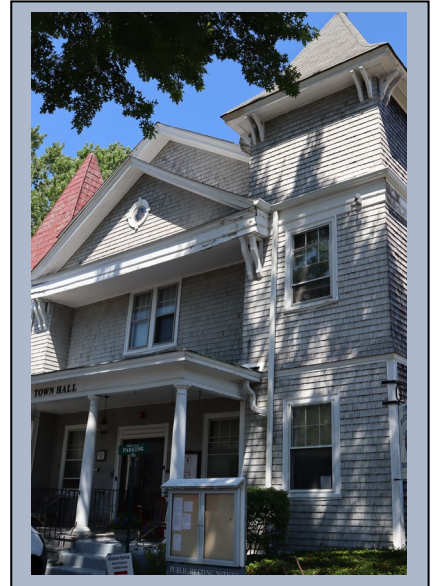


Historic Property Survey Plan for the Town of Mattapoisett



January 26, 2023

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in cooperation with the Mattapoissett Historical Commission

Funded by the Mattapoissett Community Preservation Committee

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Executive Summary

This historic property survey plan was prepared from Fall, 2022 to Spring, 2023 for the town of Mattapoisett in order to guide the community in identifying and documenting community-wide historic resources. This summary of the survey plan describes the overall project from why it was needed, to the process of preparing the plan and concluding with recommendations for completing a multi-year historic property survey. This plan was prepared in cooperation with the Mattapoisett Historical Commission, with their local knowledge, interest and energy.



The Need for this Plan

The identification and documentation of historic resources is the foundation of any community historic preservation program. Understanding the existing historic resources, their context and significance, provides the basis for short- and long-range planning. By doing so, a community can grow, adapt and thrive, all while maintaining those historic aspects that make the community a unique and desirable place to live, visit and work.

The historic property survey for the town of Mattapoisett is considered incomplete. The last effort to document historic resources in Mattapoisett was in the late 1970s to the mid-1980s. Accomplished by local historians and the Mattapoisett Historical Commission at the time, this was an impressive effort and constituted a substantial endeavor. However, the forms are now 40-50 years old and in need of revision, updates and expansion. The approximately 190 forms, dating from the 1970s and 1980s, do not meet current survey standards. Overall, the building forms lack architectural descriptions, and the historical narratives include only a chain of ownership title. Few late 19th Century and no 20th Century historic resources were surveyed at the time. While this level of survey was at one time adequate for Mattapoisett, it is now clearly not serving the planning needs of the community.

Preparing this Plan

The planning process included reviewing existing survey forms and systematically adding additional historic properties throughout all of the neighborhoods. With a set of criteria applied, the plan sought to prioritize the most efficient and effective method of completing a town wide comprehensive survey. This culminated in an annotated list of nearly 300 properties where additional survey documentation was a high priority.

Completing historic property survey forms for Mattapoisett will be a multi-year effort due to the level of need. By providing clear direction on how to move forward through a phased approach, the goal of this plan save time and allocate funding resources as efficiently as possible.

Recommendations

The plan recommends updating the historic property survey based on the priorities identified in the appendix of this plan.

Introduction to the Plan

The identification and documentation of historic resources is the foundation of any community historic preservation program. Understanding the existing historic resources, their context and significance, provides the basis for short- and long-range planning. By doing so, a community can grow, adapt and thrive, all while maintaining those historic aspects that make the community a unique and desirable place to live, visit and work.

An Assessment of Previous Survey Work

The last effort to document historic resources in Mattapoisett was in the late 1970s to the mid-1980s. Accomplished by local historians and the Mattapoisett Historical Commission at the

time, this was an impressive effort and constituted a substantial endeavor. However, the forms are now 40-50 years old and in need of revision, updates and expansion. The approximately 190 forms do not meet current survey standards. For example, most of the building forms lack architectural descriptions and the historical narratives include only a chain of ownership title. Minimal late 19th Century and no 20th Century resources are included. Very few forms were prepared for any resources outside of Mattapoisett Village. While this level of survey was at one time adequate for Mattapoisett, it is now clearly not serving the planning needs of the community.

The town of Mattapoisett has outstanding survey needs according to the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

FORM B - BUILDING
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

*A. Matt
USGS. MASON*

MAT. 34

In Area no.	Form no.
<i>C</i>	<i>34</i>

1. Town Mattapoisett
Address Main Street
Name James Cannon
Present use Home
Present owner Mr. and Mrs. K. Wood

3. Description:
Date June 20 1851
Source orig Deed
Style New England Farm House
builder James Cannon
Architect James Cannon
Exterior wall fabric ash, shingle
Outbuildings (describe) _____
Other features the inside of the home is charming in it's orig. design. and wood work, always in one family
Structurally no Date _____
Moved no Date _____

5. Lot size:
One acre or less ☒ Over one acre _____
Approximate frontage 100'
Approximate distance of building from street 15'

6. Recorded by Priscilla Alden Hathaway
Organization Matt. Hist. Comm.
Date Dec. 14, 1976

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.

Area c

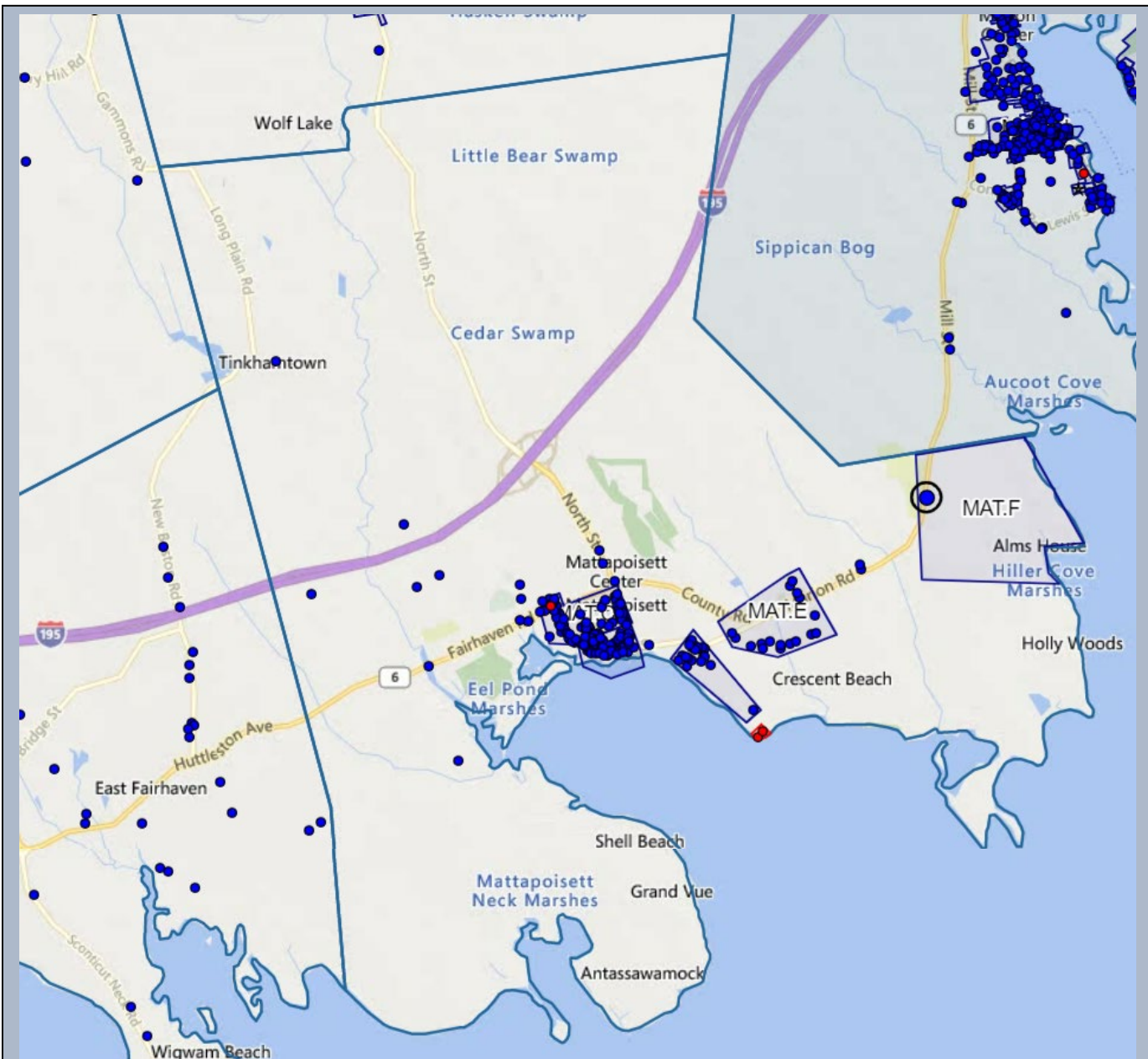
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____
MHC Photo no. _____

(over)

5M-2-75-R061465

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1977
MASS. HIST. COMM.

This is an example of a survey form from 1976. Like most other survey forms for Mattapoisett, the information it contains is now out of date and inadequate.



On this map, the blue dots represent an inventoried property. The map demonstrates the high level of survey coverage within Mattapoisett Village and the minor survey work found throughout the remainder of the community. Source: Macris Maps, 2022

Survey Plans

When it is recognized that the historic property survey documentation needs are especially large, a survey plan is a valuable tool. A survey plan reviews all of the existing historic property survey forms, investigates community-wide historical and cultural resources not currently surveyed, analyzes where forms are in need of revision and where unsurveyed historic resources should be included. A review of the existing survey for Mattapoisett found that the needs are substantial and will require a multi-year effort to implement.

