York. During his time in Wrentham, the Rev. Tompkins also served two terms as a representative to the Massachusetts General Court for Norfolk County's 8th district, from 1877 to 1880, and was a member of the town's School Committee [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 13-14; *Congregational Year-Book*, 39].

A number of physical improvements were made to the church during the tenure of the Rev. Tompkins. He supervised a modernization of the double-height sanctuary that involved lowering the end (rear) gallery, removing the side galleries and the high pulpit, and modifying the original window openings to incorporate new, round-arched tops in the Italianate style. A pipe organ (not the present organ) was installed, and the church bell was acquired in 1885. Hawes Chapel was added to the rear of the church building in 1878, expanding the original rectangular main block into a T-shaped footprint. A gift of Daniel Braman Hawes (1792-1877), the chapel building was dedicated January 1, 1878, and later housed the church's burgeoning Sunday School [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 13]. Hawes was a Wrentham native, lumber dealer, and carpenter who lived in Providence, Rhode Island [Warner, 667; U. S. census].

Also during the Tompkins pastorate, women of the congregation were extended voting privileges equal to those of men (1868). A creed was added to the church manual in 1875, and those individuals wishing to unite with the church had to subscribe to the creed. The church's chapter of the Christian Endeavor Society was organized in 1888, and the first Sewing Circle was formed in 1889 [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 13-14].

The Congregational church is the oldest in Wrentham, though Baptist, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic communities also maintained houses of worship here by the late 19th century. Most were located at the town center, but the Greek Revival-style Sheldonville Baptist Church, 1044 West Street (1838/1843, WRE.152), was four miles away at West Wrentham. The Baptist society in Wrentham was established in 1769. Southeast of the town common, a former boot and shoe factory was remodeled in 1859 to serve as St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, 54 Taunton Street (WRE.115). A short distance southeast of the Congregational church is Trinity Episcopal Church, 47 East Street (1872, S. S. Woodcock, archt.; WRE.37), built by a parish that started worship in Wrentham in 1863. Later, the Mission-style Church of St. Mary, 148 South Street (1928, WRE.22), a few hundred yards south of the Congregational church on Route 1A, was built by the town's Roman Catholic parish, which had outgrown its chapel on Taunton Street [Wrentham inventory; Lord, ii, 495].

From 1866 to the mid-1930s, the Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street, was associated with the family of Charles Hamilton (1826-1887), a sea captain or master mariner. Like Handel Pond, the house's previous owner, Hamilton also married a Fisher—Martha E. Fisher, a daughter of Elias and Frances Fisher—and the widowed Mrs. Hamilton remained in this house after her husband's death. Hamilton and his wife may have met as students at Day's Academy; the academy's student directory in 1848 lists both Charles Hamilton of Medford and Martha E. Fisher of Wrentham. Before moving here, Charles and Martha Hamilton and their children appear to have lived across Dedham Street at Roebuck Tavern with Elias Fisher, who owned the tavern building in the third quarter of the 19th century. One of the Hamiltons' sons, Charles Hamilton, Jr., became a brakeman for the railroad and later a dentist. The other son, George W. Hamilton, was an engineer. A wraparound porch present on the Whiston House in the late 1880s was removed at an unknown date, perhaps when the entry sidelights and transom were updated [1888 view; Woodhams and Stewart, 119; Norfolk Co. deeds, 345:40; Wrentham vital records; U. S. census; Day's Academy catalogue; Wrentham inventory].

Around the turn of the 20th century, the congregation addressed housing for the pastor as well as the church's incorporation under Massachusetts law. In 1892, a parsonage was built at 252 South Street (WRE.5). The house served this purpose until 1978, when the congregation sold the property. Proceeds from the sale were invested in a fund to generate the income needed to pay the minister a housing allowance. Though the church acquired the Whiston House in 1960 (see below), the building was never used as a parsonage. On November 20, 1902, the church incorporated under the name of the Original Congregational Church of Wrentham. The church had been known by that name, however, since at least 1845, and probably earlier. The name may have

come into use to distinguish this church from the town's second Congregational Church, established in 1795 in Wrentham's north precinct under the direction of the Rev. David Avery; the north precinct was part of the territory incorporated in 1870 as the town of Norfolk. As noted above, after eight years as pastor, Mr. Avery had been dismissed from this church due to theological differences [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 23; Wrentham inventory; *Historical Sketch*].

The church's only stained-glass window, dedicated September 1, 1907, is a memorial window given by Leonard C. Bliss "in grateful memory" of the Rev. Horace James, who was associated with the Original Congregational Church from 1843 to 1853. Leonard Carpenter Bliss (1834-1914) was a native of Rehoboth who moved to Wrentham as a child. The precise nature of his connection to Rev. James is unclear, but may have stemmed from Bliss's studies as a youth in the Congregational parish, when "light literature was not abundant and libraries were neither common nor easily accessible, hence his main reading was supplied by the Bible and the works of classic English writers." Bliss was engaged in the grocery, shoe, and dry-goods trades, working for a variety of businesses in Walpole, Sharon, and North Easton before establishing a retail business in North Bridgewater and later the Regal Shoe Company, a shoe manufacturing concern based in Boston [*Biographical History*, n.p.].

