

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sachem Rock Farm

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 355 Plymouth Street N/A not for publication

city or town East Bridgewater N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Plymouth code 023 zip code 02333

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Brona Simon
Brona Simon, Deputy SHPO, MHC

Date

November 2, 2006

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the
National Register

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

for Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

12/11/2006

Sachem Rock Farm
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
5	0	buildings
5	0	sites
5	1	structures
3	4	objects
18	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed

in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: agricultural fields

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: agricultural fields

RECREATION

VACANT (buildings)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: fieldstone

walls WOOD: weatherboard; shingle

roof ASPHALT; METAL

other N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Sachem Rock Farm
East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MA

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7. DESCRIPTION

Setting and site layout

The 31.63-acre Sachem Rock Farm is located in the south part of East Bridgewater, MA on the southwest side of Plymouth Street, adjacent to a meandering section of the Satucket River, which forms part of the west boundary of the property. To the north-northwest, straddling the river where it flows under Plymouth Street, is a longtime industrial property occupied by 19th- and early 20th-century brick buildings that evolved to become a major water-powered manufacturing site, the E. Carver Cotton Gin Company. Across Plymouth Street from the farm is a line of modest houses ranging in date from the late 19th century through the mid 20th, including a tall gable-front Victorian residence and three 20th-century dwellings—a ranch house, a Cape Cod cottage, and an expanded bungalow. Close to the southwest side of Plymouth Street, abutting the farm's east corner, is a 1920s shingled bungalow. Shielded largely from view by a line of woods, a recent subdivision called Sachem Rock Estates abuts the farm to the southeast and south. The street entrance to the property is marked by a recently installed carved wooden sign on a wood post reading "Sachem Rock Farm," and three low granite posts. (Map #s 21, 22; Photo 19)

The overall shape of the nominated property is a long trapezoid leading back from Plymouth Street. Most of the land today consists of open meadows that are regularly mown for hay by local farmers. Mixed deciduous woods fill areas of the perimeter especially in the south portion, at the southeast, and along the river banks. Trees line all of the long northwest and southeast edges of the farm, as well as both sides of a drainage ditch that curves south to southwest across the lower meadows before emptying into the river. A few low sections of fieldstone walls are located along the south and southeast boundaries. The farmstead lies at the end of a long drive that is shaded by a stately alley of sugar maples and other deciduous trees, the oldest of which appear to be well over a hundred years old. (Map #20; Photo 1) At the farmstead, the drive divides to encircle an oblong grassed island in front of the farmhouse, then continues west to end at the outbuildings. All the buildings of the farmstead face east across the driveway and the portion of meadow called the "front field."

Close behind the house to the west is the highest point of both the property and the immediate surrounding area—the large outcropping of rock ledge, much of it now covered by sod, trees, and low shrubs, known as **Sachem Rock** (Map #6; Photo 8). The west face of the "rock" is a dramatic vertical expanse of gray ledge, about 25 feet high and over 70 feet in length. West of the ledge the land drops away through woods to a picturesque oxbow-like bend in the Satucket River. At a point about midway between the farmstead and the rear south edge of the property, the narrow **drainage ditch** dividing the front from the back meadows of the farm empties into the river. Two recently built wooden board bridges now span the drainage ditch—one just above the river, the other about halfway across the property. (Map #s 17, 18; Photo 3)

The meadows and the drainage ditch both evoke the longtime agricultural use of Sachem Rock Farm. As late as 1880, at least ten acres are known to have been planted to hay, although their exact location within

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the farm's boundaries is not known. The date when the drainage ditch was dug is also uncertain, but the use of fieldstone and some field-quarried stones to line portions of its banks is characteristic of agricultural practices through much of the 19th century.

The hand of Sachem Rock Farm's later owners and occupants is most evident in the landscape near the farmstead. In addition to the alley of trees lining the drive, mature specimen and ornamental trees near the farmhouse include a clump of white birches, two holly trees, and on the grassed oval in front of the house, a copper beech that appears to date to before 1900. Other plantings, including English ivy and other groundcovers, and massive multicolored clumps of daylilies, are the work of members of the East Bridgewater Garden Club over the last decade. Daylilies also line the **site** of a former greenhouse at the south end of the driveway. (Map #14)

Several poured concrete structures dating to the early 20th century are located at or near the farmstead. One is a rectangular concrete **goldfish pond** measuring about 12' x 8.' (Map #12) The pond is now filled with soil, and encloses a small garden maintained by the garden club. Curved concrete curbing around the island and in front of the house dates to about the same time, as do a low **retaining wall** (Map #7) and set of steps built against the east slope of Sachem Rock, directly behind the house. A short distance into the woods west of the rock is a small **concrete foundation**, (Map #15), about 12' x 14', which apparently remains from a small early 20th-century shed or other outbuilding.

Sachem Rock Farmstead

Three buildings make up the present farmstead—a large Colonial Revival house of 1927, a barn complex of three attached sections, and a workshop or single-car garage.

The **Moorhouse Farmhouse**, 1927 (Map #1; Photos 1, 4-6), is a two-story, hip-roofed rectangular building, 36' x 30', with a shallow one-story 5' x 22' extension along the south part of the rear, and a 10 foot-deep glassed-in sun porch along the north side. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles; a tall brick chimney rises from each side slope. Characteristic of the 1920s, the building is sided with wood shakes. It stands, however, on a fieldstone foundation that is reported to remain from the previous farmhouse of 1869 which burned down in 1926 and was replaced with the present structure. Large granite-block capstones, apparently reused from the former farmhouse, line much of the top of the foundation, although their presence is not continuous on all elevations. A few granite blocks at the rear are of a different color, and two blocks under the north part of the façade are actually of cast stone—concrete with an aggregate whose color blends with the surrounding granite sections. Along the south wall and the adjacent part of the west rear, the foundation consists of concrete block. Architectural trim throughout the exterior includes a molded, boxed cornice and wide, molded window casings. (Former louvered wood shutters have been removed.) There are no cornerboards.

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The east façade of the house is five bays wide, symmetrically arranged, with large windows consisting of double 8-pane casements surmounted by 4-pane fixed transoms. (Photo 5) The center entry is a large-scale Federal Revival design, with a six-panel door with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight divided by leaded tracery. Sheltering the formal doorway is a gable-roofed vestibule, where another elliptical fanlight and narrow 2/3-length sidelights echo the arrangement of the main entry. The vestibule door is a wood storm door with multiple lights over a lower panel. Engaged Tuscan pilasters trim the front corners of the vestibule; a narrow casement window is centered in each side wall. The vestibule, which may be an early addition, stands on a brick base and is fronted by a short flight of brick steps.

The north elevation of the house has two windows at the upper story. (Photo 5) At the first story, a flat-roofed sun porch extends nearly the full width of the main wall. Continuous bands of multi-pane windows, both fixed and casement, occupy the upper three-fourths of each elevation of the sun porch; a narrow section of siding fills the wall space between the windows and the foundation. The rear west wall of the building (Photo 6) is articulated by a one-story 5' x 22' one-story extension along most of its length beginning at the southwest corner. The extension incorporates two small double casement windows and the rear entry, where there is a 6-panel door and a set of concrete steps. In the main rear wall there are four unevenly spaced windows at the second story, and three windows at the first story north of the entry extension. The south side of the house is the most altered elevation. (Photo 6) It retains the original three-bay fenestration at the first and second stories, with a large polygonal oriel window occupying the southeast part of the wall at the first story. West of the oriel is a small double casement that lights the pantry; aligned above it at the second story is another of the same proportions. The first-story window farthest west, for the kitchen, is another double casement of shorter proportions than most of the windows on the house. (That window and the rear entry are presently hooded by metal awnings.) At the basement level, beginning at the southwest corner of the house, a mid-20th-century concrete stairway with an iron railing at ground level leads down along the main wall past three 6/6 sash windows to a 12-light wooden door in the concrete-block section of wall.

The house interior has a spacious floor plan and neo-Georgian/Federal detailing typical of the 1920s Colonial Revival. The walls are plastered, and there is hardwood maple flooring in the first-story formal spaces, while period linoleum in geometrical designs covers the floors of some of the second-story bedrooms. Throughout the house, period woodwork—moldings, 6-panel and 5-panel doors, etc. (some painted, some varnished,) remains. Most of the doors have cut-glass knobs, and there are some period electrical sconces in some of the rooms. From the main entry, one enters a broad hallway with a two-part stairway along the south wall. The banister has tapered-dowel balusters and a varnished handrail that spirals at the lower end in the Federal Revival manner. (Photo 9) North of the hallway is a formal living room that extends from the front to the back of the house. (Photo 10) Cased joists ornament the ceiling. Centered on the north wall between two sets of double French doors leading to the sun porch is a brick fireplace with a mantelpiece resting on a pair of Ionic columns in antis. The sun porch, a light, airy space has typical 1920s painted, unbeaded tongue-and-groove wainscoting below the rusting metal casement

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windows. A dining room with glass-fronted china closet is located south of the stair hall. Behind it a pantry with original cabinetry (though with some mid-20th-century hardware and countertops) leads to the southwest kitchen. The kitchen has been altered by mid- to late 20th-century cabinets along the south wall, but much original woodwork, including varnished, vertically-oriented bead-board wainscoting and five-panel doors, remains. Behind the stairhall between the kitchen and living room are an enclosed back staircase and a bathroom with some period features.

At the second story there are four bedrooms and a bathroom. The bathroom, fitted with late 20th-century fixtures, is located to the rear of the stair hall. All of the bedrooms have closets with 6-panel doors; one significant feature between the two south bedrooms is a pass-through area fitted with built-in drawers and cabinetry that is reported to have been used as a baby's dressing area. Filling the south side of the basement, accessed by the exterior concrete stairway, are two rooms with walls covered with late-20th-century imitation wood paneling, which served as Dr. Bannerman's medical office from in the 1960s through the 1990s.

Hewitt/Moorhouse barn complex ca. 1870s, with later additions (Map #s 2-4; Photos 7, 11-13, 15)
The outbuildings of Sachem Rock Farm are located just southwest of the house and west of the rock. The main outbuilding is a three-part structure composed of a ca. 1870s gable-front "New England" barn measuring approximately 32' x 50', a smaller, nearly-contemporaneous wagon- or carriagehouse that overlaps the southwest rear corner of the larger structure, and an early 20th-century one-story, three-bay garage/equipment shed extending north from the rear part of the main barn's north elevation.