Ideally, a historic property survey is updated regularly so that it remains relevant and useful. Updating historic property survey includes adding properties that were not previously surveyed. It also includes revising survey forms that do not contain adequate documentation. If updates

have not been made over many years, the survey for the community becomes far less useful. When a community has substantial historic property survey updates needed, it is often best to move forward with a historic property survey plan. A survey plan prioritizes a multi-year effort.

The Goals of this Plan

The following goals have guided the development and direction of this plan:

Assess the existing level of information on historic, cultural and architectural resources found in Mattapoisett.

Identify the historic, cultural and architectural resources community-wide and by neighborhood.

Identify representative resources from major themes in the development of the town including maritime, resort, agricultural and post war suburbanization.

Identify representative resources from communities underrepresented in historic property documentation.

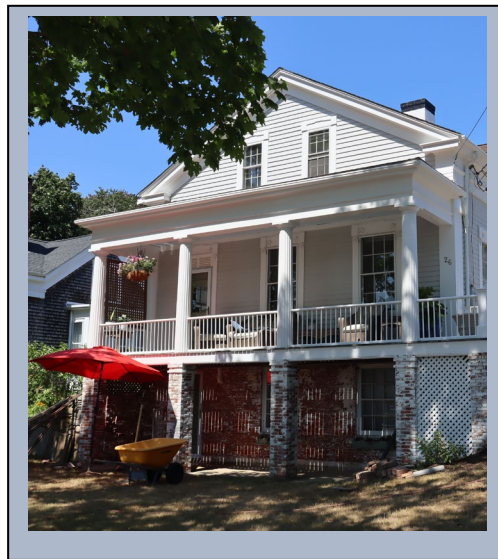
Develop a set of criteria that can be applied to the reconnaissance level list of properties for the purpose of prioritizing a phased approach to achieving a comprehensive survey of historic resources.

Identify locally available documentary materials that will be invaluable for preparing historic property survey forms.

Prepare an action plan for implementation of a phased approach to surveying resources.

Prepare a planning document that will be consulted by local elected officials, local boards and commissions and the general public.

The Historic Resources of Mattapoisett



The Historic Resources of Mattapoisett

A Rich Human History

The town of Mattapoisett has a rich human history, beginning with the indigenous people that called this area home for thousands of years. Everywhere, the landscape of Mattapoisett has stories of its distant and recent past to share. Below ground, as archaeological resources, are the fragments of human occupation over millennia. Above ground, buildings, structures, walls, monuments, burial grounds and landscapes share stories of a deep and rich history.



The northern part of town, with its agricultural lands, continues to provide produce to residents, connecting the community to the land and the agricultural history of the town. The farmhouses, barns, outbuildings, and many stonewalls, crossing fields and lining rural

roads, tell us about the human connection to this land from generations ago. In Mattapoisett village, the early maritime, commerce and industrial history of the town is very much on display from the wharves to the many early

19th Century homes along its streets. Neds Point Lighthouse, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, demonstrates the connection of Mattapoisett to distant seas and harbors. Later properties from the late 19th and early 20th Century tell the story of the resort era and the many people that began visiting Mattapoisett to enjoy its seaside recreation.



The majority of buildings in Mattapoisett remain in private hands, adapted to modern day needs as residences and businesses. They demonstrate that historic properties can remain viable, valuable and practical in our contemporary world, adapting to new uses and continuing to add new layers to the history of Mattapoisett.

The Potential for Loss of Historic Resources

While Mattapoisett is not facing the tear down trends found in some suburban communities of eastern Massachusetts, it is still vulnerable to the loss of its significant historic resources. Alterations, demolition by neglect, climate change, rising seas, storm surges, tropical storms and hurricanes can have devastating impacts on fragile historic resources. Understanding the many historic resources present in the community can help to provide tailored solutions so that the treasured pieces of our past can remain part of our future.

The History of Mattapoisett

Long before the European settlement of Mattapoisett, the area of Mattapoisett was occupied by Indigenous people. With its varied coastline and rich interior lands, the area has long been a productive location for fishing, hunting and agricultural practices. The land use patterns and historic resources visible today may not clearly demonstrate the lives and cultures that called this place home over many millennia. Yet, their presence remains, not just through archaeological resources but through the oral histories and traditions of their descendants, the Wampanoags. Over many thousands of years, the Wampanoag people inhabited this coastal territory.



During the 1600s, European settlement in Mattapoisett was minimal and likely focused on livestock grazing and crop production, with some fishing, hunting and shell fishing. Without civic and religious facilities in the area, settlement remained minimal, and Mattapoisett remained an outlying village of the town of Rochester. By 1758, the first reported population figure suggests that Mattapoisett, the 2nd precinct of Rochester, had 250 residents. A meetinghouse was erected circa 1737, adjacent to Hammond Cemetery.

In the 1700s, the harbor area grew as a shipping port. Trade included Nantucket, Newport, New York and Savannah, Georgia. The overall economic base expanded to include shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, agriculture and trade. Little manufacturing existed, although several sawmills and gristmills were likely present.

Following the Revolutionary War, settlement concentrated in the harbor area. During the early 1800s, as many as seven shipyards were producing vessels. Saltworks, rope walks, sail lofts and trade resulted in a busy seaport.

The town of Mattapoisett was incorporated in 1857 as the population had grown to 1700. Whale ship production continued into the mid-1800s but dropped with the switch to petroleum products. With it, began a period of population decline in Mattapoisett that continued until the turn of the century. By 1905, the population had declined to nearly 1000 people.



However, during the period of population decline, the Fairhaven Branch Railroad opened. Summer visitors from Boston could now easily make the journey to Mattapoisett. With summer visitors, new seasonal homes and beach cottages were built along the water. Thus, new economic activity began in Mattapoisett as summer homes were built and new services, such as stores, restaurants, and inns opened. Trolley service to New Bedford provided easy access to additional services.

North of the village, agriculture continued, primarily with cranberry production and dairy farms.



Development along Route 6 in the mid-20th Century focused on automobile travel. Buildings such as this one reflect that period of time.

As Route 6 became a major east west transportation corridor, development included service industries such as restaurants, gas stations, lodging and shopping.

By 1940 the population had again climbed to 1700 people, with the population continuing to grow following World War II. From 1960 to 1970, the population increased from approximately 3000 to 5000 residents. New residential neighborhoods were built, particularly north of Route 6. By 2000, the population had reached

6523 people. The population has essentially remained at this level to this day.

Severe weather has impacted the development of Mattapoisett. The 1938 Hurricane caused substantial flooding and loss, followed by Hurricane Carol in 1954. In 1991, Hurricane Bob again flooded the downtown as well as many other areas. Beach homes, such as in Crescent Beach, were severely damaged or lost completely.

Last prepared in 1999, the town of Mattapoisett is updating its Master Plan in 2022. Coordinating the recommendations of this historic property survey plan with the Master Plan historic resources section will benefit the town's historic preservation planning efforts.



This sign demonstrates the severe hurricane flooding that occurred in 1938 and 1991.



New construction on the waterfront reflects the threat from storm surges.

Notable Development Themes in Mattapoisett



Agriculture

Agricultural Production

17th Century Early European settlement focused largely on upland crop and livestock production. As maritime trade increased, lumber was added as a commodity. Fishing increased in prevalence with a fish weir erected on the Mattapoisett River. Shipbuilding remained small-scale.



Maritime

Maritime Activities

18th and 19th Century development in Mattapoisett focused on maritime activities. This included shipbuilding, whaling, trade and associated maritime manufacturers. Many of the historic buildings in Mattapoisett Village reflect this period with buildings dating from the early 19th Century.

Resort Community

As shipbuilding declined, summer visitors began arriving in Mattapoisett during the late 19th Century. Made possible by passenger rail into the village, new development patterns arose as summer homes and beachfront cottages were constructed. The Yacht Club opened during this time period.



Resort

Automobile Oriented Development and Suburbanization

As Cape Cod became a major summer destination in the mid-20th Century, commercial development along Route 6 focused on services to those traveling to and from the cape by automobile. Gas stations and restaurants grew along with entertainment venues such as bowling, dance halls and nightclubs. Although Route 6 remains a major east west connector today, the construction of Interstate 195 eliminated the heavy Cape Cod traffic. Some of the commercial development along the Route 6 corridor today still reflects this time period. As regional automobile transportation became easier, new residential single family housing construction in the 1960s to the 1970s transformed many areas of Mattapoisett, particularly north of Route 6. Between 1960 and 1970, the population grew from 3000 to 5000 people.