Early Modern period (ca. 1915-1940)

The Rev. Melville A. Shafer (1872-1946) served as pastor from 1914 until his death, leading the church through two World Wars and the Depression, expanding facilities for the Sunday School, and strengthening the church's role in Wrentham, particularly for youth. Born in Summerville, Ontario, Canada, and educated at the University of Toronto and Victoria University, also in Toronto, Mr. Shafer was called to the United States by the New England Evangelistic Association. From 1902 to 1906, he travelled and preached through the six New England states and Canada's Maritime Provinces. He served in Needham and Danvers, Massachusetts, before arriving in Wrentham. When the United States entered World War I in 1917, he participated in various war fund drives and local committee work, including the Home Guard volunteers, who assisted in protecting local communities, and the Red Cross. He also served as chaplain at the Wrentham State School (WRE.B, NRDIS/MPS 1994), built by the Commonwealth for the care of developmentally disabled children. Melville Shafer established, in 1918, Wrentham's first Boy Scouts of America troop, and served as the first scoutmaster. The church organized a junior sewing circle in 1915 (later merging with the Ladies Sewing Circle in the Women's Society), and in 1930 formed the first junior choir. During Rev. Shafer's pastorate, ladies were invited to serve on the church's Prudential Committee beginning in 1921, with Mrs. George L. Wallace and Miss Helen Stone as the first representatives [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 15-18; *CC Year Book*, 52].

Between the World Wars, modifications were made to the church property at 1 East Street and the adjacent residential property at 22 Dedham Street. The most significant change to the church building during this period occurred after the entire steeple above the belfry fell to the ground during a hurricane on September 21, 1938. No damage occurred to the roof. Rev. Shafer raised funds immediately for the restoration of the steeple, constructed of native pine, California redwood, and Oregon fir. As noted in the program for the dedication, held October 9, 1939:

> The new work is an exact replica of the old, all of the broken fragments having been carefully measured by the architect [Edward M. Bridge] and their proper place in the design determined by studying large photographs which were fortunately available.

The steeple reconstruction project cost $3,500. Architect Edward Melville Bridge (1890-1980) was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and earned a bachelor of science degree in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He started his architecture firm in Boston in 1927, taught part-time in the architecture program at MIT, and was a member of the American Institute of Architects from 1935 onward. Among Bridge's principal works in Massachusetts are the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston (1933); First Baptist Church, Medford (1934); the United States Post Office, Wakefield (1934); and the Episcopal Church of Our Redeemer, Lexington (1958) [*Program of Steeple Dedication*; *AIA Historical Directory*].

In 1928, members of the church had voted to demolish the wood-frame horsesheds, present since at least the 1830s, immediately east of the church building. The horsesheds were located at the eastern edge of a driveway between East Street and Dedham Street that defined one side of triangular church parcel. Today, the church's playyard occupies the approximate site of the horsesheds. This through-drive also provided access to the Hamilton residence or Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street, until the 1950s (see below) [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 17-18; Wrentham inventory; Barber, 492].

Charles Hamilton, Jr. (1856-1935), and his wife, the former Bertha Fuller (1859-1931), resided at 22 Dedham Street during much of the Early Modern period, and were the last family members to own the property. Herman A. Haehnel (d. 1941) and his wife, Margaret M. Haehnel, acquired the property in 1936, moving to Wrentham from Worcester, Massachusetts. Herman Haehnel was employed as a salesman in the wholesale furniture business. Following her husband's death, Margaret Haehnel conveyed the northerly end of the house lot to the town of Wrentham in 1943, for expansion of the adjacent Center Cemetery, 65 East Street (1673, WRE.800) [Norfolk deeds 3790:143-144; 1940 census].

Modern period (ca. 1940-early 1960s)

The Rev. Lionel A. Whiston succeeded the Rev. Shafer as pastor in 1947, and remained with the Wrentham congregation until 1961. A graduate of Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin, and the Boston University School of Theology, he was the son of a minister, and the grandson and great-grandson of lay preachers. Rev. Whiston supervised significant enlargement and renovation of the church complex, and also led the Wrentham Church in becoming part of the new United Church of Christ in 1961, during a nationwide merger of the Congregational Christian Churches with the Evangelical and Reformed Church [Bennett *et al.* (rev.), 18-19].

An important addition to the church sanctuary in 1948 was the present pipe organ. Austin Organ Company of Hartford, Connecticut, built the electro-pneumatic *Opus 1457* in 1926 as a theater organ, initially installed in the Strand Theatre in New Britain, Connecticut, to accompany silent movies. Removed from the Strand after talking pictures became the norm, the organ was in storage for several years before it was modified and installed in Wrentham. The organ is a late example of the 113 theater organs built by Austin Organ Company between 1906 and 1931 and features Austin's Universal Air Chest system, patented in 1893 and designed to improve wind quantity. At least 48 patents for inventions pertaining to the pipe organ have been attributed to Englishman John Turnell Austin (1869-1948). He established his organ-building firm in 1898 in Boston, with his brother, Basil G. Austin (1874-1958), before moving the company to Hartford the following year. John Austin had worked previously for the Detroit, Michigan, firms of Farrand & Votey and Clough & Warren. Using the Universal Air Chest system, he was responsible for starting a new pipe-organ division of Clough & Warren, then known as makers of reed organs. The Wrentham organ was built during a peak production period for the Austin Organ Company, from 1915 to 1931, when approximately 75 pipe organs were built per year. The Austin brothers liquidated their assets during the Depression and retired, after which a new

company formed in 1937 as Austin Organs, Inc., run by John Austin's nephews. The company remains in business today [Kellner; Austin Organs history; Ochse, 248, 329, 386].

