

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on 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.

RECEIVED

OMB No. 1024-0018

JUL - 5 2000

872

NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION

1. Name of Property

historic name Isaac Winslow House

other names/site number Winslow House Museum

2. Location

street & number 64 Careswell Street not for publication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.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

6/28/2000
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

Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

8/15/00

Isaac Winslow House
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	
3	1	building
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	1	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

1-Daniel Webster Law Office (NR/NHL 1974)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial/Postmedieval, Georgian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/granite
walls WOOD/weatherboard, shingle
roof WOOD/shingle
other

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Isaac Winslow House
Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MADescription

SUMMARY

The Isaac Winslow House is located at the corner of Webster and Careswell streets in the Town of Marshfield, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. The property consists of about 20 acres of land, and contains four contributing resources, including the main house, the Daniel Webster Law Office, a Blacksmith Shop, and the Marcia Thomas House. The only non-contributing resource on the property is a carriage house that was erected in 1970. The Isaac Winslow House was constructed as a two-and-one-half story residence. Surviving elements of the interior finish reflect features of the first half of the 18th century, while the present façade reflects the Georgian style, probably the result of remodeling during the second half of the 18th century. In the 1920s, the building was converted into a house museum and several additions were added to the rear. Contributing outbuildings include the Daniel Webster Law Office, a small, one-story rectangular building located to the north of the main house, and a Blacksmith Shop which may date from the seventeenth century and is also located to the north of the main house. Both the Webster Law Office and Blacksmith Shop were moved to their current locations in 1965. The Marcia Thomas House, a one-and-one-half-story, Cape-type building, was constructed in 1835 and moved to the northeast corner of the Winslow House property in 1997.

SETTING

The Winslow House is part of a complex of several buildings. Approximately one hundred feet to the north of the Winslow House is the Daniel Webster Law Office (NHL) and the blacksmith shop. To the northwest of the house is a carriage house (circa 1970), which is currently used to house three nineteenth-century vehicles. Also located on the property to the north of the Winslow House is the Marcia Thomas House (1835), recently moved to the site by the Marshfield Historical Society (1997) and currently being prepared for use as a museum by the Society.

The property associated with the Winslow House consists of 20 acres of partially cleared, level land and second-growth woods. A small pond is located to the west of the house in close proximity to the remains of an abandoned cranberry bog. Set between the tea room and the kitchen additions along the north side of the Winslow House is an herb garden, designed and installed by Cynthia Hagar Krusell in the 1950s. The herb garden contains herbs and plants appropriate to the interpreted periods at the Winslow House.

The area surrounding the property was once part of "Careswell," an approximately 1,000-acre estate assembled by Isaac Winslow's grandfather, Edward, in the early seventeenth century. Edward Winslow's House, the seat of the estate, was constructed in 1636 and was located across Careswell Street, southeast of the Isaac Winslow House. The site is accessed by a wooded dirt road, which leads to a granite marker indicating the location of the house. Extensive archaeological surveys were conducted there in the 1940s

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Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MA

and 1970s, and the site has yielded more than 15,000 artifacts (Photographs 14-15). On the opposite corner of Webster and Careswell streets, northeast of the Winslow House, is the one-room Winslow Schoolhouse (1857), which was one of eight district schools in the town of Marshfield in the nineteenth century (Photograph 39). To the south of the Winslow House is the Ford/Thomas House (ca. 1760, photographs 11-12), a one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof house that was moved to its present site from Plymouth in 1920. In the twentieth century, the land that once made up the Winslow estate was divided for residential development and a number of modern period residences have been added to the streetscape in the vicinity of the Winslow House.

ISAAC WINSLOW HOUSE

Exterior

The house faces east toward Careswell Street and is set back approximately thirty feet from the road. It was constructed during the Colonial Period, and reflects both early and later 18th century hands that created the property's present Georgian-style appearance. Extensive additions in the 1920s included a tea room, kitchen, and the attachment of a nineteenth-century barn.

The Winslow House is a remarkable example of a colonial-period building, probably among the largest and most elaborate in the region. Many of the building's decorative elements reflect a remodeling during the second half of the 18th century. The house is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable building, which measures forty-four feet wide and thirty-three feet deep. The walls are clad in wood clapboard, which was applied between 1994 and 1996 to replace the original deteriorating clapboard. Wood quoins, which were part of the building's later 18th century updating, are located on the northeast, southeast, and southwest corners, as well as on the entrance portico. These quoins were removed in 1965 after the building was damaged by a hurricane, but were restored between 1994 and 1996. The roof is clad with wood shingles. The eaves extend to protect restored crown molding. A massive brick chimney, embellished with decorative corbelling, extends from the center of the roof ridge. The Winslow House sits on its original, hammered-granite foundation.

The five-bay facade (east elevation) includes a central main entrance which is located within a one-story, front-gable, one-by-one-bay portico embellished with wood quoins at the corners and a pediment decorated with dentils and a small, astrological star in bas relief (Photograph 2 and 13). The main door is a double door with wrought-iron hardware, flanked by simple pilasters and topped by a blank entablature. Windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash (twentieth century replacements) with molded headers. A small, four-over-six, double-hung sash window is located over the

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stairwell on the second story of the west elevation. The north elevation contains a small, recessed, six-over-four-light butterfly window set below the first-story pantry window. Windows in the attic and second stories of the north elevation are twelve-over-eight, double-hung sash.

Attached to the northeast section of the west elevation is a two-story rear ell, which extends approximately nineteen feet from the main block (Photographs 1 and 4). This ell may predate the main building, as recent renovations revealed vertical siding with brick nogging and embedded timbers underneath the original clapboards. The ell may have been part of the old Josiah Winslow house and moved from its original site when the main block of the Winslow House was constructed. The ell contains the summer kitchen on the first story and two rooms (believed to be slave or servants quarters) on the second story. The north and south elevations of the ell both contain simple door surrounds, which lead into the summer kitchen. A restored (1999) brick chimney covered in cement extends from the roof ridge.

Extending from the rear ell is a series of additions, constructed in the 1920s. A one-story, gable-roof addition attached to the rear ell was constructed in 1920 and used as a tea room until 1938 (Photographs 1, 5 and 6). It is presently used as a function room. The tea room addition is clad in vertical wood siding with decorative wood arches with wood keystones marking each bay. Set beneath these arches are double, fifteen-paned, casement windows. The tea room addition is accessed by a brick terrace leading to double, fifteen-paned French doors. Closest to the rear ell is a section of the tea room addition that extends approximately three feet beyond the wall of the ell. This section contains a plank door topped by a four-light transom and a twenty-four fixed pane window. The original well is located beneath this section of the addition, which somewhat imitates the original well enclosure.

Attached to the west end of the tea room addition is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable barn, thirty-eight feet wide (Photographs 1 and 7). The barn is believed to have been constructed in 1878 by Caroline Webster, the widow of Daniel Webster's eldest son, Fletcher, when she occupied the Winslow House. It originally stood some distance from the house, but was moved and attached to the tea room in 1920. The barn is clad in wood shingles and rests on a fieldstone foundation. The barn has six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, with two stationary, six-light windows located on the second story of the west elevation. The original, central, hung-track, vertical wood door has been fixed in the open position and the main entrance has been converted to a casement window with nine-over-twelve lights. The barn is currently in use as a meeting room and gift shop. To the north of the barn is a small, one-story, gable-roof, attached kitchen. This kitchen addition was constructed in 1920 and also contains a small lavatory. The kitchen extends thirty-three feet from the barn and contains two doors: one to access the kitchen and one to access the bathroom. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash and are 1994 replacements. Attached to the north elevation of the kitchen is a twenty-six by seventeen-and-one-half-foot, side-gable storage barn clad in wood shingles with a central, vertical wood door (Photograph 8).

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Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MAInterior

The interior of the Winslow House is organized around a central chimney with a hall and parlor to the front of the house and a kitchen to the rear. The second story contains four bedroom chambers. The main entrance through the entry portico leads to a stair hall, which contains the original, twenty-four tread staircase with original turned balusters. Dropped pendants in the form of acorns on the staircase are original; however, the acorn newel caps are 1920s reproductions. The stair hall contains four doors, one leading to the outside, one to the great hall, one to the parlor, and one to a closet located under the stairs. All doors in the main block of the house are original with original hardware. The flooring throughout the first floor is believed to be from the second half of the 18th century, with the original floorboards underneath.