Automobile Oriented

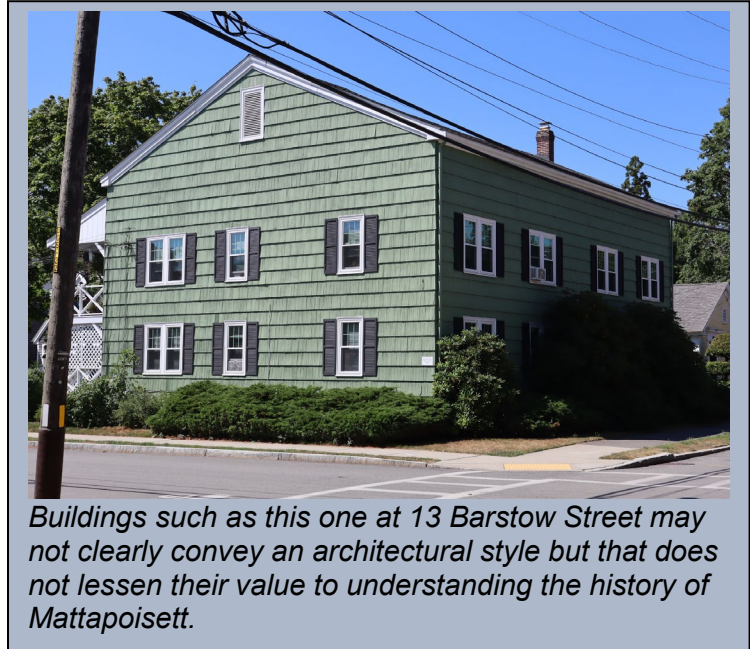
Architectural Styles and Forms

The neighborhoods of Mattapoisett contain historic resources that date from the 18th to the 20th Century. As a result, there are many architectural styles and building forms found throughout the town. The richness of the architecture is described below.

Architectural styles can be hard to define sometimes. Buildings don't always fit into one particular architectural style. Some buildings may have been originally constructed with influences from several different styles. Over the centuries, as owners chose to update an older home's style, they may have added new architectural features, suggesting that the home was contemporary to the time. These historic alterations may now be notably significant in telling the story of the area.

It is also important to note that simpler buildings that appear not to have a definable architectural style may still be very significant.

The architectural styles included below can be found in Mattapoisett. The descriptions below do not include all architectural styles found in the region or throughout New England.



Buildings such as this one at 13 Barstow Street may not clearly convey an architectural style but that does not lessen their value to understanding the history of Mattapoisett.

Georgian

Predominant throughout the European settlements of 18th Century New England is the Georgian style. Georgian domestic architecture typically features a heavy positioning on the ground, a large central chimney and a symmetrical façade. The entry is commonly located at the center with windows aligned across the façade. It is then customary to have 2 double hung windows positioned on each side of the entryway. Due to the challenge of hand-blown glass, original window frames would have had small lights, usually 9 or 12 panes per window. Only following the Revolutionary War and an interest in distinguishing American domestic architecture from English nobility did the Federal style take over.



Georgian



Federal

Like its Georgian predecessor, Federal style remained symmetrical in its façade, with a center entrance and balanced windows to each side. A fanlight is a very common feature of Federal architecture. Whereas the Georgian form may appear bulky, there is a lighter feeling to federal architecture, even with its boxed form. Lower roof forms, elaborate, classical detailing of the entryway, together with the fanlight, distinguish this architectural style that came to symbolize the new nation.

Greek Revival

During the early 19th Century, an interest in classical architecture, archaeological investigations taking place in Greece, and a desire to highlight the new nation's democratic ideals led to the



popularity of the Greek Revival Style for governmental and institutional buildings, grand residences and then to more modest single-family homes found throughout New England. Greek Revival homes are often, but not always, characterized by the gable end facing the street. With its porch, columns, prominent cornice, the Greek Revival home was meant to portray a simple Greek temple. On more modest residential Greek Revival homes, the columns are alluded to through pilasters at the corners of the building. The front entrance to the Greek Revival home typically had a rectangular transom above the door and

rectangular sidelights flanking the door. While clapboards were common on residential Greek Revival homes, some were clad in flushboards, to imitate the appearance of white stone.

Gothic Revival

Although not as common as Greek Revival, Gothic Revival enjoyed some prevalence during the mid-19th Century. Romanticizing the medieval time period of England, this picturesque style is characterized by steep roofs, pointed gothic windows, cross gables, and decorative bargeboard. Carpenter Gothic, a form of Gothic Revival, takes it a step further with substantial gingerbread ornamentation.



Italianate

During the mid-1800s, a picturesque architectural style, Italianate, gained in popularity. The style takes its inspiration from Italian villas. Instead of the highly symmetrical and weighty forms of the Georgian and Federal styles, Italianate architecture focused on asymmetry, ornamentation, windows and porches. With the Italianate style, windows took on unique positioning and forms. In some cases, windows are paired together or even tripled. Windows may be tall and



Italianate

narrow. Bay windows were common. A very typical feature on the Italianate style are the large brackets, arranged singularly or in pairs.

Second Empire

Derived from the current French building styles of the time, the Second Empire became a modern and fashionable style during the second half of the 19th Century. Its defining feature is the mansard roof. The roof offered additional living space in what would have been simply the attic in a conventional gabled roof. Ornamentation with Italianate brackets is very common on Second Empire homes.



Second Empire



Queen Anne

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne houses of the Victorian era of the late 19th Century saw a substantial departure from the symmetrical and orderly house styles that preceded them. The Queen Anne style highlighted asymmetrical facades with ornate trim and various embellishments, patterns and windows. Queen Anne architecture typically features complex roof forms, irregular footprints, towers, bold paint colors, prominent porches and ornamental chimneys. Part of what made the Queen Anne architecture possible as a common building type for domestic architecture was that the architectural details were now being mass produced and easily transported by rail to growing cities.

Shingle Style

From the late 1880s to the 1900s, the Shingle Style was a popular coastal resort building style found in places like Newport, Rhode Island, Cape Cod and Mattapoisett.

Borrowing from the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque styles, the style is named for its sweeping, continuous wood shingle surfaces, uninterrupted by corner boards. With its large wrap-around porches, multiple eaves, dormers and free-form, these buildings were architect-designed for high fashion clients.



Shingle Style

Colonial Revival

From the late 1880s to the 1950s, Colonial Revival architecture was the predominant architectural style for residential buildings throughout the growing and expanding cities and suburbs of the United States. The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 is often credited with increasing interest in colonial architecture. Although it was inspired from colonial properties, the Colonial Revival style often greatly exaggerated certain elements, particularly door surrounds and cornice details. It was not attempting to replicate the appearance of colonial structures. As



Colonial Revival

single family suburban residential neighborhoods proliferated, the Colonial Revival style remained very popular for wood framed dwellings. The style offered a simplicity that was desirable as the country moved into the new world of the 20th Century. It marked a notable departure from the whimsical and asymmetrical Queen Anne style. With its simplicity and solidity, the style was affordable but also respectable. The influence of the Colonial Revival style remains with us today as even new construction may very well be inspired by this house style from over 100 years ago.

Craftsman

The early 20th Century saw the rise of a new house style, Craftsman. Looking for simpler living, Craftsman represented a reaction to the embellishment of the Queen Anne. Yet, Craftsman homes, with their arts and crafts inspiration are not without ornamentation. Craftsman homes are characterized by their low-pitched roofs, exposed rafters and covered front porches. Quite often, on hipped roofs, a large dormer is located above the front porch to provide additional living space on the second floor. Wide, tapered columns of the front porch support the roof. Windows may have small lights and diagonal patterns.



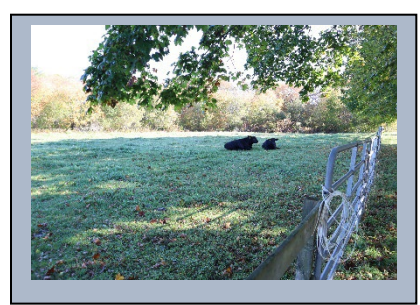
Craftsman

Ranch, Split Level and Raised Ranch

Late 19th Century and early 20th Century residential neighborhoods, with their small lots and pedestrian scale, required narrow house designs, typically of two stories. As suburbanization and automobile dependency took place across the country during the mid-20th century, new subdivision designs included much larger lot sizes, with substantial street frontage. These larger residential lots accommodated wider one-story houses, including ranches, split levels and raised ranches.

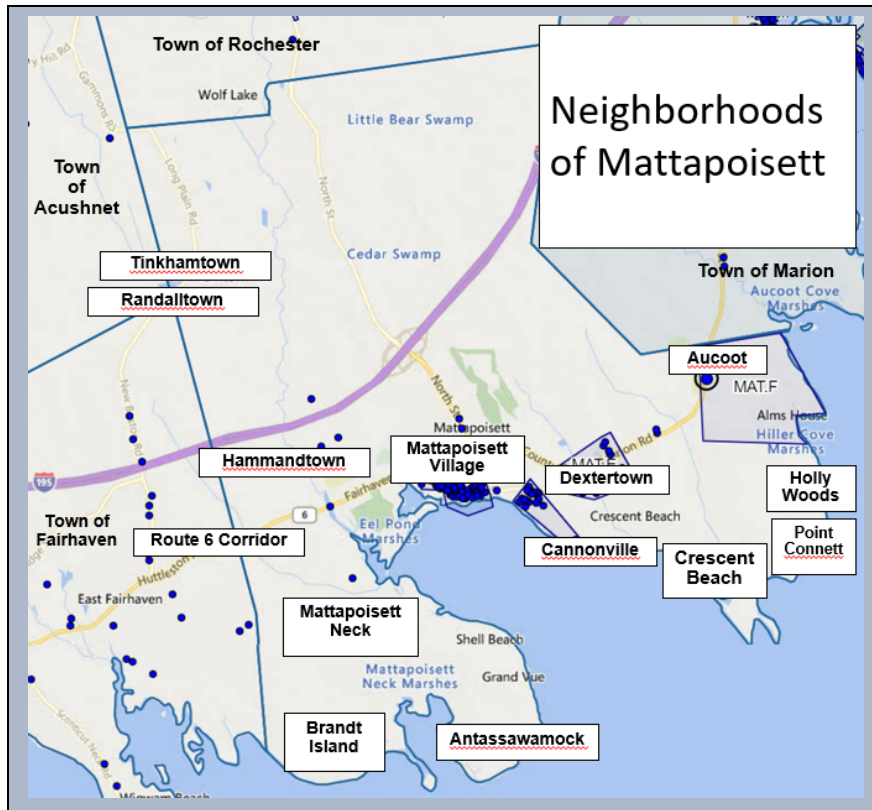


Neighborhoods and Areas of Mattapoisett



Neighborhoods and Areas of Mattapoissett

This section of the plan was prepared with information from Rachel McGourthy and Carole Clifford, members of the Mattapoissett Historical Commission.