The church undertook major capital improvement projects in the 1950s, with construction of the parish- house addition on the north side of the main block, and interior renovations to the sanctuary and narthex. Arland A. Dirlam of Boston was the architect for all the 1950s work. Construction on the parish house started in 1950, "built to some extent within the framework of the Hawes Chapel" that had been on the site since 1877-1878, with additions to the footprint on the north and east sides. Incorporating a church office, pastor's study, and new classrooms for the Sunday School, the parish house also included a new church parlor or reception room on the east side, used for social gatherings and meetings, and displaying Neo-Colonial details in its interior finishes. The church dedicated the parish house, free of debt, on October 26, 1956. Just fifteen months later, renovation and redecoration of the sanctuary and narthex also were completed, with the design of the new pulpit, pews, and windows in the Neo-Colonial style. This renovation work was dedicated January 26, 1958 [Bennett et al. (rev.), 18-19; "Congregational Church Holds Dedication;" "Wrentham Cong'l Pastor"].

A specialist in church design, Boston architect Arland A. Dirlam (1905-1979) earned undergraduate degrees from Tufts University and traveled on an Appleton Fellowship from Harvard University, where he earned a Master of Architecture degree in 1929. In 1931 he established his architectural practice in Malden, Massachusetts. Over one thousand design projects, including renovations, are credited to him, among them the First Baptist Church, Belmont (1935 sanctuary addition); First Congregational Church, Hopkinton (1939); Plymouth Congregational Church, Framingham (1968); and First Baptist Church, Medfield (1969-1970, fellowship hall and educational wing). The Boston Society of Architects awarded Dirlam's firm the Harleston Parker Medal in 1952 for the design of University Lutheran Church, Cambridge; the Parker medal is awarded each year for the design of the most beautiful piece of architecture in the Boston metropolitan area. Dirlam also worked on municipal and residential projects, particularly in Malden and Marblehead, where he resided. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects from 1946 to 1972 [AIA Historical Directory].

By the early 1950s, the church closed the driveway on the east side of the building to through-traffic between East Street and Dedham Street, at a time when the attached parish house at the rear of the church was being expanded. The church recorded a notice at the Norfolk Registry of Deeds in 1950 that "it intends to prevent all persons and classes of persons from acquiring by custom, use or otherwise, any right of way or other easement in or over" the church's property at East and Dedham Streets [Norfolk deeds 2942:311]. This left Margaret Haehnel's residence, the Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street, effectively landlocked. In 1953, the Congregational Church granted Mrs. Haehnel a small parcel encompassing 2,906 square feet, situated at the northern end of the church property between her house and Dedham Street, so she could pass over that parcel to access her driveway [Norfolk deeds 3187:96]. The present paved driveway on the east side of the church, known informally as the "little driveway," provides direct access from East Street to the church parking lot on Dedham Street. A circular driveway in front of the Haehnel house, illustrated on late 19th-century atlases, no longer survives.

The barn associated with the Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street, was removed from the property, leaving the cellar hole, and reportedly moved across the road, where it was altered in the conversion to apartment use and is now known as 27-29 Dedham Street (WRE.31). Though the Wrentham inventory dates the removal of the barn to the 1930s, Wrentham tax valuations assess Margaret Haehnel for a barn on her property as late as 1957 [Valuations].

In 1960, Margaret Haehnel deeded to the Congregational Church both her house lot and the small passage parcel she had acquired from the church in 1953. The church membership voted to rename the residence the Whiston House in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. Whiston's long service to the congregation. The house was renovated to create an apartment on the second floor, and the first-floor spaces were used for meeting rooms and other church activities. After resigning the pulpit in 1961, Rev. Whiston was named Pastor Emeritus, and engaged in a retreat ministry that took him, accompanied by his wife, to all parts of the United States, as well as Canada and Bermuda. While in Wrentham, they occupied the Whiston House apartment, which is now used by the church as a rental apartment [Whiston House deeds; Bennett et al. (rev.), 20].

Congregational Church and Whiston House After the Period of Significance

Following the nation's bicentennial celebration, the Congregational Church in 1977 appointed Bruce Crowther as its first historian. The church established the Memorial Library on the first floor of the parish house to hold its archives and book collection, dedicating the one-room library on April 13, 1980. Across the hall from the library, Memorial Chapel had been established and dedicated in 1962 under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. William B. Perry, replacing the late 19th-century Hawes Chapel on the site. The small chapel was renovated more recently in memory of Bradford S. Harrison and rededicated in November 2009.