The great hall contains a large fireplace, one of six to share the main chimney. The fireplace has curved corners and decorative brick work to the rear. The room's summer beam was un-boxed in the 1920 restoration. The windows in this room were believed to have been installed in the second half of the 18th century. To the west of the great hall is a small room with painted plaster and woodwork, as well as boxed timbers. To the north of this room is the winter kitchen, which contains nine doors, all of which are believed to be original. The ceiling, which was covered with plaster in the later 18th century and re-exposed in 1920, revealed original decorative paint stippling (white with black daubs). The large cooking fireplace was uncovered in 1920 and contains a large beehive oven (36"X 36") to the rear. A large, eighteenth-century granite fireback is also located to the rear of the fireplace. The frieze board above the lintel is carved with hex signs. The kitchen also contains original open shelving with carved moldings. The timbers in the winter kitchen were un-boxed in 1920. To the north of the winter kitchen are two small areas, possibly a dairy, combined in an unusual split-level portion of the house. The first area, presently interpreted as a buttery, is accessed by four granite steps down into the cellar level. The foundation walls have been partially plastered and the floor is paved with brick tiles. The second area, now called the pantry, is accessed by three original wooden steps and contains original shelving and paneling on the walls. Continuing around the central chimney to the east is the parlor, which exemplifies the Georgian-style embellishments of the Winslow House. The room contains paneled wainscoting and doors, all of which likely date to the renovations in the second half of the 18th century. The south wall of the parlor is paneled from floor to ceiling and contains an early fireplace flanked by fluted pilasters. The fireplace is surrounded by blue and white Portuguese tiles (added in 1920), and hand-carved bolection molding. The fireplace contains a fireback which dates from the eighteenth century and depicts a Phoenix rising from the ashes, with the inscription, "The Great Fire in Boston, March 1760." All the beams in the room are boxed, and moldings are found on the baseboards, cornices, and door and window surrounds. The room is decorated with a reproduction of 1755 French wallpaper (Photograph 16).

The second floor is accessed by the main staircase, which leads to a small stair hall. The stair hall contains one window and three doors; one to the hall chamber, one to the parlor chamber, and a 1920 replacement door which leads to the attic. To the south of the stair hall is the hall chamber (Photograph

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23). This room contains a very unique, original, paneled fireplace wall, which has such remarkable detail that Henry DuPont attempted to purchase it, along with the Jacobean staircase, for his museum, Winterthur, in the 1920s. The fireplace has curved corners and large bolection molding (photograph 20). The mantel is embellished with detailed moldings, and the paneling along this wall is considered to be some of the finest paneling in the Old Plymouth Colony. Two closet doors flank the fireplace. One leads to a small space with two shelves and a false ceiling, which leads to a passage which ends behind a panel in the first floor parlor. The other door leads to a small closet. To the west of the hall chamber is the upper back hall, which leads to the children's room and the Webster room. The children's room, located in the southwest corner of the house, is an unadorned room with plaster walls and boxed beams (Photograph 19). The Webster room was named when it was the repository of the Daniel Webster memorabilia before the Law Office was moved to the site. (Photograph 22). The fireplace in this room has been walled up and a small wood door was installed to allow heat to escape into the room from the chimney. To the north of the Webster room is the Historical Society room, which contains display cases with exhibits on loan from the Marshfield Historical Society (Photograph 24). In the northeast corner of the house is the parlor chamber (also known as Dr. Isaac Winslow's room), which contains a mid-18th century fireplace possibly set into an earlier fireplace opening (Photograph 29). The fireplace is surrounded by 18th century mulberry-colored, Delft tiles and bolection molding. A small closet is located within the room and is believed to have provided laboratory space and storage for Dr. Isaac Winslow's medicines (photograph 18). A portion of the wall in the parlor chamber has been revealed to interpret the construction of the house. Exposed are four-by-four studs with brick nogging, the original white pine panels, plaster, pre-1755 wallpaper, and lathes. This section of wall is covered by a glass panel.

The interior plan of the rear ell consists of a summer kitchen on the first floor and two bedroom chambers on the second floor. Local historians believe that the ell may predate the main house and may have been constructed in the 17th century as part of either the Josiah Winslow or the Edward Winslow House; they believe that it was moved by General John Winslow in 1755 to replace an older, one-story summer kitchen. (Additional research would be necessary to substantiate this assertion.) The ell is of post construction with double, vertical outer planking. The summer kitchen has high horizontal wainscoting and a closed, three-story staircase; one flight leading to the root cellar, one to the second floor, and one to the attic (Photographs 25 and 28). The fireplace is a 1920s reproduction duplicating the great hall fireplace with its curved corners. The floorboards in the summer kitchen date to circa 1885, when they were installed over the original floorboards. The second floor of the ell is accessed by the staircase, which leads to an upper stair hall (Photograph 27). This stair hall contains doors that lead to the bedroom chambers and to the Webster room. Several names and dates from the eighteenth and nineteenth century have been carved in the door to the Webster room. The two bedrooms located off the stair hall are believed to have been used as quarters for slaves and servants. These bedrooms both have exposed gunstock timbers (Photograph 30).

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Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MA

The tea room, which extends off the summer kitchen to the west, was constructed with timbers from an earlier barn which stood where the Marshfield Country Club is now located. The walls are clad with vertical wood boards and a large fireplace (1920) is located along the east wall, flanked by doors which connect to the summer kitchen (Photograph 31). The hearth is laid with bricks and to the south of the fireplace is what is possibly the original well, which is approximately fourteen feet deep (photograph 26). The well has always been protected under an attached shed, which has contributed to its good condition. Along the east wall of the tea room are swinging doors, which lead into the barn and kitchen ells (photograph 32).

The barn (1878) was connected to the tearoom in 1920 for use as a restaurant and gift shop. This area is now used as meeting space (Photograph 34). The second floor of the barn contains four rooms and a bathroom, which were used for restaurant staff in the 1920s to the 1940s. These rooms are now used as a library and storage rooms. Interior walls in the barn are wood paneled partitions. The barn contains a "prep room" in its northern section, which connects to the kitchen ell. The prep room contains storage cupboards along the south wall and two sinks on the north wall. The kitchen contains ice boxes, sinks, and stoves which date from 1920 to 1940 (Photograph 35). The door on the east side of the kitchen leads into the garden and the door on the west side leads to the parking area. A small bathroom is located in the kitchen ell is accessed through an outside door to the south of the kitchen door. Attached to the north end of the kitchen is a small barn (1920) with a dirt floor, which is currently used for storage.

OUTBUILDINGS

Included on the Winslow House site are several buildings, which are not directly associated with the Winslow House but have been moved to the property to ensure their preservation and to assist the Marshfield Historical Society with the interpretation of the town's early history.

Contributing Buildings

To the north of the Winslow House is the Daniel Webster Law Office (NHL 1974), a small, front-gable, one-story building, which was originally located on the nearby Thomas-Webster Estate (NR 1993) and moved to this site in 1965 to prevent its destruction through vandalism and neglect (Photograph 33). It was restored by the Marshfield Historical Commission and the Marshfield Historical Society and is currently owned by the Town of Marshfield and maintained by the Winslow House Association.

Located to the northwest of the Winslow House is a very early structure (Photograph 36). It was originally located on the site of the Josiah Winslow grant and was moved to this site in 1965. The building was remodeled as a blacksmith shop as a Bicentennial grant project and is maintained by the

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Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MASection number 7 Page 7

Marshfield Historical Commission and the Marshfield Historical Society. This one-story, side-gable building is clad in wood clapboards with a large, vertical wood door along its south elevation. The building has small, fixed, six-light windows with simple surrounds. The roof is clad with wood shingles and a brick chimney extends from the north slope of the roof. Additional research would be required to give an accurate date of construction for this structure.

To the west of the Winslow House, along Webster Street, is the Marcia Thomas House (1835), a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Cape-type house owned by the Marshfield Historical Society and moved to the Winslow House property in 1997. The house is clad in wood clapboards on its facade and wood shingles on the roof and remaining elevations. The main entrance is centered on the facade (south) and consists of a wood door flanked by fluted pilasters and a blank entablature. Windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash with simple surrounds. A one-story rear ell (1979) extends from the north elevation. Despite its recent move, it is considered to contribute to the property's significance.

Non-contributing Building

To the north of the Winslow House is a one-story, side-gable carriage house constructed in the 1970s to house three nineteenth-century vehicles, including a Concord Coach, Daniel Webster's Phaeton, and a Brougham that was owned by Samuel Fayette Curtis, president of the Old Colony Railroad (Photograph 37).