Antassawamock

Antassawamock is a summer colony started in 1892 by a Lemuel Washburn. Washburn purchased the property from Henry Mosher, owner of farmland at the end of Mattapoissett Neck Road. The original plan included 306 house lots. Washburn sold 21 lots before selling to Ernest Mendum of Melrose. Mendum sold an additional 45 lots from the original plan, with land sold to family and friends from Melrose. Robert Munn purchased the remainder of the land and no other change in ownership has happened except by inheritance within the Munn family. The name

Antassawamock was chosen for the original plan, with a translation to Peninsula of Peace. The area included an Improvement Association and later the Antassawamock Club, a casino, post office, library and store. Originally, a summer community, the neighborhood has many year-round residents today. The beach community entrance is posted as private. Alan Vaitses, a recognized boatbuilder, was a resident of Antassawamock.

Aucoot

Aucoot, located in the eastern part of town, includes the Hiller Homestead, believed to date from 1710. There are many Hiller descendants who live and manage businesses today in the Mattapoissett/Marion area. A deed for Aucoot states that the Aucoot area was purchased in 1668 from Papano and Manchacomon for eight pounds by five of the original Mayflower passengers. The land was called Acote and was used primarily for fishing and farming. A salt works operated at Aucoot Cove in the late 1700's and early 1800's. Twenty acres of land was purchased by the town of Mattapoissett in the 1800s from Hiller descendants for use as an Alms House or Poor farm. The stone foundation is present



Hiller Homestead, Aucoot

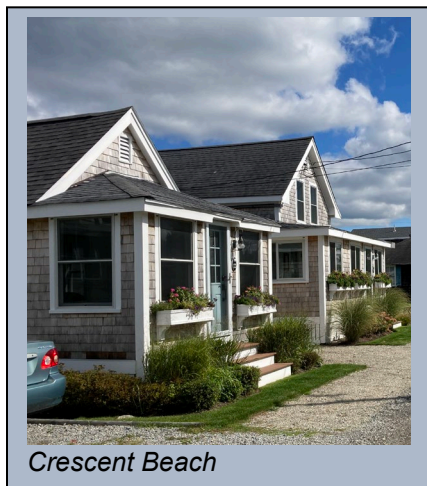
today. The town of Mattapoisett sold the Alms House land in the early 1900s. The area is known today as the Harbor Beach area and has been developed as a beach community, which has primarily a summer population. The coves and inlets of the Aucoot area were the center of rum running during prohibition. There is local legend of a tunnel from the cellar of a house in the Holly Woods section which was used to transfer the rum off loaded from boats in Buzzard's Bay. Cape Verdeans settled at the head of Aucoot Road to work on the cranberry bogs. There is a small population of Cape Verdeans who live there today. There are many old stone walls along Aucoot Road. Aucoot Cove Boatyard operated at the end of Aucoot Road. It was last owned by Edy and Duff, who were renowned for their sailboats.

Brandt Island

The beach community of Brandt Island, located on Mattapoisett Neck, was surveyed by Samuel Genensky for house lots. This area is sometimes referred to as The Pillars due to the stone pillars flanking the entrance. The stones are engraved with the date 1906. The community was originally known as Brant Island but over time became Brandt Island. This area of Mattapoisett Neck was farmed by the Hammond and Rotch families prior to it becoming a private beach community. The actual island, known as Brant Island, is nearby but separate from the beach community. It is connected by a causeway to the mainland. The island was home to the Brandt Island Club, a private fishing club. Today, several residences cover the tiny island. Included amongst ranches, raised ranches and split-levels are more recent homes, some raised well off the ground due to danger of storm surges. The Brandt Beach community entrance is posted as private.

Cannonville

Within Dextertown is the neighborhood of Cannonville. It is named after Ebenezer Cannon and his descendants, notable shipbuilders in the early 1900s. After shipbuilding declined, George Barnard, from the Boston area, began purchasing land here including the existing houses. By 1870, he had established a summer rental cottage community, attracting additional Bostonians to Mattapoisett.



Crescent Beach

The Crescent Beach community began with Lilburne Hiller selling house lots from the agriculture land owned by the family for generations. By 1926, 100 lots had been sold. The area grew and supported two grocery stores, a post office and a bowling alley. A Community House was built in 1920, where the Crescent Beach Improvement Association began holding meetings in 1922. The organization still exists today and is part of the social activities present in the community.

Damage from storm surges left many homes leveled after the Hurricanes in 1938, 1954 and 1991. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr enjoyed summering at an estate in Crescent Beach until the property was consumed by fire. The site is owned by the Mattapoisett Land Trust.

Hammondtown

The Hammond family were early European settlers to Mattapoissett. Prior to the shift to larger shipbuilding, this area of town was the center of the community. The Mattapoissett River powered grist mills and sawmills and provided access to docks and landings for trade at this upriver location. As the economy shifted to shipbuilding, Hammondtown became known as Oldtown.



Mattapoissett Village

After the Mattapoissett shipbuilding industry grew, the center of town shifted to the waterfront. Over 12 shipyards were operating in the harbor during the era of whaling. Known as the Village today, it was considered the new lower town. During the mid-20th Century, residents referred to the area as downtown. Homes, religious buildings, schools and commerce developed around the shipbuilding industry. While maritime activity today is largely recreational, the village remains the center of community life.

Peases Point

Before subdivision into housing lots for summer cottages, Peases Point was farmland owned by Abner Pease. He operated a saltworks and harvested salt hay. The farmhouse was damaged in the 1938 hurricane but remains standing.



Point Connett

The beach community, Point Connett, began in 1906. At the time, the Willard Bosworth fisherman's shack was the only standing structure in the area. Prior its establishment, the area was owned by Byron Dunn and before that it was the farmland of William Nye. The Nye farmhouse remains still standing on the curve of Angelica Point. The first summer home of the beach community was a large bungalow built in

1907. Other names for this area included Cordwood Point and Nye's Point. The area is named after William Connett, a Native American who filed suit to ownership of the area.

Randalltown

The Randalls and the Bolles lived in this area on North Street, north of Crystal Spring Road. The groves provided a popular spot for picnics. Purrington Grove attracted hundreds of visitors. Randall descendants still call this area home.

Route 6 Corridor

Until the construction of Interstate 195, Route 6 through Mattapoissett was the main automobile route for those traveling to and from Cape Cod. Some buildings along Route 6 remain from this time period. While not necessarily considered a neighborhood, this area of Mattapoissett is distinct in its historic development pattern. Additionally, it is distinct in forming a divider between the northern and southern sections of the town.

Tinkhamtown

Tinkhamtown is located in the northern part of town, amongst open land and cranberry bogs. Early residents in this area included the Tinkham and Ellis families. The remains of Tripps Mill, a sawmill, are located at a scenic location on Tinkham Pond, along the Mattapoissett River. Tinkhamtown had its own chapel built in 1889 and it still holds services at Christmas time. The Helping Hand Society Hall was built in 1908 for the women of the village to maintain their sewing circles. The building remains standing next to Tinkhamtown Chapel.

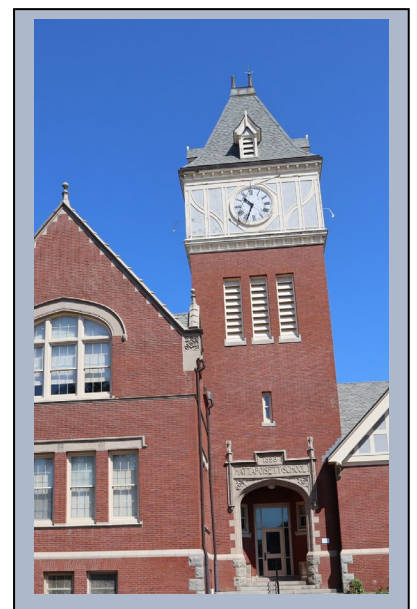


Tinkhamtown

Other Neighborhoods and Areas

Additional neighborhoods or summer communities include Mattapoissett Neck, Neds Point, Harbor Beach, Winnatuxett, The Cedars, Pico and Angelica Point.

Historic Property Survey



Historic Property Survey

The identification of historic resources is the primary task of any local historical commission. Without knowing and understanding the historic resources present in the community, no effective historic preservation planning can take place. Systematically identifying, documenting and describing historic resources is known as historic property survey.

There are generally two types of survey. Reconnaissance survey provides a small amount of information about a large quantity of historic resources. Intensive level survey has a much greater level of detail on individual historic resources but since it is a more time-consuming process, it requires a more strategic approach.

Information gathered during a survey project typically results in compiling all the information in an organized way, such as on survey forms or in a database.