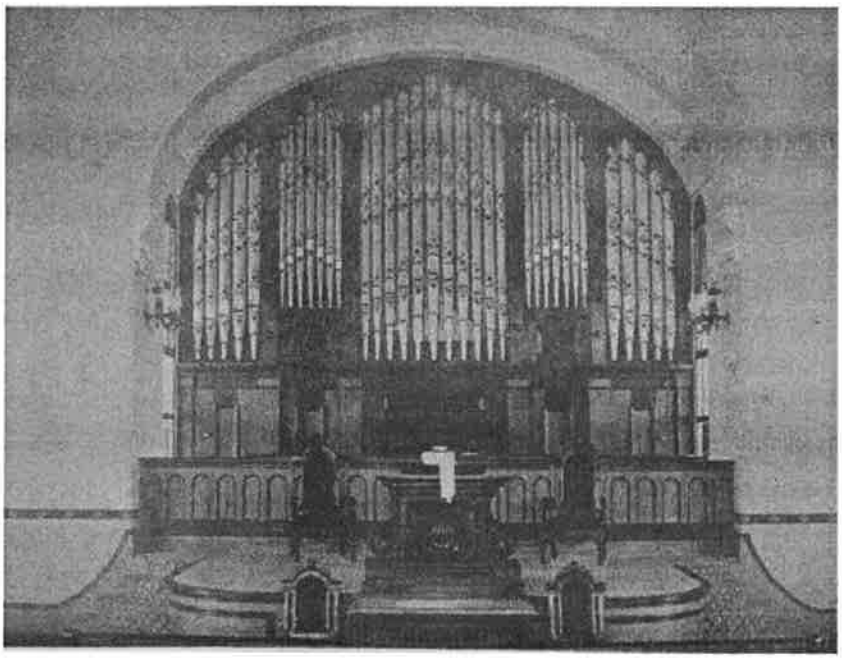
Bergmeyer Associates, Inc. of Boston designed the rear addition on the church's main block and parish house, which was built between 1996 and 1998. Encompassing a fellowship hall with a kitchen on the upper floor, and eight Sunday School classrooms on the lower level, the addition was dedicated May 31, 1998. In other recent improvements to the church, the organ was restored through a gift to the church in memory of John Daniel Webster (1924-1997). Family and friends of Dorothy Kidder Harper (1916-2001) and Raymond Arthur Harper (1907-1984) donated in their memory the south clock, on the side of the steeple overlooking the town common.

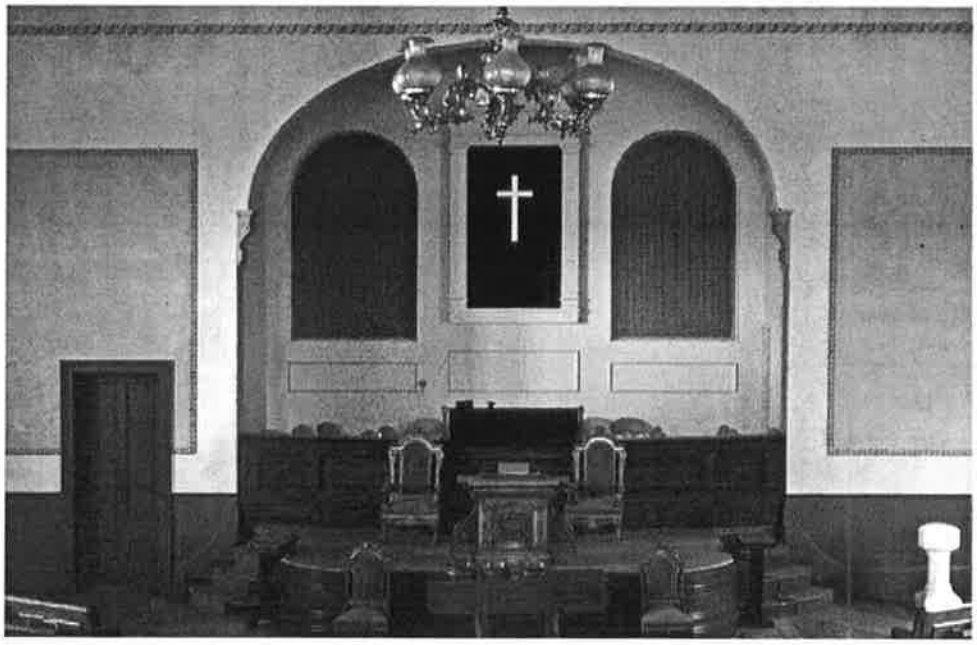
Membership of the Original Congregational Church in Wrentham currently numbers about 200.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute further documentation on 19th-century institutional architecture and related outbuildings in Wrentham and northeastern Massachusetts. Structural evidence from the horse sheds may contribute information on 19th-century transportation and how these facilities conformed to the Congregational ideals manifested in the domestic and institutional architecture in Wrentham. Detailed analysis of the contents from occupational-related features, if they exist, may contribute important social, cultural, and economic information on the 19th- and 20th-century inhabitants of Whiston House, parishioners of the church, and members of the Wrentham community. Builder's trenches and other construction features associated with the existing church and Whiston House may contribute important information relating to 19th-century methods and techniques of construction for institutional and domestic architecture. The identification and mapping of barns, stables, carriage houses, and outbuildings may also contribute important information related to the spatial organization of domestic and institutional buildings and how this organization may have changed through time or to serve different functions.

Historic Photographs





Views of chancel, ca. 1872 (top) and after 1948 installation of present organ (bottom).
Photographs courtesy of Original Congregational Church of Wrentham

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Maps, Atlases, Bird's-Eye View

1851 Walling, Henry F. *Map of the Town of Wrentham, Norfolk County, Mass.*

1853 *Map of Norfolk County, Massachusetts*. Boston: Henry F. Walling.

1858 Walling, Henry F. *Map of Norfolk County, Massachusetts*. NY: Smith & Bumstead.

1876 Sherman, W. A., supt. *Atlas of Norfolk County, Massachusetts*. NY: Comstock & Cline.

1888 *Robinson's Atlas of Norfolk County, Massachusetts*. NY: E. Robinson.

1888 Bailey, O. H., & Co. *Wrentham, Massachusetts* (bird's-eye view).

Census Records, Vital Records, Cemetery Headstones, and Directories

History and Directory of Wrentham and Norfolk, Mass. For 1890. Boston: A. E. Foss & Co. and Brown Brothers, 1890.