Archaeological Description

One prehistoric site is recorded on the Winslow House property and a high potential exists for the recovery of additional prehistoric resources. Thirteen prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Little cultural information is known for the Edward Winslow Site (19-PL-36), the site recorded on the property. Recorded sites in the area, however, contain sufficient information to predict a wide range of site types and periods of occupation in the area. Known sites contain lithic and ceramic artifacts representative of the Middle Archaic (8,000-6,500 B.P.) through Late Woodland (1,300-400 B.P.) Periods. Contact Period and earlier Archaic Period occupation is also expected in the area. Artifacts from these sites also represent a wide variety of functional activities. The above information combined with information from features and faunal materials indicate sites in the area range from smaller short term campsites, burials and shell middens to larger long term habitation sites. Environmental characteristics in the area also represent favorable locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) for Native American sites. The nominated property is characterized by a well drained, level to moderately sloping landscape within 1000 feet of a small pond, bogs, fresh water springs and a marine related ecosystem. The Duxbury Salt Marsh and related estuary is located to the south and east of the Winslow House. Given the above information, the size of the nominated property

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Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MA**Section number 7 Page 8

(approximately 20 acres) and limited historic development, the presence of prehistoric sites is documented on the property and a high potential exists that additional prehistoric resources will be found.

There is also a high potential for the recovery of historic archaeological resources on the Winslow House property. Since the Isaac Winslow House (1699) is still extant, most archaeological resources on the property should include structural remains from outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with the various occupations of the house. Structural evidence from barns, sheds and possibly slave quarters may survive on the property. It is known that various members of the Winslow Family kept slaves. The original well for the house reportedly survives, however, the locations for privies and trash deposits are unknown. Archaeological evidence from outbuildings and occupational related features associated with the original Edward Winslow House or the Josiah Winslow House may also exist on the nominated property. Archaeological investigations were conducted in the area but not on the nominated property in the 1940,s and 1970,s that recovered thousands of artifacts and structural evidence of one or both houses associated with Isaac Winslow's father and grandfather. Archaeological evidence may also exist from a tunnel that reportedly extended from the Isaac Winslow House to the Duxbury Marsh. Structural evidence from the house and occupational related features may also survive from the Marcia Thomas House (1835), moved to the northeast corner of the Winslow House Property in 1997.

(end)

Isaac Winslow House

Name of Property

Plymouth, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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

CONSERVATION

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1671-1949

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Isaac Winslow, John Winslow, Dr. Isaac Winslow

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

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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Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MAStatement of Significance

OVERVIEW

The Isaac Winslow House at 634 Careswell Street, Marshfield, Massachusetts is a two-and-one-half-story house likely constructed for Colonel Isaac Winslow (1671-1738), a prominent Marshfield citizen and grandson of Plymouth Colony Governor Edward Winslow. At the time of its construction, it was probably among the largest and most elaborate in the region. The house's size and form, its two-story height, and its center-chimney plan, are all indicative of a wealthy builder, as is the interior plan, with large, high-ceilinged rooms. A number of interior finish features support the building's likely early 18th century construction, including the pilastered chimney, the large fireplaces with curved jambs and bolection moldings, and wide-beveled doors. The house was remodeled in the 1750s in the Georgian style (particularly evident in the parlor and exterior trim) and was added to in the 1920s when it was converted to a house museum. Each section of the Winslow House demonstrates building and planning methods distinctive of its period of construction, providing an informative contrast within a single building.

The house was lived in by generations of the Winslow family, including General John Winslow, a hero in the French and Indian War, and Dr. Isaac Winslow, a noted physician. Among the subsequent owners was the noted United States Senator Daniel Webster. It was purchased and restored in 1920 by the Winslow Associates, who formed the Winslow House Association, and converted the building to a house museum. One of the earliest such house museums in the country, the Winslow House is representative of a trend toward preservation of historic New England properties that played a significant role in the development of the national historic preservation movement. The Winslow house represents an unusual opportunity in New England to interpret the history of a family that was prominent in the early history of the Plymouth Colony, and which contributed greatly to the fields of politics and medicine. The house has sat undisturbed on its site since the time of its construction, and the likelihood for discovering historic and prehistoric artifacts is high. The property holds the potential to yield important information in the future regarding early building practices in Marshfield, as well as additional information about the Winslow family. As such, it is both likely and probable that the present nomination will be amended at a future time, as additional documentary and physical evidence is uncovered and analyzed. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the Isaac Winslow House fulfills National Register Criteria A and C at the local level.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE WINSLOW HOUSE

The Winslow House is believed to have been constructed by Thomas Bryant for Colonel Isaac Winslow, the grandson of Marshfield founder and prominent Colonial politician Edward Winslow. Colonel Isaac Winslow, born in 1671, continued in the political and military footsteps of his grandfather, serving as judge of the Plymouth County Probate Court, chief justice of the Plymouth Court of Common Pleas, a

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Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MA

representative to the General Assembly, and president of the Council for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, of which he was a member for more than twenty years. He rose to the rank of colonel in the militia. He built his house at the corner of what is now Careswell and Webster streets. The estate was named "Careswell," so-called by Edward Winslow after the family estate "Kereswell" in Worcestershire, England. The Winslow family was well established in Plymouth Colony, and Isaac Winslow's social standing is reflected in the fact that his marriage ceremony to Sara Wensley in July 1700 in Boston was performed by the Reverend Cotton Mather.

The history of the Winslow family is tied to the establishment and growth of Marshfield as well as Plymouth County. *Mayflower* passenger Edward Winslow was the first person to bring neat cattle to Plymouth from Europe in 1624. He relocated from Plymouth to the Marshfield area in 1636 when he was granted a seven acre property south of the Green Harbor River. Through subsequent land purchases he eventually owned a total of near 1,000 acres, including most of the land south of the Green Harbor River (Krusell 1992:10). Winslow came to live there permanently with his second wife, Susannah White Winslow. Edward founded the Town of Marshfield in 1640, and established the First Congregational Church, the second church to break away from the Plymouth church. He also started a publicly funded school system, one of the first in America, brought other families to settle the town, and guided town governmental affairs for the first ten years. Winslow had brought several servants with him on the *Mayflower*, a sign of his considerable wealth, as prior to 1691, servants of any kind were uncommon in Plymouth Colony. During this period Winslow served three times as Governor of the Plymouth Colony, in 1633, 1636, and 1644, frequently as assistant governor, representative of the Plymouth Court, and made four trips to England as an agent for both the Plymouth Colony and the Bay Colony at Boston to plead against charges of intolerance. He served as Ambassador to the Wampanoag Tribe, Commissioner to the New England Confederacy and a leader in establishing trading posts at Aptuxet near present-day Bourne, Massachusetts and on the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers in Maine, and on the Connecticut River in western Massachusetts and Connecticut. As the proprietor of Marshfield, his influence was continuously manifest in the early activities of the town, where all large landholders were also church, town meeting, and militia members. In 1646, Winslow made his last trip to England to serve Oliver Cromwell as an advisor on Colonial affairs. He died in 1655 at sea, while on a mission to the West Indies for Cromwell.

Edward Winslow's son, Josiah, was born in 1628. Like his father, he also served in the military and politics. He had been appointed Accountant of the Plymouth Colony by his father, although ultimately he proved inept at the position. In 1651, Josiah Winslow married Penelope Pelham, daughter of Herbert Pelham, the first treasurer of Harvard College. Josiah built his house about 1651 near his father's adjacent to Perryn Way, a small lane off of Careswell Street, diagonal from the Colonel Isaac Winslow house. The site of their houses is marked by a memorial plaque (Town of Marshfield 1938:82).

(continued)

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Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MA

Josiah served as delegate to the Plymouth Court, the top local office, and in 1658 was chosen commissioner from Plymouth Colony to the Confederacy for New England, a post to which he was elected annually for 13 years. He was also elected and served as Governor of Plymouth Colony from 1673 until his death in 1680 (Beaudry no date:5-6). As both a military leader and Governor, he played a significant role in the events surrounding the King Philip's War in 1675-76 as Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial forces during the Great Swamp Fight near Kingston, Rhode Island. He died in 1680 at the age of 52, leaving his property to his only son, Col. Isaac.

After Col. Isaac's death in 1738, the property passed to his son, John. It was John who brought widespread fame to the family as a result of his military career during the French and Indian War. His military skills enabled him to rise to the rank of commander and major general in the British service by 1756. He began his military career in 1740, when he served with British troops in their attempt to seize Spanish coastal garrisons on Cuba. In 1741 he raised and led a company in an attack on Cartagena, Colombia. He established forts on the Kennebec River in Maine, participated in the siege at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, in 1745, returning in 1755 to take Fort Beausejour from the French and secure Nova Scotia for the British. It was Winslow who had the hard task of announcing to the French inhabitants that they were to be removed from the province, their cattle and farms seized, and they themselves relocated elsewhere. In 1756, General Winslow served the Crown as Commander at Fort William Henry on Lake George, New York. He also served as a member of the General Court during the Stamp Act difficulties of 1765, with relative James Otis. He and Otis were part of an investigative team sent to establish a boundary between New Brunswick and Maine. The task of setting that line fell to Secretary of State Daniel Webster, a later owner of the Winslow House, with the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 drawn up at Webster's house in Marshfield, settling a long and bitter dispute between Britain and the United States. John Winslow, like previous members of the family, kept slaves who helped with the daily operations at "Careswell."

