

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 Hatch Homestead and Mill HD

other names/site number "The Red House"

2. Location

street & number 385 Union Street not for publication

city or town Marshfield vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Plymouth code 023 zip code 02050

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 Brana Simon, SHPO, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

July 21, 2009
Date

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

Patricia Andrews

Date of Action

9/11/2009

Hatch Homestead & Mill HD
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

(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	Noncontributing	
2	2	building
1		sites
5	3	structures
		objects
8	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)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

INDUSTRY/processing/extraction: manufacturing fac.

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

RECREATION and CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls weatherboard

roof slate

other

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

Hatch Homestead and Mill HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Hatch Homestead and Mill Historic District is located off Union Street in the area of northern Marshfield known as Two Mile. The district includes two parcels that together contain approximately 10.7 acres of land, with roughly 185 feet of the district fronting on Union Street. The Hatch Mill is located near the center of the parcel that abuts Union Street and is located directly north of Hatch Pond, which occupies roughly a third of that parcel. While the southern portion of this parcel, which holds the pond, is generally flat, the land slopes downward on the north side of the mill. The perimeter of the lot is largely wooded so that the Hatch Mill building is not visible from the street. A narrow packed-dirt lane running along the top of a dam between the mill and the pond provides access to this parcel from Union Street, via an easement through the neighboring properties to the east. The dirt lane continues onto the contiguous second parcel to the west, where it joins a narrow driveway leading to the Hatch Homestead (a.k.a. the Red House), set back approximately one-third of a mile west of Union Street. The house sits on a slight rise, with land also sloping away to the north, where the property boundary meets Mounce Pond, and to the west toward the nearby North River.

Resources in the district include the Hatch Homestead, the Hatch Mill (historically owned and operated by residents of the Hatch Homestead and later other members of the Hatch family), and additional resources associated with lumber milling operations at the mill that contribute to the significance of the district. These resources include the mill pond, the dam, a stone culvert, and the tailrace. Historic stone walls and foundations are also extant in the district. A mill headrace was reconstructed in poured concrete in 1992. Other noncontributing resources in the district include a modern garage associated with the house, a small wooden bridge built over the headrace flume at the time the headrace was rebuilt, and a modern shed (ca.1970) located in a wooded corner of the mill lot.

The surrounding neighborhood is made up of many well-preserved historic homes interspersed with a small number of modern houses. A significant number of the dwellings were historically associated with the Hatch family. It is the opinion of the Massachusetts Historical Commission that this neighborhood would also likely be eligible for listing in the National Register as a larger district (2/8/06).

The Hatch Homestead (a.k.a. the Red House) is a well-preserved, traditional, heavy timber-framed dwelling, possibly dating to as early as the first quarter of the 18th century. The current owner has undertaken significant restoration work over the past forty years. Although recent tradition attributes to the main block of the house a First Period construction date of ca. 1647, no features suggesting a mid 17th-century construction date for the extant house are evident. While the Hatch family may have built a dwelling on their property in the mid 17th-century, the Red House appears to be newly constructed by a subsequent generation of prosperous Hatches. To all appearances, the surviving early plan, massing, framing elements, and finish details of the main block are typical of early to mid 18th-century period dwellings. A more definitive establishment of the construction date of the house may be possible through a dendrochronological core sampling and analysis of timber framing members.

The Hatch Homestead consists of a central 2½-story main block flanked by two small, single-story additions. (Photo 1)

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The main block is five bays wide and two bays deep, with a center entry and large, central chimney. (Photo 2) The house rests on a granite foundation that one report suggests replaced an original fieldstone foundation (Koopman, p. 16). The main block and additions all have slate-covered, gabled roofs. According to the current owner, the slates date to the early 20th century. Window openings over most of the building contain 12/12, wood, double-hung replacement sash installed in the mid 20th century. Narrow surrounds with edge moldings frame the windows. Exterior siding consists of painted beaded replacement clapboards dating to 1995 on both the façade and rear elevations, and unpainted wood shingles at the side elevations. The exterior is trimmed with narrow cornerboards, a simple box cornice (with a narrow fascia board at the rear elevation), and rake boards at the end gables. The main entry is centered on the façade and topped by a five-pane transom. Wide pilasters supporting a compound cornice with dentils frame the entry. The rear elevation has asymmetrical fenestration that includes a secondary entry at the east end of the first floor. This door is topped by a multi light transom and has a simple, narrow wood casing. (Photo 3) Both entries to the main block hold wooden doors made up of wide vertical planking. The date of the doors is not known, but it appears likely that they are pre-1965 reproductions, given their good condition.

The east addition was constructed ca. 1790 to hold a new kitchen. This small wing has unpainted wood-shingle siding. The exterior is trimmed with flat, narrow cornerboards, fascia boards, window surrounds, and rake boards. The east addition was converted for use as a master bedroom in the mid 20th century.

The west addition was built in two phases. The three easternmost bays were part of a connector that formerly joined the house to a large barn (see attached ca. 1900 photos). The barn and a portion of the connector were removed by 1936, as evidenced by Historic American Building Survey photographs of the house taken that year. In 1968, a porch was constructed off the west end of the connector. At the same time, a large brick chimney was built in the connector. The porch was enclosed and expanded in 1972 to create the existing western bay of the addition. (Photo 4) The 1972 renovation included installation of a picture window and doorway at basement level, and a bay window at the first floor. At that time, an entry enclosure was also constructed on the rear (south) face. The entry sheltered by the enclosure contains a modern wood door. Today, the west addition has unpainted wood-shingle siding, a simple boxed cornice, and modest wood trim, in the form of narrow cornerboards, window surrounds, and rake boards. (Photo 5)

The parcel containing the house includes several stone walls, some of which appear to be at least partially composed of foundation remnants of the former barn, and a historic well located just outside the rear door of the main block. Also on the lot is a modern garage/shop building that dates to 1986. (Photo 10) This one-story structure has a gambrel roof finished with asphalt shingles and unpainted vertical-board siding.

Surviving features of the main block of the Hatch Homestead suggest it was built in the early 18th century following construction practices common to the former Old Colony region. The house appears to be of vertical board, plank-frame construction, a method of framing in which milled planks are nailed to the box frame with shingles or clapboards which are nailed directly on the exterior of the planks and plastering that is applied directly to the interior. While known in other New England regions, plank framing is notably characteristic of early construction in the former Plymouth Colony region (Candee, 1969). Also of note, the roof framing consists of an evenly-spaced, principal rafter system -- with no

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purlins or common rafters -- in which the interrupted, underlying tie beams (or joists) are well articulated in the second story ceilings. (Photo 14)

The cellar foundation of the Hatch Homestead was constructed in several phases, the earliest being beneath the parlor, main stairhall, and living room, where the exposed foundation walls are of fieldstone construction with rough log sleepers tied into the chimney girt. (Photos 11, 12) The area beneath the dining room is not excavated. The massive fieldstone chimney base occupies much of the space. A small alcove for root storage is tucked into the east sidewall. The basement stairs are made up of half logs. A narrow passageway, having the same construction as the early cellar, leads to a modern basement beneath the west wing.

The substantial main block of the house is two full stories in height and approximately 32 feet wide by 25 feet deep, and follows the well-known, double-pile, New England central-chimney plan. The main entry opens into a lobby-entry stair hall (or "porch" in early architectural terms) with a steep, narrow winder staircase, fronting the interior chimneystack. (Photo 6) While it is not unusual to find the stairhall in this location in early Georgian houses, the use of all winders and the use of an enclosing wall rather than a balustrade are features typically found in only the earliest Colonial houses. Throughout the main block, framing members are currently exposed, including gunstock posts, girts, plates, joist/tie beams, and braces. (Photos 15, 16) While the thin walls of plank-frame construction meant that posts and beams would have been well articulated in the interior spaces, the roughly chamfered edges of the posts suggest they were originally or soon boxed to provide a more finished interior appearance, at least in the more formal rooms of the house. The joists in the Hatch House parlor are hidden under a plaster ceiling. The posts in the dining room were also boxed in but were exposed as part of a renovation in 1973. Notably, the exposed, horizontal chimney girt in the dining room has a decorative beaded edge, unlike the remainder of the framing, which is only roughly chamfered. Even more notably, the exposed tie beams/joists on the second floor also have decorated, beaded edges. (Photo 9) The parlor and dining room mantelpieces are conjectured to date to the ownership of Israel Hatch (the third Israel) in the late 18th century. (Photo 7) These two mantelpieces are more formal than most other features in the house. The raised paneling surrounding fireplaces on the upper floor appears consistent with other 18th century interior finishes. In the original rear kitchen (now a living room), a much more modest fireplace mantel appears to have been a later addition. In the kitchen, a narrow doorway alongside the fireplace leads to a small space where the backsides of all three fireplaces on the chimneystack are visible. The condition of the brickwork on the north wall of this space suggests the existence of a larger kitchen hearth at one time. The original kitchen retains notable historic decoration, in the form of black "leopard" spots over whitewashed boards. (Photo 8) This finish has been conjecturally dated to the ownership period of the second Israel Hatch, from 1740 to 1767. These painted features were exposed in 1995, when sections of the plaster walls and ceiling were removed as part of a renovation project. The use of hand painted spots to decorate interior walls was common in the 18th century (Moss, p. 16). (Photos 13, 17, 18) Throughout the house are historic raised-panel doors that appear to date to the 18th-century construction as well.

On the adjacent parcel to the Hatch Homestead is the Hatch Mill, a T-shaped, heavy timber-framed building that was constructed in multiple phases (Mill Photo 1). The older component, believed to have been built in 1812 as a sawmill,

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is the one-story eastern portion (Mill Photo 2), which with subsequent additions measures roughly 15 feet by 60 feet. The two-story western portion of the building is approximately 29 feet by 53 feet and is believed to have been constructed in 1859; the earliest known use was for the manufacture of wooden boxes.