Historic property survey isn't about just documenting buildings. Other resources that are often surveyed include historic parks, structures, bridges, burial grounds, and archaeological sites.

In Massachusetts, historic property survey includes the preparation of MHC Survey Forms. Various forms are prepared depending on the type of resource. A list of MHC Survey Forms is found below.

Types of Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Forms

Form A - Areas

This form is used to document groupings of related resources like a neighborhood, residential subdivision, industrial site, farmstead or school campus.

Form B - Buildings

This form is used to document buildings with information that includes the street address, date of construction, architectural style, description of the architecture and a narrative of the building's history. Notable outbuildings are also included on a Form B.

Form C - Objects – Form C

This form is used to document objects such as statues, milestones, monuments, and boundary markers.

Form D – Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites

This form is used to document below ground resources. This information remains confidential. This historic property survey plan for Mattapoisett does not include specific survey recommendations for archaeological sites.

Form E - Burial Grounds

This form is used to document groupings of burial markers and includes information such as earliest death date, latest death date, setting, condition, visual assessment, and historical narrative.

Form F - Structures

This form is used to document structures such as fences, gates, tunnels, seawalls, wharves, smokestacks, water towers, and bridges. A separate Structure form is used for documenting bridges.

Form H - Parks and Landscapes

This form is used to document public parks, gardens and other historic designed landscapes.

While survey forms can be completed by various individuals, including the local historical commission, most survey forms today are prepared by private historic preservation consultants contracted to undertake the work. Statewide, over 200,000 historic resources have been documented on MHC survey forms. Once accepted by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the historic properties are included within the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth.

Benefits of Historic Property Survey

At the local level, the primary user of the historic property survey is the local historical commission. However, other town boards and departments utilize historic property survey in understanding project applications, mapping, site plan, and permitting. Various plans, such as open space plans, master plans, downtown revitalization plans, and economic development plans, all benefit from historic property survey. By understanding the historic resources in the community, plans are far more effective.

MHC Survey Forms are Not Designations

MHC survey forms are intended to simply identify, describe and document the historic resources of a community. Inclusion of a historic resource on an MHC Survey Form is not a designation. The acceptance of an inventory form into the MHC Inventory of Historical and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth does not in itself place any protections or restrictions on the property. There is no inherent significance attached to a property simply by its inclusion on a survey form. The inclusion of a property on the MHC Inventory does not mean that property is placed on any register. The process of listing a property on the National Register of Historic Places is included below.

Those communities that wish to pursue listing a property or district on the National Register make use of the survey forms to understand the broader context. MHC consults the survey forms to understand how the documented resources meet the criteria for national register eligibility. The preparer of a national register nomination references the survey forms for the valuable information they contain. So, while essential in a designation process, survey forms themselves are not a designation.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Buildings, districts, structures, sites, and objects can be listed in the National Register, either through individual nomination or, if appropriate, through National Register District nominations. In order to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, historic properties must be significant. They must also retain enough of their historic character to convey that significance. This is called integrity.

The National Register is primarily an honorary designation. One of the National Register's best uses is as an educational and informational tool. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places provides a valuable opportunity for the Mattapoisett Historical Commission to generate positive publicity for preservation and for the listed property, and to educate the general public about the community's history.



The process of listing historic properties on the National Register of Historic Places occurs through the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the National Park Service. A highly detailed nomination form is prepared that explains why the property or district meets the criteria for national register eligibility. Neighboring communities with National Register Districts include Acushnet, New Bedford, Rochester and Wareham.

Third Meetinghouse was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. Ned's Point Light was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987.

There are no additional properties in Mattapoisett listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

State Register of Historic Places

The State Register is a compendium of the designations that are possible in Massachusetts under federal, state, or local law. Most of the listings in the State Register result from listing in the National Register. Property that are listed on the National Register are automatically listed on the State Register. Listing on the State Register cannot be done directly. As a compendium, State Register listings only occur through an official designation elsewhere, whereby listing on the State Register is automatic. The State Register creates a single, easy-to-use master list of designated properties throughout the state. The State Register should not be confused with the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth. Inclusion on an inventory form and inclusion in the MHC Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth in no way lists a property on the State Register of Historic Places.

Local Historic Districts

A local historic district is a local bylaw, established through town meeting. While a National Register District is primarily an honorary designation, a local historic district establishes a

review procedure, through a local bylaw, to prevent demolitions, and inappropriate alterations. In a local historic district, changes to exterior architectural features visible from a public way are reviewed by a local historic district commission. It is through local historic districts that many cities and towns have protected significant neighborhoods, downtowns and village centers from demolition and loss. Nearby communities with local historic districts include Dartmouth, New Bedford, Rochester, and Wareham.

There are no local historic districts in Mattapoisett.

Preservation Restrictions

A preservation restriction, known as a preservation easement outside of Massachusetts, can protect buildings, landscapes and archaeological sites. Preservation restrictions are created when an owner voluntarily agrees to the restriction and the organization that will hold the restriction. This agreement is recorded at the Registry of Deeds. Based on the wording of the restriction agreement, before certain changes to a property can be begin, the holder of the restriction must approve the changes. Nearby communities with preservation restrictions include Acushnet. Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Marion, and Wareham.



The Thomas Smith-Jabez Goodspeed House at 10 Pearl Street in Mattapoisett has a preservation restriction from 2005.

Survey Planning Methodology

The creation of this historic property survey plan stems from a recognition by the Mattapoisett Historical Commission that their existing survey is out-of-date and incomplete. The Historical Commission requested funding for this project from the Community Preservation Committee and was awarded a grant to hire a consultant.

Previous Survey Efforts

The project began with a review of previous survey work from the 1970s and 1980s. With a community-wide survey that is 40-50 years old, it was recognized that survey planning would need to be a fresh start, with virtually all existing survey work out-of-date and incomplete.

Additional Properties Considered for Survey

The next step was to understand the level of historic resources present in Mattapoisett that have not previously been surveyed. This phase began with a spreadsheet of assessor records that included street addresses and dates of construction. While assessor records are not necessarily reliable for dates of construction, they provide a useful starting point for reconnaissance level field work. This spreadsheet was provided to members of the Mattapoisett Historical Commission at the August, 2022 meeting of the historical commission. Over the next month, the members of the historical commission offered suggestions for non-previously surveyed properties that should be surveyed in the future. It was noted that the commission should consider notable recent past properties as well.

As the historical commission focused on highlighting key properties on the assessor list, the consultant focused on community-wide reconnaissance level field work.

Mattapoisett Historic Property Database

Next, a database was created that combined previously surveyed properties with the assessor list prior to 1960. This list totaled nearly 1500 properties. Photos from previous survey forms were added to the database for baseline understanding of condition and integrity.

Criteria for Prioritization

The consultant and commission reviewed criteria for prioritization of survey need. The commission provided feedback on which criteria they wished to use.

Priority List of Properties for Survey

Based on the prioritization criteria, a priority list was prepared totaling about 300 properties. To this priority list, contemporary photos were added to the database. These photos were generated from field work by the consultant, historical commission members as well as the assessor online field cards. The list of properties can be found in the Appendix.

Neighborhoods and Areas

As reconnaissance field work continued in the fall of 2022, historical commission members provided input into the section of the plan on neighborhoods and areas of Mattapoisett, the history of the community and 20th Century development patterns.

Demolished Properties

The Mattapoisett Historical Commission and consultant field work noted that some previously surveyed properties were no longer extant. These are noted in the Appendix of this report.

Street Numbering

Many previously surveyed properties lacked street address numbers. Historical Commission members identified street address numbers through field work or assistance from the Assessors office. As the online assessor database was utilized, it was noted that some street address numbers for previously surveyed properties were incorrect or had changed since the time of survey. This was particularly true on North Street where, based on the photos, assessor street addresses and survey form street addresses did not match. Through field investigation that included matching photos from the previous survey, the consultant revised street numbering where needed.

Priority Lists

Based on guidance from the Massachusetts Historical Commission that the commission would like to see a list of about 105 properties as part of the submittal of a survey and planning grant, the list of approximately 300 priority properties was further sorted based on the criteria for survey prioritization. Applying the criteria, the consultant and local commission arrived at approximately 90 forms for the first priority list. This includes Area Forms for Cannon Street, Holy Ghost Grounds, Homestead Court, Main Street, and Water Street. This can be found in Appendix A.

Appendix B includes the remainder of the high priority properties. Appendix C includes all properties considered during this survey planning process.

Criteria for Survey Prioritization

Preliminary research on the historic properties in the town of Mattapoisett identified well over 1000 historic properties. Based on available financial resources, this suggests it will be a multi-year effort to comprehensively survey the historic properties of Mattapoisett. The following survey prioritization criteria have been developed in order to guide the historic property survey efficiently and effectively.

Suggested Significance

Those properties that appear significant from reconnaissance level field survey or local history sources, verified and unverified, receive a higher survey priority. This would include public properties such as municipal buildings, schools, religious buildings, meeting halls, parks, town commons, gathering places and burial grounds as well as private commercial properties such as entertainment, dining, shopping and manufacturing locations. This may include some properties with an early to mid-20th Century date of construction. All early structures and buildings that appear to be constructed prior to the mid-19th Century would receive a survey priority under this criteria.

Likelihood of Loss

Those properties that are likely to be lost through demolition, alteration, new development, or abandonment receive a higher survey priority.