One of those slaves was named Briton Hammon. No doubt intrigued by stories of travel and military affairs he heard from Winslow, he set out with Winslow's permission on a sea voyage to Jamaica on Christmas day, 1747. In the mid-eighteenth century, a new type of literature made its appearance in the Colonies. Small pamphlets and broadsides published by authors were identified on the title pages of their books as written by "a Black," "a Man of Colour," "an Ethiopian Poetess," "a Descendant of Africa," and "the African." In 1760 Hammon became one of the first of many such authors and published a narrative (now in the Library of Congress) detailing the hardships he endured on his trip to Jamaica and back.

Beginning in the 1750s, John Winslow started to alter and modernize his house in the then popular Colonial/Georgian style. While many of the earlier details, such as the placement of the front stairs, the Hall and Winter Kitchen fireplaces, and the main chimney mass, were left unchanged, the overall changes to the house created a fine Georgian mansion. This restrained Georgian classicism was reinforced by the symmetrical disposition of the fenestration on the east and south elevations (Webster and Careswell Street facades), the addition of quoins, paneling and carved woodwork, plaster ceilings, wallpaper, and the detailing of the extended front entry added circa 1760.

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Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MA

The fifth generation Winslow, Dr. Isaac Winslow, inherited the family house upon his father's death in 1774. In 1768, Isaac married Elizabeth Stockbridge, the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Stockbridge. The Stockbridges were a prominent family from Scituate, and Dr. Stockbridge was a well known and highly respected physician, educated by Dr. Thomas Bulfinch of Boston. The Stockbridge-Winslow marriage again united two leading Plymouth County families and was certainly propitious for Isaac, who studied medicine under his father-in-law and became a widely acclaimed and respected doctor in his own right. Dr. Winslow ran a large medical practice out of the family house and became renowned for his experimental work with smallpox, successfully inoculating 300 hundred patients in 1778.

During this period, Marshfield was a Tory town, with a large concentration of wealthy landowners. The Winslows were descendants of Marshfield's founding family and were leaders in the Colony, holding governmental positions appointed by the British Crown. For these reasons, they were allied with the mother country (Krusell 1976:5). In 1774, the *Marshfield Tory Resolves* were printed disclaiming patriot actions and reaffirming loyalty to the crown. Like previous generations in his family, Dr. Isaac Winslow was a Tory in his political sympathies, and his home became the center of Tory activity in the Colony. When the Revolution broke out, most Tory properties were seized by the Great and General Court of Massachusetts. Dr. Winslow was a member of a distinguished Old Colony line with English gentry traditions of land ownership and political leadership, responsive to civic duties, and he remained at the family estate. He was so admired for his medical work that his property was not confiscated, constituting a unique aspect in the history of the Winslow house.

Dr. Winslow remained in the house until his death in Hingham in 1819, after which it became necessary to sell the property to settle family debts. The property, which at that time totaled almost 150 acres, was put up for auction in 1825, and sold to Seth Sprague in 1827 (Deed Book 158:195-196). In 1835, Sprague sold the property, with additional lands totaling 373 acres, to Charles Henry Thomas (Deed Book 183:192-194), the chief caretaker of the Daniel Webster property. One year later, Thomas sold the entire parcel to his employer, Daniel Webster (Deed Book 186:64-65). Webster never lived at the Winslow house, though it was the site of several documented speeches by the statesman, remaining at his Marshfield estate "Green Harbor" and letting the house to a series of tenant farmers. Daniel Webster lived at "Green Harbor" from 1832 until his death in 1852 during the height of his illustrious career as a statesman. Webster is well known as a key figure in national history through his contributions to domestic affairs as a Massachusetts Senator and to international diplomacy as Secretary of State. On the day of his funeral, dignitaries, including President-elect Franklin Pierce, gathered at the Winslow House to await the escort led by Fletcher Webster to his father's estate.

Webster referred to the nominated property as the "Winslow Place" and helped to preserve the house. Following his death, ownership of the property passed to his son Fletcher. Eventually, after passing to Fletcher's son Ashburton, who left it to his mother Caroline, the Winslow House and 45 acres of land were sold in 1855 to Charles and Ezra Wright in 1855 (Deed Book 267:77-78). The Wrights sold the house and land that same year to Nathan Holbrook, who remained at the property until 1882, when he sold forty-three acres with the Winslow House to Oscar Weston (Deed Book 479:387-388). "Green

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Harbor," burned in 1878, and local legend recounts that Caroline Webster and her three children were allowed to move into the Winslow house, remaining until 1880 when their new house was built on the site of the former one. Weston retained the property until 1919, when he sold a forty-acre lot, containing the Winslow House, to John Gutterson, Edgar B. Sherrill, and Edward Ford, who called themselves the Winslow Associates (Deed Book 1326:208-09). These three men were the founders of the newly formed Historic Winslow House Association, which restored the house and opened it to the public in 1920 as a house museum, financed through the operation of a tearoom in the newly built ell during the 1920s.

Interest in the homes of the founders appeared as early as the first decades of the nineteenth century, and included early collectors and preservationists. Though the homes of the prominent and those of exceptional age were well known in many Massachusetts communities, it was not until the early twentieth century that historic house museums became popular places to commemorate local history. Family associations and local historical societies increasingly chose this route, as at the Winslow House, while regional organizations, such as the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, provided leadership and established the first professional standards for research, restoration, and reconstruction. Marshfield is one of the earliest towns to undertake the creation of a house museum. Since it opened as a museum in 1920, the property has been maintained by the Historic Winslow House Association.

In 1991, a Conditions Survey and Repair Program report was compiled detailing the overall condition of the building and areas that needed attention. As discussed in Section 7, the house underwent sympathetic renovation and restoration in 1994-96 based on the findings of that report. A stippled paint pattern was discovered on the walls of the winter kitchen during restoration. It was noted that while similar patterns were probably common in early houses, it has been found only in a small number of houses left standing today. . Those include the ca. 1710 White-Ellery House in Gloucester, Massachusetts, the Sherburn House at Strawberry Banke in Portsmouth, New Hampshire (where the paint scheme is the second generation of paint in the portion of the house built between ca. 1698 and 1703), and another early house in Marshfield, the Hatch House. This paint scheme was a fashionable feature during a 20-25 year period. It is known to be an early form of architectural decoration and would probably have been applied when the house was very young. A dry-laid stone wall was erected in 1996 at street side to protect the house from potential damage caused by traffic accidents. The wall was constructed of stones obtained from another historic wall being dismantled; thus the patina of the stones makes the wall blend harmoniously with its backdrop.

The Winslow House was restored to reflect two periods of occupancy--the earlier Colonial period of Colonel Isaac Winslow and the 1750s Georgian period of General John Winslow. Regular tours of the house are given, educational programs with local schools have been established, and the house and site are regularly rented for functions and meetings, as well as used for special events hosted by the Association. Members of the Association, the Historical Society, and the Historical Commission

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continue to be involved in ongoing research efforts regarding all aspects of the property's history. These activities have all helped to raise awareness in the community of this invaluable resource. An endowment and annual membership dues have enabled the Association to keep up with a cyclical maintenance program to ensure the continued preservation of the site.

OTHER BUILDINGS ON SITE

The property contains four outbuildings. While none of the buildings are directly associated with the Winslow House or family, all were moved to the property to ensure their future preservation and to assist the Marshfield Historical Commission with the interpretation of the town's early history. Foremost among them is the Daniel Webster Law Office located at the north end of the property. The small, front-gable, one-story structure originally stood on the nearby Webster estate, but was moved to the grounds of the Winslow House in 1966 in order to preserve it from vandalism and neglect. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1974. Restoration of the Law Office undertaken in 1988 revealed that a portion of the building was originally an angled bay removed from the west side of Webster's house when a library was added. The structure is currently owned by the Town of Marshfield and is considered a contributing structure on the property.

A one-story, side-gable, utilitarian structure believed to date from the 18th century is set to the northwest of the Winslow House. It was originally located on the site of the Josiah Winslow house and was moved to this site in 1965. The building was remodeled as a blacksmith shop and is maintained by the Marshfield Historical Commission and the Marshfield Historical Society. While additional investigation would be necessary to clarify the structure's early origins, it is considered a contributing structure on the property as a rare survival—an early example of the type of modest workshop structure once common on many Colonial-period agricultural properties.

To the north of the Winslow House, along Webster Street, is the Marcia Thomas House (1835), a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Cape-type house which was moved by the Historical Society a short distance to the Winslow House site in 1997 to avoid demolition. This house was the home of Marshfield's first town historian, and is considered a contributing structure on the property, both for its historical associations and as one of the relatively few early 19th century Cape-style cottages surviving in Marshfield.