The sawmill is a single-story, heavy timber frame structure enclosed by a gable roof covered with wood shingles that are modern (1974) replacements. (Mill Photo 3) The original, ca. 1812 core of the building frame consists of the two central bays composed of three bents set on a substantial fieldstone foundation. This was extended by additions to the north and south. In the 1812 core, hewn pine was used for the center bent, and hewn oak was used for the end bents. This use of pine and oak is indicative of a late 18th- or early 19th-century structure, as is the use of a lead screw auger on the framing. The frame was laid out using scribe rule, which was used until ca. 1825 in this area. The bents are marked using Roman numerals I, II, III on the reference face of the tie beams. The sash mechanism for the saw is framed into the center bent. English tying joints are used to join the posts, plates, and rafters. While this joint went out of favor for use in houses by the end of the 18th century, it can still be seen in service buildings until the 1850s. The ca. 1812 core is a rather short building for saw operations and would have been capable of producing timbers only of limited length. This may indicate that this building was always intended to be a boxmill. There is a ca. 1820s, single-bay addition of scribe-rule, hewn-pine framing on the north. It rests on a combination of wood posts (from 1983) and rubble footings and is framed independently of the main block. An addition to the south is of uncertain date due to the fact that it was completely reconstructed in the restoration work of 1983 (Photos 3 & 16). There are no scars on the south face of the earliest framing to show that exterior siding was ever attached, indicating that perhaps there was always some sort of construction off the south end of the sawmill. Photographs from 1958 and the 1960s confirm that at one time the northeast and southeast corners of the sawmill were without siding and open to the exterior. A photo taken in 1968 confirms that the south bay had been fully enclosed by then.

The exterior walls of the sawmill are covered with two types of wood siding, both of which are recent treatments (1970s and 1983). The entire east elevation, the north elevation, and the west face of the north addition are sheathed with board-and-batten siding. (Mill Photo 4) The remainder of the structure has wide, unpainted vertical-board siding.

Typical of the small local mills, the structure was purely utilitarian in its design. The gable ends are defined by flush rakeboards (largely dating to 1983), which are painted at the south elevation (the only exterior paint on the sawmill). Openings on the main level consist of four utilitarian loading doors installed as part of the 1976 restoration. The largest of these openings is located near the center of the east elevation, and consists of two inward-swinging awning doors made of wide vertical boards. The opening also features a curved knee brace spanning the wall plate and central post (visible in Photo 3). The brace appears to be an original feature. Two smaller awning doors are located on the north elevation. An additional doorway leads to the lower level of the mill from the north elevation. This opening holds a set of wooden double doors (also dating to the 1970s) made from wide vertical boards.

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On the interior, the main level is a single open space with exposed framing and unfinished wood plank flooring. (Mill Photo 18) The flooring of the main level does not extend into the southernmost bay, leaving a large opening between the two floors. The central tie beam and posts of the main block are of heavier timbers to hold the sash of the original up-and-down saw. Although the saw is gone, the dados that were cut to hold it are clearly visible in the tie beam. The historic log carriage, which held the logs as they passed through the saw, remains in place along the west side of the main level. Floor joists and wood decking date to the 1974 restoration, when sills were also replaced and repairs were made to the foundation.

The lower level has a packed gravel floor dating to 1983 and exposed stonewalls of the foundation. Stabilization of the foundation walls as part of the 1976 restoration included parging a section of the east wall beneath the northernmost bay. The main driveshaft and wheels remain at the south end at the lower level (Mill Photo 19). These mechanics formerly connected to a waterwheel located outside the west foundation wall of the sawmill. Surviving elements of the waterpower system suggest that that mill was operated by a breast-shot water wheel, rather than an overshot or undershot wheel. Overshot wheels typically require falls of more than 10 feet, while undershot wheels are used with falls of less than four feet. The Hatch Mill has a fall of about eight feet, indicating a likely diameter of about 16 feet for the wheel.

The larger of the two Hatch Mill building sections is the ca. 1859 box mill, which is a two-story, 24-by-36 foot building that rises from a fieldstone foundation and is enclosed by a gable roof. Differences in foundation construction have led to some conjecture that portions of the existing foundation may predate the 1859 building and relate to an earlier, mid 18th-century grist mill on the site. Further study would be necessary to confirm this. The box mill is three bays (and four bents) wide and two bays deep. The square-rule frame is of all-sawn, white-pine construction, and was laid out for the heavy use as a box manufactory, as there is the heavy use of braces in the floor and wall systems to counteract the vibration of the machinery operations. The use of sawn timbers indicates a later construction date, and suggests the existence of another nearby sawmill capable of sawing long timbers.

The principal rafter/common purlin roofing system of the box mill has a number of unique features. There are two king-post trusses on the second and third bents. These trusses have struts both rising and falling from the king post. The rising struts support the rafter and transfer loads to the king post and exhibit a gentle decorative curve. The falling struts do not appear to have any structural use and are purely decorative. The roof frame system is also notable for the addition of a principal rafter in the center of each bay that is joined to an interrupted tie beam. The additional principal rafters halve the span of the purlins, while the use of interrupted tie beams allows for greater open space. The interrupted tie beams are also designed to allow the foot to project over the plate to allow for an overhang at the eave. The joinery in the tie beam has a thumb that catches the inside of the plate to prevent rollout, and a critically placed wedge locks the tie in place.

The northern slope of the roof is covered with asphalt shingles from 1983, while the southern slope has a temporary sheet-metal roof that was recently installed after a portion of the roof collapsed. The exterior of the box mill is sheathed with unfinished wood shingles (installed in 1976 and 1983) and trimmed with painted flat wood stock in the form of

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narrow cornerboards, window casings, door casings, and a plain frieze beneath a simple box cornice with slight returns at the gable ends (the southern half of the cornice is missing at both gable ends). The cornice and rakeboards largely date from 1983. Principal access to the box mill is by means of a sliding board-and-batten door located at the main level of the west elevation (installed as part of the 1976 restoration). This elevation also features four window openings (one at the main level, two at the upper level, and one beneath the gable). At one time all of the window openings held double-hung wood sash (most in a 6/6 configuration). The sash were removed in the 1970s in anticipation of installing replacements, but this was never done. Many of the frames were restored in 1977. Today all window openings are blocked with plywood. Metal security grilles were recently installed on the interior of each window to help secure the structure from vandals.

There are two secondary entries, both located in the westernmost bay of the north elevation (one at the main level and another at the lower level – Mill Photo 4). These two doorways served as access between the mill and a small rear ell, which was used to store sawdust. The ell was removed around 1970 after becoming dangerously unstable. Remnants of the stone foundation remain. Today the upper doorway holds a sliding board-and-batten door, while the lower entry has a set of double doors made of vertical wood planks. Both doors appear to date to the 1976 restoration. In addition to these entries, fenestration at the north elevation includes two windows at the main level and three windows at the upper level. At the east end of the lower level, where the tailrace exits the mill, there is an opening for the sluice gate. The opening currently holds a metal security grille covered by vertical planking that was installed in the 1970s to secure the opening.

The south elevation of the box mill consists of a central loading door on the upper level flanked by two windows. The loading door holds a board-and-batten door of narrow planking, which appears to date to the 1976 restoration. The main level at this elevation is sheathed with unfinished vertical planking and features a wide, inward-swinging awning door (1976) near its center. An opening at the east end of the lower level marks the location where the headrace from the pond met the large wooden waterwheel, which was used until the 1870s, when it was replaced by a smaller turbine wheel (Mill Photo 5). Water flowing along the headrace flume poured over the waterwheel and continued its flow beneath the building and out along the tailrace on the opposite side of the mill. The 1870s turbine was removed and restored in 1978. It is now stored in a shed on site. The turbine box, which held the turbine, was removed in 1983.

A portion of the box mill's east elevation is exposed above the 1812 sawmill (Mill Photo 2). Wall framing at this elevation (visible on the interior) indicates that there were formerly two additional windows at the upper level, but these were shingled over on the exterior ca. 1960. At the center of this elevation is an older sign that formerly identified the mill but is no longer legible.

The interior of the box mill is divided into three levels, none of which have partitions. (Mill Photo 20). The original braced framing is exposed throughout and generally remains in sound condition. The framing was recently supplemented by temporary supports, which were needed to shore up the building after the south roof slope collapsed and the south wall began to bow outward. The main and upper levels have unfinished wood plank flooring. Flooring

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and joists of the main level were replaced in 1974. (Mill Photo 17) The south and east sills were replaced at the same time. In the southeast corner of the main level, an opening in the floor (roughly measuring five feet by ten feet) marks the former location of the waterwheel. The opening is currently framed by a temporary wood railing as a safety precaution. When the mill was operational, lumber was cut on the main level, where today much of the floor area is occupied by the large circular saw and its long carriage. Two open stairs in the northeast corner provide access to the lower and upper levels.

The lower level has a packed gravel floor from 1983, along with exposed stone foundation walls (Mill Photo 21). An opening in the east wall measuring roughly six feet in width provides access into the lower level of the saw mill. Two large, rough-cut granite piers near the center serve as support for the girts. The mill's tailrace is located at the east end of the lower level. The tailrace varies in width from about seven to ten feet and sits roughly two feet lower than floor level. Sides of the channel are lined with random-laid fieldstone. Above the tailrace, the two principal gears and shafts that operated the saws remain in place. An early wooden gear is also stored in the building.

The upper level is reportedly the location where wood boxes were assembled, and it was also a storage area. Considerable work has been done in recent years to stabilize the structure at this floor by adding temporary shoring and tie cables.

The Hatch Mill parcel includes additional structures related to its historic use, most of which have been modified to one degree or another over time. All except the headrace retain sufficient historic fabric to be considered contributing resources for the purpose of this nomination. A major campaign of restoration work on the Hatch Mill parcel occurred in the 1970s and 1980s, when the Marshfield Historical Society owned the property. When the society acquired the site in 1968, the mill and its associated elements were rapidly deteriorating due to weather exposure and vandalism. Work focused on replacing deteriorated elements that threatened to undermine the structural stability of the mill, and also on securing the building from vandals by replacing missing or deteriorated doors and sealing up window openings. In general, work was undertaken after considerable study of the building and in a manner sensitive to the historic character, materials, and craftsmanship of the mill. Where historic features were severely deteriorated, they were typically replaced in kind.