Thomas Hewitt Barn, ca. 1870s (Map #1)

While no outbuildings are shown near the Hewitt farmhouse on the map of 1879, the architectural characteristics of the main barn indicate that it was probably built soon after the construction of the Hewitt house in 1869. The building stands on a foundation of fieldstone with some unfinished quarried stone incorporated. The barn is built into the slope that descends south from Sachem Rock, with the foundation existing only under the west, north, and east walls and the front end of the south wall, creating a barn cellar that is open along most of the south side. Inside the cellar, two quarried granite posts support each of the main first-story girts. Perhaps in a nod to the formality of the former Hewitt farmhouse, the east and north elevations of the barn are clad in wood clapboard, while the south and west walls (which would not have been seen from the house or the driveway) are shingled. The roof is covered with early 20th-century aluminum roofing in the feather-like pattern that was popular at the time. A large square, pyramid-roofed cupola with louvered openings stands at the center of the roof ridge. The most formal part of the building, the cupola is trimmed with a dentil course at the molded cornice, chamfered cornerboards, and moldings around the louvered openings.

The main front wall of the barn is a symmetrical arrangement typical of fully developed New England barns of the second half of the 19th century. (Photo 7) A centered wagon opening is flanked by a

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2/2-sash window at either side; a third window occupies the gable peak. The original wagon door has been replaced by a mid 20th-century sectional (overhead) wood door. The building has a boxed, molded cornice on the front and sides, with cornice returns on the main façade. On the north side of the barn a vertical-board walk-in door occupies the east corner. Between the door and the attached garage-equipment shed are a small square, single-pane window; a 6/6 sash window, and a 2/2 window. The south elevation of the barn is lined with six stanchion windows above the open side of the cellar. (Photos 11, 15) The rear west wall of the barn (Photo 12) is overlapped at the southwest corner by the attached wagon/-carriagehouse. The gable end there is finished only with a flat rake board, with no roof projection or molded trim. Centered in the wall is a pair of board-and-batten carriage doors mounted on what appear to be early 20th-century hinges. Two window openings are positioned in the wall north of the door. An earthen ramp, now covered in sod, leads up to the door. (Part of the south fieldstone retaining wall of the ramp is visible from the cellar of the attached wagon/carriagehouse.)

The Hewitt Barn is a three-aisle, four-bent structure, with a pegged, braced square-ruled timber frame consisting of both hewn and sawn timbers. It is a double-ended barn, with the center drive aisle extending the length of the building between the two wagon doors. (A low-ceilinged section inside each main wagon door appears to be a later alteration.) South of the center aisle is a front utility space and a long cow tie-up divided into seven wooden stanchions. The livestock floor in the stanchion area of the south aisle includes a long manure trench—an innovation that became popular after the Civil War for sweeping manure into the cellar. The north aisle is partitioned with a passageway from the side door along the east front, a two-hole privy behind it, and in the rear section, two or three stalls (probably built for the horse and pair of oxen known to have been owned by Thomas Hewitt). Each bent consists of a pair of aisle posts rising to a tie beam running from plate to plate, with discontinuous tie beams below that support loft floors over the side aisles. There are also raised lofts over the front and rear ends of the drive aisle. The building is stud-framed between the main posts, with horizontal exterior sheathing. The roof is framed with principal and common rafters which join at the ridge without a ridge purlin. Mortises high up in the principal rafter pairs indicate that there were probably collar ties there originally. One notable feature of the frame is a system of horizontal trusses at plate level along each side of the building, consisting of a large square, longitudinal timber extending between each set of tie beams about two feet inboard of the plate, supported from the plate by a series of 7"-square struts, and braced underneath by diagonal braces descending to the wall posts. (Photo 13)

Hewitt wagon- or carriagehouse ca. 1880 (Map #4; Photos 11, 12, 15)

Abutting and overlapping the southwest rear corner of the main barn is a smaller, lower gable-front, shingled outbuilding, measuring about 16' x 30'. Its roof is parallel to the main barn roof; its east end is open at ground level. Three deteriorated window openings and one doorway are located on the south elevation. The rear gable end also has three window openings; the one in the gable peak retains one half of a 6/6 double-hung window. On the interior, the main two-level loft floor, which extends the full width of the building, is accessed from an opening in the rear wall of the loft of the main barn. While the frame of the main barn is a combination of hewn and sawn timbers, the frame of this building, while still pegged, appears to consist of all sawn timbers. Like the main barn it is stud-framed, with horizontal sheathing, but it has a roof system of all common rafters.

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East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MASection number 7 Page 6**Moorhouse garage/equipment shed.** Early 20th century (Map #3; Photos 7, 12)

Extending north from the main barn is a long one-story addition that may have begun as a three-bay equipment shed that was open on the east side. This building has a concrete foundation and floor. The three bays now have sectional wood panel-and-glass garage doors dating to the mid- 20th century. Across the rear of this part of the building is a shed-roofed, nearly windowless extension, resulting in a leanto profile when viewed from the north. As in the main barn, the east and north sides of the garage are clapboarded. The west rear and the short south walls of the leanto are covered with a variety of 20th-century materials—tarpaper, stucco, and even a section of the same aluminum roofing that covers the roofs of the whole outbuilding complex. There is one window opening in the northwest part of the rear wall, and two more in the north side. This section has a light frame of dimensional lumber, although one post that supports the roof structure at the front of the leanto appears to be hewn.

Moorhouse workshop/garage. Early 20th century (Map #5; Photos 14, 15)

Southwest of the barn complex is a single-story gable-front outbuilding measuring about 17' x 25'. Like the equipment shed/garage, it stands on a concrete base and has a concrete floor. It is clad in wood shakes, and the roof is covered with the same aluminum roofing as the other outbuildings. A panel-and-glass sectional garage door is placed off-center in the east front of the building; there is one window opening in the east gable peak. Each long side of the building has two 6/6-sash windows located in the approximate center of the wall. The most recent alteration is a steel door in an imitation 6-panel design which has been installed in a door opening at the east end of the south side. At the rear west gable end, a centered two-part carriage door may be original to the building. Beside it against the southwest corner is an exterior brick chimney. A view into the interior reveals that the chimney is fitted with a stovepipe and that the interior walls of that corner are faced with brick, suggesting that the building may have been used as a workshop. Most of the rest of the interior, including the ceiling, is finished in the horizontally-oriented beadboard popular in the 1920s.

Commemorative landscape features

The commemorative nature of Sachem Rock Farm is underscored by the presence of numerous markers and memorials that date to both during and after the period of significance. The earliest is an upright rectangular granite slab in honor of **Massassoit**, about 4' tall x 3' wide, that stands at the north end of the grassed island in front of the house. (Map #10; Photos 4, 17) Erected by the Old Bridgewater Tercentenary Committee of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society in 1956, the upper portion bears a carved conjectural image of Massassoit enframed on two sides by carved ivy decoration. Below the images the inscription reads "In memory of Massassoit (Osamequin), 1580-1661 Great Sachem of the Wampanoag Indians, who by his friendly disposition toward the whites, and his faithful observance of his treaty obligations to them, has earned the everlasting gratitude of Humanity."

Set atop the center section of **Sachem Rock** itself is another, slightly smaller upright granite slab marker (Map #8; Photo 16) erected in 1957 by the Old Bridgewater Historical Society. The inscription here uses

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an alternate naming of the rock: "SACHEM'S ROCK; Here on March 23 (1649 o.s., MASSASOIT traded with MYLES STANDISH and others this land called SATUCKET for 7 coats, 9 hatchets, 6 hoes, 20 knives, 4 moose skins, 10 ½ yards of cotton. This land included what is now part of East and West Bridgewater, Bridgewater and Brockton." A narrow carved foliate design appears on this marker, as well, underneath the heading.

Two commemorative objects were installed after the period of significance. A polished granite **bench** (Map #11; Photo 4) beside the goldfish pond was donated in 2005 by the East Bridgewater Garden Club on the occasion of their 75th anniversary. The backrest of the bench bears the inscription "He who makes a garden works hand in hand with God" and the emblem of the garden club. Installed about the same time in a small memorial garden on the lawn just north of the house is a **slate slab** adorned with the image of a feather and an inscription reading "In memory of Amy Lane, 1983-2004 Love all God's creatures." (Map #9; Photo 18)

Archaeological Description

The presence of ancient Native American resources has been documented at Sachem Rock Farm and a high potential exists that additional ancient resources will be found. The Sachem Rock Farm area is recorded as an ancient Native American site (19-PL-63) and nine sites are located in the general area (within one mile). Local residents have reportedly surface collected Native artifacts from the Sachem Rock locale throughout the 20th century; however, little if any substantive information survives to document these activities. Sachem Rock Farm has been recorded as an ancient Native American site since the 1970s on the basis of information contained in secondary histories, local tradition and its importance as a historical landmark to both Native Americans and colonists since the 17th century. Environmental characteristics of the nominated property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. Sachem Rock Farm includes several well-drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, knolls, and other landforms in close proximity to wetlands. The entire property is located within 1,000 feet of wetlands located within the Taunton River drainage. The Satucket River lies immediately north of Sachem Rock Farm while a tributary stream of the Matfield River lies along the southeastern border of the property. An extant fishing weir (site 19-PL-274) and fording place are located on the Satucket River a short distance upstream of Wonnocoote Hill (Sachem Rock). The weir was still used by Native Americans at the time of European settlement in the mid-17th century. At least two major ancient Native American trails intersect in the vicinity of Sachem Rock. Given the above information, the size of the nominated district (31.63 acres), and known patterns of ancient Native American settlement in the Taunton River drainage, the presence of ancient Native American sites on the Sachem Rock Property is documented and a high potential exists for additional resources to be found.

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The presence of ancient Native American resources and high sensitivity of Sachem Rock Farm for locating additional resources was documented by recent (Donta and Binzen 2000; Binzen and Donta 2002) archaeological investigations at Sachem Rock Farm. An archaeological site reconnaissance and intensive (locational) survey conducted in 1999-2000 for the Sachem Rock Farm septic system documented the importance of Sachem Rock as a commemorative landscape feature where Myles Standish and others from the Plymouth Colony acquired the deed for Old Bridgewater from the Wampanoag Sachem Massasoit in 1649. The survey also mentioned a town history that described ancient artifacts collected in the early 20th century from fields surrounding Sachem Rock. Eleven of twelve test pits excavated as part of the intensive survey in the area of the septic system recovered 34 ancient artifacts from intact subsoil, plow zone and fill strata. Artifacts recovered during the intensive survey included one Meadowood-type projectile point, one Native American pottery fragment, one hammerstone, one quartz core, and 30 pieces of rhyolite and quartz chipping debris.