To the north of the Winslow House is a one-story, side-gable carriage house constructed in the 1970s to house three nineteenth-century vehicles, including a Concord Coach, Daniel Webster's Phaeton, and a Brougham that was owned by Samuel Fayette Curtis, president of the Old Colony Railroad. This reproduction is considered a non-contributing structure on the property.

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The landscape which surrounds the Winslow house is simple and rural in nature, but of the 20th-century. To the rear of the house is a small herb garden designed by Cynthia Krusell, Anne Hunter and Dilla Reed, members of the Winslow House Board of Governors. Many of the plantings on the grounds are indigenous to the area and include lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*), trumpet vine (*Bignonia radicans*), day lilies (*Hemerocallis sp.*), boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), smoke bush (*Cotinus sp.*) and scotch broom (*Cytisus sp.*). Pine trees (*Pinus sp.*), cedar trees (*Cedrus sp.*) and locust trees (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) have filled the once open fields of the farm. A large linden tree (*Tilia europaea*) on the property is said in local lore to be the product of Dr. Isaac Winslow's cane having been driven into the ground and sprouted.

SUMMARY

The Winslow House is remarkable for having remained relatively intact and unspoiled since its construction almost 300 years ago. The history of the family members who lived in the house tells the history of Plymouth Colony, Marshfield and the South Shore, and New England, including the Tory history of Marshfield. The evolution from a country manor to a tenant farm owned by Daniel Webster to a house museum shows the organic changes in use associated with a structure, which has been continuously occupied for most of its existence. As a research tool, the Winslow House holds the potential to continue to inform scholars and laymen alike in future years.

Archaeological Significance

While several prehistoric sites have been identified within the coastal zone of Marshfield, patterns of prehistoric occupation in the town as a whole remain poorly documented. In coastal areas, 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 prehistoric resources that survive on the Winslow House Property could be significant. Prehistoric resources on the nominated property can be significant by providing systematically studied examples of local prehistoric resources. This information can be used to help interpret extensive surface collections assembled over the past 75 years or more from prehistoric 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 prehistoric sites that helps 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 have the potential to contribute important information on the First Period settlement of Massachusetts and its transition into the 18th century. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can document potential survivals on the nominated property associated with Edward Winslow's

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"Careswell" Estate (1636) and the Josiah Winslow (1651) home, both of which are no longer extant. The seat for the "Careswell" Estate was built by Isaac's grandfather across Careswell Street from the Isaac Winslow House. Josiah Winslow's home, Isaac's father, was built near Edward's at the end of Perryn Road. Outbuildings and occupational related features associated with both earlier homes could be present on the nominated property since the Isaac Winslow property was originally part of the 1000 acre "Careswell" Estate, parts of which were inherited by Josiah, Isaac's father. Any evidence of structures or features associated with these homes could contribute important information relating to the layout of buildings and activities conducted on these early homesteads. This information could help understand the growth of agriculture in 17th century Massachusetts and the social and cultural lives of early settlers during that period. Information might also be present that helps better understand the domestic and economic lives of slaves that are also reported at these homes during this period. It is unknown whether slaves resided in the main house or in separate shelters. Similar information might also be obtained through a study of outbuilding remains and a detailed study of the contents of occupational related features associated with the Isaac Winslow House. It has been reported that the "house has sat undisturbed on its site", however, it is unclear to what extent this statement refers to the remainder of the property. Structural evidence and features may survive undisturbed in the area surrounding the house that document three centuries of economic, social and cultural life that occurred on the nominated property. Excavation and analysis of construction features and artifact distributions around the house can also help document alterations, construction dates and architectural details for specific parts of the house that may not be visible today.

(end)

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(continued)

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(end)

Isaac Winslow House
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 20 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 361460 4659060
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 361560 4659000
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 361540 4658780
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 361400 4658900
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 Nicolas Avery, Jessica Snow, Consultants, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June 2000

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 Historic Winslow House Association

street & number P.O. Box 531 telephone 508-837-5753

city or town Marshfield state MA zip code 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. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No.

1024-0018
(Rev. 10-90)

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Isaac Winslow House
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Geographical Data

Boundary/Description:

The boundaries of the Isaac Winslow House property are illustrated on the attached Town of Marshfield Assessor's Map Number K4-1, Lot 1.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Isaac Winslow House since its purchase by the Town of Marshfield for restoration and subsequent use as a historic house museum in 1920.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

Section number photo Page 1

Isaac Winslow House
Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MA

Photographs

Taken by C. Krusell, March, 1997
Negatives with Winslow House Association

1. Winslow House: south elevation (L-R: barn, tea room, ell, main house)
2. Winslow House: east and south elevations
3. Winslow House: north elevation with ell
4. Main House: west elevation; Ell and barn: south elevation; behind hedge:
Brick terrace and tea room
5. Tea room as attached to ell: north elevation
6. Brick terrace behind hedge
7. Barn: west elevation (now a meeting room and gift shop)
8. Storage Barn: west elevation, storage barn, working kitchen. Large
Barn: north elevation.
9. Barn: north elevation; Kitchen: east elevation; Storage barn: east elevation
10. Parking area looking north, showing corner of Ford-Thomas House, Carriage
House, corner of Webster law office and barn and kitchen of Winslow House.
11. Careswell Street looking west at Webster Street (on right), showing east and
south elevation of Winslow House and east elevation of Ford-Thomas House.
12. Looking across Careswell Street from original site to south elevation of barn
and tea room and south and east elevation of Ford-Thomas House
13. Yard looking west from Webster Street, law office on right, carriage-house in
distance. East elevation of barn and kitchen, Winslow House on left.
14. Marker on site of original Edward Winslow House
15. As above
16. Parlor, northeast corner
17. Pantry, original steps
18. Parlor chamber, Dr. Isaac Winslow's medicine chest
19. Children's room, northwest corner
20. Hall chamber, fireplace with bolection molding. Door at right leads to secret
passage
21. Parlor fireplace with Delft tiles
22. Daniel Webster room, chimney door for heat outlet
23. Hall chamber, southwest corner

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Section number photo Page 2

Isaac Winslow House
Marshfield (Plymouth Co.), MA

24. Historical Society exhibit room, gunstock beam
25. Summer kitchen in ell
26. Tea room, original wall
27. Hallway of ell, 2nd floor
28. Summer kitchen in ell, corner beam and ceiling
29. Parlor chamber, east wall and door wall
30. North bedroom, ell. Gunstock beam
31. Tea Room looking east. Doorway to summer kitchen.
32. Kitchen "prep room" swinging doors to tea room
33. Daniel Webster Law Office
34. Barn, meeting room. Door leads to "prep room"
35. Kitchen, cooking area for tea room
36. Blacksmith shop
37. Carriage house
38. Easement leading to original site of Edward and Josiah Winslow Houses
39. Winslow School House

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

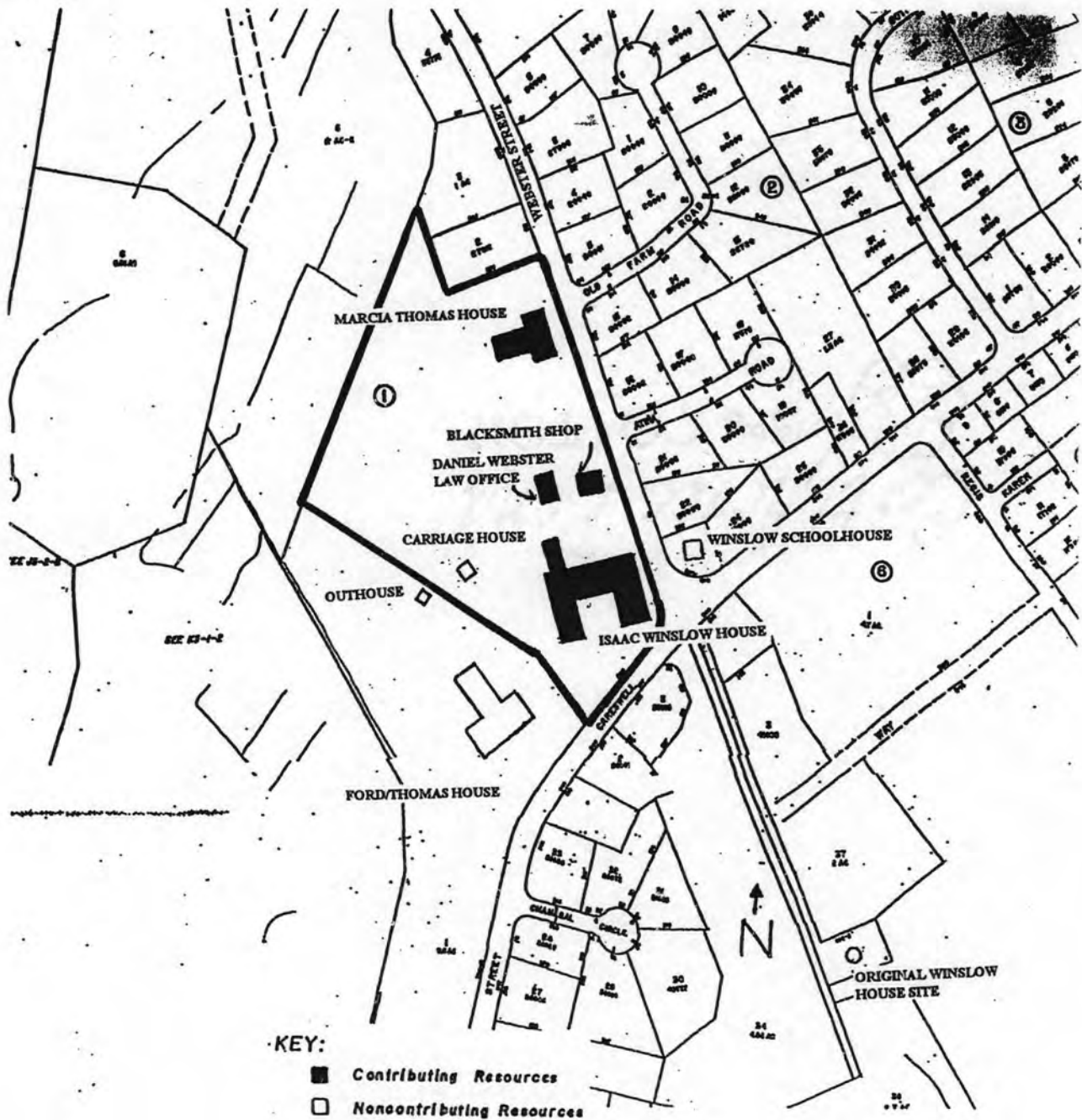
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property name Winslow House, Isaac