Mill Pond, Dam and Spillway – The exact date of the dam construction and creation of the Mill Pond is not known, but it has been asserted that Israel Hatch erected a gristmill on this pond as early as 1752. Whether the existing stone walls and earthworks that form the dam and pond date to 1752 or to the 1812 construction of the existing mill cannot be known for certain without more intensive investigation. Regardless, the pond was formed by damming of the Two Mile Brook, which runs in a northwesterly direction through the site. The dam runs from the east property line, along the south side of the mill, then curves southward just before reaching the west property line, terminating at the southwest corner of the lot (see attached site map). The earthen dam is supported by a retaining wall of large, rough-cut granite blocks set on a fieldstone base (Mill Photo 6). The dirt lane crossing through the property runs along the top of the dam (Mill Photo 2). The retaining wall lines only the side of the dam facing the pond. The opposite side of the dam slopes gradually down an embankment to meet the natural grade, reinforced by a fieldstone wall for a short stretch along the south side of the mill.

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The Spillway is located at the stream outlet near the middle of the Dam (Mill Photo 7). The spillway channel has been modified over time, and today it consists of a fairly recent steel headwall and corrugated metal culvert, installed in the 1970s and extended in 1992, through which the stream exits the pond. All but about four feet of the culvert are buried beneath gravel and clay fill. The original appearance of the spillway is not known.

The Mill Pond was created within a natural depression land and is roughly 4½ feet at its deepest point (Mill Photo 8). Although the pond occupies roughly two-thirds of the mill parcel, the amount of open water has been substantially diminished over the years as the result of silting and an overgrowth of reeds and brush, which have gradually grown inward from the perimeter of the pond. The pond was dredged in the 1970s, but the silt has since built up again.

The Headrace, which fed water from the pond to the waterwheel, remains in its original location on the south side of the mill, but it was reconstructed of poured concrete in 1992 (Mill Photo 9). It is 7 feet and 6 inches wide, nearly 19 feet long, and has a 2% slope along the flume.

The Tailrace, which diverted spent water from the mill, exits the lower level of the mill from the north side (Mill Photo 10). The banks of the tailrace channel are formed by fieldstone retaining walls that extend approximately 12 feet from the mill and vary in height from about two to three feet. The tailrace is roughly seven feet wide. The retaining walls of the tailrace terminate in the location of a former footbridge; remnants of its foundation and framing remain (Mill Photo 11).

A stone culvert likely dates to the time the dam was constructed (Mill Photo 12). The culvert is located near the western mill property line and provides a channel for the Two Mile Brook to cross under the dirt lane from Union Street. The culvert is constructed of large rough-cut granite blocks that line the top, bottom, and side walls of the culvert. It is interesting to note that a similar culvert is located just outside the southeast boundary of the mill property, where the Two Mile Brook runs beneath Union Street (see site map).

Intact stretches of freestanding historic Fieldstone Walls survive in four principal areas of the site (Mill Photo 13 - see site map). These walls likely date from various periods but all appear to have been constructed within the period of significance.

A small wooden bridge (measuring roughly 8 feet by 7½ feet) was constructed over the headrace in 1992 to allow traffic to pass along the dirt lane (Mill Photo 14).

A small wooden shed (ca. 1970s) stands in a wooded area in the northeast corner of the lot (Mill Photo 15). This modern shed has a large hole in the roof and is in very poor condition.

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Archaeological Description

The presence of ancient Native American sites is documented in the district and a high potential exists for additional ancient resources to be found. Five ancient sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), including one site (19-PL-48) recorded on the Hatch Homestead property by William Hatch in 1947. A collection of artifacts consisting of three grooved axes and a pestle, collected by H.W. Hatch, is curated at the Robbins Museum (Bronson Museum) in Middleborough, Massachusetts. Environmental characteristics of the property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that support the presence of ancient sites. The Hatch Homestead and Mill Historic District contains several well-drained, level to moderately sloping terraced areas, knolls, and other landforms located in close proximity to wetlands. Mounce Pond, Hatch Pond (dammed from Two Mile Brook), and floodplain wetlands associated with the North River are all located within 1,000 feet of the house and mill. Given the above information and the size of the nominated property (approx. 13.38 acres), the presence of Native sites is documented in the Hatch Homestead and Mill Historic District and a high potential exists that additional sites will be found.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the Hatch Historic District. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate structural evidence from the original 17th century homestead and additions/renovations to the extant house, barns, and outbuildings spanning the 17th through 20th centuries. Portions of the existing house were reportedly reused from the original 1647-1651 homestead built by Walter Hatch. Current architectural analysis of the Hatch House indicates it was built from the early to mid-18th century. A series of sheds was known to connect the main block of the house with a large barn. The barn and sheds were removed in the 1950s. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive from the same period. The original well is reportedly still present; however, it is unknown whether the well dates to the 1647-1651 or 18th century construction.

Structural evidence may also survive from a gristmill built in 1752 in the area of the existing mill. The mill was moved to a site outside the district ca. 1812, prior to the original construction of the existing Hatch sawmill. In 1859, the Hatch sawmill was enlarged to include a two-story box mill addition. The 1752 mill foundation may have been reused during construction of the later 1812 mill and 1859 addition. Structural evidence that indicates adaptive reuse of the mill foundation may exist.

Structural evidence and construction features may also survive from the waterpower structures associated with the various mills located in the historic district. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may identify structural and stratigraphic features associated with the design and construction of the existing dam, reported to date to the construction of the 1752 gristmill. Artifacts may be present that can date the original construction of the dam and later modifications. Archaeological testing and mapping may also identify waterpower structures used to deliver water from the dam to the mill and then return it to Two Mile Brook. Archaeological testing may identify buried sections of headrace and tailrace canals associated with the 1752 gristmill and/or modifications to

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those canals and the extant canals associated with the 1812/1859 mills. Archaeological research may also identify construction features, structural evidence, and fragments of waterpower machinery associated with wheel pits, penstocks, and water wheels used at the 1752, 1812, and 1859 mills.

Historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing of the mill structure and surrounding locale, may identify structures, objects, and artifacts associated with the use of waterpower at the mill and its manufacturing activities and technology. A turbine was reportedly abandoned in the woods near the mill, indicating the potential for locating other mill-related objects on the surface in the mill locale. Occupational-related type features (trash pits, privies, wells) may exist in the area surrounding the mill and mill pond.

(end)

Hatch Homestead & Mill HD

Title 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
- INDUSTRY
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

ca. 1720-1965

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Hatch Homestead and Mill Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The district is significant under National Register Criterion A for its associations with the settlement and development of the Two Mile section of Marshfield and the domestic and industrial evolution of the town in the 19th and 20th centuries. The Hatch family was among the first to settle in the area, and consecutive generations lived, worked the land, and operated a mill in this area for more than 200 years (153 years in the existing mill building). The district is also significant under Criterion C as a rare surviving architectural ensemble of early domestic and industrial buildings, representing three distinct and intact traditional timber framing systems and having a largely intact waterpower site infrastructure. The Hatch Homestead is a well-preserved, representative example of early 18th-century domestic architecture, reflecting the predominant plank-frame construction practices associated with Plymouth County in this period. The mill retains important elements of its original water-powered vertical sawmill operations from the early 19th century as well as the circular saw assembly and conversion to a turbine waterwheel in the 1870s. The dam, mill pond, culvert, foundation stones of the mill, and tailrace also survive and may incorporate aspects of the earlier 1752 mill construction on the site. The mill is the last remaining sawmill on the North River and its tributaries. The district is of local significance for purposes of National Register listing.

Land on which the house and mill were constructed was once part of a much larger tract belonging to Walter Hatch, one of the first settlers of the Two Mile area (formerly part of Scituate). Walter Hatch, son of wealthy wool merchant William Hatch, was born in 1623 in Kent, England. Around 1634, he immigrated to America with his family, settling in the town of Scituate.

Scituate was the second community to be settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, behind Plymouth. Permanent occupation in Scituate began around 1628 by a group known as the "Men of Kent," who had apparently arrived previously in the town of Plymouth but were dissatisfied with the strict moral discipline to which residents were subjected. The area that makes up Scituate includes roughly eight miles of coastline, an excellent harbor, and the wide North River with its many tributaries.

The coastline, North River, and numerous tributaries were valuable resources for early settlers, providing an abundant source of fish, an excellent harbor, and waterpower for industry. A description of the North River from 1831 notes, "Wherever the River in its windings, touches the highlands, there is a shipyard, a landing or a fishing station" (Deane, p. 19). As early as 1633, the ship *William* was set up as a fishing station in Scituate. This precipitated the establishment of numerous fisheries along the town's waterways to take advantage of the abundant runs of herring, bass, perch, mackerel, pickerel, shad, and smelt. The town's many waterways also proved to be an excellent source of waterpower for small mills. Beginning in the 1630s and continuing into the 19th century, a wide variety of mills were erected along the river and streams. Most of the early operations were grist mills or sawmills, but there were also those for carding, fulling, and the production of nails and shingles. There were two early ironworks in town, as well as a tide mill. The same advantages the North River afforded Scituate were

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enjoyed by the neighboring towns through which the river flowed (Marshfield, Norwell, and Pembroke today). Small local milling operations were erected as dams and were built along the river and its tributaries. The North River eventually became celebrated for its shipbuilding industry. Scituate's first shipyard was established ca. 1646 and the industry thrived through the 18th century and into the 19th century. Roughly two dozen shipyards operated along the North River at one time or another, producing various types of vessels, from rowboats, penances, and shallops to full-rigged ships for use in the colonies and England. It is estimated that between 1645 and 1800 an average of twelve ships a year were built in the North River yards. Production reached its height in 1801, when 30 ships were completed. Although commercial activity for 17th- and 18th-century residents focused on coastal and inland waterways, agriculture was also an important pursuit. The rugged, stony soil of Scituate discouraged large-scale farming, but there were nonetheless a number of planters, many of them working the salt marshes, who produced an abundance of hay.