During the site examination survey of the proposed septic system, twenty-four test pits and two 1x1 meter excavation units recovered 183 pieces of chipping debris (50.3% quartz, some rhyolite and a small amount of chert and felsite); one small triangular quartz projectile point; one large utilized flake; one rhyolite projectile point tip; four pottery fragments; and four pieces of fire-cracked rock. No features were recovered during the reconnaissance, intensive, or site examination surveys; however, the presence of burnt rock may indicate their presence. While some artifacts were recovered from undisturbed subsoil deposits, most artifacts were located in re-deposited local fill and the plowzone.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Sachem Rock Farm. Nine historic archaeological sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile) of Sachem Rock. Historical research has also identified several potential sites in the nominated area; however, archaeological survey and testing is needed to identify the precise location of the sites and their integrity. Structural evidence may survive from a garrison house, barn, and outbuildings built in 1665 by Robert Latham, one of the original settlers in Old Bridgewater. All buildings on Latham's property were burned during Native American hostilities in April 1676. Latham rebuilt his farmstead at the conclusion of King Philip's War. Local tradition places the garrison house at or near the northwest extremity of the Sachem Rock Farm property. Archaeological resources may survive from the rebuilt garrison house that is no longer extant.

Seth Latham, a descendant of Robert Latham also lived on Wonnocooto Hill or the Sachem Rock locale in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Structural evidence of a farmhouse, barns, and outbuildings may survive from the Seth Latham farmstead; however, its precise location is unknown other than it was located in close proximity to Sachem Rock. The Seth Latham house is not shown on any 18th century maps of the area; however, a house, possibly Latham's, is shown on the southeast side of Sachem Rock on a map produced by Pendletons Lithography in 1829. Depressions in the ground surface in the northeast field at Sachem Rock Farm may be evidence of the Seth Latham house in this area.

By the mid 19th century, a farm was established in the area of the knoll at Sachem Rock. Structural evidence may exist from a house originally located immediately east of Sachem Rock. The house burned in 1926. Structural evidence may also exist from barns constructed south of the house and outbuildings at unspecified locations. The existing house at Sachem Rock Farm was built on the foundation of the mid-19th century farmhouse mentioned above.

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Structural evidence from outbuildings and evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive with the sites of each of the farmsteads discussed above. Construction features associated with initial construction, rebuilding and renovation of dwellings, barns, outbuildings, and occupational related features may also survive.

Reconnaissance, intensive, and site examination surveys (Donta and Binzen 2000; recently conducted at the Sachem Rock Farm document each of the historic resources discussed above. The Sachem Rock property as a whole is reported as likely to contain evidence of residential occupation and agricultural land use from the mid-19th to 20th century. Fill layers from various phases of construction, rebuilding, and landscaping are predicted in the area around the main house and barn (Donta and Binzen 2000:28-29). Intensive and site examination investigations recovered a wide variety of domestic refuse dating from the mid-19th through 20th centuries. Artifacts recovered consisted of window glass, brick, nails, hardware, bottle glass, ceramics, and coal. Artifact concentrations were reported the highest in the area immediately surrounding the house. Artifacts dating from the 18th century were notably absent, possibly the result of sample bias or the lack of historic settlement prior to the mid-19th century. A potential for 17th and 18th century Latham and Whitman family occupation is also predicted in the fields adjacent to Plymouth Street. The potential for recovering industrial archaeological resources that developed along the Satucket River is reported in the northwest section of the property. The reconnaissance and intensive level surveys state that sensitivity for historic archaeological resources is high on the Sachem Rock knoll, along Plymouth Street, along the Satucket River, and in the northern fields adjacent to Plymouth Street (Donta and Binzen 2000:29).

(end)

Sachem Rock Farm
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

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.)

- ☒ **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.
- ☒ **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.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1649 to 1956

Significant Dates

1649

1927

1999

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

☐ East Bridgewater Public Library

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East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MASection number 8 Page 1**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

Sachem Rock Farm is a 31.63-acre riverfront property with a late 19th- and early 20th-century farmstead set in a sweeping cultural/agricultural landscape dating back more than three centuries. The farm meets Criteria A and C of the National Register as a district at the local level. The property also meets Criterion D for its high potential to reveal information about Native American culture and society in the heart of Satucket, a known location of pre-contact activity among the Wampanoags of southeastern New England.

The farm meets Criterion A for its role in over 350 years of the development of East Bridgewater, and for its occupancy by members of longtime local families who shaped the town's evolution in every historical period. The property was farmed by four generations of the Latham family, beginning with first settler Robert Latham in the 1660s and continuing through the turn of the 19th century. It was subsequently owned and operated by other East Bridgewater residents as an important farm in the south part of town, evolving into one of the most productive agricultural operations in late 19th-century East Bridgewater under Thomas and Abbott Hewitt. In the 20th century, the property became the country estate farm of shoe-last manufacturer Henry Moorhouse and his family.

The farm meets Criterion C for its well-preserved surviving architectural and agricultural resources from several historic periods. The 1927 farmhouse is an excellent example of a gracious Colonial Revival house adapted to an agricultural setting. The ca. 1870s barn and wagon/carriagehouse complex provides an outstanding and informative illustration of agricultural attitudes and practices in Massachusetts shortly after the Civil War, when both progressive agricultural theories and advances in structural engineering exerted powerful influences on the design and construction of agricultural outbuildings. The farm landscape of meadows and hay fields, bisected by a historic drainage channel which illustrates another aspect of 19th-century farming practices, appears much as it would have in Thomas Hewitt's time.

Finally, for the presence next to the farmstead of Sachem Rock, the natural granite outcropping chosen in 1649 by Wampanoag sachem Massasoit as the place for the sale to the English of Indian lands that were to ultimately form several southeast Massachusetts towns, the farm holds important associations with Native American contact- and pre-contact culture, as well as with the early Colonial Period, and meets criterion D.

In spite of some variations over time in the type of agriculture pursued, the farm retains integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

(continued)

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East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MASection number 8 Page 2Background and early history.

The town of East Bridgewater, located 22 miles northwest of Plymouth and 25 miles southeast of Boston, was originally part of Bridgewater, the first inland town in the Plymouth Colony, incorporated in 1656. During the later Colonial Period, East Bridgewater was first distinguished as the East Parish of Bridgewater and incorporated as Bridgewater's East Precinct in 1723. It became an independent town a century later, in 1823.

In the early years of European settlement of the Plymouth Colony, the territory that became East Bridgewater had been included in the Duxborrow (Duxbury) New Plantation--a tract of land in the area called Saughtuchquett (Satucket) that was granted in 1645 by the Old Colony Court of Plymouth to Duxbury settlers in compensation for lands taken for the town of Marshfield. The original grant was to be eight miles square. Satucket, an ancient word meaning "the place between rivers" or alternately "the place where rivers meet," included the principal drainage of the Satucket and Matfield Rivers, which merge in the southern portion of today's East Bridgewater to form the Town River, which in turn flows south through Bridgewater, ultimately joining the Taunton River. The Satucket and Matfield Rivers later supported the emergence of the first Colonial industrial activity of mills and forges in what was to become a significant industrial area of southeastern Massachusetts.

A prominent landmark along the Satucket River was **Sachem Rock** (Map #6, Photo 8,) a large outcropping of bedrock called Wonnocoote (Wonnocooto) by the Pokanokets, a sub-group of the Wampanoags who inhabited the area. (Shortened to "Cootah Hill" in the early part of the 20th century, the rock apparently acquired the name Sachem [or Sachem's] Rock as early as 1800.) The rock, which is located on the north part of the nominated property, is understood to have held great cultural significance to the Indians. It lay in the heart of an area where much Native activity took place, and its broad, flat summit is said to have been the site where tribal councils were held. It commanded a sweeping view of the surrounding area, and thus it would also have been a visual landmark for travelers. A few hundred yards upstream on the Satucket was a fording place where people crossed the river on foot and a fishing weir (still extant) used by the Indians in the seasonal harvest of herring. Two major ancient trails, the Mattakeeset and Satucket Paths, linking the tribal populations to the north with those to the east and south, converged at the fording place. In addition, the Satucket River was part of a Wampanoag canoe route from Scituate in the north part of the region to Dighton Rock in the south. Thus when traveling by water or by land from and to the north, south and east, Native people would have passed close by Sachem Rock and the nominated property.

It was there at Sachem Rock, after a period of negotiations with the local Native authorities, that Duxbury representatives Myles Standish, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth obtained a deed for the Indian land within the Duxbury New Plantation from Massasoit (Ousamequin), sachem of the Wampanoags, on March 23, 1649. Massasoit himself had chosen the site where the transaction was to take place, and signed the deed for the land with a mark in the shape of a hand. The territory conveyed on that day was considerably larger than the original eight-mile grant recommended by colonial authorities. The deed specified it to be fourteen miles square—extending seven miles north, east, south and west from the fishing weir on the Satucket. In payment, the sachem received "7 coats, . . . 9 hatchets, 8 hoes, 20 knives, 4 moose skins, and 10 and a half of cotton."

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East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MASection number 8 Page 3Commemorative significance of Sachem Rock

The local, regional, and national importance of Sachem Rock as the place where the deed for the Duxbury New Plantation was signed has been recognized and celebrated by East Bridgewater citizens for at least two centuries. As early as 1829, the map of East Bridgewater published that year in Boston depicts "Sachem's Rock," as does the pictorial map entitled "A Part of East Bridgewater in and before 1798" by Samuel Rogers of about the same time. As Rowena Hobart (born 1836) noted in her 1908 "Reminiscences of Satucket", during her mid-19th century childhood the rock was known to all as the "spot where the Indians and white men stood where that famous sale of land was made." She described going there regularly with "an eager group of children," who would stand on the rock and "imagine how long ago, stood there Indians, and made that historic sale." In 1898 a depiction of the 1649 transaction atop the rock became the image for the East Bridgewater town seal, and the place itself was photographed for numerous postcards in the early 20th century. One of them, dated 1908, shows a gathering on top of the rock where numerous children stand behind a fence that was obviously erected for the protection of the public. (Figure B.)