Current Survey Status

Those properties that have never been surveyed before or those surveyed properties that have outdated, incomplete or inadequate documentation receive a higher survey priority than those properties that were recently and adequately surveyed.

Integrity

Those properties that retain a high level of integrity receive a higher survey priority. Integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey its historical associations or attributes.

Underrepresented Communities

Those properties that highlight underrepresented communities receive a higher survey priority.

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The following criteria are chosen by some communities when preparing a survey plan. The Mattapoisett Historical Commission chose to not include these criteria for this survey plan. They are included here simply for informational purposes.

Local Designation Goals

Those properties that have been identified by the community for designation receive a higher survey priority. The community may wish to pursue listing certain buildings or areas on the National Register of Historic Places. This may be for local recognition, for funding eligibility through the MHC Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund or in order to pursue federal and state rehabilitation tax credits.

Local Protection Goals

Those properties that have been identified by the community for additional protection receive a higher survey priority. The community may be interested in protecting historic resources through a local historic district or through a demolition delay bylaw.

Archival Sources

The following is a list of sources for the purpose of researching the history of properties in Mattapoisett. This list is not comprehensive. Other sources may exist that are not included on this list.

Mattapoisett Museum

The Mattapoisett Museum created www.mattapoisettdatastories.org. Maritime information such as local shipbuilders, ship voyages and whaling maps can be found here. This unique website contains interactive maps for 1856, 1879 and 1903. Properties that have a black circle contain a link with information from the Massachusetts Historical Commission Cultural Resource Information System. As part of their collection, the Mattapoisett Museum holds a list of the first women voters from 1920.

Previous Survey Forms

Even when previous survey forms provide little documentation, these early forms provide notable areas for future research. Many forms from Mattapoisett contain a chain of title that may be useful as a starting point in understanding the history of a property. However, information included on previous survey forms would need verification through other sources. The photographs included on the early survey forms are decades old. These now historic photographs provide the opportunity to note any exterior alterations that have taken place since that time. Previous survey forms are available on the website of the Massachusetts Historical Commission. <https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/> Hardcopies of the forms are held at the library, in town hall and at the museum.

Atlases

Common in the mid to late 19th Century, atlases typically show the road layouts, building footprints and property owners. See www.mattapoisettdatastories.org

Fire Insurance Maps

Originally prepared for fire insurance agents to gauge the risk of insuring property, the maps today provide a historical record of the uses, location, size, shape, materials and construction of buildings located within built up areas. For more information, see <https://www.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/sanborn/city.php?CITY=Mattapoisett&stateID=23>

Online Genealogical Research Websites

Biographical information on owners, residents, boarders and anyone associated with historic properties is available through online genealogical research websites. Sources may include federal censuses, city directories and newspaper articles.

Census Records

Census records typically provide information on head of household, occupants, occupations, age and country of origin. Federal census records are easily accessible through online genealogical research websites.

City Directories

City directories typically list addresses, resident names as well as their occupations. Later directories include phone numbers. Searchable city directories are easily accessible through

online genealogical research websites. The Mattapoisett Public Library has a city directory for 1933-34. City directories can also be found at the Massachusetts State Library.

Registry of Deeds

The recorded ownership of property in Mattapoisett can be researched online through the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds. <https://www.plymouthdeeds.org/>

Probate Records

Probate records provide useful biographical information, particularly possessions at the time of death and family relations. <https://www.mass.gov/how-to/get-access-to-historic-probate-records>

Newspaper index

Newspapers can be an excellent source for biographical information through published obituaries. The Mattapoisett Public Library has back issues of the Presto Press and Wanderer in paper format. Back issues can be accessed online.

<https://www.mattapoisettlibrary.org/Pages/Index/182720/research-help>

The Millicent Library in Fairhaven has digitized issues of *The Fairhaven Star* which date back to 1879. <https://millicentlibrary.org/archives-department/>

Town Reports

Annual town reports can provide useful biographical information on the activities of historic residents as they relate to municipal government. This might include official duties such as local elected officials or appointments to boards and commissions. The Mattapoisett Public Library has a mostly complete collection of town reports covering 1857 to 2010.

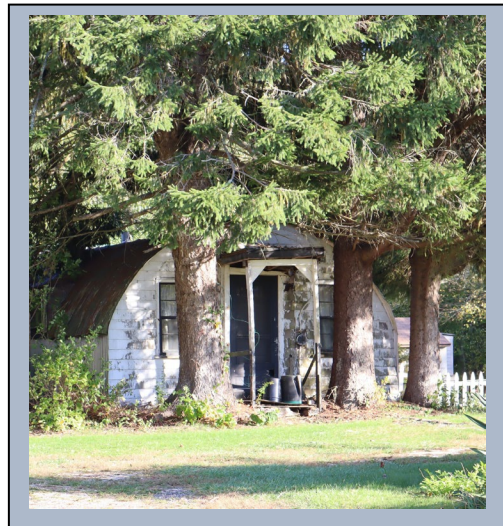
Historic USGS Maps

Historic USGS Maps can be useful for building footprints, road layouts and land uses. For more information, visit <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer>.

Oral Histories

Longtime local residents may have stories related to specific properties that may not be available from any other source. These more recent past stories can enrich the understanding of historic properties. Additionally, oral history projects can provide an opportunity for personalized community engagement in a historic property survey project. It is important to note that some oral histories, particularly those passed down through generations, require additional source documentation.

Recommendations



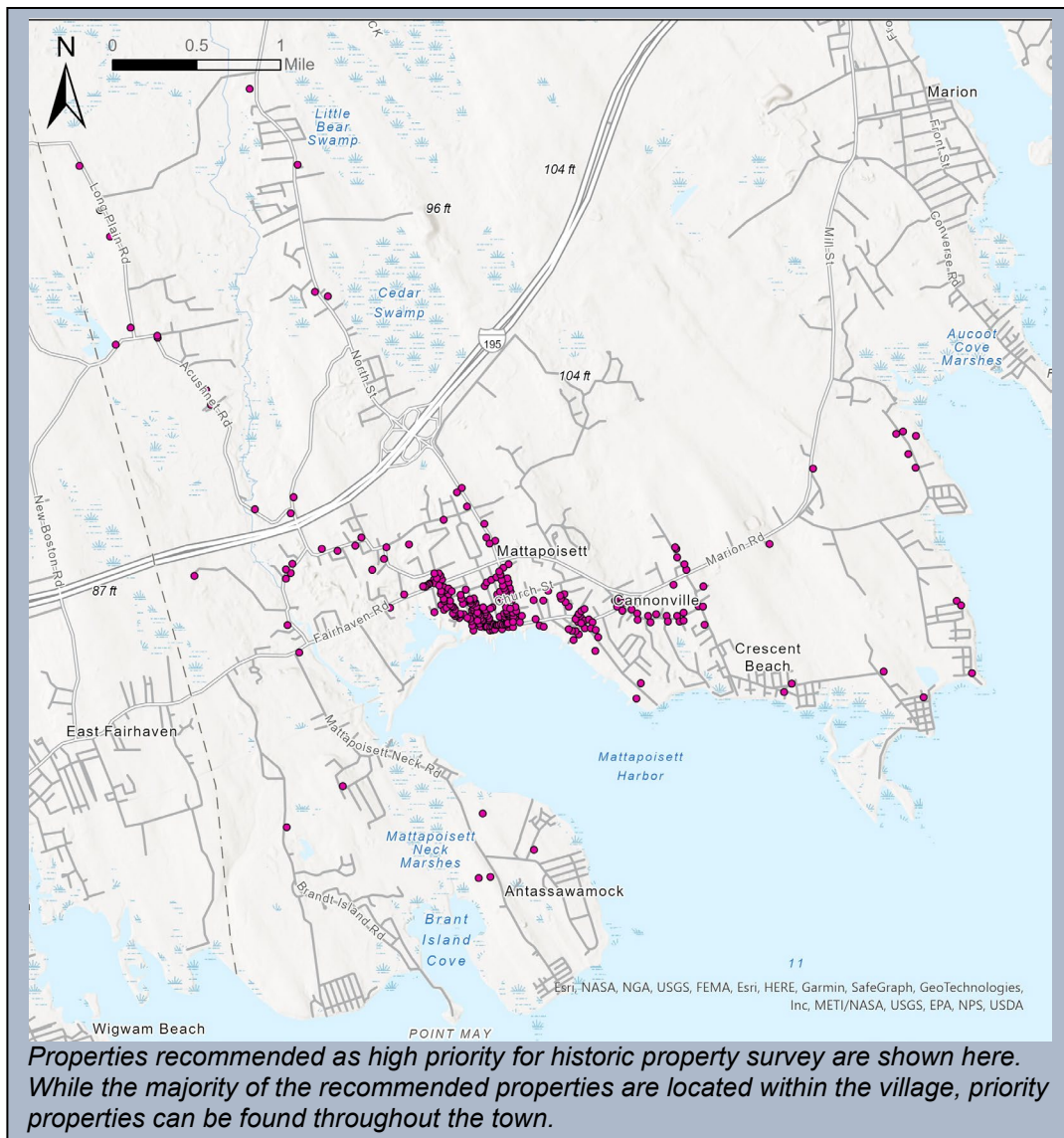
Recommendations

The research performed on this survey plan has very clearly demonstrated that Mattapoisett has a substantial collection of intact buildings, structures, neighborhoods and landscapes present within the community. This plan has also made it clear that accomplishing up to date and proper documentation of resources in Mattapoisett will be a multi-year effort. An effort that is very much worth beginning as soon as possible.