In 1647, Walter Hatch purchased approximately 260 acres of land located in the area of Scituate known as Two Mile. Here he established the farm that would become home to nine generations of the Hatch family. Two Mile was very much an outpost at the time, separated from the remainder of town by the North River, salt hay fields, and forests. It appears that Walter Hatch began construction of a house shortly after acquiring the land in Two Mile. He also erected two mills (a corn mill and a fulling mill) along Two Mile Brook, a tributary of the North River that ran through his property. Walter Hatch's land was divided roughly in half by the main road through Two Mile (today's Union Street).

During his lifetime, Walter Hatch worked as a planter, mill operator, and shipbuilder. He achieved success in his business ventures and enjoyed local prominence. Walter and his wife, Elizabeth (Holbrook), had eight children but Elizabeth died at about age 40 when her youngest son was just four years old. At the time of his death in 1699, Walter owned a considerable amount of property, including several parcels of land in Scituate, and others in Rochester (now Hanover), Taunton, Freetown, and Swansea. Walter Hatch also owned a share in "the Iron Works" and a share in "the sawmill pond." Among his possessions were a number of cows, oxen, plows, carts, hoes, and other working tools, indicating that he had been engaged in farming as well.

Upon the death of Walter, the homestead and mills in Two Mile were inherited by two of Walter Hatch's five sons, John and Israel, who divided their inheritance in 1712, leaving Israel as sole owner of the Hatch house and the mills. Israel followed in his father's footsteps as a planter and mill operator. At the time of his father's death in 1699, Israel was 32 years old and still living in his father's house. Walter Hatch's will stipulated that John and Israel were to safeguard the wellbeing of their stepmother, Mary, and their older brother, Antipas, who was apparently unable to care for himself. According to Walter's will, his eldest son, Samuel, received other property nearby on which he was already living (26 acres). Walter's youngest son, Joseph, received land in Freetown and Swansea. The same year he and his brother inherited the house, Israel married his second cousin, Elizabeth Hatch, with whom he eventually had five children. Israel may have enlarged the house that his father built, or he may have newly constructed the main block of the house that now stands on the property. Not only did he have five children

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and a wife to shelter, but he also had to provide a home for Antipas and Mary Hatch, his stepmother. Family tradition indicates that Israel enlarged his father's house, although details of exactly what was done are not known.

By the 18th century, Two Mile had become a busy village. Four ponds, created by damming the Two Mile Brook, provided the opportunity for residents to establish small milling operations, the earliest of which included grist mills, sawmills, and fulling mills. As was the case in most early New England towns, the mills typically served the local population, as a lack of roadways limited the availability of goods from outside sources, leaving rural communities to be largely self sufficient. It was common for even a small town to have several sawmills or gristmills, which supplied their immediate area. Local gristmills were primarily used to grind rye and Indian corn, the staple food for New Englanders in the Colonial era. Most of the early New England mills were operated by waterpower, although windmills were utilized on Cape Cod, Nantucket, and other locations where inland water sources were limited. Israel Hatch was typical of the local millers, who were often farmers operating their mills as a way to supplement their income. Because the millponds needed time to replenish their water supply, the mills could not be run continuously. Millers often had to wait for a dam further upstream to be opened up before their own water supply was made available.

Upon the death of Israel Hatch in 1740, his land on the west side of Union Street (including the mill site) passed to his eldest son, also named Israel. The parcel encompassed the land on which the existing Hatch Mill was later built. The land inherited by Israel Jr. included the family homestead and a fulling mill, possibly the fulling mill built by Walter Hatch around 1650. Israel Jr. continued to operate the fulling mill and was also responsible for construction of a gristmill (in 1752) on the site of the existing Hatch Mill. He may also have been responsible for construction of the dwelling house that now stands on the property. It is believed that the family homestead became known as the "Red House" during the third Israel's ownership (1740-1767), after he painted the exterior red. Family records indicate that the second Israel is also notable for having decorated the whitewashed surfaces of the former kitchen (walls, ceilings, beams, and doors) with a pattern that looked like leopard spots.

As the Hatch family continued to expand during the 18th century, the population of Two Mile became increasingly intermarried and the original estates were continually subdivided. Like most of the large properties, the land originally purchased by Walter Hatch was gradually subdivided and passed on to various family members. Israel Jr. worked the mills and lived in the Hatch homestead for roughly twenty years when, for some unknown reason, he moved away. He was living in nearby Hanover in 1763 when he sold the fulling mill and a half portion of the gristmill to his eldest son, also named Israel. The 1763 deed notes that the two mills "are now in the possession and occupied by the aforesaid Israel Hatch of Scituate" [the third Israel], confirming that he was already running the family mills at the time he secured ownership. A few years later Israel 3rd would acquire the original family homestead (385 Union Street), in which he was already living. The tax assessment for Israel 3rd in 1784 lists a dwelling, two shops, two barns, two mills, eight acres of tillage land, 37 acres of pasturage, a pair of oxen, seven cows, two swine, and nine sheep, indicating that he was also keeping up the family farming tradition as well as milling.

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In 1788, Two Mile was annexed to the town of Marshfield. By that time, the area was largely populated by members of the Hatch family. The 1790 census lists more than a dozen Hatch households in the Two Mile area. Like Scituate, Marshfield's economy revolved around its water sources, which supported fishing, shipbuilding, and milling. The demand for salt-cured fish, to be sold throughout the colony and exported to England, helped support a number of salt works in Marshfield as well. In addition to the section of the North River acquired from Scituate, Marshfield town limits included the South River and its major tributary, Furnace Brook. The Two Mile area was particularly busy with mill activity. At one point there were four mills operating along the Two Mile Brook alone.

In 1805, Israel 3rd sold "all my homestead with the building thereon...." for \$2,000 to his son, Joel Hatch, the youngest of his four sons and the only one to survive to adulthood. The federal census of 1800 confirms that Joel, his wife and two children were living in the family homestead with his father (Israel 3rd). Following his death in 1809, Israel 3rd bequeathed to Joel his cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, along with all his farming tools. Joel had previously taken over possession of the mills (exact date unknown) and so continued the family tradition as a farmer and miller. Joel, known to many as Deacon Joel, was a prominent member of the Second Church of Marshfield. He was known as a hard-working man, active in town affairs and successfully operating his farm and mills. In 1812, Joel built the sawmill that remains standing today. This is the single-story wood portion on the east end of the mill. It is known that Joel also continued to operate a gristmill. His will from 1849 lists both a sawmill and gristmill among his possessions. It is believed this refers to the 1752 gristmill built by his grandfather and later operated by his father. It is reported that the gristmill was moved to the adjacent Hatch Homestead lot at 385 Union Street around the mid 19th-century. It was used as an outbuilding until it burned in 1920.

By the early 19th century, saw mills and gristmills continued to be the most common type of mill found in New England towns. The Marshfield tax valuation of 1831 reports that the town had six gristmills and 1 7/8 saw mills, one cotton factory, and one "other" mill, but no remaining fulling mills. By 1860, there were four gristmills and seven sawmills in town. Typically, saw mills were operated by men of above-average means, most of them farmers who ran the mills seasonally as water levels, freezing temperatures, and demands of their farm work allowed. Most sawmills of this era served the local community, due to the expense of transportation. Much of the lumber cut by sawmills along the North River was used in the local shipbuilding industry. Up until the mid 19th century, sawmills were typically fitted with a straight up and down blade, as was the case at the Hatch Mill. The mills were generally long, narrow wooden structures with two wood rails running the length of the building. These rails held a carriage on which the logs were held when being cut. The carriage, which survives at the Hatch Mill, slowly moved the logs past the blades. Like most early sawmills, the Hatch Mill was driven by a waterwheel, most likely a breast-shot wheel given the height of the pond and headrace relative to the tailrace. The breast-shot wheel is so named because water enters the wheel near its midpoint as opposed to above (overshot wheel) or below (undershot wheel). It was favored because it performed more efficiently than an undershot wheel and could operate over a wider variety of water levels than the overshot wheel.

Joel was the father of ten children by two wives, Huldah Trouant (died 1827) and Rebekah Hatch, a distant relation whose roots could also be traced back to Walter Hatch. It was Deacon Joel's intention that his oldest son, Joel Jr.,

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would inherit the family homestead and milling business, but Joel Jr. was less interested in farming and mill work than he was in shipbuilding. Unfortunately, the shipbuilding industry along the North River was on the decline by the 1830s due to a greater demand for larger ships, which could not be launched in the relatively shallow river. (The last ship was lowered to the water in 1871.) As a result, in 1837 Joel Jr. set off for Michigan to try his hand at homesteading, but died the following year.

The same year as his second marriage in 1828, Deacon Joel sold a parcel of land adjacent to the family homestead to another son, Samuel, for \$1,100. The land included "a new dwelling house thereon standing" (likely the house at 381 Union Street). Samuel had been married the year prior and this gave him the opportunity to establish his new family in a house of his own rather than sharing the old family homestead with his father, as his ancestors had done. Samuel was also the son who would continue the family farming and milling tradition.

Deacon Joel had three children with his second wife before his death in 1849. Following Joel's death, the Hatch property was further divided, the largest parcel going to his second son, Samuel. Samuel's property included the mill parcel. The remaining four sons were to receive equal portions of one-sixth of his real estate. At the time, his youngest son, Israel H. Hatch, was only 12 years old. The 1850 census lists Samuel Hatch and his wife Laura as having three children, ages 7 through 18. Census data confirms that Samuel's principal occupation was farming. The 1860 census also lists his son Marcellus as a farm laborer. In 1859, Samuel added the existing two-story portion of the mill. It appears that this section of the building was used as a box mill. Boards would be cut on the first floor and the boxes assembled on the second level. Documentation suggests that Israel H. Hatch, Samuel's younger half brother, operated the box factory. By 1860, Samuel's youngest son, Samuel F. Hatch, was working in the box factory, which Israel H. Hatch continued to run into the 1880s. Local histories make little mention of box manufacturing, but it seems to have been a fairly significant business, although short lived. The Marshfield tax valuation of 1865 notes that 18,000 wooden boxes were made in town that year. After box manufacturing ceased at the Hatch Mill, the operation was used solely for lumber cutting. Samuel F. Hatch eventually took over operation of the sawmill, purchasing the mill (on 5 5/8 acres of land) from his father for \$2,000 in 1870.