Memorials for Charles Hamilton (#101980782), Martha E. Fisher Hamilton (#101980783), Charles Hamilton, Jr. (#101980784), and Bertha M. Fuller Hamilton (#101980785). Via www.findagrave.com. Accessed May 2013.

U. S. census records: 1790-1940 (excluding 1890). Via www.ancestry.com. Retrieved March to May 2013.

Vital Records of Wrentham, Massachusetts to the year 1850. 2 vols. Thomas W. Baldwin, compiler. Boston: Stanhope Press, F H. Gilson Company, 1910.

Norfolk County (Dedham, Mass.) Registry of Deeds

Deeds, with book and page numbers as follows: 114:292-293, 237:17, 344:8, 345:40, 2129:546, 2264:336, 2430:339, 2942:311, 3187:96, 3188:195, 3790:143-144.

First Congregational Church Property, Wrentham, Mass. Kenneth E. McIntyre, C. E. November 1939. Recorded January 3, 1940 as Plan 2 of 1940.

Land in Wrentham, Mass. Belonging to The Original Congregational Church of Wrentham. John A. Warren. February 2, 1953. Recorded July 24, 1953 as Plan No. 1009 of 1953, 3187:96.

Additional Published and Unpublished Sources

American Institute of Architects. *AIA Historical Directory*. Entries and membership directory listings for Edward M. Bridge and Arland A. Dirlam. Via www.aia.org. Accessed May 2013.

Austin Organs, Inc. "History of Austin Organs." Via www.austinorgans.com/aoihistory and www.austinorgans.com/aoithroughtheyears. Accessed May 2013.

Barber, John Warner. *Historical Collections, Being a General Collection of Interesting Facts, Traditions, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, &c., Relating to the History and Antiquities of Every Town in Massachusetts, with Geographical Descriptions*. Worcester: Dorr, Howland & Co., 1841.

Bennett, Minnie Douglas, comp. *The History of the Original Congregational Church of Wrentham, Massachusetts*. Revisions and Additions by Bruce J. Crowther, Richard J. Ross, and Earle T. Stewart. Wrentham: (1959), 1992.

"Bliss, Leonard Carpenter." Entry in *Biographical History of Massachusetts. Biographies and Autobiographies of the Leading Men in the State*. Samuel Atkins Eliot, ed. in chief. Vol. VII. Boston: Massachusetts Biographical Society, 1917, n.p.

Catalogue of the Instructors and Students of Day's Academy, Wrentham Centre, to February 1848. Boston: John Putnam, Printer, 1848. Via www.Ancestry.com.

Chamberlain, Brianna M. *Softly Speak the Stones. A Walking Tour of the Wrentham Center Cemetery*. Wrentham: Brianna M. Chamberlain, 2007.

"Congregational Church Holds Dedication Program." *Franklin* (Mass.) *Sentinel*. January 30, 1958. In "Churches" binder, Joseph J. MacDougald Collection, Wrentham Historical Society, filed at Fiske Memorial Library, Wrentham.

Fiore, Jordan D. *Wrentham, 1673-1973*. Wrentham: By the town, 1973.

Galvin, William Francis, Secretary of the Commonwealth. *Historical Data Relating to Counties, Cities and Towns in Massachusetts*. Boston: The New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1997.

Guide to Historic Wrentham, Massachusetts, Being Those Buildings, Sites, and Monuments Listed with the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Wrentham: Wrentham Historical Commission, 1993.

Historical Sketch, Articles of Faith, and Covenants, of the Original Congregational Church in Wrentham, Mass. with a Catalogue of its Officers and Present Members. April 13, 1845. Boston: S. N. Dickinson & Co., 1845.

Kellner, Marjorie. "A Bit of History of Our Pipe Organ – Austin *Opus 1457*." Original Congregational Church of Wrentham. Undated [2013].

Ligon, Edward S. Draft National Register nomination for Original Congregational Church of Wrentham. Undated [2012].

Lord, Robert H., John E. Sexton, and Edward T. Harrington. *History of the Archdiocese of Boston in the Various Stages of its Development, 1604 to 1943*. Vol. II. Boston: The Pilot Publishing Co., 1945.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS) and Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth. Inventory forms and data for Wrentham.

----------. Reconnaissance Survey Report: Wrentham. 1980.

Obituaries for clergy, via www.congregationallibrary.org, the Congregational Library and Congregational Christian Historical Society web site. Accessed May 2013:
Shafer, Melville Arthur. *The Year Book of the Congregational Christian Churches of the United States of America* (1946), p. 52
Tompkins, William Ripley. *The Congregational Year-Book* (1892), p. 39.

Ochse, Orpha. *The History of the Organ in the United States*. Bloomington and London: Indiana University Press, 1975.

Organ Historical Society [OHS] Pipe Organ Database, entries #12694 and #12878 for Austin Organs *Opus 1457*. Via http://database.organsociety.org, 2005. Accessed May 21, 2013.

Original Congregational Church of Wrentham, Massachusetts. *Program of Steeple Dedication*. October 5-8, 1939. n.p. In "Churches" binder, Joseph J. MacDougald Collection, Wrentham Historical Society, filed at Fiske Memorial Library, Wrentham.

----------. *Souvenir Program of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Exercises, 1692-1942*. n.p. In "Churches" binder, Joseph J. MacDougald Collection, Wrentham Historical Society, filed at Fiske Memorial Library, Wrentham.