Short Term Recommendations

Expand and update the Mattapoisett inventory

The historic property database that was prepared as part of this survey plan recommended nearly 300 community-wide properties as high priority for survey. Efforts to expand and update the Mattapoisett survey should focus on this list in the short term. As survey forms for these properties are completed, additional survey work should continue.



Apply for a Survey and Planning Grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission

The Mattapoissett Historical Commission should apply annually for a Survey and Planning Grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission. This program supports historic preservation planning activities including the completion of cultural resource inventories. The program offers a 50/50 matching grant with an annual application process. While grant funding through this program is competitive, the town of Mattapoissett is well-positioned to receive a grant through this program due to its survey needs. The local match in many communities comes from the Community Preservation Committee.

Apply to the Community Preservation Committee for historic property survey funding

The Mattapoissett Historical Commission should regularly apply to the CPC for funding to contract with a professional preservation consultant to prepare historic property survey. The town may choose to apply these funds to an MHC Survey and Planning Grant if a grant is awarded to the town. If a Survey and Planning grant is not awarded to the town, funding for historic property survey could be funded solely through local CPA funds.

Utilize MHC Area Forms where appropriate

MHC Area Forms are an efficient and worthwhile approach to documenting historic resources that share a common history or use. The mid-20th Century homes on Homestead Avenue are an example of where an Area Form is a logical choice for documentation due to their similar style, construction date and purpose. Preparing individual MHC Form Bs for buildings is expensive and time consuming when a community, such as Mattapoissett, has outstanding survey needs.

Communicate with the staff at the Massachusetts Historical Commission

If the Mattapoissett Historical Commission is successful in receiving a survey and planning grant, the Mattapoissett Historical Commission, MHC and the consultant selected for the project will be in regular communication about all aspects of the survey over the course of the ten-month project. If the Mattapoissett Historical Commission chooses to hire a consultant using solely CPA funds, it is very important to communicate your plans to the MHC. Staff at the MHC can assist in making sure that your approach, scope of work and consultant selection process will have a successful outcome.

Organize outreach efforts regarding survey efforts and results

Historic property survey provides an opportunity for community engagement, both during an ongoing survey project and when the forms themselves are complete. Longtime residents may be honored to offer their own oral history as part of a survey project. New residents, seeking information on their newly purchased historic home, are often delighted to know this information has been compiled. Historic property survey offers many possibilities for how the Mattapoissett Historical Commission can collaborate with the community. Community outreach and educational ideas can be found in the MHC publication, *Preservation Planning Manual*.

Long Term Recommendations

Consider National Register Districts and Individual Listings

During the preparation of this survey plan, the Mattapoissett Historical Commission stated that they did not wish to pursue a national register district. As this survey plan notes, national register districts are primarily an honorary designation and that one of the National Register's best uses is as an educational and informational tool. At some point in the future, the

Mattapoisett Historical Commission should consider the benefits of national register districts and individual listings.

Hire a consultant to prepare a community-wide historic preservation plan

A community-wide historic preservation plan offers not only a comprehensive understanding of the historic and cultural resources found in the community but an analysis of current preservation issues and an overall plan for how the community can grow and prosper while still maintaining a visible, tangible connection to the past. A preservation plan brings together the historical commission, other boards and commissions, community organizations and the general public to find common ground.

Continue to update and add to the Mattapoisett inventory

Even after survey forms have been completed for the priority properties noted in this survey plan, additional survey will be needed. In fact, historic property survey is never actually completed. Surveying historic resources remains an ongoing process.

Burial Ground Historic Property Survey

This survey plan identified the historic burial grounds. As high priority properties are surveyed, the town should consider hiring a preservation consultant specializing in historic burial grounds to complete burial ground survey forms.

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey

The scope of this historic property survey plan did not include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Yet, such sites are certainly present in Mattapoisett. The town should consider hiring a qualified preservation consultant to complete an archaeological reconnaissance survey. Such a survey would be useful for understanding where sensitive archaeological resources, particularly prehistoric, may be present.

Conclusion

The town of Mattapoisett has a remarkable collection of historic resources. With nearly 50 years since a historic property survey was systematically undertaken, identifying and documenting the irreplaceable neighborhoods, areas, buildings and landscapes is long overdue. Following the recommendations of this plan will help to ensure that the historic resources of Mattapoisett remain a part of the community's future.

Over the decades, Mattapoisett can be commended for its stewardship and dedication to keeping its heritage intact and, today, for recognizing the necessity for updating its historic property survey.

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Appendices



Appendix A

Mattapoisett Historic Property Survey Plan

High Priority Street Address List (1st Priority)

Listed below are properties recommended as part of this planning project as first priority for historic property survey. From the historic property survey plan database, the following are listed as priority 1. For a full listing of properties considered for survey, see Appendix C.
AL=Assessor List.

[Survey Form Photo](#) [New Photo](#)

Areas

Cannon Street Area

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: **Form Date:**

Notes: This recommended area form contains approximately 8 properties.



Homestead Court Area

Historic Name: Veterans Housing

Arch Style/Form: Cape

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: Neighborhood of similar cape style homes constructed as post war veterans housing.



Main Street Area

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: **Form Date:**

Notes: This recommended area form contains approximately 30 properties.



18 Park St Area

Historic Name: Holy Ghost Grounds

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: According to the Mattapoisett Historical Commission, this property, known as the Holy Ghost grounds, was as an important part of the Portuguese Community. The Holy Ghost Society has several buildings here. It is now owned by the town, purchased with CPA funds.



Water Street Area

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: **Form Date:**

Notes: This recommended area form contains approximately 25 properties.



Buildings

60 Acushnet Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form: Gothic Revival

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: According to the Mattapoisett Historical Commission, this was formerly called The Hermitage. It was the home of Capt. Ansel Weeks, a sea captain, who reputedly was a boat steerer on the Acushnet when Herman Melville shipped.



70 Acushnet Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes:



88 Acushnet Rd

Historic Name: LeBaron, Rev. Lemuel House

Arch Style/Form: Georgian

MHC #: MAT.200 **Form Date:** 1974

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards. The address for this house is listed as 73 on the MHC Inventory Form.



164 Acushnet Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: Randall Family Farmhouse



188 Acushnet Rd

Historic Name: Helping Hands

Arch Style/Form: Undefined

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: Helping Hands



188 ACUSHNET RD

190 Acushnet Rd

Historic Name: Tinkhamtown Chapel

Arch Style/Form: Folk Victorian

MHC #: MAT.203 **Form Date:** 1974

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



85 Angelica Ave

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form: Unknown

MHC #: AL **Form Date:**

Notes:



93 Aucoot Rd

Historic Name: Hiller Homestead

Arch Style/Form: Unknown

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: According to the Mattapoisett Historical Commission, this house dates from 1710.



114 Aucoot Rd

Historic Name: Hiller Homestead Barn

Arch Style/Form: Outbuilding

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: According to the Mattapoisett Historical Commission, this barn was originally part of the Hiller Homestead. When Aucoot Rd was extended, it split the barn from the property.



13 Ave A

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: AL **Form Date:**

Notes: According to the Mattapoisett Historical Commission, this is the Abner Pease farmhouse. Peases Point area was farmed by Abner Pease. He operated a saltworks and harvested salt hay.



8 Baptist St

Historic Name: Toby, Dea. Thomas House

Arch Style/Form: Gothic Revival

MHC #: MAT.26 **Form Date:** 1986

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



6 Barstow St

Historic Name: Sparrow, Dr. William E. House

Arch Style/Form: Italianate

MHC #: MAT.218 **Form Date:** 1979

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



13 Barstow St

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: According to the Mattapoissett Historical Commission, this was the former Universalist Church.



30 Barstow St

Historic Name: Sturtevant, Josiah - Pease, Abner House

Arch Style/Form: Italianate

MHC #: MAT.221 **Form Date:** 1979

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



14 Beacon St

Historic Name: Cannon, Caleb L. House

Arch Style/Form: Undefined

MHC #: MAT.291 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



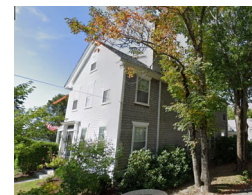
16 Beacon St

Historic Name: Snow, Prince Jr. - Howland, Rowland House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.292 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



21 Beacon St

Historic Name: Hiller, Jonathan House

Arch Style/Form: Undefined

MHC #: MAT.293 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



23 Beacon St

Historic Name: Hiller, Prince House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.295 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



25 Beacon St

Historic Name: Payne, Abraham House

Arch Style/Form: Gothic Revival

MHC #: MAT.294 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



83 Brandt Island Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form: Undefined

MHC #: AL **Form Date:**

Notes:



7 Church St

Historic Name: Atsatt, John T. House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.30 **Form Date:** 1970s

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



9 Church St

Historic Name: Rider, Samuel House

Arch Style/Form: Federal

MHC #: MAT.27 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



11 Church St

Historic Name: Southworth, Dr. Wilbur House

Arch Style/Form: Federal

MHC #: MAT.28 **Form Date:** 1984

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



17 Church St

Historic Name: Cannon, Ebenezer Jr. House

Arch Style/Form: Federal

MHC #: MAT.234 **Form Date:** 1981

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



20 Church St

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: According to the Mattapoisett Historical Commission, this was originally a school then became the Parish House for the Universalist Church. A Form B was initiated but never submitted.