It appears that Samuel F. Hatch was responsible for upgrading several aspects of the mill. The old wooden waterwheel was replaced by a modern turbine, and a circular saw was installed in the mill. Prior to 1850, large wood waterwheels were used almost exclusively to generate power for small American mills. Turbines first came into use after 1843 when the "Scotch" turbine was patented in this country. With the introduction of more efficient turbines by 1870, their use became more widespread.

Samuel F. Hatch made a success of the milling business, which he operated for nearly 50 years. By 1907, he had acquired a considerable amount of property throughout Marshfield, including the mill and his nearby house at 415 Union Street. Census and directory documentation indicate that milling was his principal occupation until he retired around 1912.

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Samuel's half-brother, Israel H. Hatch, inherited Deacon Joel's homestead when he was 21 years old. As a later Hatch descendant noted, "What Israel inherited, aside from a house that was considered no good, was the smallest and most worthless piece of land; hardly 10 acres of upland, whereas three other pieces of the original property averaged over 70 acres" (Messer, pg. 163). Joel's oldest daughter, Huldah, received from her father's will "a right in my dwelling house and a maintenance in sickness and health if wanted, to be supplied from the improvement of my Estate so long as she live a single life." Huldah never married and remained a resident of the Red House until she died at age 89. At the time of Deacon Joel's death, his wife Rebekah was also a resident of the Red House.

Israel H. Hatch had little interest in the old family mills, although he did continue farming, but would be the last in his family to carry on this tradition. He was the first in six generations to choose a vocation other than that of his father. In addition to his short-lived career as a box maker, Israel H. worked as a singing teacher, a milkman, and a farmer. He lived in the Red House for many years with his mother, Rebekah Hatch, and older half sister, Huldah. In 1859, Israel H. married Caroline Oakman and together they had four children, only two of whom lived to adulthood. Following service in the Civil War, Israel H. returned and remained in Two Mile, living in the Red House. He supplemented the income from his milk wagon and farm with town jobs and by mortgaging the homestead. In his spare time he wrote poetry and occupied himself with his family genealogy. Like his ancestors, Israel H. was active in local affairs, serving as overseer for the town poor house, a justice of the peace, secretary of the Marshfield Agricultural and Horticultural Society, clerk of the Second Congregational Church, and as a member of the New England Genealogical Society until his death in 1921. At age 78, he still served as clerk of the Second Congregational Church and a commander of Post 189 of the Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic. He also opened up the Red House to public tours.

In 1886, while still living in the Red House, Israel H. sold the property to his son, Harris Blanchard Hatch. Harris had left Marshfield at the age of 19 and was living in Chelsea, Massachusetts working as a type caster when he acquired title to the Two Mile property. Having already established a life for himself elsewhere, Harris deeded the property over to his mother, Caroline B. Hatch (Carrie), in 1890. Carrie was living in the Red House with Israel H. and their unmarried daughter, Alice, at the time. According to the 1894 city directory, Alice was a schoolteacher in Quincy, and Israel H. was listed as a farmer.

Harris and his wife, Susanna, had five children and eventually settled in suburban Philadelphia, where he was general manager and later president of the Royal Electrotpe Company. Harris retired to Two Mile in 1928, purchasing the house adjacent to the Red House (381 Union Street).

Next door, the mill property and operation of the lumber business were deeded to Samuel F. Hatch's son, Franklin Decker Hatch, in 1913. Decker Hatch, as he was known, was 33 years old at the time and would keep the mill functioning for another 53 years. In addition to operating the sawmill, Decker was also a farmer, raising rhubarb in underground pit houses. Decker continued operations of the mill until 1965 when he retired at age 85. By that time, advances in technology allowed for more efficient milling operations to be established. The small local mills could not compete with the more modern facilities. By the early 1900s, steam-powered mills predominated over

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the older water-powered operations. Because the steam-powered mills did not rely on a readily available water source, they could operate continuously. Portable saws had also been developed so that the cutting could be done at the logging sites, thus saving on transportation costs. Further advancements, particularly the introduction of engines powered by gasoline, diesel, and eventually electricity, would make the small water-powered mills obsolete.

Upon Carrie Hatch's death in 1929, the Red House was left to her son, Harris Hatch, with the stipulation that his sister, Alice, who never married, could remain until her death, which occurred in 1931. Following the death of Harris in 1934, the Red House was inherited by Richard Warren Hatch, Harris' oldest son. The White House was given to Richard's younger brother, Tracy Hatch. At the time of his inheritance, Richard Warren was married to Harriet Hildreth, had two sons, and lived in western Massachusetts. He was the first in the family to attend college, entering the University of Pennsylvania in 1916. He later worked as a teacher, reporter, and writer, eventually becoming head of the English department at Deerfield Academy and later teaching at MIT. Rather than uprooting his family, Richard Warren chose to rent out the Red House and use it himself as a summer retreat. This would be the first time in nearly 300 years that a Hatch family member did not occupy the Red House year round.

In the first half of the 20th century, Marshfield continued to enjoy popularity as a summer retreat. The railroad operated until 1939, providing daily service to Boston. This convenient service made it possible for Marshfield residents to commute to jobs in the city. The growing availability and popularity of automobiles further expanded accessibility to opportunities outside Marshfield. Completion of Route 3A (1930s) and Route 3 (1959), the principal highways between Boston and Cape Cod, improved access to and from Marshfield. The resulting increase in residential development throughout town marked a distinct change in the community's character, making it a commuter suburb.

In 1959 Richard Warren Hatch and his second wife, Ruth Dunwoody Selser, moved into the Red House full time. Richard Hatch made a number of changes to the home in an effort to modernize. Major renovations included plumbing, electricity, and a bathroom on the second floor. (In keeping with the wishes of Israel H., Carrie, and Alice Hatch, the house had remained without plumbing and electricity until after their deaths.) The attached barn and all but one of the outbuildings were removed. Prior to this, a connector joined the main block to a large barn that was set perpendicular to the house (see ca. 1900 photos). A portion of the connector was converted to the existing kitchen. The older kitchen in the east ell was converted to the master bedroom. Richard converted an old shed on the property into a blacksmith shop, which was destroyed by fire in the early 1980s.

Richard Warren Hatch retained the Red House until 1965, when he sold the property to the current owners, Ronald and Patricia Messer, neither of whom were family members. This marked the end of a 318-year stretch of Hatch family ownership. The next year, Decker Hatch sold the mill property to Robert Reed of Norwell, who in turn sold the mill to the Marshfield Historical Society in 1968. Both the Hatch Homestead and Mill were now for the first time under ownership of non-family members, who fortunately had expressly acquired them with the intent to further their preservation.

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The Messers have preserved the main block of the Hatch Homestead much as it was when it left the Hatch family. The Messers enlarged the west kitchen addition and built a freestanding garage toward the back of the property.

Efforts to preserve the Hatch Mill have proved a challenge. In the 1970s and 1980s, the Historical Society worked to restore the mill site infrastructure. Through fundraising and grant writing efforts they were able to stabilize the mill, dam and pond. However, efforts toward restoration were thwarted as the number of dedicated historical society members dwindled and funds became scarce. Finally, in 2003, the property was purchased by the Hatch Mill Restoration & Preservation Group, a group organized for the sole purpose of restoring the mill and reusing the structure for educational purposes. Despite deterioration of some of the historic fabric, the mill remains largely intact as the last surviving saw mill along the North River (and its tributaries) and a rare example from the early 19th century. Fundraising and master planning efforts are currently underway so that its preservation can be ensured. National Register listing is an important step toward raising awareness of the site's significance and to support fundraising efforts.

Archaeological Significance

While several ancient Native American sites have been identified within the coastal zone of Marshfield, patterns of ancient Native American occupation in the town as a whole remain poorly documented. In Marshfield, few sites have been systematically studied, leaving researchers with mostly locational information for subsistence and settlement studies. Only studies of artifact collections have gone beyond these limitations to produce regional, local, and intrasite studies that indicate the temporal and functional range of sites in the area. Given the above information, any ancient resources that survive in the Hatch Historic District could be significant. Ancient resources on the nominated property can be significant by providing systematically studied examples of local Native American resources. This information can be used to help interpret extensive surface collections assembled over the past 75 years or more from Native sites in the area. These studies can help us better understand the full range of site types and functions present in the coastal zone area and their relationship to more interior areas of the town and region. Information might also be present on ancient sites that help better understand the importance of the area to early Colonial inhabitants and the reasons why they settled in this vicinity.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the early settlement of the Two Mile section of Marshfield and the industrial evolution of the town in the 18th through 20th centuries. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may determine whether or not evidence exists that the first Hatch house, built by Walter Hatch, was built in the Hatch Historic District. Local tradition, to some extent supported by historical sources, indicates the first house was built from 1647 to 1651, then incorporated into the existing house built by Walter's son Israel in the 18th century. Little historical or architectural evidence supports the latter conclusion. The original Hatch House (ca. 1647) might have been built at

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hatch Homestead and Mill HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

Section number 8 Page 9

another site in the Hatch Historic District or at another location outside the district. The existing Hatch House (ca. 1740) may represent a totally new construction. No historical information exists to document the expansion of the original Hatch House (ca. 1647) into the main block of the existing house by Israel Hatch in the 18th century or the new construction and later expansion of the extant house. The lack of conclusive information about the origins of the Hatch House makes archaeological research important to obtain information about the Hatch House origins and location of the earlier 1647 house.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hatch Homestead and Mill HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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- Marshfield Historical Society Records
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- Old Sturbridge Village Internet Educational Resources (www.osv.org)
- Plymouth County Probate Records (various documents)
- Plymouth County Registry of Deeds (various documents)
- Scituate and Marshfield Town Valuations – various years
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints – Family Search Ancestral File (v4.19)
- United States Census – various years

(end)

Hatch Homestead and Mill HD
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 10 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	353420	4664720	3. 19	353900	4664780
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	353800	4664820	4. 19	353880	4664620
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

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 Christine Beard, Tremont Preservation Services, Michael Steinitz and Betsy Friedberg, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2009

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA 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 Dr. Ronald J. and Patricia A. Messer // Hatch Mill Restoration and Preservation Group, c/o Roy Kirby

street & number P.O. Box 1055 // 125 Furnace Street telephone _____

city or town N. Marshfield // Marshfield state _____ zip code 02059 // 02050

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hatch Homestead and Mill HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHIC DATA

UTMs continued

5.	19	353700	4664660
6.	19	353440	4664600

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies two contiguous town lots shown on Marshfield Assessors Map B13 (see attached).