Section number Maps and Photographs

Page 1

Site Plan



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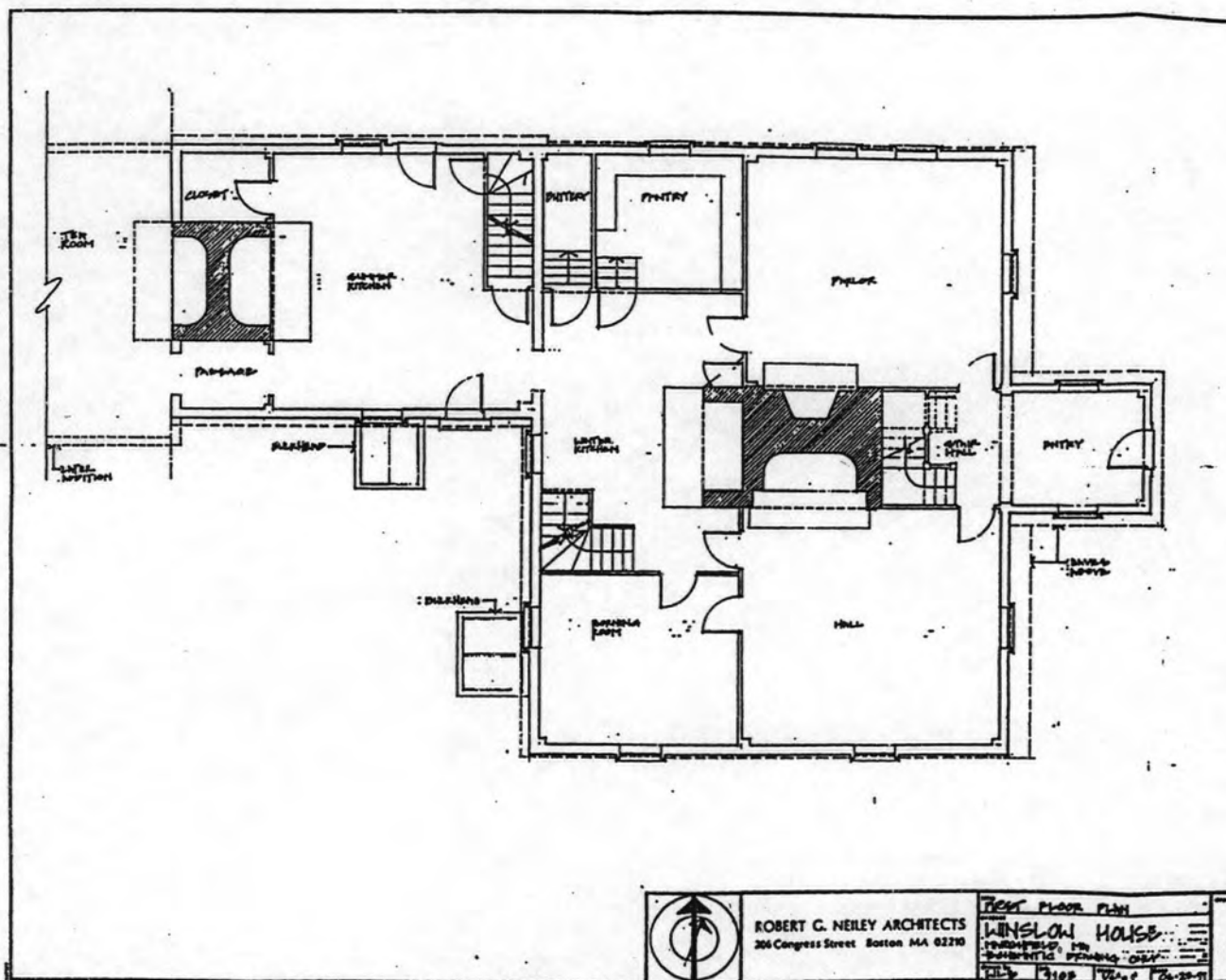
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property name Winslow House, Isaac

Section number Maps and Photographs

Page 2

Floor Plans



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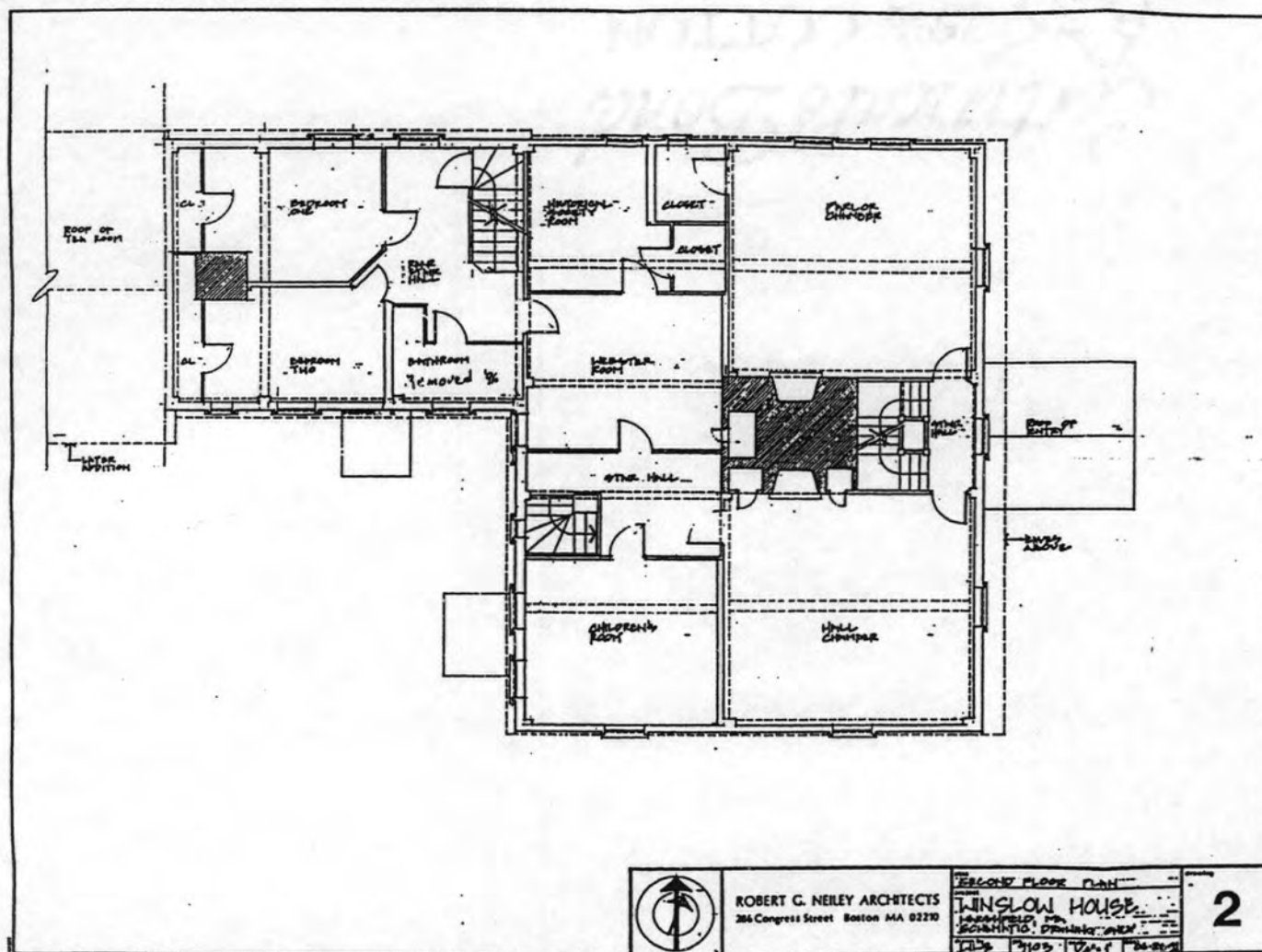
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property name Winslow House, Isaac