3 Depot St

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: AL **Form Date:**

Notes: According to the Mattapoisett Historical Commission, this was a school building. It was moved from Route 6 to its present site as the American Legion building,



8 Depot St

Historic Name: Eaton, Salomon K. House

Arch Style/Form: Italianate

MHC #: MAT.31 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



13 Euclid Ave

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: Passageway in the cellar was found by owners, allegedly used for rum running. See article in the New Bedford Standard Times dated April 21, 1998.



5 Fairhaven Rd

Historic Name: Mayhew, Capt. Mathew House

Arch Style/Form: Federal

MHC #: MAT.2 **Form Date:** 1983

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



9 Fairhaven Rd

Historic Name: Ames, Nathaniel F. House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival/Queen Anne

MHC #: MAT.231 **Form Date:** 1981

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



3 Long Plain Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: Tinkham Homestead.



37 Long Plain Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes:



61 Long Plain Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: Farmstead consisting of brick farmhouse and outbuildings



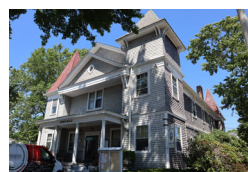
16 Main St

Historic Name: Town Hall

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes:



4 Marion Rd

Historic Name: Nye, Ichabod House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.299 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



33 Marion Rd

Historic Name: Dexter, Thomas House

Arch Style/Form: Federal

MHC #: MAT.327 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



73 Marion Rd

Historic Name: Snow, Capt. Prince - Snow, Joseph House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.326 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



126 Marion Rd

Historic Name: Dexter, Philip Farm

Arch Style/Form: Cape

MHC #: MAT.375 **Form Date:** 1986

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



37 Mattapoisett Neck Rd

Historic Name: Hammond, Capt. Jabez House

Arch Style/Form: Georgian

MHC #: MAT.219 **Form Date:** 1980

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



98 Mattapoisett Neck Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: AL **Form Date:**

Notes: Farmstead of house and barn



100 Mattapoisett Neck Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: AL **Form Date:**

Notes:



4 Mechanic St

Historic Name: Barstow, Gideon - Hall, Martin House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.270 **Form Date:** 1981

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



7 Mechanic St

Historic Name: Taber, Capt. Joseph Jr. House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.228 **Form Date:** 1979

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards. The inventory form states that this is 122 Mechanic St. However, there is no 122 Mechanic Street between Water Street and Route 6. The inventory form map shows property only three houses up from Water Street. The inventory form photo and current 7 Mechanic St photo match.



14 Mechanic St

Historic Name: Hammond, Nathaniel House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.275 **Form Date:** 1981

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



16 Mechanic St

Historic Name: Atsatt, Capt. Philip House

Arch Style/Form: Federal

MHC #: MAT.154 **Form Date:** 1976

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



21 Mechanic St

Historic Name: Mattapoisett District #4 Primary School

Arch Style/Form: Undefined

MHC #: MAT.44 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



23 Mechanic St

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: According to the Mattapoisett Historical Commission, this was the home of a slave. Buried in Cushing Cemetery.



11 Neds Point Rd

Historic Name: Saratoga Trunk, The

Arch Style/Form: Undefined

MHC #: MAT.304 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



3739 Neds Point Rd

Historic Name: Edwards, Joseph - Payne, Abraham Farm

Arch Style/Form: Undefined

MHC #: MAT.301 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



44 Neds Point Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form: Second Empire

MHC #: None **Form Date:**

Notes: According to the Mattapoisett Historical Commisison, this was the home of Charles Hamlin, the first Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. His wife, Hybertie Hamlin, started the Mattapoisett Improvement Association.



5 North St

Historic Name: Southworth, Dr. Newton House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.265 **Form Date:** 1981

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



20 North St

Historic Name: Snow, Thomas House

Arch Style/Form: Half Cape

MHC #: MAT.215 **Form Date:** 1980

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards. This house was listed as 68 North Street on the MHC inventory form. The address is 20 North Street.



22 North St

Historic Name: LeBaron, Lemuel House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.214 **Form Date:** 1980

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



24 North St

Historic Name: Holmes, Jonathan H. House

Arch Style/Form: Italianate

MHC #: MAT.212 **Form Date:** 1980

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards. This property is listed as 65 North Street on the MHC inventory form cover sheet. It is 24 North Street.



25 North St

Historic Name: Bewel, Edward House
Arch Style/Form: Federal/Greek Revival
MHC #: MAT.207 **Form Date:** 1979

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards. This house was listed on the inventory form as 40 North Street. This house is currently 25 North Street.



26 North St

Historic Name: Abel, Bethiah M. House
Arch Style/Form: Undefined
MHC #: MAT.213 **Form Date:** 1980

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards. The inventory form for this property lists the address as 64 North Street. This property is 26 North Street.



27 North St

Historic Name: Weeks, Capt. Ansel Sr. House
Arch Style/Form: Federal
MHC #: MAT.206 **Form Date:** 1979

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards. Was listed on inventory form as 39 North Street. This property is 27 North Street.



31 North St

Historic Name: Sturtevant, Noah C. House
Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival
MHC #: MAT.205 **Form Date:** 1979

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards. The MHC inventory form states this is 37 North Street. This is 31 North Street.



35 North St

Historic Name: Dexter, James W. House
Arch Style/Form: Italianate
MHC #: MAT.204 **Form Date:** 1979

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards. This was listed on the MHC inventory form cover sheet as 15 North Street. It is currently 35 North Street.



58 North St

Historic Name: Blackwell, Seth House
Arch Style/Form: Undefined
MHC #: MAT.233 **Form Date:** 1981

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



59 North St

Historic Name: Dexter, Thomas - Freeman, Capt. Seth House

Arch Style/Form: Federal

MHC #: MAT.10 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



3 Pearl St

Historic Name: Bassett, Capt. Perez - Sears, Stephen House

Arch Style/Form: Cape

MHC #: MAT.283 **Form Date:** 1982

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



6 Pearl St

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: AL **Form Date:**

Notes:



13 Pearl St

Historic Name: Dunham, Jesse House

Arch Style/Form: Federal

MHC #: MAT.286 **Form Date:** 1981

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



19 Pearl St

Historic Name: Handy, Capt. Elisha B. House

Arch Style/Form: Gothic Revival

MHC #: MAT.47 **Form Date:** 1984

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



26 Pearl St

Historic Name: Kinney, Jonathan House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.52 **Form Date:** 1984

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



2 Pine Island Rd

Historic Name: Bowles, Benjamin - West, Timothy House

Arch Style/Form: Cape

MHC #: MAT.336 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



12 Pine Island Rd

Historic Name: Konkeal, Christian House

Arch Style/Form: Cape

MHC #: MAT.335 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



13 Pine Island Rd

Historic Name: Cushing, Capt. Nathaniel House

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: MAT.332 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



18 Pine Island Rd

Historic Name: Snow, Harvey Farm

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: MAT.334 **Form Date:**

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



21 Pine Island Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form: Georgian

MHC #: MAT.330 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



24 Pine Island Rd

Historic Name: Dexter, John 2nd House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival/Italianate

MHC #: MAT.333 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



27 Pine Island Rd

Historic Name: Dexter, Samuel House

Arch Style/Form: Cape

MHC #: MAT.329 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



31 Pine Island Rd

Historic Name: Dexter, Caleb House

Arch Style/Form: Cape

MHC #: MAT.328 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



16 Prospect Rd

Historic Name: Nye, Capt. Stephen - Hiller, Seth C. House

Arch Style/Form: Federal

MHC #: MAT.337 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



21 Prospect Rd

Historic Name: Jenney, Joseph Sr. House

Arch Style/Form: Gothic Revival

MHC #: MAT.250 **Form Date:** 1981

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



29 Randall Lane

Historic Name: Hammond, Elisha - West, Stephen

Arch Style/Form: Georgian

MHC #: MAT.25 **Form Date:** 1986

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards. From the inventory form map, this property is located off River Road. It is unclear why the form has a handwritten note that it is off Mattapoissett Neck Road. Randall Lane is posted as a private way.



4 Randall Rd

Historic Name: Snow, Joseph Jr. House

Arch Style/Form: Cape

MHC #: MAT.339 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



17 River Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: AL

Form Date:

Notes:



26 River Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #:

Form Date:

Notes: Riverside Farm



32 River Rd

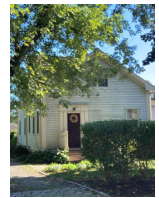
Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #:

Form Date:

Notes: Schoolhouse



35 River Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #:

Form Date:

Notes: 1st post office



39 River Rd

Historic Name:

Arch Style/Form:

MHC #: AL

Form Date:

Notes:



2 Ship St

Historic Name: Barstow, Benjamin House

Arch Style/Form: Federal

MHC #: MAT.305 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



4 Shipyard Ln

Historic Name: Freeman, Capt. Seth - Clark, Capt. James M. House

Arch Style/Form: Italianate

MHC #: MAT.308 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



6 Shipyard Ln

Historic Name: Shearman, Job House

Arch Style/Form: Greek Revival

MHC #: MAT.307 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards.



3 Sippican Ln

Historic Name: Holmes, Samuel - Cushman, Venus House

Arch Style/Form: Undefined

MHC #: MAT.338 **Form Date:** 1985

Notes: The survey form is outdated, incomplete and does not meet current survey standards. Address is not currently on Prospect Road.



Total: 92