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire town lots that have historically been associated with the Hatch Homestead and Mill.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Hatch Homestead and Mill HD
Marshfield (Plymouth) MA**

Section number Photos Page 1

Subject: Walter Hatch Homestead
Location: Marshfield, MA
Photographer: Christine Beard (Photos 1-10), Katherine Matison (Photos 11-19)
Date of Photo: March, 2005 (Photos 1-10), October, 2007 (Photos 11-19)
Negative Location: Tremont Preservation Services, Ipswich, MA

Photo #	Image Name	Description
1	NA (film photography)	View southwest showing facade (north elevation) and east elevation of main block
2	NA (film photography)	View south showing detail of facade (north elevation) of main block
3	NA (film photography)	View north showing detail of rear (south elevation) of main block
4	NA (film photography)	View southeast showing facade (north elevation) and west elevation of main block
5	NA (film photography)	View north showing rear (south) elevation of west wing
6	NA (film photography)	View east in entry hall of main block showing front stair
7	NA (film photography)	View northwest in main block showing south fireplace (left) and east fireplace at first floor
8	NA (film photography)	View south in south room of main block showing mid-18th century decorative painting
9	NA (film photography)	View west in northwest room at second floor showing exposed framing
10	NA (film photography)	View southwest showing west elevation of garage

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Hatch Homestead and Mill HD
Marshfield (Plymouth) MA**

Section number Photos Page 2

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 11 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_Hatch1.tif | View south in cellar (beneath living room) showing half log joists |
| 12 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_Hatch2.tif | View northeast in cellar (beneath south entry) showing half log steps |
| 13 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_Hatch3.tif | View southeast at first floor in living room showing detail of chamfered post and decorative wall painting |
| 14 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_Hatch4.tif | View northwest in northwest bedroom at second floor showing knee bracing |
| 15 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_Hatch5.tif | View southwest in northwest bedroom at second floor showing chamfered corner post |
| 16 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_Hatch6.tif | View northeast in northwest bedroom at second floor showing chamfered beam (left) and corner post |
| 17 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_Hatch7.tif | View southeast in rear bedroom at second floor showing knee brace and chamfered beam and corner post |
| 18 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_Hatch8.tif | View southwest in rear bedroom at second floor showing detail of chamfered corner post |
| 19 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_Hatch9.tif | View southwest in rear bedroom at second floor showing chamfered post |

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHatch Homestead and Mill HD
Marshfield (Plymouth) MASection number Photos Page 3

The following photographs are all referred to in the text as "Hatch Mill."

Subject: Hatch Mill

Location: Marshfield, MA

Photographer: Christine Beard

Date of Photo: October, 2006 and February, 2007

Negative Location: Tremont Preservation Services, Ipswich, MA

Photo #	Image File Name	Description
1	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill001.tif	View northeast showing south elevation and west elevation of mill
2	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill002.tif	View west showing east elevation of mill
3	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill003.tif	View northwest showing east elevation of saw mill section
4	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill004.tif	View southeast showing north elevation of mill
5	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill005.tif	View north showing headrace opening in box mill section
6	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill006.tif	View northeast showing south face of dam
7	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill007.tif	View south showing spillway
8	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill008.tif	View southeast showing pond
9	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill009.tif	View south in from lower level of box mill showing headrace flume
10	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill010.tif	View north showing tailrace
11	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill011.tif	View north showing remains of footbridge
12	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill012.tif	View southeast showing north face of culvert

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Hatch Homestead and Mill HD
Marshfield (Plymouth) MA**

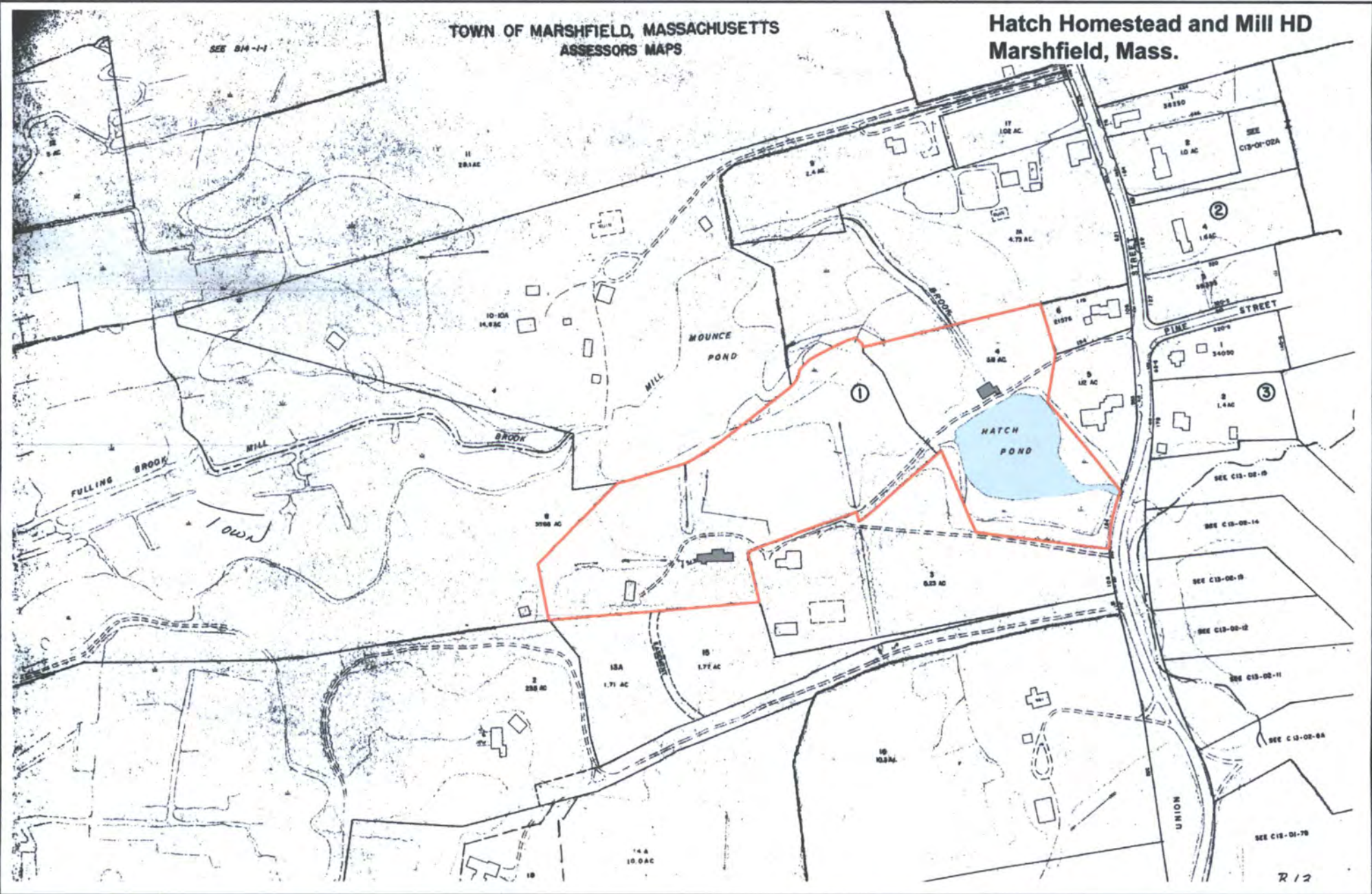
Section number Photos Page 4

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 13 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill013.tif | View east showing north side of stone wall |
| 14 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill014.tif | View west showing bridge over headrace |
| 15 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill015.tif | View northwest showing south and east elevations of shed |
| 16 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill016.tif | View south on main level of saw mill section showing southernmost bay |
| 17 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill017.tif | View north on main level of saw mill section showing northernmost bay |
| 18 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill018.tif | View south on main level of saw mill section showing original framing of the central bays (foreground) and southernmost bay (background) |
| 19 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill019.tif | View south in lower level of saw mill section showing shaft and wheels in southernmost bay |
| 20 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill020.tif | View northeast in main level of box mill section showing historic framing and recent temporary supports |
| 21 | MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_HatchMill021.tif | View east in lower level of box mill section showing tailrace crossing in front of foundation of saw mill section |

(end)

TOWN OF MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAPS

Hatch Homestead and Mill HD
Marshfield, Mass.



Hatch Homestead and Mill Historic District
Marshfield (Plymouth), Massachusetts

MHC #	Address	Resource Name	Date	Type	Status
MRS.202	385 Union St	Hatch Homestead	early 18 th c.	B	C
	385 Union St	Garage	1983	B	NC
	385 Union St	Stone walls/foundations	18 th /19 th c.	St	C
MRS.200	Union St	Hatch Mill	ca. 1812/1859	B	C
	Union St	Hatch Pond	ca.1752?	Si	C
	Union St	Hatch Mill Dam	ca.1752/1812?	St	C
	Union St	Hatch Mill Spillway	1970s/1992	St	NC
	Union St	Hatch Mill Headrace	1992	St	NC
	Union St	Hatch Mill Tailrace	19 th c.	St	C
	Union St	Stone Culvert	18 th /19 th c.	St	C
	Union St	Bridge	1992	St	NC
	Union St	Shed	1970s	B	NC
	Union St	Stone walls	18 th /19 th c.	St	C

TOTALS: 2 contributing buildings, 2 noncontributing buildings, 1 contributing site, 5 contributing structures, 3 noncontributing structures

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hatch Homestead and Mill Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth

DATE RECEIVED: 7/29/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/14/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/29/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/11/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000698

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9/11/2009 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A&C
REVIEWER Patrick Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 9/11/2009

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.