Beginning in the early 1900s, the Old Bridgewater Historical Society regularly held picnics on the rock. By the 1930s it had become such a popular destination for souvenir seekers that concern was expressed that "in appearance the famous boulder has been altered by the depredations of curiosity hunters whose hammers have chipped off much of the original stone." (*Brockton Enterprise*, February 27, 1939.)

The Moorhouse family, owners of Sachem Rock Farm in the first half of the 20th century, recognizing the importance of the rock in the town's history, allowed public gatherings to be held both atop the rock and elsewhere on the farm for over forty years. The farm's late 20th-century owners did the same.

Colonial Period ownership: the Latham Family

Whether Massasoit and his people believed that they had actually sold the "tract of land usually called Satucket" to the English, rather than just granting the use of it, remains a matter of conjecture. Whatever the case, the transaction helped reinforce the alliance between the Wampanoags and the colonial government. Over the next generation, however, that alliance began to unravel.

English settlement began slowly in the new territory, which remained part of Duxbury until incorporated as the town of Bridgewater in 1656. (Informally known afterward as Old Bridgewater, the original town encompassed the present communities of Bridgewater, East and West Bridgewater, Brockton, and parts of Abington, Whitman and Halifax.) The land was initially divided into 54 proprietors' lots, but between 1649 and 1675 only ten settlers had established homesteads within the borders of today's East Bridgewater. The fourth to arrive, in 1663, was Robert Latham.

By 1665, **Robert Latham** had built a house and barn on the southeast side of the Satucket. His home farm of approximately 56 acres was the earliest on that side of the river. His house was a garrison house--a fortified place of refuge for colonists in the vicinity in the case of an Indian attack. By 1667, he had built the first mill in town, a sawmill located just downstream from the Native fishing weir. The road to Plymouth (the predecessor of Plymouth Street, which probably followed the line of the ancient trail leading southeast from the fording place) was laid out past his house and mill in 1668.

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Robert Latham (ca. 1623-1688) married Susanna Winslow, daughter of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow, in Boston in 1643. (Susanna's mother is believed to have been the first English woman on the *Mayflower* to set foot on the shore of Plymouth in 1620.) Robert had been a constable at Marshfield in 1643, and was appointed Highway Surveyor in Bridgewater in 1670. While he seems to have been a respected member of the new community, and as the proprietor of the first sawmill he played an essential role in the development of the town, there was a darker aspect to his past. According to recent studies by scholars researching the early legal records of Plymouth County, before coming to Bridgewater Robert Latham had been indicted and convicted, and Susanna Latham found culpable, of "felonious cruelty" to a young servant boy—harsh treatment that included a severe beating which resulted in the boy's death in 1655. As Robert owned no land at the time, he was sentenced to be burned in the hand and to have all his personal property confiscated. (Neuzil, Anna. In *Plymouth Colony Archive Project: Women in Plymouth Colony, 1633-1668*. University of Virginia, 2000.)

By 1675, relations between the English settlers and the Native Americans in the Plymouth Colony had greatly deteriorated. After the death of Massasoit in 1661, the long-simmering conflicts throughout the region sparked the Native American uprising known as King Philip's War ("Metacom's Rebellion").

Philip (Metacom), Massasoit's son, succeeded his father as sachem. Having been angered by the English expropriation of tribal lands, by the death of his brother while in English custody and the execution of several associates, Philip led an insurrection of tribal groups against the English settlements in southern New England. The war broke out in 1675, and in the early spring of 1676, Philip's forces attacked several eastern Massachusetts towns. On April 9, a small group of Indians entered Old Bridgewater and burned the house and barn belonging to Robert Latham. A month later, Philip's brother-in-law Tispaquin (the "Black Sachem" of Assawompsett) led a major assault of 300 men, burning houses and barns throughout the town. Only one farmstead of the fourteen then in Old Bridgewater (ten of which were located in today's East Bridgewater) was spared.

King Philip's War effectively ended with the death of Philip in August of 1676. The Bridgewater settlement was slow to recover, and the threat of sudden attack by Native groups lasted until the middle of the 18th century. Robert Latham rebuilt his farmstead, but it is not clear whether his second house and barn were located on the same site as the first. The location of that original site is still uncertain, as well. According to reports by 19th century local residents, the farmstead where he lived until his death in 1688 was located on the southwest side of the original Plymouth road. The course of Plymouth Street as it is today, however, running in a straight line southeast over the river from Whitman Street, was established in 1860. Prior to that time the street swept in a curve north of the present line from a bridge located upriver of the present Plymouth Street river crossing. Thus if Robert Latham's farmstead by the river was situated close to the southwest edge of the original road, its site is likely to be on the northeast side of the present Plymouth Street, if not actually in the line of the road itself, and thus outside the present 31.63 acres of Sachem Rock Farm. (R. Hobart, 1908. Reprinted in *Earlier Days in East Bridgewater*.) However, remains of early buildings and structures have been found at various times along the road at or adjacent to Sachem Rock Farm. Eyewitness reports from 1860 refer to a well, presumed to be Robert Latham's, which was discovered during the digging for the new section of road, a few feet from the north side. There is

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also a depression in the ground close to the street at the northeast corner of the present property that former East Bridgewater Town Historian, Edna Whitmore, believed might remain from Robert Latham's farmstead. (Map #23.)

Robert Latham died *in testate* in 1688, and his property presumably passed to his three sons, **James** (1659-1738/9), **Joseph** (1663-1705), and **Chilton** (1672-1751.) Joseph moved to Providence, and in 1690 sold his interest in the original +/- 56-acre farm to James. James established his own homestead further east on Plymouth Street, and in 1715 conveyed his 2/3-interest in the property to Chilton. As a result, through the first half of the 18th century, the 56 (+/-)-acre property, which included land on both sides of the Plymouth road, was known as **Capt. Chilton Latham's** homestead farm. Chilton Latham, like his father, was an important citizen in the East Parish of Bridgewater. He served on several committees, was a Selectman for ten years between 1725 and 1734, a Bridgewater Assessor and East Parish Treasurer, and was chosen Captain of the East Parish militia in 1728.

In 1748, three years before his death at the age of 79, Chilton sold his home farm, then described as about forty acres with a house and barn, to his son **Robert Latham** (1711-1788.) Chilton's house was located on the section of the property that lay on the northeast side of Plymouth Street. (The house, by some accounts, was actually built by Robert in 1745. It was demolished shortly after 1900.) Other Latham family members also resided on the northeast side of Plymouth Street in the 18th century. Further east, Chilton's eldest son Charles built a house at 838 Plymouth Street (later moved,) and his nephew Thomas (son of James) built the present house at 558 Plymouth Street in about 1748. Latham family ownership continued along the northeast side of Plymouth Street until 1948.

In 1748, **Joseph Latham** (apparently not Chilton's son [born 1714], who was a bachelor, but the younger son of Chilton's brother, James,) resided in a house on about 16 acres on the southwest side of the road. His land, part of the original +/- 56-acre Latham farm, may have been received in an unrecorded deed from Chilton. Joseph's property abutted the piece that had passed that same year from Chilton to Robert.

In 1749, the land remaining from the original Robert Latham's homestead farm became more equally divided when Robert and Joseph Latham redrew the boundary between their two farms. Robert took the land on the north side of the line, containing at least 20 acres extending to the river and spanning the road. While Robert's house was located on the northeast side of the Plymouth road, about six acres of his farm on the southwest side today forms the north part of Sachem Rock Farm. Joseph took the land south of the line, a piece of about 25 acres that comprises most of the present Sachem Rock Farm.

Evolution of Joseph Latham's farm

Joseph Latham (ca. 1697-1758), like many men from the nearby area, enlisted in the 1758 expedition to Canada during the French and Indian War. He made his will that year, and died shortly afterward, possibly from wounds or disease contracted during the war. Joseph and his wife, Sarah (Hayward), had seven children. As he grew older, like his uncle and grandfather had done, he took steps to provide farms

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in equitable fashion for some of his offspring—in this case for his sons Seth and Nathaniel. Both sons apparently lived with him (along with Nathaniel were his wife, Mercy, and their two children,) and worked the family farm together. In 1757 Joseph gave to his youngest son, **Seth Latham**, “the westerly end of my home farm . . . together with the southerly half of my dwelling house. . . .” On the same day Joseph gave to his older son, **Nathaniel Latham**, a triangular piece of land adjoining Seth’s parcel, along with the northerly half of the dwelling house. Both sons were given the customary rights to the barn, the well, and other parts of the working farmstead. The part of the farm that Seth received is all within the bounds of Sachem Rock Farm today—about 25 acres. Nathaniel’s portion, also about 25 acres, extended directly east from Seth’s. It had over 1,500 feet of frontage on Plymouth Street and a rear property boundary that continued on a line with Seth’s south boundary all the way east to the road. This line is shown quite clearly on the current Assessor’s Map.

Nathaniel died two years later, leaving Seth as full owner of the farmstead buildings. Seth also apparently took possession of his brother’s land, which he subsequently sold. It was Seth Latham’s farm as it evolved into the early 19th century that was remembered by East Bridgewater residents when writing about Sachem Rock and the farmland around it as late as the early 20th century. In reminiscences of 1908, Latham descendant Rowena Hobart recalled Seth’s and Nathaniel’s former farms as “a fine pretty stretch of country.” She also highlighted the “wide and beautiful view” from the top of Sachem Rock on the Seth Latham farm. She even stated that Seth built the farmhouse that she remembered as a girl. While it is not known for certain whether Seth actually replaced his father’s house, it is likely that its approximate position, east of Sachem Rock at the end of a long farm lane, is shown on the map of East Bridgewater published by Pendleton’s Lithography in 1829.

Like his father, Seth Latham (1737-1825) is listed on the local military rolls during the French and Indian War. He later responded to the alarm of April 19th, 1775 at the start of the Revolutionary War. He died on the first of January 1825 at the age of 87, having sold off most of his farmland over the years (probably in unrecorded deeds) and finally, in 1808, the farmstead portion itself. The purchaser of the farmstead, with eight acres around it, was **Ezra Kingman**. Mr. Kingman (1756-1831) was one of Bridgewater’s most prominent citizens at the turn of the 19th century. He was a manufacturer and a merchant, and an adjutant in the local militia after the Revolution. His wife was Susanna Whitman, daughter of mill-owner Peter Whitman. In the late 18th century he had bought (or held mortgages on) several pieces of real estate in conjunction with his father, Capt. David Kingman, including at least one industrial property, the longtime forge on Snell Meadow Brook. A few weeks before Capt. Kingman died in 1805, he released his interest in several properties to Ezra. Among them was most or all of the rest of Seth Latham’s farm.