Pond, Enoch. "Wrentham, Mass.: Its Ecclesiastical History." *The Congregational Quarterly*, 20 (April 1878), 323-333.

"Rev. W. R. Tompkins," Obituary. *The New York Times*. April 12, 1891.

Rutan, Frederick Newman, Rev. Sermon at the Dedication of the Horace James Memorial Window. September 1, 1907. Wrentham, Mass.

Saleeba, Kevin. "Wrentham Church Gets Breathing Room." *The Sun Chronicle* (Attleboro, Mass.). June 1, 1998. In "Churches" binder, Joseph J. MacDougald Collection, Wrentham Historical Society, filed at Fiske Memorial Library, Wrentham.

Shafer, Melville Arthur, Rev. *Historical Address Delivered at the Two Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Exercises of the Original Congregational Church, Wrentham, Massachusetts*. April 15, 1917.

Valuations of the Polls and Estates of the Town of Wrentham, Mass. [various titles] For the years 1926, 1947, and 1957.

Warner, Samuel. "Wrentham." In *History of Norfolk County, Massachusetts with Biographical Sketches of Many of Its Prominent Men.* D. Hamilton Hurd, compiler. Philadelphia: J. W. Lewis & Co., 1884, 622-672.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased).* Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970. [Republished by Omnigraphics, Detroit, 1996.]

Woodhams, C. Gordon, and Earle T. Stewart. *Wrentham.* Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1999.

"Wrentham Cong'l Pastor Names Aides to Raise $60,000 for Parish House." *The Pawtucket* (Rhode Island) *Times.* 2 August 1949, p. 6. In "Churches" binder, Joseph J. MacDougald Collection, Wrentham Historical Society, filed at Fiske Memorial Library, Wrentham.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __WRE.34, WRE.35_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___approximately 2 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 42.066987 Longitude: -71.327398
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[X] NAD 1927 or [ ] NAD 1983

1. Zone:	19	Easting:	307447	Northing:	4659835
2. Zone:		Easting:		Northing:	
3. Zone:		Easting:		Northing:	
4. Zone:		Easting :		Northing:	

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated property is shown on the accompanying Town of Wrentham assessors' maps; the church occupies the parcel known as M-09-3-2-0-E and M-09-3-23-0-R, while the Whiston House occupies the parcel known as M-09-3-1-0-E and M-09-3-1-T-R The assessors' maps are drawn from aerial surveys. Per the town's assessors' department, the Whiston House is not illustrated on its corresponding parcel because tree cover obscured its presence in aerial photos. See also the GIS map herein.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses buildings associated with the Original Congregational Church of Wrentham during and since the period of significance.

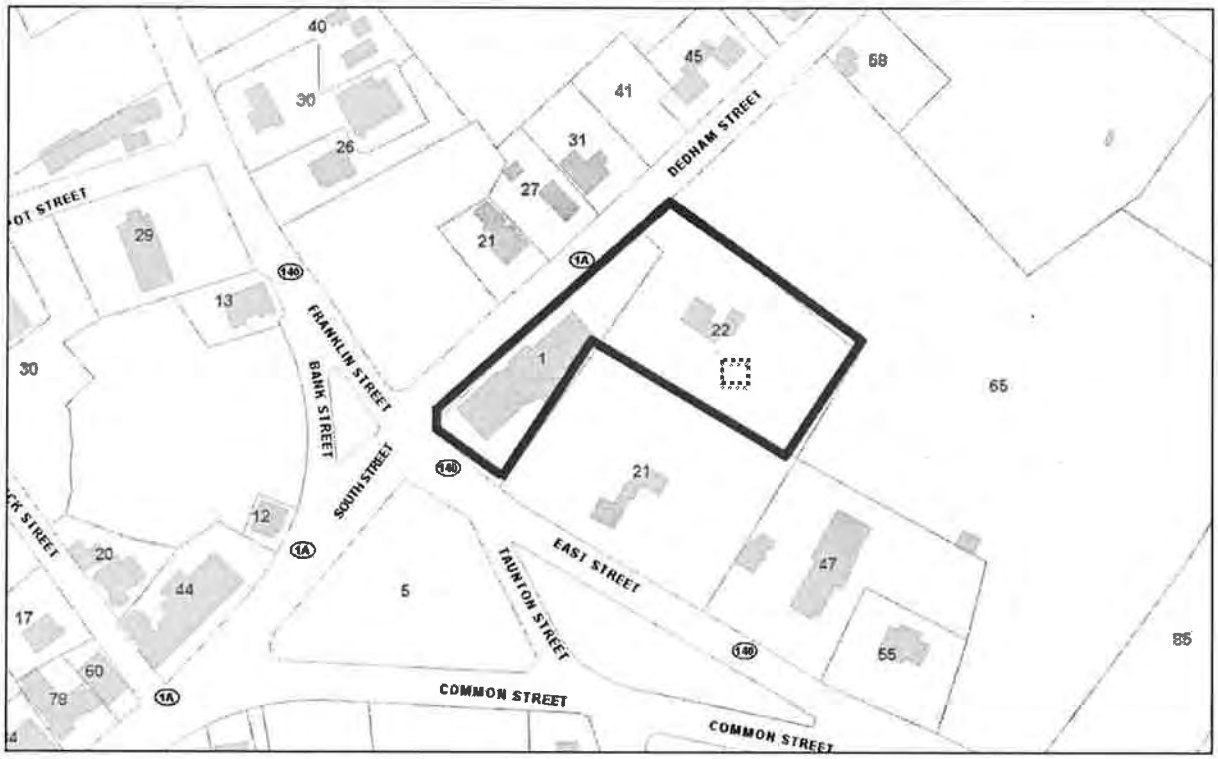
11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kathleen Kelly Broomer, preservation consultant, and Betsy Friedberg, NR Dir. MHC
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission
street & number: 220 Morrissey Boulevard
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125
e-mail betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us
telephone: 617 727 8470
date: July 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)