Hatch Homestead
385 Union St.
Marshfield, Mass

Photo 1 of 10

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO MARCH 2005

MAIN BLOCK ... NORTH & EAST ELEVATIONS... FACING SOUTHWEST.

Color-bek<IND> - ###>007 CP
4938 026+1 N-1-7- AC+03 ACS+03 AS+02 SA130 GR03 MoF 2137.0/101.6



WALTER HATCH
C. 1646

Hatch Homestead
385 Union St
Marshfield, Mass.

Photo 2 of 10

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO MARCH 2005

MAIN BLOCK... DETAIL of FACADE... VIEW SOUTH

ColorTek, Inc. - ###>005 CP

4938 026+1 N-1-4- AC+03 ACS+02 ACH+02 AS+02 SA130 G 003 MoF 2134.8/100.0



Hatch Homestead
385 Union St.
Marshfield, MA
Photo 3 of 10

CHRISTINE BEARD photo MAR 2005

DETAIL of REAR ELEVATION... MAIN BLOCK... VIEW NORTH

Color-tek-KIND-200 >010 BND
4938-02611 N-1+3-68 AC+02 ACS+02 ACH+02 AS+02 SA+02 GR02 2055.2/100.0



Hatch Homestead
385 Union St.
Marshfield, MA
Photo 4 of 10

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO MARCH 2005

MAIN BLOCK ... NORTH & WEST ELEVATIONS ... VIEW
SOUTHEAST



Hatch Homestead
385 Union St.
Marshfield, MA

Photos of 10

CHRISTINE BEARD photo MARCH 2005

WEST WING... REAR ELEVATION... VIEW NORTH





Hatch Homestead

385 Union St.

Marshfield, Mass.

Photo 7 of 10

CHRISTINE BEARD photo MARCH 2005

SOUTH (LEFT) and EAST FIREPLACES ... 1st FLOOR ...
MAIN BLOCK ... VIEW NORTHWEST.



Hatch Homestead
385 Union St.
Marshfield, MA
Photo 8 of 10

CHRISTINE BEARD photo MARCH 2005

MID 18TH C. DECORATIVE PAINTING...

MAIN BLOCK, SOUTH ROOM...

Color View SOUTH > 002 BN
1928 007+1 N-1 N-05 AC-01 ACS-02 ACh-02 GR08



Hatch Homestead
385 Union St.
Marshfield, MA
Photo 9 of 10

CHRISTINE BEARD photo MARCH 2005

EXPOSED FRAMING... 2nd FLOOR... NORTHWEST ROOM...
VIEW WEST

Colortek <NO. 14> 005 BH
4928 007+1 N-1 N-36 -01 ACS-02 ACH-02 GR00



Hatch Homestead
385 Union St
Marshfield, Mass
Photo 10 of 10

CHRISTINE BEARD photo MARCH 2005
WEST ELEV. of GARAGE, SOUTHWEST VIEW

Color-tek < NO - 222 > 007 BN
4939 007+1 N-1 N-36 AC-01 ACS-02 ACh-02 GR08



Walter Hatch Homestead
Marshfield (Plymouth County), MA

Photo 11 of 19

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCH 1. tif

KATHERINE MATISON photo OCT 2007

CELLAR ... HALF LOG JOISTS ... VIEW SOUTH



Walter Hatch Homestead

Marshfield (Plymouth County), MA

Photo 12 of 19

MA-MARSHFIELD(PLYMOUTH COUNTY)-HATCH2.tif

KATHERINE MATISON photo OCT 2007

CELLAR ... HALF-LOG STEPS ... VIEW NE



Water Hatch Homestead

Marshfield (Plymouth County), MA

Photo 13 of 19

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCH 3..tif

KATHERINE MATISON photo OCT 2007

DETAIL, CHAMFERED POST and DECORATIVE WALL PAINTING.
... 1ST FLOOR ... LIVING ROOM ... VIEW SE



Walter Hatch Homestead
Marshfield (Plymouth County), MA
Photo 14 of 19

MA_MARSHFIELD(PLYMOUTHCOUNTY)-HATCH4.tif

KATHERINE MATISON photo OCT 2007

KNEE BRACING ... 2nd FLOOR ... NORTHWEST BEDROOM
... VIEW NW

Walter Hatch Homestead

Marshfield (Plymouth County), MA

Photo 15 of 19

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCH S.tif

KATHERINE MATISON photo OCT 2007

CHAMFERED CORNER POST... 2nd FLOOR ... NORTHWEST
BEDROOM ... VIEW SW



Walter Hatch Homestead

Marshfield (Plymouth County), MA

Photo 16 of 19

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCH 6.tif
KATHERINE MATSON photo OCT 2007

CHAMFERED BEAM (L), CORNER POST... 2nd FLOOR...
NORTHWEST BEDROOM... VIEW NE



Walter Hatch Homestead
Marshfield (Plymouth County), MA

Photo 17 of 19

MA-MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY)-HATCH7. fig
KATHERINE MATISON photo OCT 2007

KNEE BRACE, CHAMFERED BEAM & CORNER POST... 2nd FL.
... REAR BEDROOM... VIEW SE



Walter Hatch Homestead

Marshfield (Plymouth County), MA

Photo 18 of 19

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCH 8.tif

KATHERINE MATISON photo OCT 2007

DETAIL ... CHAMFERED CORNER POST... 2nd FLOOR...
REAR BEDROOM... SW VIEW



Walter Hatch Homestead

Marshfield (Plymouth County), MA

Photo 19 of 19

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCH9.tif

KATHERINE MATSON PHOTO OCT 2007

CHAMFERED POST... 2nd FLOOR... REAR BEDROOM
VIEW SW



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 1 of 21

VIEW NE SHOWING SOUTH & WEST ELEVATIONS
OF MILL.

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 001. tif

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 2 of 21

VIEW W SHOWING E ELEVATION OF MILL
MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 002.tif
CHRISTINE BEARD photo



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 3 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD photo

VIEW NE SHOWING E ELEVATION OF SAW MILL
SECTION

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL003.tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 4 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
photo

VIEW SE SHOWING N ELEVATION OF MILL
MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL004.tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 5 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
photo

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL005.
tif

VIEW N SHOWING HEADRACE
OPENING IN BOX MILL SECTION



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 6 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD photo

VIEW NE SHOWING SOUTH FACE OF DAM.

MA-MARSHFIELD(PLYMOUTHCOUNTY)-HATCHMILL006.tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 7 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
photo

VIEW S SHOWING SPILLWAY

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILLOO7.
tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 8 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
photo

VIEW SE SHOWING POND
MA-MARSHFIELD(PLYMOUTH COUNTY)-HATCHMILL 008.tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 9 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
photo

VIEW S IN FROM FRONT LOWER LEVEL OF BOX
MILL SHOWING HEADRACE FLUME.

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCH MILL 009..tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 10 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
photo

VIEW N SHOWING TAILRACE

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 010.tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 11 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
Photo

VIEW N SHOWING REMAINS OF FOOTBRIDGE
MA MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 011.tif



Hatch Mill

Plymouth County

Marshfield, MA

Photo 12 of 21

VIEW SE SHOWING N FACE
OF CULVERT

CHRISTINE BEARD photo

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) -
HATCHMILL 012.tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 13 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
photo

VIEW E SHOWING N SIDE OF STONE WALL

MA-MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 013.tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 14 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
Photo

VIEW W SHOWING BRIDGE OVER HEADRACE
MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 014. tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 15 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
Photos

VIEW NW SHOWING SOUTH, EAST ELEVATIONS
OF SHED.

MA-MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL OIS..tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 16 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
photo

VIEW S MAIN LEVEL OF SAW MILL SECTION
SHOWING SOUTHERNMOST BAY.

MA-MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 016.tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 17 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
photo

VIEW N ON MAIN LEVEL OF SAW MILL SECTION
SHOWING NORTHERNMOST BAY

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 017.tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 18 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
photo

VIEW S ON MAIN LEVEL OF SAW MILL SECTION
SHOWING ORIGINAL FRAMING OF THE CENTRAL
BAYS (FOREGROUND) AND SOUTHERNMOST BAY
(BACKGROUND)

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 018.tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 19 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD
photo

VIEW S IN LOWER LEVEL OF SAW MILL
SECTION SHOWING SHAFT AND WHEELS
IN SOUTHERNMOST BAY.

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 019. fig



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA

Photo 20 of 21

CHRISTINE BEARD

photo

VIEW NE IN MAIN LEVEL OF BOX MILL
SECTION SHOWING HISTORIC FRAMING AND
RECENT TEMPORARY SUPPORTS.

MA-MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 020. tif



Hatch Mill
Plymouth County
Marshfield, MA
Photo 21 of 21

CHRISTINE
BEARD photo

VIEW E IN LOWER LEVEL OF BOX MILL SECTION
SHOWING TAILRACE CROSSING IN FRONT OF
FOUNDATION OF SAW MILL SECTION.