Sachem Rock Farm in the Federal and Early Industrial periods.

Consequently, as of 1808 Ezra Kingman had become the owner of Seth Latham’s entire homestead farm. It is not likely that Mr. Kingman, who lived north of the river, ever occupied the farm himself, although he may have rented it out to tenants for some years. In 1824 he sold the 25-acre parcel to **Constant Hayward**. Mr. Hayward (whose surname appears occasionally as “Haywood” or “Howard,”) had been a partner in the sawmill and gristmill that operated just north of Sachem Rock Farm in the early 19th century (see below.) His wife, like Susanna Kingman, was a member of the Whitman family who owned the mills and much of the land along both sides of the river in the little village (by that time called Satucket) that had grown up around the Satucket dam.

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Little is known about the Haywards' seven-year occupancy of Sachem Rock Farm, but in 1831 Constant sold the property to Ezra Kingman's nephew, **David Kingman**. This David Kingman, (son of Ezra's brother Barza,) was apparently associated with the new tack factory across the river, which operated there under a series of owners from 1827 until it burned down in 1872.

According to local records, David Kingman also farmed the 25 acres of Seth Latham's former farm through the middle of the 19th century. During at least part of that time, the farmstead was again occupied by two families. In 1855 the occupants included David (age 53), his wife Mary, age 49, their 21 year-old son David Kingman, Jr. and his wife, Lydia, and four children.

David Kingman must have fallen on hard times, however, because he defaulted on an 1844 mortgage, and in 1857 the mortgagee, **Josiah Eastman**, took possession of the 25-acre farm. Mr. Eastman promptly sold the property to **Edward Hobart**, who owned it for two years.

In 1859 Edward Hobart, a wealthy man who, like Ezra Kingman, probably purchased the property as a short-term investment, sold the 25 acres, including the farmstead that had been occupied by Constant Hayward and David Kingman, to **Thomas Hewitt**. Mr. Hewitt (also spelled "Hewett") and his family occupied the existing buildings of the farmstead for a decade before constructing their own house and barn.

Thomas Hewitt was a prosperous man, with a personal estate valued in 1860 at \$3200—more than the \$3,000 value of the 25-acre farm at that time. Like David Kingman, he was involved with one of the industrial concerns located on the north side of the Satucket River. He was a machinist with the E. Carver Cotton Gin Company, which had taken over the water privilege formerly used by a short-lived cotton factory and had grown through the early years of the Industrial Revolution into one of the country's principal manufacturers of cotton gins for the southern market. Mr. Hewitt and his wife, Chrissa, raised two children on the farm—Abbott, born in 1846, and Sarah, born ca. 1854. In various years the Hewitt household also included farm hands, such as 27-year-old John Delano, who was living on the farm in 1860.

Evolution of the north part of Sachem Rock Farm

In the century after Robert and Joseph Latham established the east-west boundary line between their farms in 1749, Robert Latham's land north of the line (which included nearly six acres of today's Sachem Rock Farm) had followed a different course than the 25-acre farm of Joseph and Seth Latham. While the part of it lying southwest of the Plymouth road (about 10 to 15 acres,) was good farmland, the fact that it adjoined the bank of the Satucket also made it valuable as an industrial site.

Sometime before 1724, Robert Latham's original sawmill was moved downriver from its first site near the Indian fish weir and set up on or near the bank of the Satucket a short distance west of where the current bridge crosses the river. Future research may reveal who moved it and operated it at each location in the

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years after the first Robert Latham died. The fact that the second Robert Latham is referred to as a "bloomer" on the 1748 deed (i.e. employed at the nearby ironworks), suggests that he was not a miller. It is known that Thomas Whitman ran the sawmill at its new location after 1724. He and other Whitman family members owned property on the other side of the river, and he added a gristmill at the dam soon afterward. Capt. (later Deacon) **Thomas Whitman** (1702-1788) was clearly interested in enlarging his holdings, and in 1757 he bought about 20 acres from the second Robert Latham—most of it abutting the north edge of Joseph Latham's farm. Included in the purchase were "all the Buildings, Fencings, and Orchards standing upon the same." Five years later Thomas Whitman conveyed nearly the same property to his son, **Amos Whitman** "with all the buildings thereon" excepting the sawmill and sawmill yard. Through the end of the 18th century, the expanded industrial site, with mill privileges, buildings and land on both sides of the river, was referred to as Whitman's Mills.

For the next 60 years, the title to that part of Robert Latham's former farm is somewhat unclear. After 1791 when Amos Whitman died, it remained in the Whitman family. The next owner was apparently Amos's brother, Lt. Peter Whitman, then proprietor of the sawmill and gristmill; part of it passed to three of Peter's daughters upon his death in 1801. The Whitman mill privilege and adjacent land on the north side of the brook along Whitman Street were developed in the early 19th century as a significant manufacturing site that included a nail factory, the tack factory mentioned above, an early cotton-weaving factory, and eventually the cotton-gin factory that was incorporated in 1843 as the E. Carver Cotton Gin Company. Documents associated with factories on the north side of the river in about 1815 refer to the sawmill on the south side (on Robert Latham's former land) as then being owned by several partners. At least two of them, **Azor Harris** and **Constant Hayward**, were relatives of Robert Latham by marriage. Azor Harris (1789-1873) was also a Justice of the Peace and a lawyer, apparently practicing in Boston by 1830.

Sometime in the 1830s Azor Harris obtained loans from a number of people. Those loans were secured by his interest in 5.94-acres of the original 20-acre parcel that Thomas Whitman had bought from Robert Latham in 1757. Harris defaulted on those loans, and a number of writs of execution were recorded against him on behalf of his creditors. Subsequent sheriff's deeds conveying portions of his property to those creditors were recorded in 1839. The liens were never rescinded and the various grantees then held legal title to the sections of the 5.94-acre parcel that were awarded to them. All of that property (which did not include the sawmill site) later became part of the current Sachem Rock Farm. (See below)

Later 19th Century: the Hewitt Farm

Shortly after the Civil War, the 5.94-acre piece described above was reunited with the farm that came down through Joseph and Seth Latham to Thomas Hewitt. Together, the two parcels comprise the only part of the original 56 +/-acre colonial farm that has been in continuous agricultural use since the first Robert Latham established it at Satucket in the 17th century.

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In 1868, Thomas Hewitt bought the 5.94-acre piece that abutted his north property line. The seller was carpenter and former East Bridgewater Selectman **Samuel Greene Alden, Jr.** Alden, who owned a large farm nearby, had used the property as mowing and tillage land since at least 1848, when he had acquired it in a complicated transaction with his mother and other individuals who had won the suit against Azor Harris. (The others, as recorded in the sheriff's deeds of 1839, were Polly Richards, and two granddaughters of Thomas Whitman, Dolly Bearse and Nancy Whitman.) The land was actually part of fourteen acres that Mr. Alden sold, also in 1848, to the E. Carver Company, although he had reserved the right to farm it after the sale. In 1866 Alden bought back 5.94 acres of that piece—the triangular parcel adjoining Thomas Hewitt's 25 acres—in a deed that noted its Latham heritage: "formerly owned by Azor Harris, and is part of the old Capt. Chilton Latham homestead."

Thomas Hewitt built a new farmhouse in 1869, the year after he reunited the two properties. By that time his son Abbott had taken over many of the responsibilities of the farm, and apparently became the principal farmer as his father grew older. A summary of the Hewitt farm given on the 1880 federal agricultural census shows that its value and productivity were quite high for its size. Although it was not one of the largest farms in East Bridgewater, it was tied for the fourth highest in value, and the value of its livestock, consisting mainly of a small cattle herd and half a dozen pigs, was the fifth highest in town. There was also a flock of chickens. As is the case today, hayfields covered most of the property. The Hewitts also grew a few acres of corn, rye and potatoes and other vegetables, and had a small apple orchard of 18 trees. They sold no milk, but produced 150 pounds of butter in 1879. The Hewitt farm was one of only four in town where oxen still worked the fields.

Thomas Hewitt died in 1888. For the next ten years the farm was in the hands of his two children, Abbott and Sarah Hewitt. Sarah, who was unmarried, apparently lent a sum of money to her brother at some point, for in 1898 he signed over the property to her "in payment of the sum of \$3,000, heretofore loaned to me by the said Sarah W. Hewitt." On the same day, however, Sarah converted the loan to a mortgage. She later conveyed all her rights in the property back to Abbott.

Early Modern Period through World War II: The Moorhouse Farm

In 1903, Abbott Hewitt sold the property to the owner who was to turn Sachem Rock Farm into a significant farm of the Early Modern era, **Henry L. Moorhouse**. Mr. Moorhouse, who had been born in England, and his second wife, Ellen (Lundberg), who came from Sweden, were the first known immigrants to own the property since original settlers Robert and Susanna Latham. Rather than struggling financially, however, it appears that due to Henry's success in the shoe-last industry in Brockton, they had the means to operate Sachem Rock Farm as a comfortable country farm and residence. Henry Moorhouse had two children, Daniel (Dan) and Zilpha, from his first marriage to Blanche Canham who had died of tubercular meningitis in 1901. After moving to the farm, Henry and Ellen had three more children—Richard, Harold, and Ruth. Daniel Moorhouse served in World War I in Europe, from which he returned partially disabled by mustard gas. In 1920 his father divided out a small house lot for him from the southeast front corner of the farm, where Daniel and his wife Esther (Paine) built the shingled bungalow close to the road at 393 Plymouth Street. An apple orchard was planted across the road from the bungalow to provide a place for Daniel to work outdoors.

(continued)

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East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MASection number 8 Page 10

In 1926, after the Moorhouses had lived on the farm for over twenty years, the 1869 Hewitt farmhouse burned down. They immediately built a new Colonial Revival residence on top of all or most of the 1869 foundation. It was also apparently in the late 1920s that they added some of the early modern landscape features, such as the poured concrete curbing and goldfish pond in front of the new house (Photo 4), and the retaining wall and steps against Sachem Rock at the rear.