Congregational Church, 1 East Street, and Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street
Original Congregational Church of Wrentham
Source: Town of Wrentham GIS
July 2014

Amended with boundaries of nominated area and approximate location of barn cellar hole

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Original Congregational Church of Wrentham (preferred)

City or Vicinity: Wrentham

County: Norfolk State: MA

Photographer: Kathleen Kelly Broomer, preservation consultant

Date Photographed: March 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 12 Congregational Church, 1 East St, main block. View E.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch1

2 of 12 Congregational Church, 1 East St, façade detail. View NE.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch2

3 of 12 Congregational Church, 1 East St, front of sanctuary. View NE.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch3

4 of 12 Congregational Church, 1 East St, rear of sanctuary. View SW.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch4

5 of 12 Congregational Church, 1 East St, Horace James window. View SE.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch5

6 of 12 Congregational Church, 1 East St. Addition, parish house, and main block (left to right). View S.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch6

7 of 12 Congregational Church, 1 East St. Parish house, parlor reception and meeting room. View SE.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch7

8 of 12 Congregational Church, 1 East St. Rear addition. View E.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch8

9 of 12 Congregational Church, 1 East St. Fellowship Hall in rear addition. View SW.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch9

10 of 12 Whiston House, 22 Dedham St. View E.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch10

11 of 12 Whiston House, 22 Dedham St. Detail of entry hall. View NW.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch11

12 of 12 Barn cellar hole (foreground) and Whiston House, 22 Dedham Street (background). View N.
digital file name: MA_Wrentham (Norfolk County)_OCChurch12

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ORIGINAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WRENTHAM
1 EAST STREET AND 22 DEDHAM STREET
WRENTHAM (NORFOLK COUNTY), MASS. MAP 1 OF 2

AECOM

THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE. PARCELS AS SHOWN MAY REFLECT TOTAL CONTIGUOUS ACREAGE OWNED BY ONE OWNER FOR TAX BILLING PURPOSES.

SOURCE: EARTHTECH, CONCORD, MA, OCTOBER 25, 2000 ORIGINAL MAP PREPARED BY AIRMAP AMERICA, BRAINTREE, MA, 1993

REVISION DATE: JANUARY 1, 2005

LEGEND SYMBOLS

BUILDINGS:
RIGHT OF WAY:
FENCE:
FOREST:
TRAILS
EASEMENTS:
UNPAVED:
STREAM:
POND:
WETLAND:

0 50 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

REPRODUCTIONS MAY BE REDUCED SIZE
THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

INDEX

L-10	M-10	N-10
L-09		N-09
L-08	M-08	N-08

N
W E
S

ASSESSORS MAP
TOWN OF WRENTHAM
MASSACHUSETTS

FIGURE NO.
M-09

ORIGINAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WRENTHAM
1 EAST STREET AND 22 DEDHAM STREET
WRENTHAM (NORFOLK COUNTY), MASS. MAP 2 OF 2

AECOM

THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY, IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE. PARCELS AS SHOWN MAY REFLECT TOTAL CONTIGUOUS ACREAGE OWNED BY ONE OWNER FOR TAX BILLING PURPOSES.

SOURCE: EARTHTECH, CONCORD, MA, OCTOBER 25, 2000 ORIGINAL MAP PREPARED BY AIRMAP AMERICA, BRAINTREE, MA, 1993

REVISION DATE: JANUARY 1, 2009

LEGEND SYMBOLS

BUILDINGS:
RIGHT OF WAY:
FENCE:
FOREST:
TRAILS:
EASEMENTS:
UNPAVED:
STREAM:
POND:
WETLAND

0 50 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

REPRODUCTIONS MAY BE REDUCED SIZE
THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