Section number Maps and Photographs

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Floor Plans



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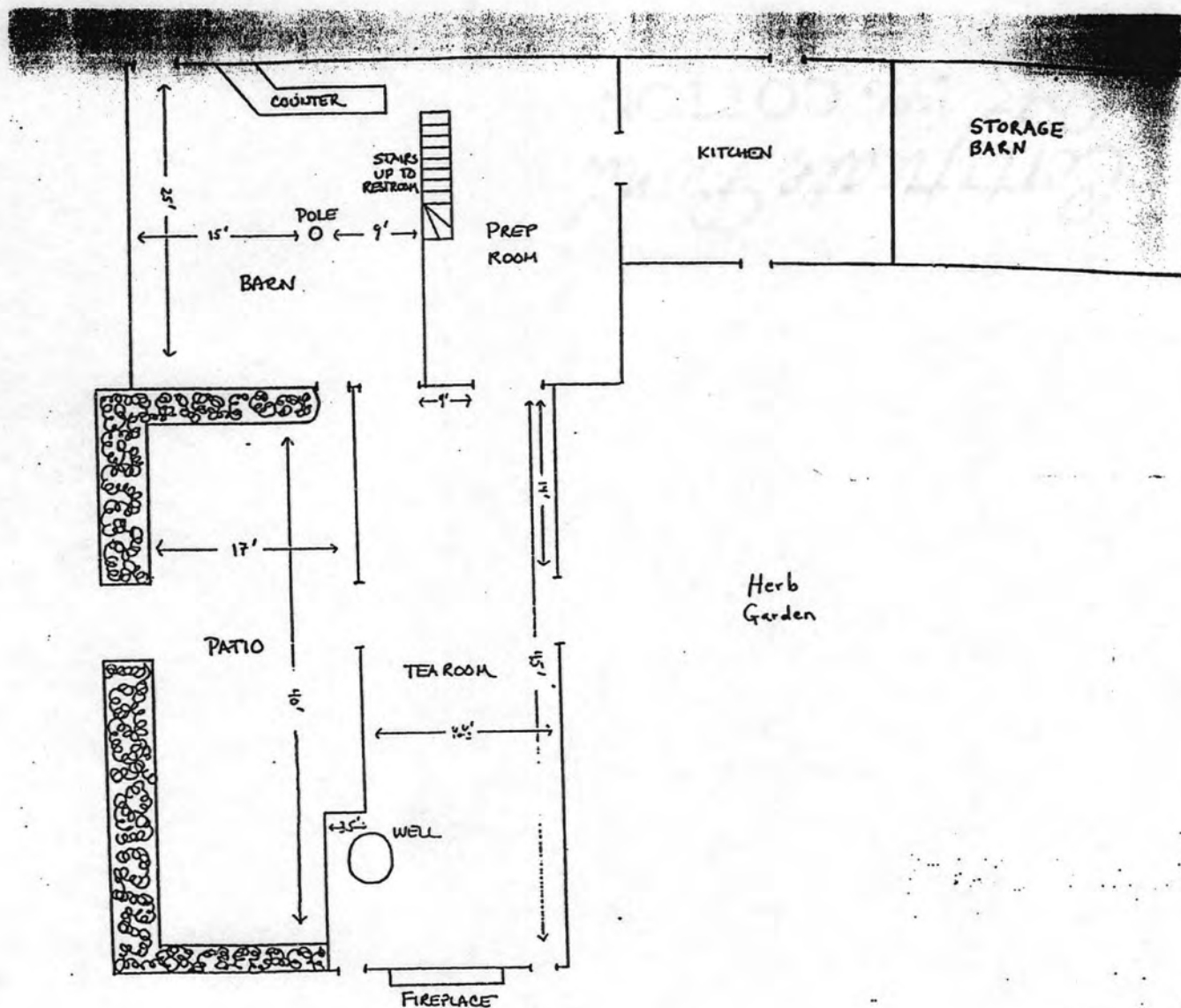
National Register of Historic Places
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Property name Winslow House, Isaac

Section number Maps and Photographs

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Plan of 1920s additions



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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 00000872 Date Listed: 8/15/2000

Property Name: Isaac Winslow House

County: Plymouth State: MA

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrew

Signature of the Keeper

8/15/00

Date of Action

=====

Amended Items:

This SLR makes two substantive amendments to the nomination. The Period of Significance for the property is defined in the registration form as beginning in 1671, but the form does not justify this date. The Period of Significance is amended to start ca. 1700, which documentation suggests is a date close to the time of construction of the main house. The status of the Blacksmith Shop is changed from contributing to non-contributing. The registration form notes that this building was moved to the site in 1965 and remodeled as a blacksmith shop, with no evidence presented that the remodeling accurately reflects the building's historic appearance or function.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Winslow, Isaac, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth

DATE RECEIVED: 7/05/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/14/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/30/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/19/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000872

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____DATE_____

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

525



Winslow House
634 Careswell St.

1. Marshfield, MA

2. C. Krusell 3/99

Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

~~Photo # 16 of 89~~

3. Winslow House - South Elevation showing:

L - to R : Barn, Tea Room, Ell, main house.



COUNCIL
ISAAC WINGEN
1899

ISAAC WINGEN
COUNCIL
1899

Winslow House
634 Careswell St.

1. Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

~~Photo # 15 of 89~~

3. Winslow House - East & South Elevations.



Winslow House
624 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.
~~Photo # 20 of 89~~

3. North Elevation:
Winslow House with Ell.

③



Winslow House

634 Careswell St.

1. Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 7/97

Neg. Winslow House from.

~~Photo # 17 of 88~~

3. West elevation. Main house

South " , ell and barn

Behind hedge: brick terrace + tea room.

(4)



1. Winslow House
634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Russell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

~~Photo # 21 of 89~~

3. North Elevation

Tea Room as attached to Ell



Winslow House
634 Careswell St.
Marshfield. MA.

1.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

~~Photo # 23 of 89~~

3.

West elev.: Tea Room
East " : Barn

Brick Terrace behind hedge



1. Winslow House
634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.
~~Photo # 18 of 89~~

3. Barn - (now a meeting room + gift shop)
West elevation
Small door on left - "water closet."



Winslow House
634 Careswell St.
Marshfield. MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.
~~Photo # 19 of 89~~

3. West elevation

L- to R. Storage barn, working kitchen. "water closet" large barn -
North elev.

(8)



1. Winslow House
634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

~~Photo # 22 of 89~~

3. Barn - North Elevation

Kitchen: East "

Storage barn: East Elev.

(9)



Winslow House Assoc.

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

C. Krusell - 3/97

2. Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

(10) ~~photo # 5 of 89~~

3. Parking area looking North - Shows corner of Ford-Thomas House, Carriage House, corner of Webster Law Office + Barn + Kitchen of Winslow House



Winslow House Assoc.

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell - 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

(11)

~~Photo # 1 of 89~~

3. Careswell St. looking West at Webster St (on
right) shows East + South elev. of Winslow House
+ East elev. of Ford-Thomson House.



Winslow House
634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

1.

C. Russell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

2.

(12) ~~Photo # 7 of F9~~

~~Parking~~ are looking across Careswell St. from
3. original site to South elev. of Barn + Tea Rm +
South + East elev. of Ford-Thomas House.



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA

2. C. Krusell 3/97

Neg: Winslow House Assoc.

3. ~~Photo # 2 of 89~~

(13) Yard looking West from Webster St. Webster
Law Office on right. ~~Blacksmith shop~~ Carriage
House in distance. East elev. of Barn &
Kitchen. Winslow House on left.



- Winslow House
1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.
 2. C. Knusell 3/99
Neg: Winslow House Assoc.
 3. ~~Photo # 13 of 89~~
Marker on site of original Edw.
Winslow house.