The Moorhouses continued to grow hay, and maintained a small number of livestock on the property. They kept cows in the barn, selling milk through regional dairies or distributors. Some of the specimen plantings on the farmstead may date to the Moorhouse period, and local residents recall the pine trees planted during the 1930s along the north boundary of the farm, which were brought up from the woods by sledge.

Henry Moorhouse died in the late 1930s. Before his death he transferred ownership of the farm to his wife, who owned it for another decade. In those later years the house again served as a two-family residence, when the second story was made over into an apartment for the Moorhouses' son Richard and his wife, Virginia.

Post 1950: Sachem Rock Farm

In 1949, Ellen Moorhouse sold the property to **Joseph** and **Anita Ringuette** of Rockland. The Ringuettes briefly farmed the land, planting some of the former hay fields and pastures with crops.

After less than two years, however, in 1951 the Ringuettes sold the property to **Chandler D.** and **Vilma Hall** of Brockton. Mr. Hall died in the late 1950s, and in 1961 his wife sold the farm to the last of its private owners, **Dr. Donald B.** and **Florence K. Bannerman**. Dr. Bannerman was a general practitioner who was also the town physician, administering to the East Bridgewater school system for over fifty years. During World War II he had served as an army medical officer on the European front. Mrs. Bannerman was a nurse, and a longtime member of the East Bridgewater School Committee. They raised a family of several children on the farm, which in their time consisted mostly of hayfields and pastures, with a horse and a small flock of sheep in the barn, and chickens in the barn cellar. Through most of the rest of the century, Dr. Bannerman ran a clinic out of an office and examining room in the basement of the south part of the house. Patients parked cars on the adjacent part of the driveway, and entered the office by descending the concrete steps along the south side of the house. While they owned the farm, the Bannermans regularly welcomed visitors to Sachem Rock. They hosted commemorative events related to the founding of the town, and every year invited the local second grade classes to come to the rock to learn about colonial and Native American history.

Mrs. Bannerman died in 1979. As the century drew to a close, the Town of Bridgewater entered into negotiations with the Bannerman family to purchase the farm. Dr. Bannerman died in 1997, and in 1998 the East Bridgewater Town Meeting overwhelmingly approved the appropriation of one million dollars to acquire the farm from his heirs. The purchase took place the next year.

(continued)

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East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MASection number 8 Page 11

Since the purchase of the farm, the town has leased the hay fields to local farmers. Boy Scouts have cleared and maintained trails through the wooded areas along the river and the periphery of the farm, and have built two board bridges over the drainage ditch. For many years the Boy Scouts' annual jamboree has been held on the farm, and the second grade from the East Bridgewater Central School has visited the farm and the rock every year as part of learning the history of their town. Representatives of the regional Native tribes come annually to give demonstrations and to teach the town citizens about Native American history. The East Bridgewater Garden Club has taken charge of the plantings around the house and the rock. In 1999, the town held its 350th anniversary celebration on the farm.

Passive recreation has been a community goal for the farm from the start. Other plans that are being discussed include re-establishing some livestock on the property, developing a canoe landing north of the farmstead on the river, and providing space for community gardens. Use of the buildings may include a gallery or community museum and public meeting space.

Sachem Rock has always been a source of civic pride in East Bridgewater. Now that the town's citizens own the entire 31.63-acre farm, that pride extends to the buildings of the Hewitt and Moorhouse farmstead as well as to the land itself—all of which represent the remarkable survival of a farm that has evolved and changed, but has remained in agricultural use for over 300 years.

Archaeological Significance

Archaeological investigations conducted at the Sachem Rock Site (19-PL-63) in the area of a proposed septic system contributed the opportunity to conduct systematic archaeological investigations and documentation of an ancient Native American site that had previously been known only through local tradition. The corroboration of both Native American and colonial local tradition is in itself an important contribution from archaeological resources that bears directly on the significance of the farm or district. The reconnaissance survey focused on Wonnocooto or Sachem Rock and the surrounding region. The intensive survey and subsequent site examination included subsurface excavations and focused on the area of the proposed septic system for Sachem Rock Farm. Given that most artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts, as well as the lack of features and limited range of materials, the portion of the Sachem Rock Site within the proposed sewer line and leach field is not likely to produce additional materials if it were subject to additional archaeological testing. Therefore, MHC determined that individually, the archaeological deposit within the proposed sewer line and leach field is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Within the larger Sachem Rock Farm, however, the farm property is significant under criterion D for its potential to yield information that documents a landmark important to both Native American and colonial oral tradition and the history of the Wampanoag and East Bridgewater (Old Bridgewater) people. Individually, the septic system area may not be NR eligible. Collectively, however, within the larger Sachem Rock Farm property, archaeological resources recovered from the septic system area do make important contributions to the interpretation of the site and farm as a whole. Subsurface testing has contributed archaeological confirmation of the Native

(continued)

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Continuation SheetSachem Rock Farm
East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MASection number 8 Page 12

American occupation of the Sachem Rock Farm during ancient history and possibly the contact or early historic period. In spite of the fact that they were recovered from disturbed contexts, diagnostic projectile points have made important contributions to the temporal placement of the Sachem Rock Site, and its cultural chronology, that begin to verify the site's importance to Native Americans during the ancient and historic periods. Archaeological resources can now document the presence and potential importance of Sachem Rock to Native Americans for hundreds if not thousands of years.

The presence of a small triangular projectile point recovered during site examination testing may represent the earliest evidence of ancient land use at the Sachem Rock Site. Small triangular projectile points (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.) first appear during the Late Archaic (6,000 to 2,000 B.P.) and overlap with the Early Woodland Period (3,000 to 1,200 B.P.). The Meadowood (3,000 to 2,500 B.P.) projectile point recovered during intensive testing also represents an Early Woodland component at the site. Native American ceramics recovered during both intensive and site examination testing represents more general Woodland Period (3,000 B.P. to 400 B.P.) occupation of the site. Contact Period occupation may also be represented since in the absence of metals or other European artifacts, Contact and Woodland Period occupations, especially Late Woodland occupations, are indistinguishable. Given the above information, it is safe to assume that Native American occupation of the Sachem Rock site is documented during the Woodland Period; however, earlier Archaic and later Contact Period land use may also be represented. Some Native American artifacts were recovered from intact B horizon soils, which could represent earlier Archaic habitation of the area.

In addition to contributing information about cultural chronology, length of occupation, and corroborating local tradition, archaeological resources recovered during the recent reconnaissance, intensive, and site examination surveys at Sachem Rock have also contributed information related to the internal configuration of the site, activities conducted at the site, and the relationship of the Sachem Rock Site to other sites in the general area. On the basis of information recovered during recent archaeological surveys, the Sachem Rock Site is believed to represent a large site where several Native groups conducted a wide variety of subsistence tasks over at least a 3,000-year period (Binzen and Donta 2002:24). An analysis of the Sachem Rock Site with other sites in the general area also indicates that site distributions focus on a core area of Native Settlement at Robbins Pond, southeast of Sachem Rock Farm (Binzen and Donta 2002:25). Sachem Rock and many other sites in the area with similar size, artifacts, lithic materials, and locations contribute the linkage that tie many sites with Woodland Period occupations into a settlement pattern on the periphery of the core area noted above. Artifacts recovered from the Sachem Rock Site also contribute information related to lithic and ceramic tool technologies and raw material procurement. Lithic manufacturing techniques identified at the Sachem Rock Site represent tool repair and/or maintenance as the dominant activities at the site. No evidence of primary tool manufacture was recovered. The assemblage was reported to be consistent with other sites in the area where seasonal occupations, focused on a wide variety of subsistence tasks, were identified (Binzen and Donta 2002:26). Information related to lithic procurement was also obtained from the Sachem Rock Site. Lithic materials represented with chipping debris and tools exhibit a preference for locally available raw materials with an indication of regional trade based on the presence of lithic types from the Boston Basin and chert, which is not available in Massachusetts.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to more than 350 years of settlement in East Bridgewater, beginning with the sale of Native lands to the English at Sachem Rock in

(continued)

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Continuation SheetSachem Rock Farm
East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MASection number 8 Page 13

1649 and extending to the area's use as an estate farm in the 20th century. While any evidence of Native/English interaction in the 17th century at Sachem Rock would be extremely important information, the likelihood that such information exists is low. Meetings or ceremonies between Native Americans, Europeans, or Natives and Europeans would leave minimal, if any, archaeological evidence at Sachem Rock. Such activities were usually temporary or short-term, leaving little evidence of their existence. In fact, Native artifacts recovered in low-density concentrations over wide areas and exhibiting low functional diversity are consistent with Sachem Rock's commemorative or meeting function, beginning in the 17th century with Native Americans and continuing with Natives and residents of European decent today.

Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may contribute important information related to many structures that played an important role in the early settlement of East Bridgewater and the Sachem Rock Farm. Any evidence of the Robert Latham garrison house would contribute an additional test of information derived from local tradition in the East Bridgewater locale and important data relating to one of the first settlers and first settlements in the town. Structural evidence from the Latham garrison house (1665) and its replacement built after 1676 would test locally held oral tradition that places the house(s) in or near the northwestern extreme of the Sachem Rock property. Structural and artifact evidence from the Latham House, barns, and outbuildings may contribute important architectural evidence of garrison house buildings and the configuration of 17th century farmsteads in interior eastern Massachusetts. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the Latham family that occupied the 1665 garrison house farmstead and its replacement. Much of the information described above for the Robert Latham House(s) may also survive from the Seth Latham House and from related barns and outbuildings identified in the Sachem Rock locale in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Archaeological testing may identify evidence of the Seth Latham House as shown on cartographic sources on the southeast side of Sachem Rock or by ground surface depressions in the northeast field.

Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may contribute confirmation of when historic land use began in the Sachem Rock area. A farm is reported in the knoll area of Sachem Rock by the mid 19th century. However, it is unknown whether the 1869 farmhouse and the present outbuildings are in the same location as that farmstead, exactly when the farm was constructed, and where all of its related barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features were located. Recent intensive survey and site examination testing of the septic system area recovered a wide variety of domestic refuse consistent with mid-19th through 20th century use of the farm. Historical research and archaeological testing may help document exactly when the farmstead was built and its evolution until the 1869 farmhouse burned in 1926. Similar research may identify the extent that the existing house was built on the earlier foundation as reported. Features were not located during intensive and site examination testing of the proposed septic system; however, artifact concentrations were the highest in the area immediately surrounding the house, supporting reuse of the existing foundation. The lack of features can also be explained since archaeological testing focused on the septic system area and not the potential sites of barns and outbuildings. Archaeological testing and mapping of structural evidence of the house, barns, and outbuildings may contribute important evidence on the evolution of the farmstead and the extent of soil disturbances predicted around the house and barn.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

Sachem Rock Farm
East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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Massachusetts Historical Commission. *Historic and Archaeological Resources of Southeast Massachusetts*. Boston: MHC, 1985.