INDEX

L-11	M-11	N-11
L-10		N-10
L-09	M-09	N-09

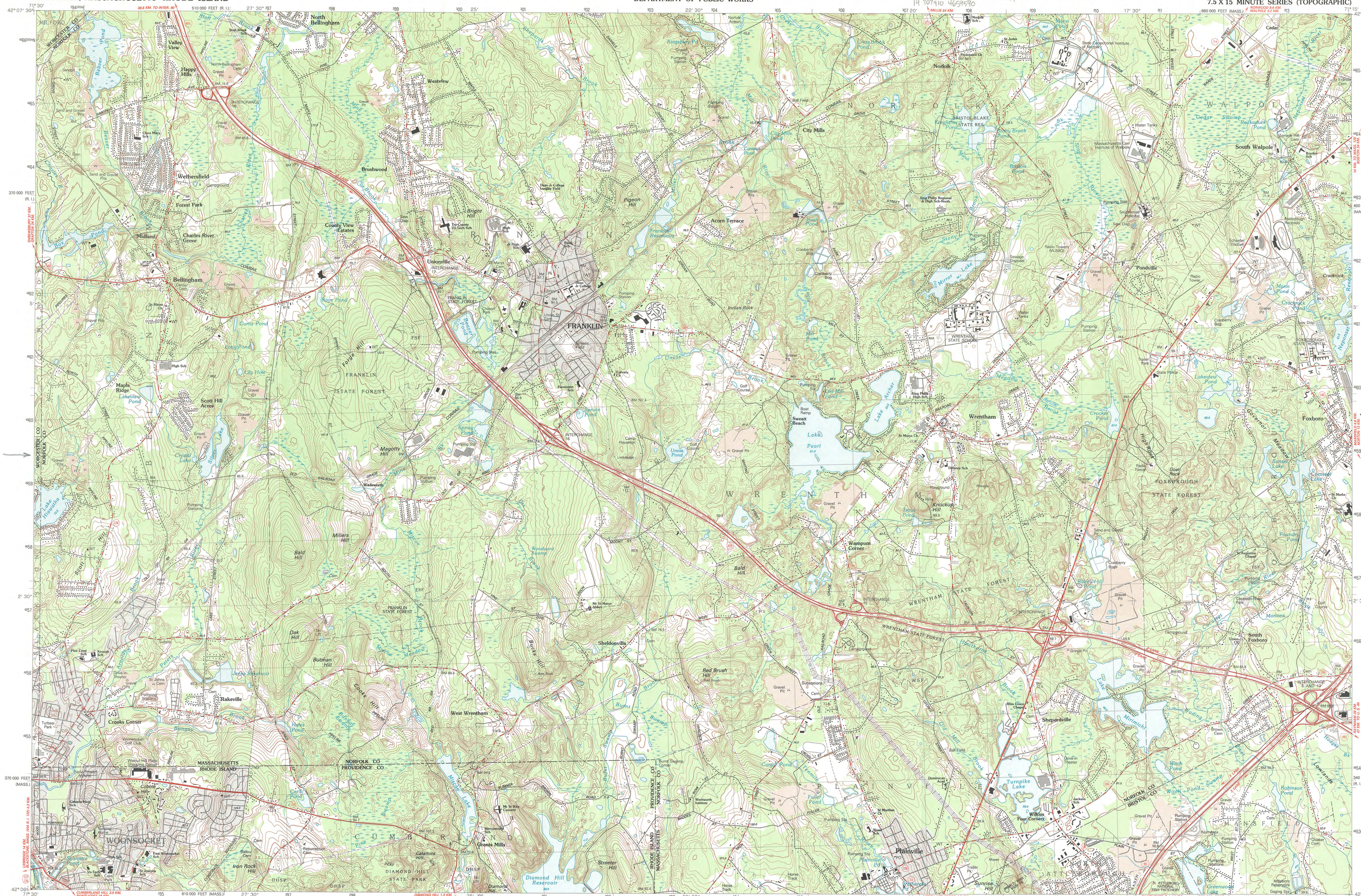
N W E S

ASSESSORS MAP
TOWN OF WRENTHAM
MASSACHUSETTS

FIGURE NO.
M-10

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

ORIGINAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WRENTHAM
1 EAST STREET AND 22 PERRIAM STREET
WRENTHAM (NORFOLK COUNTY), MASS.
19 307410 4659690



INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1987

SCALE 1:25 000

1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

KILOMETERS 1 .5 0 1 2 3 4
MILES 1 .5 0 1 2
500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 METERS
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10 000 12 000 14 000 16 000 FEET

FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS–RHODE ISLAND
42071-A3-TM-025

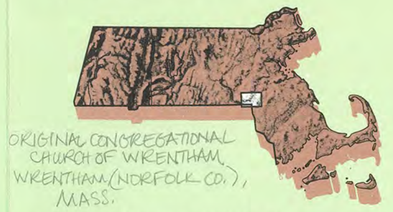
1987

42071-A3-TM-025

Franklin

MASSACHUSETTS–RHODE ISLAND

1:25 000-scale *metric* topographic map



ORIGINAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WRENTHAM, WRENTHAM (NORFOLK CO.), MASS.

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and State of Rhode Island agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1987
The west half of this area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:24 000-scale map: State Line dated 1973

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19
Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and Rhode Island coordinate system
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

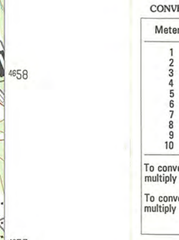
CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM



UTM grid convergence (GN) and total magnetic declination (MN) at center of map
Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Milford
2 Medfield
3 Norwood
4 Uxbridge
5 Brockton
6 Georgeville 1:24 000
7 Attleboro
8 Taunton

ISBN 0-607-00136-4

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road; trail
Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
Bridge; drawbridge
Footbridge; overpass; underpass
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
House; barn; church; school; large structure
Boundary:
- National, with monument
- State
- County, parish
- Civil township, precinct, district
- Incorporated city, village, town
- National or State reservation; small park
- Land grant with monument; found section corner
- U. S. public lands survey: range; township; section
- Range, township; section line: location approximate

Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; grave
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
Scrub; mangrove
Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

EXIT
PALM SUNDAY
HYMNS
178
220
B-19
179

EXIT
EXIT

I·HAVE·PREACHED·RIGHTEOUSNESS
PSALMS XL 9
ERECTED IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF
HORACE · JAMES
SIXTH PASTOR OF THIS CHURCH
BY
LEONARD · C · BLISS 1907.

EXIT
EXIT

22
Whiston
House
ANTIQUES

EASTER HAM SIGN UP
FEBRUARY 16 – MARCH 16
EASTER HAM PICK UP MARCH 30