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - HATCHMILL 021..tif



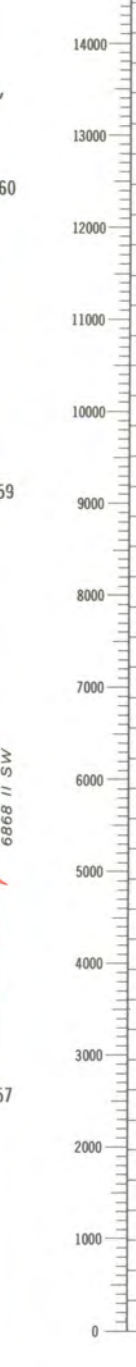
42° 07' 30" N
70° 52' 30" W



HATCH MILL
UNION STREET
MARSHFIELD, MA

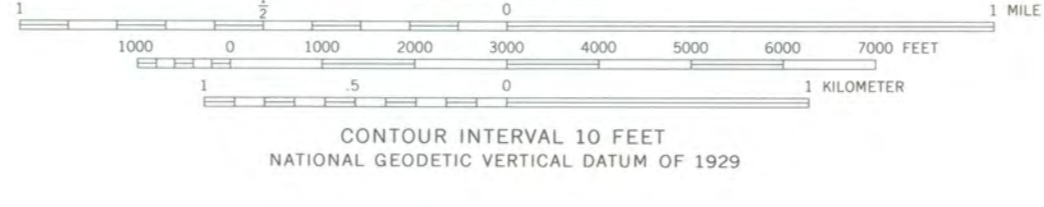
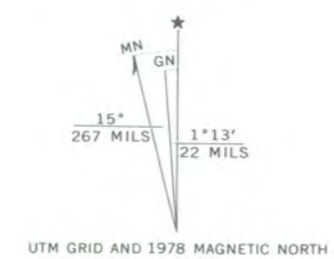
ZONE EASTING	NORTHING
19	
1.	353420 4664720
2.	353800 4664820
3.	353900 4664780
4.	353880 4664620
5.	353700 4664660
6.	353440 4664600

CONVERSION
SCALES



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

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable survey 1935. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975. Map edited 1978
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19



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



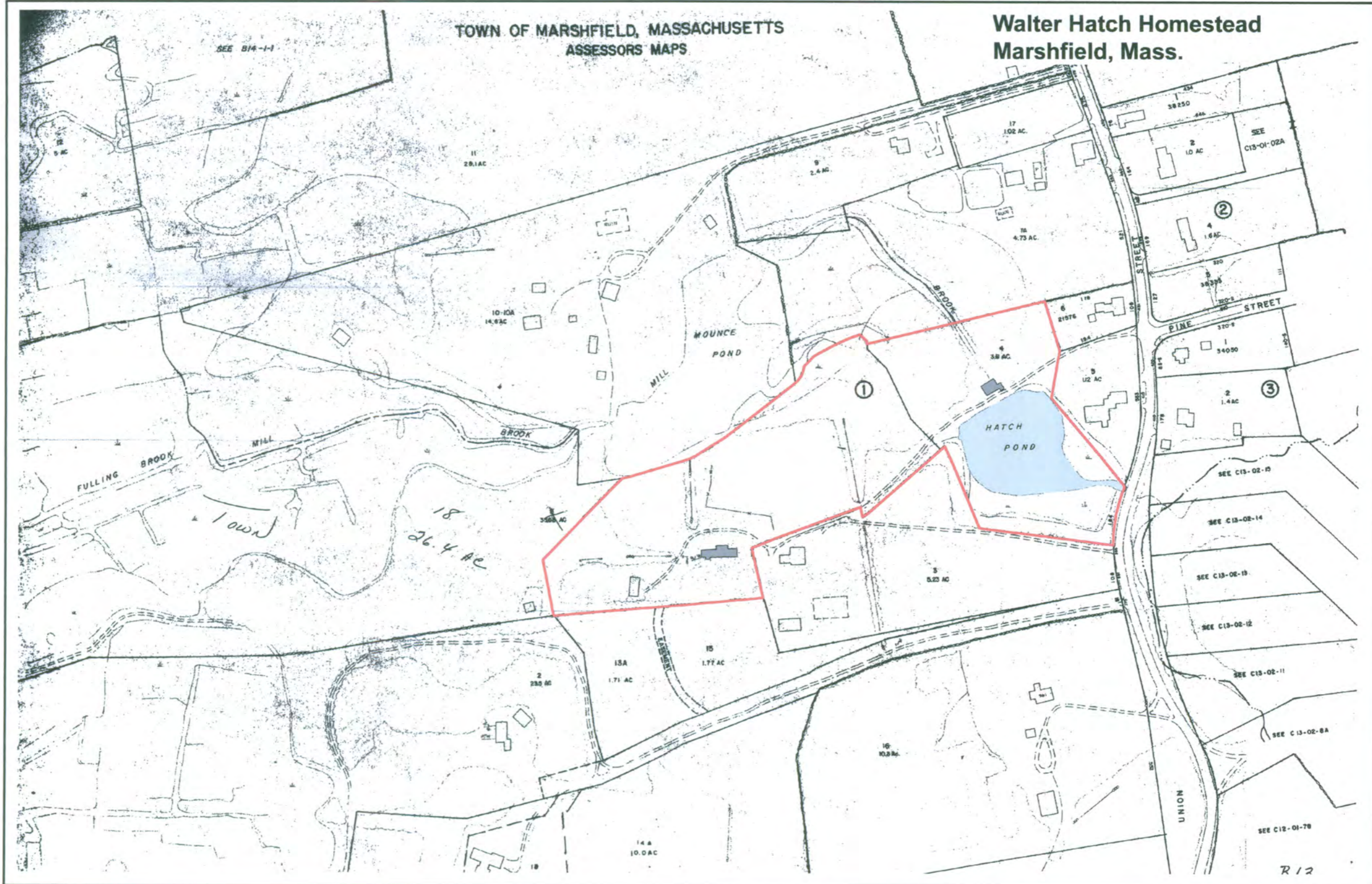
HANOVER, MASS.
N4200—W7045/7.5
1978
AMS 8868 III SE—SERIES V814

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



TOWN OF MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAPS

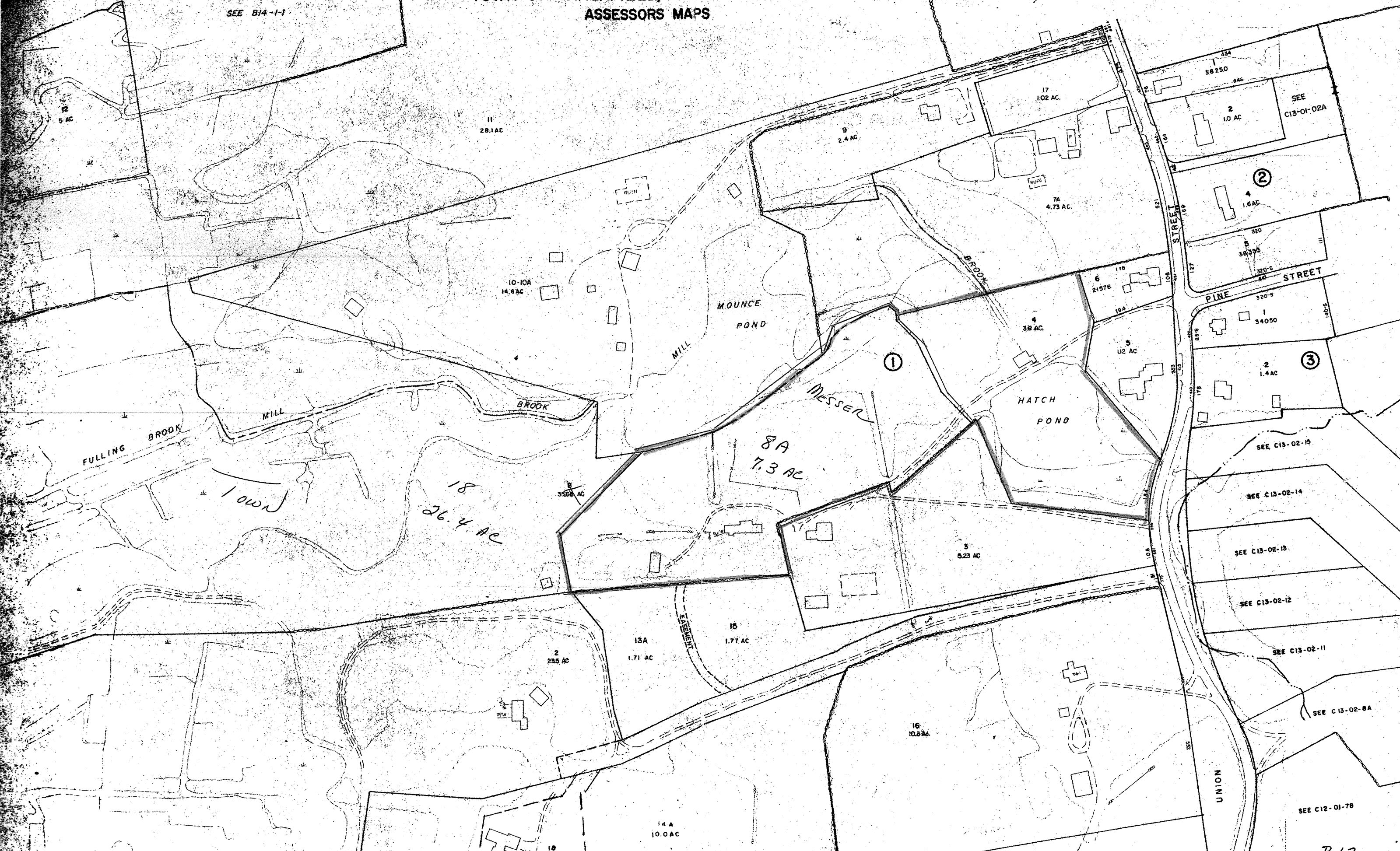
Walter Hatch Homestead
Marshfield, Mass.



TOWN OF MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAPS

WALTER HATCH HOME STEAD
MARSHFIELD, MASS.

SEE B14-1-1



SEE C13-02-15

SEE C13-02-14

SEE C13-02-13

SEE C13-02-12

SEE C13-02-11

SEE C13-02-8A

SEE C12-01-78



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

July 21, 2009

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Hatch Homestead and Mill HD, Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), 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 properties in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Lawrence Whelan, Marshfield Historical Commission
Michael Maresco, Marshfield Board of Selectmen
Parrish Smolcha, Marshfield Planning Board
Christine Beard, consultant
Dr. Ronald J. and Patricia Messer
Hatch Mill Restoration and Preservation Group, c/o Roy Kirby