_____. Sachem Rock Farm: B-Form and H-Form on Survey and Inventory of Historic, Architectural, and Cultural Resources of East Bridgewater. Boston: MHC, 2004.

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Plymouth County Registry of Deeds.

(continued)

Sachem Rock Farm
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 31.63 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 3 3 8 5 2 0 4 6 5 3 7 0 0
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 3 3 8 6 6 0 4 6 5 3 6 0 0
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 3 3 8 6 2 0 4 6 5 3 5 4 0
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 3 3 8 6 6 0 4 6 5 3 5 2 0
Zone Easting Northing

x See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne Forbes, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October 2006

street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd. telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of East Bridgewater

street & number 175 Central Street telephone 508-378-1600

city or town East Bridgewater state MA zip code 02333

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Sachem Rock Farm
East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MA

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Maps and plans

Map of the Town of East Bridgewater. Boston: Pendleton's Lithography, 1829

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(End)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA, continued

UTM References, continued

5. 19 338420	4653240	8. 19 338340	4653550
6. 19 338160	4653240	9. 19 338400	4653560
7. 19 338180	4653440		

(continued)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Sachem Rock Farm
East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MA

Section number 10 Page 2

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA, continued

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property are those of Parcel 7 on Town of East Bridgewater Assessor's Map 30.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundaries encompass the entire 31.63-acre parcel at 355 Plymouth Street owned by the Town of East Bridgewater and known as Sachem Rock Farm.

(End)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Sachem Rock Farm
East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MA

Section number photos Page

PHOTOGRAPHS

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs by Anne Forbes, 2006.

1. Sachem Rock Farm, view west to farmstead along drive
2. Sachem Rock Farm, view east from farmstead to southeast field
3. Sachem Rock Farm, view northeast over drainage ditch and hayfields to outbuildings and front field
4. Sachem Rock Farm: farmstead with grassed oval in driveway
5. Moorhouse Farmhouse, 1927: east and north elevations, with barn beyond
6. Moorhouse Farmhouse, 1927: west and south elevations
7. Hewitt Barn, c. 1870s: east and north elevations, with early 20th-century equipment shed/garage
8. Sachem Rock: northwest face
9. Moorhouse Farmhouse, 1927: stair hall
10. Moorhouse Farmhouse, 1927: living room
11. Hewitt Barn (c. 1870s) and Wagonhouse (c. 1880): south elevations
12. Hewitt Barn (c. 1870s): rear (west) elevation, with equipment shed to NE and wagonhouse to SW
13. Hewitt Barn (c. 1870s): interior of south loft, looking west into loft of wagonhouse
14. Moorhouse workshop/garage, early 20th century: west and south elevations
15. Sachem Rock Farm outbuildings: south elevations of workshop/garage, wagonhouse, and barn
16. Sachem Rock marker, 1956
17. Massasoit marker, 1957
18. Amy Lane marker and garden, c. 2005
19. Sachem Rock Farm, entry drive, looking southeast over front field to Daniel Moorhouse bungalow

Photocopied images

- A. Aerial view of Sachem Rock Farm, c. 2004
- B. Historic views of Sachem Rock, 19th century through c. 1910

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Continuation SheetSachem Rock Farm
East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MASection number data Page 1

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

C = contributing; NC = non-contributing
B = building; O = object; Si = site;
St = structure

MAP#	MHC #	NAME OR DESCRIPTION	DATE	STATUS	TYPE
1.		Henry Moorhouse House	1927	C	B
2.		Hewitt Barn	c. 1870s	C	B
3.		Moorhouse equipment shed/garage	c. 1930	C	B
4.		Hewitt Wagon/Carriage House	c. 1880	C	B
5.		Workshop/garage	early 20 th C.	C	B
6.		Sachem Rock	N/A	C	Si
7.		Retaining wall and steps	early 20 th C.	C	O
8.		Sachem Rock marker	1956	C	O
9.		Amy Lane marker	2004-2005	NC	O
10.		Massassoit marker	1957	C	O
11.		Garden Club bench	2005	NC	O
12.		Goldfish pond	early 20 th C.	C	St
13.		Well	unknown	C	St
14.		Greenhouse site	early 20 th C.	C	Si
15.		Shed foundation	early 20 th C.	C	Si
16.		Farm landscape	17 th -20 th centuries	C	Si
17.		Drainage ditch	19 th C.	C	St
18.		Wood bridges (2)	c. 2003	NC	St
19.		System of fieldstone walls	various	C	St
20.		Circulation system/entry drive	19 th C.	C	St
21.		Granite posts (3)	c. 2002	NC	O
22.		Wood freestanding sign	c. 2002	NC	O
23.		Cellarhole or building site	unknown	C	Si

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East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MASection number data Page 2

(continued)

<u>TOTAL RESOURCE COUNT:</u>	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
BUILDINGS	5	0
STRUCTURES:	5	1
OBJECTS:	3	4
SITES:	5	0
 TOTAL:	 18	 TOTAL: 5

(end)



(A)

Aerial photograph of Sachem Rock Farm, view southwest, from the north side of Plymouth Street.



(B)



HISTORIC VIEWS of SACHEM ROCK FARM
19th Century through c. 1910

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Sachem Rock Farm
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth

DATE RECEIVED: 11/03/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/17/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/02/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/17/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06001129

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12/11/06 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A, C & D

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 12/11/2006

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

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



SACTON ROCK FARM
G. BRIDGEWATER

24 MASS N/ N/ N-2

Creative Camera 0607



SACRAM ROCK FARM

2

G. BRIDGOWATER

25 < > N/ N/ N-9

MASS.

Creative Camera

0607



SACITOM ROCK FARM

3 G. BRIDGEWATER

25 < > N/ N/ N-2

MASS.

creative camera

0607



SAETON ROCK FARM

4

ES. BRIDGEWATER

24 MASS. N/ N/ N-9

Creative Camera 0607



SACRAMENTO ROCK FARM

G. BRIDGOWATER

5

24 < MASS. N/ H-O

Creative Camera

0607



6

SACHS ROCK FARM
G. BRIDGEMAN AT BR

24 < MASS. W/ N-6

Creative Camera 0607



SACHTON ROCK FARM

7 G. BRIDGEWATER

24 < > N/ N/ N-O

MASS.

Creative Camera

0607



SACHON ROCK FARM

8

G. BRIDGEMAN

25 <

N/N/N-7

MASS.

Creative Camera

0607



SACHS ROCK FARM

9 C. BRIDGEWATER

25 < N/ N/ N 1

MISS.

Creative Camera

0607



10

SANTON ROCK FARM
G. BRIDGOWATER

25 <

MASS.

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Creative Camera

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11

SACHTON ROCK FARM
G. BRIDGWATER
MASS.

24 < > N/ N/ N-6

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SACRAMENTO ROCK FARM
G. BRIDGOWATER

12

24 < MASS. N/ N-7

Creative Camera 0607



✓

SACHON ROCK FARM

13

G. BRIDGOWATER

2MISS. N/ N/ N-3

Creative Camera 0607



14

SACTON ROCK FARM
G. BRIDGEWATER

MASS.

25 <

> N/ N/ N-4

Creative Camera

0607



15

SANTON ROCK FARM
IS. BRIDGEWATER

25 < MASS. N-3

Creative Camera 0607

SACHEM'S ROCK

HERE ON MARCH 23, 1649 O. J.
MASSASOIT TRADED WITH
MYLES STANDISH AND OTHERS
THIS LAND CALLED SATUCKET FOR

7 COATS
5 HATCHETS
6 HOES
20 KNIVES
4 MOOSE SKINS
10 1/2 YDS. OF COTTON

THIS LAND INCLUDES WHAT IS NOW
PART OF EAST AND WEST BRIDGEWATER
BRIDGEWATER AND BRISTOL.

ERECTED BY
THE OLD BRIDGEWATER HISTORICAL SOCIETY
- 1957

SAE HORN ROCK FARM
5. BRIDGEWATER
MASS.

16

Creative Camera 0607

25 < > N/ N/ N-7



IN MEMORY OF
MASSASOIT
(OSAMEQUIN)
1580 — 1661

GRAND SACHEM OF THE WAMPANOAG INDIANS,
WHO BY HIS FRIENDLY DISPOSITION TOWARD
THE WHITES, AND HIS FAITHFUL OBSERVANCE
OF HIS TREATY OBLIGATIONS TO THEM, HAS
EARNED THE EVERLASTING GRATITUDE OF
HUMANITY.

OLD SOUTH WATER RESCUE SOCIETY COMMITTEE
OLD SOUTH WATER DISTURBANCE SOCIETY
1978

SACHOM ROCK FARM
5. BRIDGEWATER
MASS.

24 < 10/10/10

Creative Camera

0607

17



IN MEMORY OF
AMY LANE
3 - 2004
ALL GOD'S CREATIONS

18

SATCHOM ROCK FARM
5. BRIDGEWATER
MASS.

24 < > N/ N/ N-2

Creative Camera 0607



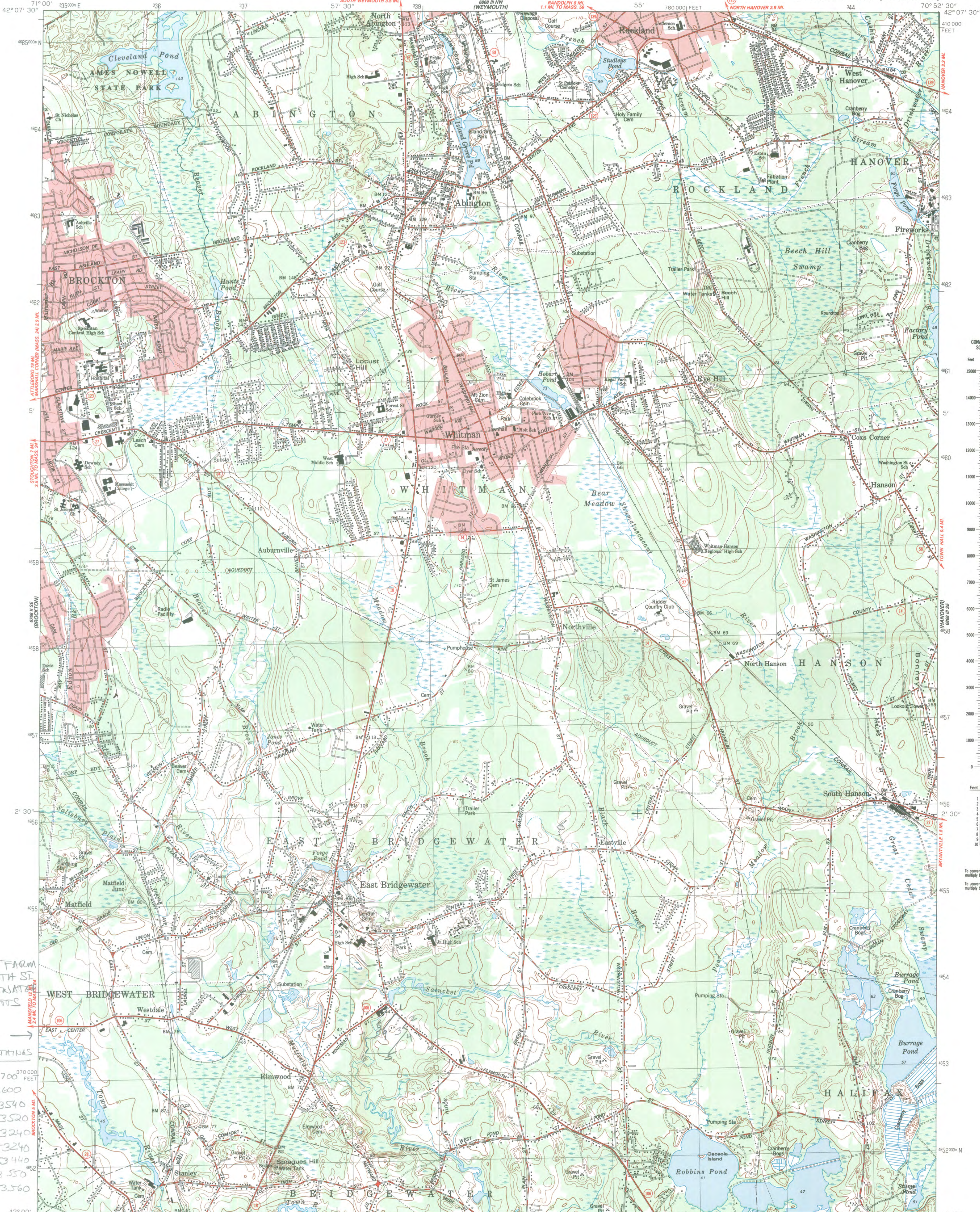
SACHEM
ROCK
FARM

19

SACKTON ROCK FARM
E. BRIDGOWATER
MASS.

24 < > N/ N/ N-6

Creative Camera 0607

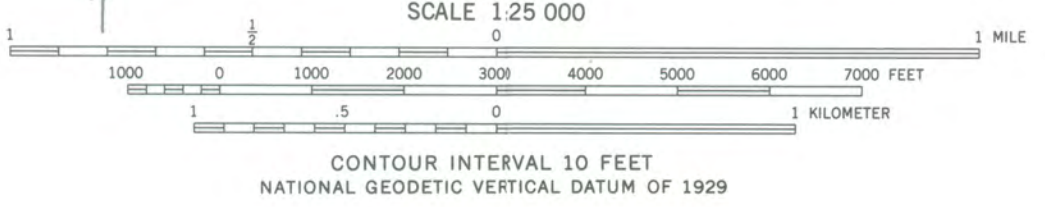
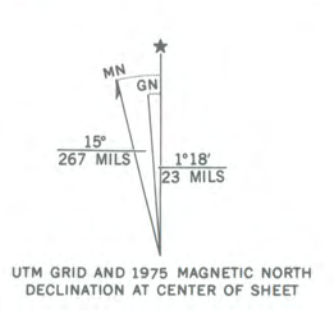


SACKS ROCK FARM
355 PLYMOUTH ST
EAST BRIDGEWATER
MASSACHUSETTS

ZONE 19
GASTINGS NORTHINGS

- ① 338520 4653700
- ② 338660 4653600
- ③ 338620 4653540
- ④ 338660 4653520
- ⑤ 338420 4653240
- ⑥ 338160 4653240
- ⑦ 338180 4653440
- ⑧ 338340 4653550
- ⑨ 338400 4653560

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
Topography by planimetric surveys 1935-1936.
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Secondary highway, hard surface Unimproved road

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

WHITMAN, MASS.
N4200-W7052.5/7.5

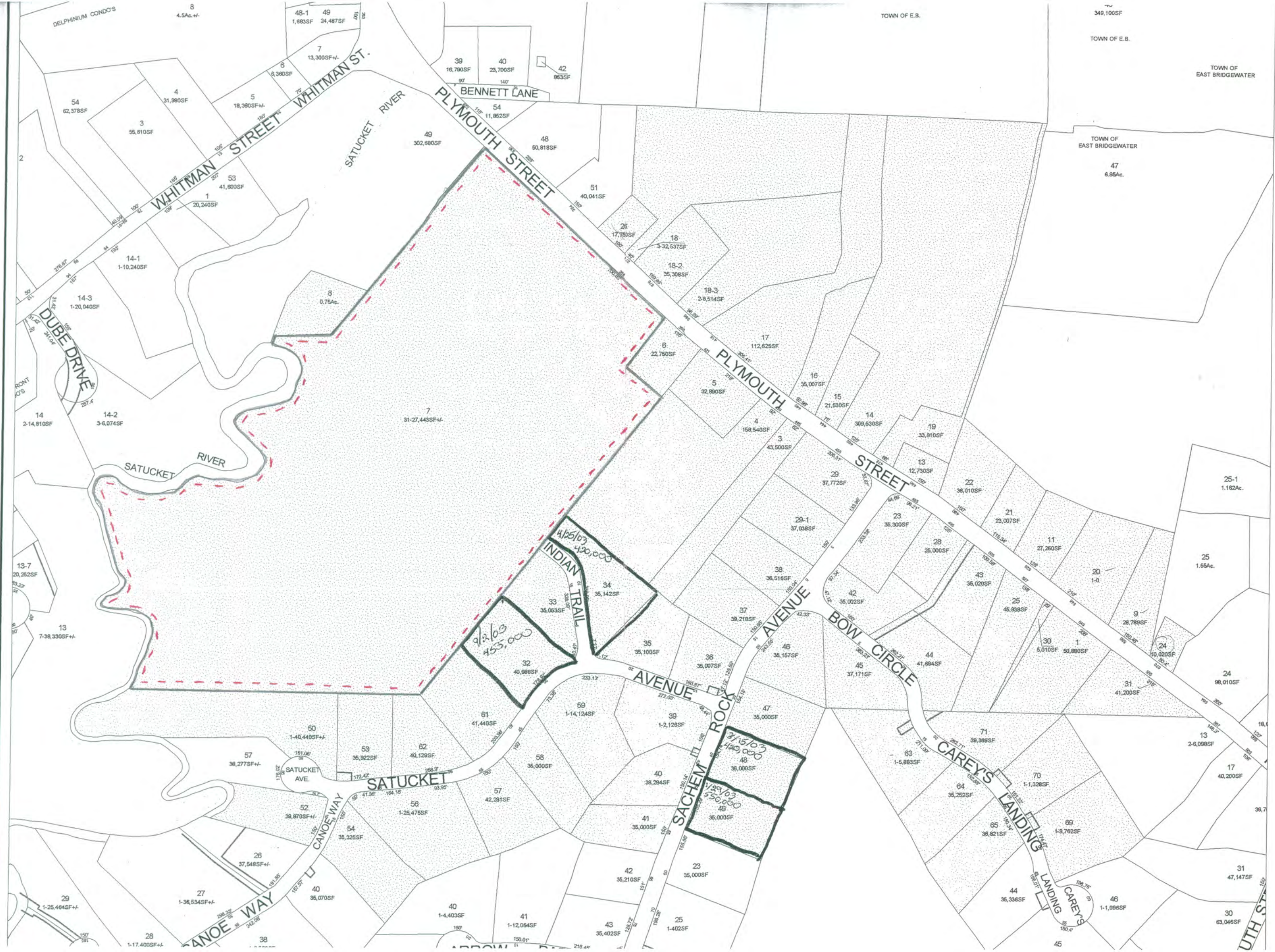
1977

AMS 6868 III SW-SERIES V814

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



S AUTUM ROCK FARM
355 PLYMOUTH ST
EAST BRIDGEWATER, MA



M

Town
EAST BRIDGEPORT
ASSESSORS
MAP 30

Town of East Bridge

		128
123		122
113		112
		103
		94
		84
		74
		64
		54
		44
		34
		24

27	Lot Nu
20.17	Acreag
123.6	Lot Dir



SOURCE: PARCELI, D.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

November 2, 2006

Dr. John Roberts
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

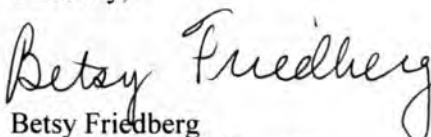
Dear Dr. Roberts:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Sachem Rock Farm, 355 Plymouth St., East Bridgewater (Plymouth), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,


Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Anne Forbes, preservation consultant
Mary Ahern, East Bridgewater Historical Commission
Peter Hamilton, Board of Selectmen
Stephen Belcher, Planning Board



Patrick Andrus
12/12/2006 08:33 AM
EST

To: Betsy Friedberg
CC:
Subject: Sachem Rock Farm

Hi Betsy: In reviewing the nomination for Sachem Rock Farm I noticed that it did not include the site map referenced in the nomination. I assume that there is a site map showing all of the features and it did not make it into the nomination package. Could you please check your file to see if it is there, and send it along?

Thanks,

Patrick

ps - I listed the farm on 12/11/06.

Patrick W. Andrus
Historian
National Register of Historic Places
Patrick_Andrus@nps.gov

Shoe-last