THE GOVERNOR
WINSLOW HOUSE
SITE OF ORIGINAL 1636
CARESWELL HOME OF
PILGRIM EDWARD WINSLOW
(1595-1655)
THREE TIMES GOVERNOR OF
PLYMOUTH COLONY AND
SON, JOSIAH, FIRST NATIVE
BORN GOVERNOR
(1629-1680)

1. Winslow House
634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/57
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

3. ~~Photo # 87 of 89~~

Edw. Winslow House marker



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.
~~Photo # 43 of 89~~

3. (16) Parlor - N.E. corner



Winslow House

1. 694 Careswell St
Marshfield. MA

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

(17) ~~photo # 44 of 89~~

3. Pantry

Original steps
an door with glass -1699

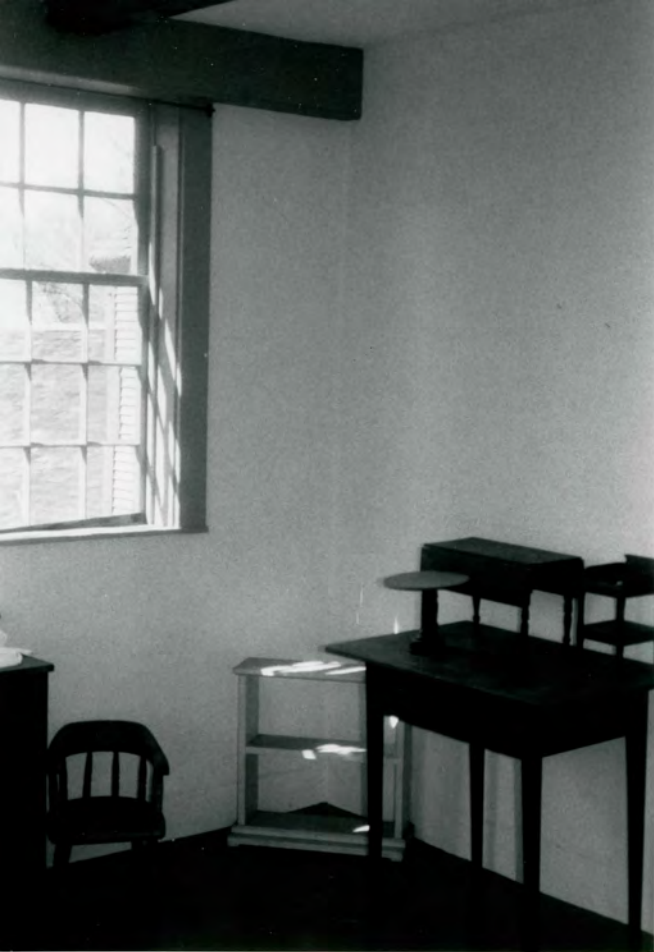


Winslow House
1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn

(18) photo # ~~50~~ of ~~89~~

3. Parlor Chamber
Dr. Isaac Winslow's
medicine closet



Windsor House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield. MA

2. C. Krasell 3/97
Neg. Windsor House Assn.

(19) photo # ~~53 of 89~~

3. Children's Rm.
NW corner.



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn.

(20) photo # ~~49~~ of 89

3. Hall Chamber - Fireplace with bolection
moulding. Door on right leads to
Secret Passage.



Winslow House

1. 674 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

(21) photo # ~~42 of 89~~ 5

3. Parlor - fireplace - Delft Tiles



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn.

(22) photo # ~~56 of 89~~

3. D. Webster Rm.
Chimney door for heat outlet
A fireplace has been found
behind this closed up
years ago.



Winslow House
634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn.

(23) photo # ~~54 of 87~~

3. Hall Chamber
SW corner



Winslow House
634 Carroll St.
1. Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn.

(24) photo # ~~59 of 89~~

3. Historical Society Exhibit
Room.
Gunstock Beam



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn.

(25) photo # ~~62 of 89~~

3. Summer Kitchen (in Ell)
Horizontal panel (wainscoting)



Winslow House
1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn.

(26) Photo # ~~61~~ of ~~89~~

3. Tea Room
Original well



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97

(27) Neg. Winslow House Assn.
photo # 66 of 89

3. Hallway of Ell - 2nd floor



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn.

(28) photo # ~~60 of 89~~

3. Summer Kitchen (in Ell)
corner beam + ceiling



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn.

(29) Photo # ~~47 of 59~~

3. Parlor Chamber
East wall
Door to Hall



Winslow House
634 Careswell St
1. Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Kruse 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn.

Photo # ~~67~~ of 89

(30)

3. North Bedroom - Ell/
Gunstock Beam



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

(31) Photo # ~~64~~ of ~~99~~

3. Tea Room looking East
Doorway to summer Kitchen
1920 Fireplace



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield. MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn.

(32) photo # 70 of 89

3. Kitchen "prep room" - sinks, etc.
swinging doors to Tea Room



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA

2. C. Krusell 3/89

(33) Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

3. Photo # ~~10~~ of ~~89~~

Daniel Webster Law Office



Winslow House
634 Carewell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 2/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

(34) Photo # ~~24 of 89~~

3. Barn (Meeting Room)
Door leads to "prep room".



Winslow House

1. 634 Oarswell St.
Marshfield. MA.

2. C. Kruse 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assn.

photo # ~~79~~ of ~~89~~

(35)

3. Kitchen - 1920's

Cooking area for
Tea Room.



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield. MA

2. C. Knusell 3/97

Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

(36)

3. ~~Photo # 11 of 89~~
Blacksmith shop



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krasell 3/97
Neg: Winslow House Assoc.

(37)

3. ~~Photo # 9 of 89~~
Carriage House



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield. MA.
2. C. Russell - 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

38

3. Photo ~~of~~ ~~of~~ ~~of~~
Easement leading to
original site of Edw. &
Josiah Winslow houses



Winslow House

1. 634 Careswell St.
Marshfield, MA.

2. C. Krusell 3/97
Neg. Winslow House Assoc.

~~Photo # of~~

39

3. Winslow School house

6868 II SW
70° 45' E
42° 07' 30" N

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

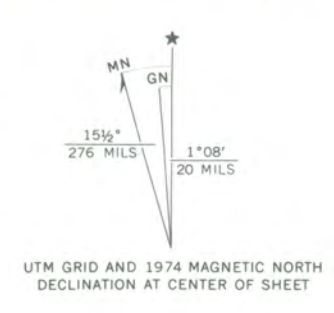
UTM
19 - 361560 / 4659860

DUXBURY QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—PLYMOUTH CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



ISAAC WINSLOW HOUSE
MARSHFIELD
PLYMOUTH COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS
UTM = 19 / 361560 / 4659860

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935-1936
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS 245 (1972) and
1208 (1973). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19



SCALE 1:25 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.2 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
U. S. Route
State Route

DUXBURY, MASS.
N4200—W7037.5/7.5
1974
AMS 6868 II SW—SERIES 7814



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

June 28, 2000

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Isaac Winslow House, 634 Careswell Street, 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 included 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.

We request an expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Historic Winslow House Association
Robert McCracken, Chair, Marshfield Historical Commission
James Cantwell, Marshfield Board of Selectmen
Stephen Olausen, PAL, Preservation Consultant
Peter Wells, Marshfield Planning Board

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Winslow, Isaac, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth

DATE RECEIVED: 6/22/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/07/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000872

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Isaac Winslow House

other names/site number Winslow House Museum

2. Location

street & number 634 64 Careswell 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.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

6/28/2000
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):

Additional Documentation Approved

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

8.4.11



00000872

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

May 24, 2011

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



Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Address correction for Isaac Winslow House, Plymouth County, MA

It has recently come to our attention that the first page of the National Register Nomination for the Isaac Winslow House in the town of Marshfield shows an incorrect address.

The correct address is **634 Careswell Street** (not 64 Careswell Street). We have enclosed a corrected first page for your files. The Isaac Winslow House was listed in the National Register on August 15, 2000.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure
XC: Marshfield Historical Commission

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Winslow, Isaac, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000872

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet



00000872
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

Isaac Winslow House
Marshfield (Plymouth) MA

Section number 10 Page 1

The coordinates originally provided for the Isaac Winslow House were:

1. 19 361460 4659060
2. 19 361560 4659000
3. 19 361540 4658780
4. 19 361400 4658900

The correct coordinates are:

1. 19 361420 4659126
2. 19 361593 4658855
3. 19 361514 4658774
4. 19 361325 4658920

(North American Datum 1927).

Corrected May 2009



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

October 20, 2011

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Additional Documentation (Technical corrections of UTM's)

In the process of mapping National Register nominations for our GIS database, we have identified errors in UTM coordinates for 23 properties. The errors vary from a few hundred feet to hundreds of miles, often due to transposition of numbers.

As recommended by Edson Beall, we are enclosing a continuation sheet for each of the nominations. Please let me know if you need more information in order to correct your records.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures