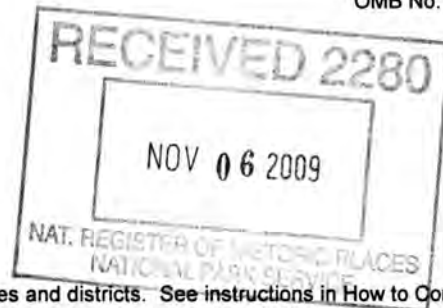


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 MARSHFIELD HILLS HD
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bow, Highland, Main, Old Main, Pleasant and Prospect Sts., Glen Rd. not for publication
city or town Marshfield vicinity _____
state Massachusetts code MA county Plymouth code 023 zip code 02051

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.)

Brona Simon October 30, 2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO, Executive Director Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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

Date of Action

Edouard H. Beall 12-18-09

Marshfield Hills 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	
119	63	building
1		sites
2	13	structures
		objects
122	76	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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGION: religious structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: department stores

FUNERARY: cemetery

GOVERNMENT: fire station

EDUCATION: library, school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGION: religious structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: department stores

FUNERARY: cemetery

GOVERNMENT: fire station

EDUCATION: library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

New England Colonial Georgian Federal Greek

Revival Italianate Second Empire Queen Anne

Colonial Revival Cape Cod Cottage

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick, stone

walls weatherboard, shingle, brick

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

District Overview

The nominated district is located in the Marshfield Hills village in the northwestern portion of Marshfield, Massachusetts. The district sits approximately one-half mile south of the North River, the town's northern boundary. Bares Brook roughly parallels the eastern border of the district. The boundaries have been drawn to include the most intact buildings from the district's period of significance (1729-1959). Outside of the district, the character of the streetscapes is not consistent. To the north, west, and south are other residential areas, but their historic character is not retained due to additions and intrusions. Land directly east of the district is largely wetlands and was never developed. Bares Brook creates a natural boundary through these wetlands. The Marshfield Hills Historic District is a well-preserved collection of 86 historic properties on which are located 122 historic resources dating from 1729 to 1959. The district grew from an area of scattered farms in the 17th and 18th centuries to a distinct village of residences served by several churches, municipal buildings, and businesses. The historic character of the village is well preserved today with little in the way of modern intrusions to detract from the integrity of this historic enclave. Most properties in the district are single-family houses, but also included among the historic resources are two churches, a former firehouse, a former school, a cemetery, a library, and a former GAR Hall. In addition, several of the buildings were previously used for small businesses, but were converted to residential use. Although use of some buildings has changed over the years, physical alteration has been minimal and the historic character of the district remains.

The district includes a total of 122 contributing resources and 76 noncontributing resources. Among the contributing resources are a number of historic outbuildings, including barns, garages, and a few sheds. The barns largely date from the second half of the 19th century. In general, these barns are well-preserved vernacular structures, although two (59 Old Main Street, 154 Prospect Street) are notable for their Italianate-style detailing. The contributing resources also encompass a number of garages dating to the early 20th century. Typical of the era, the garages are generally single-bay, wood-frame structures with hip roofs. Two buildings in the district are recent houses while the remaining noncontributing resources are modern sheds and garages. There are also a dozen swimming pools and one tennis court located within the district.

All but one of the principal buildings in the Marshfield Hills district are of wood-frame construction. Alterations to the buildings are generally minimal, and are typically limited to rear or lateral additions, most of which are a single story and blend well with the historic structures.

The district is dominated by 1½ and 2½ story buildings on lots averaging approximately one acre. Buildings are generally set back from the street, leaving front yards of varying sizes. Most buildings are sheathed with either clapboards or wood shingles, and roofs are typically covered with asphalt shingles. Synthetic siding has not been used to any significant degree in the district. There is a modest level of architectural detailing on most of the buildings, although a few feature high-style details, particularly the Italianate and Queen Anne designs.

(continued)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

Resources in the district represent development in Marshfield Hills from the 18th century to the present, the oldest resource being an early 18th-century cemetery. Five houses and a former church also remain from the 18th century. Over half of the contributing buildings in the district were constructed in the 19th century (roughly 16% between 1800 and 1849 and about 40 % between 1850 and 1899). Another 39% were erected between 1900 and about 1959, leaving only about 5% of the buildings as noncontributing resources constructed since 1959. These noncontributing resources include three houses, 60 outbuildings (primarily sheds and garages), 12 swimming pools, and one tennis court. A wide range of architectural styles is represented in the district, including Colonial, Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Vernacular.

Residential Architecture

18th- and Early 19th-Century Cape Cod Cottages

Typical of this region, the earliest surviving residences in Marshfield Hills are single-story Colonial-era Cape Cod cottages. In fact, one-quarter of all the houses in the district follow the traditional Cape form. Among the oldest resources are the **Nicholas Porter House** (41 Bow Street – 1748 – Photo 16) and the **Thomas Rogers House** (197 Old Main Street – ca. 1750). The traditional Cape building format continued in use well into the 19th century, with several variations being constructed in the district. The most prevalent Cape type in Marshfield Hills is the five-bay, center-entry full Cape. Good examples of full Capes include the **Simeon Jordan House** (337 Old Main Street – ca. 1824), the **Benjamin Hall House** (204 Old Main Street – ca. 1836), and the **Harvey Hall House** (222 Old Main Street – ca. 1826). The latter is a particularly well-preserved example of a five-bay full Cape. The house is 1½ stories with a steep gable roof, central chimney, narrow cornerboards, and box cornice. Its central main entry is framed by partial sidelights and topped by a prominent entablature. There is one excellent example of a half Cape in the district, the **Decro House** (250 Old Main Street – ca. 1800). This small three-bay house with a side-hall entry is remarkably intact. The Ezra Hatch House at **534 Pleasant Street** (ca. 1837) is a small five-bay Cape with end chimneys and Greek Revival detailing seen in the deep box cornice, prominent cornerboards, and a central entry with partial sidelights.

Federal Style

The Federal style is well represented in Marshfield Hills. The district includes a half dozen handsome residences of that era. Typical of the style, these five-bay, center-entry houses feature understated trim details and prominent entry surrounds, most with tall entablatures. Three of the houses are enclosed by hip roofs, while the remaining three have gable roofs. All six houses are very much intact, particularly the **Calvin Damon House** (570 Pleasant Street – ca. 1825 – Photo 8), **Danforth Hall House** (170 Prospect Street – 1822), and **Wales Rogers House** (171 Old Main Street – ca. 1810). The Wales Rogers House is the only house with brick end walls in the district. One of the earliest examples of the Federal style is the **Levi Ford House** (543 Pleasant Street – ca. 1797 – Photo 6).

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Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

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This 2½-story residence is trimmed with prominent cornerboards, flush window surrounds with splayed heads, and a box cornice. It is enclosed by a gable roof with two end-wall chimneys. The main entry is flanked by partial sidelights, and framed by wide pilasters supporting a simple entablature. A particularly notable Federal style example is the **Rev. Elijah Leonard House** (110 Prospect Street – 1803), a two-story, square-plan structure, with a hip roof and large central chimney. Window openings hold 12/12 sash and are topped by a prominent entablature.

Greek Revival

There are about twenty Greek Revival-style houses in the district, making it the most widely used style here in the 19th century. Most of the Greek Revival residences have broad front-facing gables, side-hall entries, and are either 1½ or 2½ stories in height. The level of architectural ornamentation varies greatly among these houses. Some have modest detailing, in the form of prominent door surrounds, wide cornerboards, and box cornices with shallow returns at the gable ends, like the **T. Hall House** (149 Old Main Street – ca. 1850) and **Avery Rogers House** (109 Old Main Street – ca. 1860). Most of the Greek Revival houses are a bit more highly articulated, with features such as deep cornices, broad corner boards, protruding window hoods, compound fascia boards beneath the cornice, and full sidelights. This house type is represented by the **Calvin Ford House** (51 Old Main Street – ca. 1850), **Henry Tilden House** (142 Old Main Street – ca. 1857 – Photo 9), and the **Nathan Ford House** (130 Prospect Street – ca. 1850 – Photo 13). A particularly good example of this style is the **Charles L. Tilden House** (535 Pleasant Street – 1858 – Photo 6), a handsome 2½-story dwelling with three bays across its gabled façade. The house has a side entry plan, wide cornerboards, projecting window heads, and a deep box cornice above a wide fascia.

A few of the Greek Revival-style residences follow the earlier two-story, five-bay, center-entry house form but replace the Federal period detailing with Greek Revival features, such as wide cornerboards, a box cornice above tall fascia boards, deep eaves with prominent returns on gable ends, and entries flanked by full sidelights. Examples include the **John Damon House** (556 Pleasant Street – ca. 1825) and the **Clift Rodgers House** (563 Pleasant Street – ca. 1860). The former is a two-story dwelling with five bays, a gable roof, and central chimney and entry. The house features wide-paneled cornerboards rising to stylized capitals, a deep box cornice over a tall frieze, shallow returns at the end gables, projecting window hoods, and a main entry with partial sidelights. The **Benjamin Simmons Jr. House** (150 Old Main Street – ca. 1799/ca. 1850 – Photo 9) has a prominent two-story, Greek Revival-style block with wide cornerboards and a full pedimented gable that holds an unusual multipane triangular window. The earliest portion of this house is reported to be the central block, which holds the main entry with its modest surrounds and entablature. This section was built around 1799 as the original house. The northernmost section of the building was added later (date unknown) and was used as a store by Henry I. Carver, who bought the house in 1898. The north wing, which has similar detailing to the original house, continued to function as a store as late as 1954.

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Italianate Style

The Italianate style was very popular in the 1860s and 1870s, but was not used to a significant extent in Marshfield Hills, where only a few scattered houses exhibit Italianate detailing. The style was used most extensively on the **William F. Damon House** (154 Prospect Street – ca. 1854, ca. 1880), which was originally built as a 2½ Greek Revival-style house. It was renovated in the 1880s with the addition of Italianate and Victorian Gothic details that included cornices with brackets, arched windows with hoods, bay windows, a wrapping porch, and two towers. A more modest example of Italianate design is the **Judson Ewell House** (126 Prospect Street – 1870 – Photo 13), which features bay windows with paneled aprons and an entry hood supported on scroll brackets. The **Second Congregational Church Parsonage** (546 Pleasant Street – ca. 1850 – Photo 7) is one of the more highly ornamented houses in the district, combining elements of Greek Revival design with Italianate detailing, such as brackets at the cornice, window hoods (also with brackets), and glazed double entry doors.

Second Empire Style

The Second Empire style was used only to a very limited degree in Marshfield Hills. Only one house in the district was designed in this style, the **George S. Randall House** (103 Prospect Street – ca. 1892 – Photo 14). This small cottage has the characteristic mansard roof with multiple dormers, along with a prominent bay window, wrapping porch, and cornice with brackets. A notable feature on the site is the barn that was constructed along with the house. The barn has a mansard roof, brackets at the cornice, a cupola, and an attached three-story tower.

Gothic Revival Style

Only one house in the district, the **Charles F. Damon House** (86 Prospect Street – ca. 1880), exemplifies the Gothic Revival style. This 2½-story dwelling has a front gable and side cross gables lined by decorative vergeboards. The same decorative trim also runs along the horizontal roof edges.

Queen Anne Style

Three houses in the Marshfield Hills district make use of Queen Anne-style detailing. All are 1½-story dwellings. The Queen Anne style is simply expressed in the form of patterned shingles, bay windows, complex roof arrangements, and decorative windowpanes. Houses in this style are **312 Old Main Street** (ca. 1885 – Photo 17), the **Swift/Rogers House** (164 Old Main Street – ca. 1890), and the **Edward E. Rose House** (67 Prospect Street – ca. 1890 – Photo 15). The Rose House is the largest of these, and it features a three-story gabled corner tower and a bay window beneath an unusual three-sided dormer with a tent roof. The house has a complex floor plan, typical of the style, and is enclosed by a steep hip roof. A wide porch with broad arched openings runs across the façade.

(continued)

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Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

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Colonial and Tudor Revival Styles

A small number of houses in the district exhibit elements of the Colonial Revival style, which was popularized in the early 20th century. The most intact example is the **David Moir House** (288 Old Main Street – ca. 1917), which has a bell-cast gambrel roof, wide shed dormers, and bay windows. Handsome Colonial Revival detailing was added to the **Charles Rogers House** (179 Old Main Street – ca. 1850/1904 – Photo 11), in the form of pedimented gables, wide cornerboards, and a deep porch across the façade. One house, the **Flavel Shurtleff House** (521 Pleasant Street – ca. 1948) mimics the two-story, five-bay, center-entry houses of the Colonial era.

A particularly notable example is the **Harry N. Fisher House** (506 Pleasant Street – ca. 1850/ca. 1920 – Photo 5), which was originally constructed as a simple cottage, but was renovated in the early 20th century with the addition of Tudor Revival-style elements. It is the only building of this style in the district. The house is 1½ stories and has the characteristic half timbering that decorates the façade, along with horizontal board siding, modillions, and an eyebrow entry hood supported on brackets. The steep gable roof has fish-scale shingles and deep eaves with exposed rafters.

Although Cape-style houses went out of fashion in the second half of the 19th century, they were revived again around the 1940s. There are more than a half dozen Capes in the district from the mid 20th century. These tend to imitate the exterior design of the earliest Colonial-era full Capes, with five-bay center-entry facades and modest trim. Typical of these are the **Donald Smets House** (153 Prospect Street – 1950), **309 Old Main Street** (ca. 1950), and the **Shurtleff House** (515 Pleasant Street – ca. 1949).

Municipal and Institutional Resources

Municipal/Institutional Buildings

The building at **229 Old Main Street** was constructed in 1838 as the North School House and was converted to use as the local firehouse in 1954. Although it has been altered significantly, the gable ends (with prominent fascia boards) and wood-shingled side walls of the original schoolhouse remain visible. A small cupola sits atop the roof ridge. The three garage bays at the front of the building are from the 1954 conversion to a firehouse. Prior to the 1950s, the fire station was located in the 1½ -story, wood-frame building on the lot at **157 Old Main Street** (shown in Photo 10 – building on left). Research indicates that this structure was constructed as an outbuilding around 1900, when Wales Rogers owned the property. It was apparently converted for use as the Hook & Ladder Company #2 in 1912. The **Clift Rodgers Library** (83 Old Main Street – 1897 – Photo 3) is a single-story, Classical Revival-style building with narrow cornerboards, bracketed window heads, and a cornice with dentils. A full bay window projects from the north elevation, and the main entry is sheltered by a portico consisting of a pedimented gable supported on Tuscan columns.

(continued)

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Marshfield Hills Cemetery

The **Marshfield Hills Cemetery** (44 Old Main Street – 1729 – Photo 1) is the oldest surviving resource in the district. It occupies 6.5 acres near the south end of the district. Low stone walls line portions of the lot lines but are not continuous around the entire cemetery. The landscape is relatively flat and is dotted with mature trees and shrubs. Denser vegetation exists along the perimeter of the site. Gravestones date from 1729 to the present. Grave markers within the cemetery are generally modest, low stones with simple designs and epitaphs. There are a few scattered monuments, typically five to six feet tall, marking some of the burial sites. Included on the cemetery lot is a small brick storage building dating to ca. 1925 and an 1839 bell from the Second Congregational Church, which stood on the cemetery site from 1738 to 1977. In 1998, the bell was mounted on a modern granite frame and installed at the front of the cemetery (along Old Main Street), where it stands today. Also on the cemetery grounds is a monument to the local soldiers who lost their lives in the Civil War. The monument was created in 1889 and reads, “The Town of Marshfield honors the patriotism and devotion of her sons who fell in the War of 1861-1865, and gratefully inscribes their names on this stone.”

Churches

There are two well-preserved churches in the district, the **Second Trinitarian Church** (Old Main Street – 1837 – Photo 2) and the **First Church of Christ Scientists** (84 Old Main Street – 1929 – Photo 4). The former was designed in the Greek Revival style, with paneled cornerboards, a box cornice with returns at the gable ends, and a wide center entry with paneled pilasters and a prominent entablature. The church also displays Gothic Revival detailing in the form of pointed arch windows. Of particular note is the multistage steeple that dominates the church front. The Christian Science church is more rustic and informal in its design, exhibiting Craftsman-style detailing, such as exposed rafters, small bands of windows with flat heads and shallow hood molds, simple gabled porches, and large exposed roof slopes with slate shingles. The building at **157 Old Main Street** (Photo 10) was built in 1745 in Marshfield Center as a church. It was moved to its present site in 1826, and later converted to various other functions, most recently being used as a GAR Hall and a community arts center. In the 1880s, many of the existing Queen Anne finishes were added, including patterned wood shingles, decorative vergeboards, window hoods, and corner brackets.

Commercial Buildings

Two buildings in the district were constructed as general stores. The **Elisha Hall Store** (165 Prospect Street – ca. 1853 – Photo 12) is a 2½-story, five-bay, Greek Revival-style building with broad cornerboards, a box cornice above a tall compound fascia, and a simple porch extending the width of the façade. The building continues to function as a general store and post office. The **Charles L. Tilden Store** (540 Pleasant Street – ca. 1890 – Photo 7) was also designed in the Greek Revival style. It is a 2½-story, gable-front structure with a side-hall entry, wide

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cornerboards, and a box cornice with shallow returns at the gable ends. The main entry is flanked by partial sidelights and sheltered by a simple porch with Tuscan columns that extends the width of the façade. The building currently serves as the local library.

While there has been new construction within the district subsequent to the period of significance, it has not compromised the architectural integrity of the district as a whole. Little has occurred in the way of lot subdivision. Only three non-historic houses are extant, all on Prospect Street, and all set well back from the road. These were built on subdivided lots rather than in place of historic structures. Additions to historic buildings have been made, but these have generally been rear or side additions that are consistent with the historic character of the houses.

Archaeological Description

The presence of pre-contact Native American sites is documented in the district, and a high potential exists for additional resources to be found. Four pre-Contact period sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), all of which either abut or extend into the district. While graphic symbols used to identify the sites clearly overlap with the district boundaries, the actual site boundaries are impossible to determine in the absence of site examination-level testing. Each of the sites was archaeologically tested in 1984 as part of the Bridgewater State College Field School; however, that testing was judgmental and designed to locate pre-Contact period sites. Based on the results of that testing, three of the four sites, the Old Main Street Site (19-PL-490), the Glen Road Site (19-PL-491), and the Pleasant Street Site (19-PL-492) all appear to be located in, or extend into, the district. Each of the sites lacks diagnostic artifacts and cultural affiliation containing various types of lithic debitage and biface fragments. The sites appear to be small, special purpose type-sites. The fourth site, the Bare's Brook Site (19-PL-493), was clearly located outside the district; however, its proximity to the district boundary and recovered cultural materials indicates it may extend into the district. The Bare's Brook Site is a multi-component site containing Middle Archaic and Woodland-period components, including various types of debitage, bifacial artifacts, edge tools, and pecked and ground stone tools. The Bare's Brook Site may represent a larger, possibly base camp-type site.

Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that support the presence of pre-Contact period sites. The Marshfield Hills Historic District contains several well-drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, knolls, and other landforms, located in close proximity to wetlands. The Bare's Brook drainage, including Lewis Pond, Wales Pond, several unnamed ponds, and a spring, all are located within 1,000 feet of the district's eastern boundary. Hannah Eames Brook is located a similar distance from the district's northwestern boundary at Old Main Street. The entire town of Marshfield lies within the North and South River portion of the South Coastal drainage. Most undisturbed soils in the district are

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Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

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sandy and formed in glacial till. Most soil distributions, however, are classified as urban land, characterized by areas covered with structures including industrial areas, shopping centers, parking lots, and roads. While most pre-contact Native sites in areas classified as urban land have been destroyed, natural, possibly undisturbed, soils persist in several areas with an urban land classification. Undeveloped land survives in the northern part of the district between Old Main Street and Prospect Street. The rear portions of most house lots may also be undisturbed. Given the above information and the size of the nominated property (approx. 134 acres), the presence of pre-contact Native sites is documented in the Marshfield Hills 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 Marshfield Hills Historic District, although few of those resources have been identified. After Plymouth, Marshfield was one of the earliest colonial settlements in Massachusetts. First settled as an area of scattered farms in the 17th and 18th centuries, the district eventually grew into a village of residences served by several churches, municipal buildings, and businesses. A high potential exists for locating archaeological evidence of residential, municipal, institutional, and commercial buildings throughout the 17th through 20th century. Marshfield was settled early in the 17th century, with the earliest permanent settlement in the southern part of town. By 1650, there were farmsteads scattered throughout all sections of town. The earliest settlement in East Marshfield or Marshfield Hills was just north of the historic district along Summer Street near the North River. Given the above information, the district was located between nodes of early settlement in the south and north, indicating the potential for settlement throughout the district from both early settlement areas. No extant survivals from Marshfield's 17th century settlement survive. Structural evidence of farmhouses, barns, and outbuildings may survive. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also exist.

The potential for locating archaeological evidence of 18th century farmsteads remains high; however, extant examples of farmhouses are also present dating to 1740 and later. Archaeological examples of municipal, institutional, and commercial buildings may also exist although few examples have been identified. Unmarked graves may exist at the Marshfield Hills Cemetery (44 Old Main Street) where the earliest existing gravestone dates to 1729. Unmarked graves may contain evidence of a burial shaft, coffin, human remains, and personal items of the deceased. Structural evidence of the Second Congregational Church (1738-1927) may also survive within the cemetery. Structural evidence of barns, stables, carriage houses, and outbuildings may survive with both the cemetery and church.

Regarding the 19th century, the potential for locating archaeological evidence of farmsteads, municipal, and institutional buildings remains high. The potential for commercial buildings is now also high. Structural evidence of shoe shops based in outbuildings or attached to homes may survive throughout the district. These shoe shops or

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Continuation Sheet

Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

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cottage industries often manufactured the finished products during the first half of the 19th century; however, from ca. 1850 on, they often completed part of the shoe manufacturing process for larger shops and factories located in other parts of Marshfield or neighboring towns. Trash deposits may survive with shoe shops.

Structural evidence of barns, stables and outbuildings, and archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive with extant buildings and archaeological sites. Construction features may also survive in the area immediately surrounding extant buildings.

(end)

Marshfield Hills HD

Name of Property

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 # _____

Plymouth, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1729-1959

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rodgers, Henry Warren

Bowditch, Arthur H.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Marshfield Hills Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is significant for its associations with the settlement of Marshfield as an agrarian/maritime community, and subsequent development through the mid 20th century. The district is a cohesive and well-preserved collection of buildings in the heart of the historic Marshfield Hills village. Included in the area are residential, municipal, institutional, and commercial buildings that represent a wide range of architectural styles from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. The district is of local significance and meets criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The period of significance extends from 1729 to 1959. The date of 1729 marks the earliest extant resources within the district—the oldest dated gravestones in the Marshfield Hills Cemetery.

Initial Settlement

Marshfield was among the earliest communities settled by British colonists in the early 17th century. Geography played a significant role in the settlement and subsequent development of the town. The area is easily accessible by water, with roughly four miles of coastline along the Massachusetts Bay, and two major rivers, the North and South Rivers. Such access to the sea allowed for a thriving fishing industry. An important secondary waterway in the southern end of town, the Green Harbor River, runs through fertile lowlands, where farming was taken up early on. Abundant marshlands in upland areas provided excellent grazing and forage for cattle. The South River and its major tributary, Furnace Brook, were among the earliest locations for small milling operations. The North River similarly provided an excellent source of waterpower for mills, but more importantly became the focus of a thriving shipbuilding industry. The uplands area adjacent to the North River provided the necessary wood supply to support the shipbuilding industry.

The earliest permanent colonial settlement in Marshfield occurred in the southern part of town after 1632, when the Plymouth Colony Court granted land, in what was then known as Green's Harbor, to Edward Winslow (who later served as governor of Plymouth Colony). Additional land grants (typically 100 acres) soon followed, and settlement moved northward very quickly. By 1640, the community had an established church and sufficient population to qualify for incorporation as the eighth town in Plymouth Colony. Subsequent settlement occurred quite rapidly, so that by 1650 there were farmsteads scattered throughout all sections of the town. Early population figures for the town are scarce, but analyzing growth in the Plymouth Colony as a whole (what today makes up Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable Counties) provides some insight into how quickly the area's population grew in the 17th century. In 1620, when the Pilgrims first arrived, the population of the county was roughly 100. That number had increased to about 1,000 by 1640. That figure doubled by 1660. By 1685, the town of Marshfield alone had approximately 400 residents.

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The pattern of development in Marshfield was somewhat unusual in that there was no single focus of development; rather a number of small villages emerged in the various sections of town. Among the first villages were Green Harbor (at the southern end of town), Marshfield Village (closer to the town's geographic center), East Marshfield ([later known as Marshfield Hills], in the northeast part of town), and North Marshfield (in the town's northwest corner).

Settlement and Early Development in Marshfield Hills

Earliest settlement in East Marshfield occurred just north of the district, at the edge of the North River marsh along Summer Street. These lowlands were easily accessible from the North River via Macomber's and Branch Creeks. The principal road from Plymouth to Scituate (today's Old Main Street) ran through Marshfield Hills, crossing Summer Street, and leading to a ferry that crossed the North River as early as 1637. Richard Beare and William Macomber each purchased fifty acres of land at the edge of the marsh in the 1650s, and became the first to settle in Marshfield Hills. Beare and Macomber, joined by members of the Tilden, Trouant, and Eames families, established farmsteads along Summer Street. Subsequent settlement progressed southward (into the district), along Old Main Street and Prospect Street, as members of the Rogers, Damon, Hall, and Holmes families acquired land there. Many descendants of the original settlers grew up in Marshfield Village, intermarried, and eventually purchased land of their own, so that throughout the 18th century the community was very much interrelated. While there are no 17th-century houses remaining in the district, there are a handful that date to the 18th century and represent the earliest period of development at the center of the village. These dwellings include the **Thomas Rogers House** (197 Old Main Street – ca. 1750), **Nicholas Porter House** (41 Bow Street – 1748 – Photo 16), **Zenas T. Ewell House** (16 Bow Street – ca. 1790), and the **Joshua Tilden House** (29 Prospect Street – ca. 1740).

Agriculture

Throughout much of its history, Marshfield Hills was characterized by scattered farmsteads and open grazing land. For roughly 100 years, the community remained a collection of scattered farms with no village center. From the time Edward Winslow brought cattle from England in the 1630s, farming has been an important part of Marshfield's economy and way of life. The town was initially settled by Plymouth residents who were searching for larger tracts of farmland. Marshfield was well suited to agricultural pursuits, particularly the rich fertile valley of the Green Harbor River in the southern part of town and the abundant salt marshes in the river valleys throughout town, where haying was undertaken. By 1831, town assessors were reporting nearly 6,000 acres of tillage land and orchards. The upland meadows, bordering the North River in the northern part of town, were valued as grazing and hay land. The lower meadows, below what is today Main Street, were particularly wide and were valued for salt hay for bedding. The number of farms dwindled in the 20th century as farming locally became less cost effective. As the demand for housing increased, agricultural land was subdivided into residential house lots.

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Agricultural pursuits were largely undertaken for local consumption by the earliest settlers, but became more diversified in the 19th century. Most residents were involved in farming and/or animal husbandry to some extent through the 18th century. By 1830, there were only about 25 houses in the district, most of which sat on large parcels of land. Among these was the **Wales Rogers House** (171 Old Main Street - ca. 1810). Rogers is listed as a farmer in the 1850 federal census. Poultry dealer Richard Martin built his home at **312 Old Main Street** (ca. 1885 - Photo 17). The house at **288 Old Main Street** (Photo 16) was constructed for farmer David Moir around 1917.

Maritime Pursuits

For nearly three centuries, Marshfield's economy revolved around its water resources, which provided an abundant source of fish, an excellent harbor, transportation routes for shipbuilders, and waterpower for industry. Numerous fisheries were established along the town's waterways to take advantage of the abundant runs of herring, bass, perch, mackerel, pickerel, shad, and smelt. The demand for salt-cured fish, to be sold throughout the colony and exported to England, helped support a number of saltworks in Marshfield.

The North River became celebrated for its shipbuilding industry. The town's first shipyard was established around 1646 and the industry grew through the 18th century. Roughly two dozen shipyards operated along the 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. Many of the whaling boats for the New Bedford and Nantucket fleets originated in the shipyards of the North River. Between 1645 and 1871, more than 1,000 ships were built in Marshfield. Well-known shipbuilder and ship owner Luther Rogers had his house at **8 Highland Street** (1823 - Photo 8). Rogers brought goods from the Mediterranean and China on his packet ship and sold them in a store he operated in an ell off his house. The building also served as a stop for the stagecoach to Boston. Another village resident, William Holmes, worked as a ship carpenter and lived at **293 Old Main Street** (ca. 1830).

Industries

By the mid 19th century, the shipbuilding industry and fishing were on the decline. Shoemaking had become an important pursuit for Marshfield residents, beginning in the first half of the 19th century as a cottage industry. Many residents supplemented their income by completing piecework for the large shoe factories in the nearby town of Abington. Some of this work was undertaken by farmers seeking to supplement their income during the winter months. In the second half of the 19th century, a significant number of small shoe factories were established in Marshfield. The industry never reached the high level of production found in the larger manufacturing centers in nearby Abington and Rockland, but it was nonetheless important to many residents during its heyday. This industry continued to contribute to the local economy through the 19th century, but, by 1900, shoemaking in Marshfield was on the decline.

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There were a number of shoemakers living in Marshfield Hills, some running small shops in, or attached to, their houses. Others were employed nearby (outside the district) at Albert Bates's shoe shop, which operated between 1885 and 1897 and employed 15-25 men. Among the local shoemakers were Tilden Hall (**149 Old Main Street** – ca. 1850), Ezra Ford (**59 Old Main Street** – ca. 1850), Avery Rogers (**109 Old Main Street** – ca. 1860), and George E. Leonard (**96 Prospect Street** – ca. 1860). Although it is not uncommon to find surviving historic shoe shops, none have been identified in Marshfield Hills.

Although the large-scale manufacturing that supported the major industrial towns never reached Marshfield, a number of small mills and factories were operated throughout the town's history. Its numerous waterways proved to be an excellent source of waterpower for small milling operations, and a variety of mills were erected along the river and streams, beginning in the 1630s and continuing through the 19th century, but these were typically outside the village centers. Most of the early operations were grist or saw mills, but there were eventually those for fulling, the production of nails, wooden boxes, and cotton and woolen goods. In Marshfield Hills, Frederick N. Damon operated a carriage/wagon factory next to his home at **189 Old Main Street** (ca. 1860 – Photo 11). The factory operated in a building at the rear of the house as late as 1916, but the structure was removed at some point between 1942 and 1954. Frederick Damon's wife, Mary Belle Damon, owned the house at **93 Prospect Street** (ca. 1900). The house at **103 Prospect Street** (ca. 1892 – Photo 14) was built for George S. Randall, who manufactured violin cases.

Local Craftsmen

As settlement expanded through the town and development progressed within the various villages, there arose an increased need for local craftspeople. Carpenters built houses and shops and worked in the shipbuilding industry. Blacksmiths answered the need for horseshoes, nails, fittings for the shipbuilders, tools, and other implements needed in everyday life. There were also a large number of trades supporting the shipbuilding industry, such as those making spars, cordage, sails, and rigging. Marshfield Hills was home to a significant number of craftsmen in the 19th century, including carpenters Harvey Hall (**222 Old Main Street** – ca. 1826), Ezra Hatch (**534 Pleasant Street** – ca. 1837), John Damon (**556 Pleasant Street** – ca. 1825), and Nathan Ford (**130 Prospect Street** – ca. 1850 – Photo 13). Among the blacksmiths who lived and worked in Marshfield Hills were Marcellus W. Rogers (**140 Prospect Street** – ca. 1865), Judson Ewell (**126 Prospect Street** – 1870 – Photo 13), and Calvin Damon (**570 Pleasant Street** – ca. 1825 – Photo 8). Damon also served as postmaster for many years, and the post office was located in his house.

Commercial Development

As the population of Marshfield Village increased through the 18th century, there came a greater demand for goods and services. Early on, enterprising residents sold household and farm items on a small scale from their homes.

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One history of Marshfield Hills reports that there was only one store in the village as late as 1812. As noted above, Luther Rogers opened a store in the southern portion of the village in 1823. In 1822, Danforth Hall established a store in his house at **170 Prospect Street**. Hall supplied the store from his sloop, "North River Packet." The property was acquired by George H. Weatherbee in 1833. Weatherbee enlarged the store in 1840, when he constructed the east addition to the house. In 1852, the store passed to George Weatherbee Jr. and Elisha Hall, who operated the business in partnership for one year. In 1853, Hall built his own store across the street (**165 Prospect Street**), together with an attached stable (now the house at **161 Prospect Street** – ca. 1853). Hall's residence was nearby at **154 Prospect Street** (1854). Winthrop T. Hall eventually assumed control of his father's store, which he operated until 1921. Winthrop Hall lived at **76 Prospect Street** (ca. 1890).

Henry Tilden operated a store in his house at **142 Old Main Street** (ca. 1857 – Photo 9) between 1857 and 1886. The building at **540 Pleasant Street** (Photo 7) was constructed around 1890 as a store for Charles L. Tilden, who lived at **535 Pleasant Street** (1858 – Photo 6). The store (now at 540 Pleasant Street) was originally located on Tilden's house lot, but was moved across the street to its current location. It was later purchased by the Second Trinitarian Congregation in 1919 for use as a parish house. Since the 1950s, it has housed the local library. The former blacksmith shop of Judson Ewell (**185 Old Main Street** – ca. 1903 – Photo 11) was converted to a store in 1911. Bo Phillips married into the Ewell family and took over operation of the store. For over thirty years Bo's store was a focus of activity in the village. In 1964, the former blacksmith shop/store was converted to a residence. In addition to the general stores that served the village, there were a small number of specialty stores in the late-19th and early 20th centuries. Alfred R. Damon, who lived at (**6 Bow Street** – ca. 1895), sold stoves and tinware in Marshfield Hills. Edward Lauriat and his partner Fred A. Holmes operated a bakery at **24 Bow Street** – ca. 1880. Jennie Sumner, who operated a drug store on Old Main Street, built the house at **15 Glen Road** around 1927.

Religious Institutions

There was no commercial or institutional focus for the growing community in Marshfield Hills until 1738, when the Second Congregational Church was erected at the south end of the district. For approximately 100 years, Marshfield had only one church, the First Congregational Church, which was located near the center of town. The earliest record of church services in the northern part of town dates to 1728, when town records refer to paying a minister to preach in Marshfield Hills during the winter months. It is likely that the earliest services were held in private residences, as a church building was not erected until 1738, when the Second Congregational Church was built on the east side of what is now Old Main Street.

The church building, which was razed in 1977, stood within the present boundary of the **Marshfield Hills Cemetery** (ca. 1729 – Photo 1). The 1839 **bell** that once hung in the steeple remains on the cemetery grounds. Known early on as "God's Acre," the cemetery was established behind the church and later expanded southward. The earliest stones date to 1729, and interments continue today. Marshfield Hills Cemetery is the final resting

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place of many of the earliest settlers of the village, including members of the Tilden, Trouant, Eames, Rogers, Damon, Hall, and Holmes families. Among the more prominent local residents to be buried here are the Rev. Elijah Leonard (d. 1831), minister of the Second Congregational Church for 45 years, and Clift Rodgers (d. 1885), a leather merchant who bequeathed funds to create a public library in Marshfield Hills. Among the other known local residents interred here are Thomas Rogers (d. 1813), carpenter Ezra Hatch (d. 1864), Joshua Tilden (d. 1803), blacksmith Marcellus W. Rogers (d. 1904), violin case manufacturer George S. Randall (d. 1903), and ship owners Danforth Hall (d. 1849) and Luther Rogers (d. 1860), both of whom also operated stores in Marshfield Hills.

The first minister of the Second Congregational Church, Atherton Wales, resided on Prospect Street. His successor Elijah Leonard purchased the property and constructed the house that stands today at **110 Prospect Street** (1803). In 1835, the church was divided as the result of a dispute over church doctrine. The more liberal Unitarian faction was in the majority and retained the church building for themselves. The more conservative church members formed the Second Trinitarian Congregational Society and erected the **Second Trinitarian Church** (Photo 2) near the old church, at the northern edge of the cemetery, in 1837. The **Second Trinitarian Parsonage** (ca. 1841) was built shortly thereafter at 520 Pleasant Street. In 1835, the North Baptist Society constructed a church just outside the village center on Highland Street.

The Episcopalians moved their church building from Marshfield Center to Marshfield Hills in 1826 (**157 Old Main Street** – 1745 – Photo 10). The church was initially constructed by the Baptist Society, who found they were unable to afford the high taxes and were forced to sell to the wealthier Episcopalians. The structure remained in use by the Episcopal Church until 1853. The building was later renovated as a function hall (1880s) and eventually became the GAR Hall (1892). In 1928, the Congregational, Unitarian, and Baptist congregations merged to form the North Community Church, which continues to occupy the former Second Trinitarian Church building. In 1936, they were joined by the Episcopalians. As early as 1906, members of the Christian Scientists movement held meetings in Marshfield Hills in private homes. The **First Church of Christ Scientists** (84 Old Main Street – Photo 4) was erected in 1929 next to the Trinitarian Church, creating a row of three churches at the south end of Old Main Street. The First Church of Christ Scientists was designed by Boston architect Arthur H. Bowditch, a prolific designer of commercial blocks, apartment buildings, and hotels in Boston as well as many houses in Brookline, including his own home at 12 Maple Street. Bowditch began his career in the 1890s, practiced at least into the 1930s (when he designed the Paramount Theatre in Boston), and died in 1941. He is one of only two architects identified to date for buildings in the Marshfield Hills Historic District. The other is Henry Warren Rogers, who designed the Clift Rodgers Library discussed below.

Another building with a religious use—the first Catholic church in Marshfield Hills—was also located at the south end of the district in an 18th-century barn that was moved from the town of Norwell and converted to church use in 1945. In the 1960s, the congregation relocated to a larger facility outside the village and the old church was converted to a residence (**1660 Main Street** - 1732).

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Municipal Buildings

The first school in Marshfield Hills is believed to have been at the south end of the district near the cemetery. By 1777, a school had been built near the intersection of Pleasant and Old Main streets. The two-room North Grammar School was erected at **229 Old Main Street** in 1838, and remained in use until 1951. In 1954, the building was converted to use as Fire Station No. 2, a use it retains today. The firehouse was originally located at the southwest corner of Old Main and Highland Streets. From 1912 until 1954, the fire company was housed in the garage structure (ca. 1900) that shares a lot with the former GAR Hall at **157 Old Main Street** (Photo 10). In 1897, the **Clift Rodgers Library** (83 Old Main Street – Photo 3) was constructed near the south end of the district. Clift Rodgers, a leather merchant who lived at **563 Pleasant Street** (ca. 1860), left \$5,000 for the purpose of incorporating a library in Marshfield Hills. The architect was Henry Warren Rogers (1831-1919), who was born in Lynn, practiced there, and designed many of the city's commercial blocks, factories, office buildings, schools, and several houses. In 1950, the Clift Rodgers Library and the North Community Church arranged a building swap in which the library occupied the former parish hall on Pleasant Street and the parish hall moved into the Clift Rodgers Library building.

Late-19th and Early-20th-Century Development

Marshfield became a popular summer resort in the second half of the 19th century, facilitated by the introduction of railroad service to the town. The Duxbury & Cohasset Railroad, together with the Old Colony Railroad, completed a rail line through Marshfield in 1871. It was a continuation of the South Shore Railroad from Boston to Cohasset. Although residents of East Marshfield, as Marshfield Hills was then known, pushed hard for the line to run through the center of the village, the railroad company chose to construct it northeast of the village center, as they desired a more coastal route. Thus, the rail line had little physical impact on the village itself but was sufficiently convenient that residents of East Marshfield could take advantage of improved transportation to neighboring communities and Boston.

The new rail line had the greatest impact on Marshfield's coastal villages, which rapidly developed into popular summer destinations. By 1929, the coastal villages of Brant Rock, Green Harbor, and Ocean Bluff had an estimated 330 houses and four hotels. Just 80 years earlier, there were roughly that same number of dwellings throughout the entire town. Although the greatest immediate impact of the railroad was on the coast, increased access to markets resulted in development of a cranberry-growing industry and, in the northern part of town, strawberry growing. Rail access to Boston and other centers of employment also spurred residential development in other parts of Marshfield, despite the fact that there was never a local trolley service to deliver residents to the Marshfield rail stations. The railroad operated until 1939, providing daily service to Boston. In the early 20th century, the growing availability and popularity of automobiles further expanded accessibility to opportunities outside Marshfield.

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The town's population expanded very little in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, despite increased growth in the coastal villages. The number of residents grew from 1,659 in 1870 to 1,725 in 1915 and 2,419 in 1940. Following the steady residential construction of the 19th century there was a gradual decline in building after 1900. (In 1890 the name "East Marshfield" was changed to Marshfield Hills to prevent confusion with the community of East Mansfield.) Only about 30 percent of buildings in the district were constructed after 1900, given that the rate of construction gradually diminished as buildable lots dwindled. Little changed within the district in the early 20th century. The Sanborn insurance atlases from 1915 through 1954 confirm that the physical makeup of Marshfield Hills remained largely the same as in the first half of the 19th century. Many of the older workshops and stores were, however, converted to residential use as the small local businesses closed. There is only one store in Marshfield Hills today.

Increasing numbers of residents found work outside the town, facilitated by expanded rail schedules and the advent of the automobile. Completion of MA Route 3A (1920s) and MA Route 3 (1965), the principal highways between Boston and Cape Cod, improved access to and from Marshfield. Among the early 20th-century residents working in Boston and living in Marshfield Hills were: Jerobaom B. Swift, who worked as a "converter" and lived at **164 Old Main Street** (ca. 1890); Harry N. Fisher, a comptroller with a house at **506 Pleasant Street** (ca. 1850 – Photo 5); stage manager Edward E. Rose, whose home was at **67 Prospect Street** (ca. 1890 – Photo 15); and Joseph C. Hagar, who ran a printing business and lived at **51 Old Main Street** (ca. 1850).

The federal census of 1930 reveals that there were still a significant number of Marshfield Hills residents who were likely employed locally (including painters, contractors, laborers, farm workers, and teachers). Resident lists from the 1970s indicate that residents of Marshfield Hills were less likely to be employed locally than in previous decades, with positions such as college professors, business executives, bankers, engineers, retail salesmen, and nurses.

Following WWII, there was a brief flurry of construction activity when roughly ten additional homes were constructed in the district. Since then, new construction has been minimal, owing in part to the fact that the number of buildable lots was largely depleted by 1950. In other parts of town where undeveloped land remained available, residential construction was strong to keep up with a rapidly expanding population after the 1940s (particularly after 1960), rising to 19,450 residents in 1975. The resulting increase in residential development throughout town marked a distinct change in the overall character of Marshfield, making it a commuter suburb.

The Marshfield Hills Historic District, however, continues to reflect the development patterns of 18th, 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places will build community pride, foster good stewardship, and help to guide those working to ensure that these historic resources remain for future generations to enjoy.

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Archaeological Significance

While several pre Contact-period Native American sites have been identified within the coastal zone of Marshfield, patterns of 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 pre Contact-period resources that survive in the Marshfield Hills Historic District could be significant. Pre Contact-period 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. Pre Contact-period sites might also contribute important information relating to the importance of the area to early Colonial inhabitants, and the reasons why they settled in this locale.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the early settlement of Marshfield Hills and the district's evolution from an area of scattered farms in the 17th and 18th centuries to a district village of residences served by several churches, municipal buildings, and businesses. Historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may determine the location of potential 17th century settlement in the district for which no extant examples survive. Potential historic archaeological sites are also unknown, but expected for this period. Seventeenth-century settlement has been documented in areas immediately north and south of the district. Farmsteads were also reportedly scattered throughout all sections of town by 1650. Given the above information, it is reasonable to assume that archaeological evidence of 17th-century farmsteads survive in the district. Structural evidence of farmhouses, barns, stables, and outbuildings may contribute important information related to the architectural characteristics of these buildings, their construction, and spatial patterning within the farmstead. This information, combined with detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features, may contribute information related to the development of agriculture and husbandry within the district, and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the district's early inhabitants.

Historical and archaeological research may contribute similar information for 18th and 19th-century farmsteads located in the district. Examples of 18th (post 1740) and 19th-century farmsteads are extant in the district; however, archaeological sites of farmsteads from the same period are unknown but expected. Eighteenth and 19th-century farmsteads may contribute similar information as 17th-century farmsteads described above. Structural evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and evidence from occupational-related features may survive with extant farmhouses and residences in the district.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, the potential for locating archaeological examples of municipal, institutional, and commercial buildings is also high, although few examples have been identified. Historical research and archaeological testing may locate structural evidence from the Second Congregational Church (1738-1927) located

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within the Marshfield Hills Cemetery (44 Old Main Street). Archaeological research and mapping of structural evidence from the church may contribute information related to the architectural characteristics of the church and its construction. Information relating to the orientation of the church structure within the cemetery may also be recovered

Historical and archaeological research at the Marshfield Hills Cemetery may also contribute important information related to the evolution of the cemetery, burial patterns, unmarked burials, and ancillary structures. Identification, analysis, and mapping of unmarked and known burials may contribute information related to the origins of the cemetery, its boundaries, and burial patterns. Osteological study of human remains may contribute important information related to the stature, general health and pathologies that affected the inhabitants of Marshfield Hills and the town of Marshfield through time. Detailed analysis of mortuary artifacts, personal items of the deceased, and osteological analysis may contribute important social, cultural, and economic information for deceased individuals, their families, and the residents of Marshfield Hills and Marshfield.

Historical and archaeological research may also contribute important information related to 19th and possibly 18th-century commercial structures located in the district. Structural evidence from outbuildings, combined with detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute information related to the growth of a cottage industry for shoe manufacture in the district. Shoe manufacturing was present as a cottage industry during the first half of the 19th century, and possibly earlier. Archaeological testing and probate research may identify the presence of cottage shoe manufacture on farms during the 18th century. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features associated with shoe shops may contribute information related to what was produced in the shops and how production in homes changed through time as larger-scale shoe shops were established in Marshfield and in neighboring towns.

Historical and archaeological research at extant stores and archaeological sites may contribute important information related to the types of goods sold in the stores and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the store owners and families that resided in the home where the store was located. While no sites of commercial buildings, including stores, have been identified in the district, several store buildings survive that have been rebuilt for other, usually residential functions. For example, Luther Rogers brought goods from the Mediterranean and China on his packet ship and sold them in a store that he operated in an ell off his house (1823) at 8 Highland Street. While the Rogers Store is extant, other stores may survive as structural evidence of outbuildings, ells, and occupational-related features. Detailed analysis of the latter features may contribute important evidence of the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the store owners and local population that purchased the store's goods.

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Marshfield Hills HD
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 134 ac.

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 356025 4667920
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 356160 4667920
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 356280 4667700
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 356400 4668020
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, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October 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 multiple

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMarshfield Hills HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MASection number 10 Page 1

UTM References (cont.)

5.	19	356800 4667960	11.	19	356260 4667040
6.	19	356840 4667760	12.	19	356140 4666780
7.	19	356560 4667520	13.	19	356060 4666840
8.	19	356320 4667280	14.	19	356100 4666940
9.	19	356440 4667000	15.	19	356240 4667380
10.	19	356400 4666860			

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Marshfield Hills Historic District are delineated with a bold line on the attached district map. Boundaries follow the property lot lines and include all land associated with those lots.

Boundary Justification

The Marshfield Hills Historic District is a cohesive and well-preserved collection of buildings in the heart of the historic Marshfield Hills village. The boundaries have been drawn to include the most intact buildings from the district's period of significance. Outside the district, the character of the streetscapes is not consistent. To the north, west, and south are other residential areas, but the historic character is not retained due to additions and intrusions. Land directly east of the district is largely wetlands and was never developed. Bare's Brook creates a natural boundary through these wetlands.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Subject: Marshfield Hills Historic District
Location: Marshfield, MA
Photographer: Christine Beard
Date of Photos: October, 2006
Negative Location: Tremont Preservation Services
Ipswich, MA

All buildings in the photos are identified from left to right in the following descriptions.

Photo #	Image Name	Description
Photo 1:	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills1.TIF	Marshfield Hills Cemetery View northeast toward north end of cemetery
Photo 2:	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills2.TIF	Second Trinitarian Church (Old Main Street) View southeast showing facade (northwest elevation) and side (northeast elevation)
Photo 3:	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills3.TIF	Clift Rodgers Library (83 Old Main Street) View northwest showing facade (southeast elevation)
Photo 4:	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills4.TIF	First Church of Christ Scientist (84 Old Main Street) View southeast showing facade (northwest elevation)
Photo 5:	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills5.TIF	506 Pleasant Street View east showing facade (southwest elevation) and northwest elevation
Photo 6:	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills6.TIF	535 & 543 Pleasant Street View northwest showing facades (northeast elevations) and southeast elevations
Photo 7:	MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills7.TIF	546 & 540 Pleasant Street View east showing facades (southwest elevations) and northwest elevations

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield (Plymouth), MA**

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

- Photo 8: MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills8.TIF 8 Highland Street & 570 Pleasant Street
View northwest showing facades (southeast elevation of 8 Highland Street & southwest elevation of 570 Pleasant Street)
- Photo 9: MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills9.TIF 150 & 142 Old Main Street
View south showing facades (northwest elevations)
- Photo 10: MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills10.TIF 153 & 157 Old Main Street
View southwest showing facades (southeast elevations)
- Photo 11: MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills11.TIF 179, 185 & 189 Old Main Street
View northwest showing facades (east elevations) and south elevations
- Photo 12: MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills12.TIF 165 Prospect Street
View southeast showing facade (northwest elevation)
- Photo 13: MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills13.TIF 130 & 126 Prospect Street
View northeast showing façades (south elevations) and west elevations
- Photo 14: MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills14.TIF 103 Prospect Street
View northeast showing façade (northwest elevation) and southwest elevation
- Photo 15: MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills15.TIF 67 Prospect Street
View south showing façade (northwest elevation)
- Photo 16: MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills16.TIF 41 Bow Street (left) and 288 Old Main Street (right)
View west showing façade of 41 Bow Street (north elevation) and south elevation of 288 Old Main Street
- Photo 17: MA_Marshfield (Plymouth County)_MarshHills17.TIF 312 Old Main Street
View north showing façade (west elevation) and south elevation

(end)

**MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS**

Map #	MHC #	Street	Address	Historic Name/ Outbuildings	Date	Style	Type	Status
1	253	2	Bow Street	Francis K. Damon House garage pool	c. 1930 c. 1980 1987	Cape with additions	B B S	C NC NC
2	20	6	Bow Street	Alfred R. Damon House shed	c. 1895 c. 1970	Vernacular	B B	C NC
3	21	16	Bow Street	Zenas T. Ewell House shed	c. 1790 c. 1970	Cape	B B	C NC
4	22	24	Bow Street	Edward A. Lauriat House shed garage pool	c. 1880 c. 1990 c. 1995 c. 1985	Cape	B B B S	C NC NC NC
5	254	41	Bow Street	Nicholas Porter House shed	1748 c. 1980	Cape	B B	C NC
6	255	15	Glen Road	Jennie H. Sumner House garage	c. 1927 c. 1980	Cape	B B	C NC
7	256	18	Glen Road	Hugh Campbell House shed garage pool	c. 1922 c. 2005 c. 2000 c. 1980	Altered	B B B S	C NC NC NC
8	51	8	Highland Street	Luther Rogers House	1823	Federal	B	C
9	257	1660	Main Street	Former Catholic Church shed	1732, 1945 c. 1980	Vernacular	B B	C NC
10	258	1670	Main Street	house garage	c. 1930 c. 1930	Colonial Revival	B B	C C
11	801, 921	44	Old Main Street	Marshfield Hills Cemetery shed bell Civil War Monument	c. 1729 c. 1925 1839; 1998 1889	None	S B O O	C C C C
12	107	51	Old Main Street	Calvin Ford House garage	c. 1850 c.1930	Greek Revival	B B	C C
13	108	59	Old Main Street	Ezra Ford House barn	c. 1850 c. 1880	Greek Revival/ Italianate	B B	C C
14	259	69	Old Main Street	house garage	c. 1945 c. 1960	Cape	B B	C NC
15	106		Old Main Street	Second Trinitarian Church	1837	Gothic Revival/ Greek Revival	B	C
16	105	83	Old Main Street	Clift Rodgers Library	1897	Classical Revival	B	C
17	260	84	Old Main Street	First Church of Christ Scientists	1929	Craftsman	B	C

**MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS**

Map #	MHC #	Street	Address	Historic Name/ Outbuildings	Date	Style	Type	Status
18	261	91	Old Main Street	Parker House garage	c. 1948 c. 1948	Cape	B B	C C
19	262	109	Old Main Street	Avery Rogers House shed	c. 1860 c. 1965	Greek Revival	B B	C NC
20	263	135	Old Main Street	Former Luther Rogers Outbuilding barn	c. 1834 c. 1860	Vernacular	B B	C C
21	109	142	Old Main Street	Henry Tilden House barn shed	c. 1857 c. 1880 c. 1980	Greek Revival	B B B	C C NC
22	110	149	Old Main Street	T. Hall House shed	c. 1850 2007	Greek Revival	B B	C NC
23	112	150	Old Main Street	Benjamin Simmons, Jr. House shed shed barn	c. 1799/1850 c. 1980 c. 1950 c. 1900	Greek Revival	B B B B	C NC C C
24	113, 111	157	Old Main Street	GAR Hall Hook & Ladder Co. #2 shed	1745/c. 1880 c. 1900 c. 1950	Queen Anne	B B B	C C C
25	114	164	Old Main Street	Swift/Rogers House garage	c. 1890 c. 1985	Queen Anne	B B	C NC
26	115	171	Old Main Street	Wales Rogers House shed barn	c. 1810 c. 1980 c. 1890	Federal	B B B	C C NC
27	116	172	Old Main Street	Rogers House	c. 1830	Cape	B	C
28	117	179	Old Main Street	Charles Rogers House barn	c. 1850; 1904 c. 1870	Colonial Revival	B B	C C
29	118	185	Old Main Street	Ewell Blacksmith Shop/Bo's Store barn	c. 1903; 1964 c. 2000	Vernacular	B B	C NC
30	119	189	Old Main Street	First Frederick N. Damon barn	c. 1860 c. 1890	Greek Revival	B B	C C
31	120	197	Old Main Street	Thomas Rogers House shed garage shed	c. 1750 c. 1980 2006 c. 1980	Colonial	B B B B	C NC NC NC
32	121	204	Old Main Street	Benjamin B. Hall House shed garage	c. 1836 c. 1985 c. 1980	Cape	B B B	C NC NC
			Old Main Street	Vacant (lot E17-02-03)				

**MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS**

Map #	MHC #	Street	Address	Historic Name/ Outbuildings	Date	Style	Type	Status
33	264	215	Old Main Street	Michael Cunning House shed	c. 1921 c. 2000	Altered	B B	C NC
34	122	222	Old Main Street	Harvey Hall House shed	c. 1826 1990	Cape	B B	C NC
35	265	229	Old Main Street	North School/Fire Company #2 shed	1838; 1954 c. 1980	Altered	B B	C NC
36	266	243	Old Main Street	house shed garage	c. 1954 c. 1965 c. 1995	Cape	B B B	C NC NC
37	123	250	Old Main Street	Decro House garage	c. 1800 c. 1930	Cape	B B	C C
38	267	275	Old Main Street	house barn shed	c. 1915 c. 1900 c. 1990	Vernacular	B B B	C C NC
39	124	288	Old Main Street	David Moir House	c. 1917	Colonial Revival	B	C
40	125	293	Old Main Street	William Holmes House shed garage	c. 1830 c. 1980 c. 1935	Greek Revival	B B B	C NC C
41	268	309	Old Main Street	house	c. 1950	Cape	B	C
42	269	312	Old Main Street	house barn	c. 1885 c. 1920	Queen Anne	B B	C C
43	126	337	Old Main Street	Simeon Jordan House	c. 1824	Cape	B	C
44	270	505	Pleasant Street	William J. Powell House shed garage	c. 1882 c. 1920 c. 1925	Italianate	B B B	C C C
45	271	506	Pleasant Street	Harry N. Fisher House shed garage	c. 1850; c. 1920 c. 1980 c. 1980	Tudor Revival	B B B	C NC NC
46	272	515	Pleasant Street	Shurtleff House pool	c. 1949 1997	Cape	B S	C NC
47	147	520	Pleasant Street	Second Trinitarian Parsonage	c. 1841	Greek Revival	B	C
48	273	521	Pleasant Street	Flavel Shurtleff House pool	c. 1948 2001	Colonial Revival	B S	C NC
49	148	534	Pleasant Street	Ezra Hatch House barn garage shed	c. 1837 c. 1880 c. 1940 c. 1985	Greek Revival	B B B B	C C C NC
50	149	535	Pleasant Street	Charles L. Tilden House garage	1858 c. 1930	Greek Revival	B B	C C
51	145	540	Pleasant Street	Charles L. Tilden Store	c. 1890	Greek Revival	B	C

**MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS**

Map #	MHC #	Street	Address	Historic Name/ Outbuildings	Date	Style	Type	Status
52	150	543	Pleasant Street	Levi Ford House garage shed tennis court	c. 1795 c. 1965 c. 1985 c. 1985	Federal	B B B S	C NC NC NC
53	151	546	Pleasant Street	Second Congregational Church Parsonage	c. 1850	Greek Revival	B	C
54	152	553	Pleasant Street	Carver House barn	c. 1800; c. 1860 c. 1880	Cape with additions	B B	C C
55	153	556	Pleasant Street	John Damon House barn shed	c. 1825 c. 1900 c. 1900	Greek Revival	B B B	C C C
56	154	563	Pleasant Street	Clift Rodgers House barn	c. 1860 c. 1860	Greek Revival	B B	C C
57	155	570	Pleasant Street	Calvin Damon House barn	c. 1825 c. 1870	Federal	B B	C C
58	156	29	Prospect Street	Joshua Tilden House shed	1740 with adds. 2000	Altered	B B	C NC
59	274	30	Prospect Street	house shed garage barn pool	c. 1925 c. 1975 c. 1990 c. 1970 c. 1986	Cape	B B B B S	C NC NC NC NC
60			Prospect Street	Vacant (lot E18-04-12)				
61	275	36	Prospect Street	house	c. 1910	Cape	B	C
62	276	44	Prospect Street	house shed	c. 1940 c. 1980	Vernacular	B B	C NC
63	277	49	Prospect Street	house shed pool	c. 1950 c. 1975 c. 1986	Astylistic	B B S	C NC NC
64	278	62	Prospect Street	house shed	c. 1910 c. 1975	Colonial Revival	B B	C NC
65	157	67	Prospect Street	Edward E. Rose House garage	c. 1890 c. 1980	Queen Anne	B B	C NC
66	158	76	Prospect Street	Winthrop T. Hall House garage	c. 1890 2000	Altered	B B	C NC
67	279	77	Prospect Street	Edward E. Rose Barn shed	c. 1890 c. 1980	Queen Anne	B B	C NC
68	280	85	Prospect Street	house	c. 1890	Vernacular	B	C
69	159	86	Prospect Street	Charles F. Damon House garage	c. 1880 c. 1960	Victorian Gothic	B B	C NC

**MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS**

Map #	MHC #	Street	Address	Historic Name/ Outbuildings	Date	Style	Type	Status
70	281	90	Prospect Street	house shed pool shed shed barn	c. 1905 c. 1995 1989 1989 c. 1960 1995	Altered	B B S B B B	C NC NC NC NC NC
71	282	93	Prospect Street	Damon House garage pool shed	1896 c. 1930 c. 1985 c. 1985	Shingle Style	B B S B	C C NC NC
72	283	96	Prospect Street	George E. Leonard House shed	c. 1860 c. 1990	Greek Revival	B B	C NC
73	160	103	Prospect Street	George S. Randall House barn shed	c. 1892 c. 1890 1993	Second Empire	B B B	C C C
74	161	110	Prospect Street	Rev. Elijah Leonard House garage stable pool	1803 c. 1940 c. 1985 c. 1985	Federal	B B B S	C C NC NC
75	162	119	Prospect Street	house garage	c. 1870/ c. 1930 c. 1970	Georgian	B B	C NC
76	284	122	Prospect Street	house pool shed shed garage	c. 1970 c. 1985 c. 1985 c. 1985 c. 1985	Colonial Revival	B S B B B	NC NC NC NC NC
77	163	126	Prospect Street	Judson Ewell House barn	1870 c. 1900	Italianate	B B	C C
78	164	130	Prospect Street	Nathan Ford House barn	c. 1850 c. 1870	Greek Revival	B B	C C
79	285	134	Prospect Street	house shed	c. 1999 2002	Neo Colonial	B B	NC NC
80	165	140	Prospect Street	Marcellus W. Rogers House barn shed	c. 1865 c. 1870 c. 1980	Greek Revival	B B B	C C NC
81	166	153	Prospect Street	Donald M. Smets House shed	1950 c. 2000	Cape	B B	C NC
82	167	154	Prospect Street	William F. Damon House barn pool	c. 1854; c. 1880 c. 1900 c. 1980	Greek Revival/ Italianate	B B S	C C NC
83	168	161	Prospect Street	Former Elisha Hall Stable	c. 1853	Greek Revival	B	C

**MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS**

Map #	MHC #	Street	Address	Historic Name/ Outbuildings	Date	Style	Type	Status
84	169	165	Prospect Street	Elisha Hall Store	ca. 1853	Greek Revival	B	C
85	170	170	Prospect Street	Danforth Hall House	1822	Federal	B	C
				barn	c. 1860		B	C
				shed	c. 1985		B	NC
86	286	173	Prospect Street	house	c. 1950	Cape	B	C
				Contributing	Noncontributing			
			Buildings	119	63			
			Sites	1				
			Structures	2	13			
			Objects	0				
			TOTALS	122	76			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Marshfield Hills HD
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth

DATE RECEIVED: 11/06/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/25/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/10/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/20/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001096

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 12-18-09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

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.



Marshfield Hills Cemetery
Marshfield Hills Historic District
Marshfield, MA
Photo 1 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 1.TIF

VIEW NE TOWARD N END of CEMETERY

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

OCT 2006



2nd Trinitarian Church
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA

Photo 2 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 2.TIF

OLD MAIN ST.

VIEW SE SHOWING NW ELEVATION (FACADE) and NE ELEVATION (SIDE)

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

OCT 2006



Cliff Rodgers Library
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 3 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 3.TIF

83 OLD MAIN ST.

VIEW NW SHOWING SE ELEVATION (FACADE)

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

OCT 2006



Christian Science
Reading Room
Baptist, 100-100

First Church
of
Christ, Scientist

Wednesday 7:30 pm / Sunday 10:00 am
Palm Sunday 7:30 pm / School 10:00 am

84 Old Main St.
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 4 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 4.TIF

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

VIEW ~~NW~~ SE SHOWING NW ELEVATION (FACADE)

CHRISTINE BEARD photo

OCT 2006



506 Pleasant St
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 5 of 17

MA_MARSHFIELD(PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS S.TIF

VIEW E SHOWING SW AND NW ELEVATIONS.

CHRISTINE BEARD photo

OCT 2006



535 9543 Pleasant St.
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 6 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 6.TIF

VIEW NW SHOWING NE and SE ELEVATIONS.

CHRISTINE BEARD photo

OCT 2006



546 & 540 Pleasant St.
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 7 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 7.TIF

VIEW E SHOWING SW and NW ELEVATIONS

CHRISTINE BEARD photo

OCT 2006



8 Highland St. ¹⁵⁵ ~~570~~ Pleasant St.
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 8 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 8.TIF

VIEW NW, SHOWING SE ELEVATION OF HIGHLAND ST.

and SW ELEVATION of 570 PLEASANT ST.

CHRISTINE BEARD photo

OCT 2006



150 & 142 Old Main St.
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 9 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 9. TIF

VIEW S SHOWING NW ELEVATIONS

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

OCT 2006



157 Old Main St.
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 10 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS x10.TIF

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO OCT 2006

VIEW SW SHOWING SE ELEVATIONS



179, 185 & 189 Old Main St
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 11 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 11.TIF

VIEW NW SHOWING S ELEVATIONS

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

OCT 2006



145 Prospect St.
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 12 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 12.TIF

VIEW SE SHOWING NW FACADE

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

OCT 2006



130 & 126 Prospect St.
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 13 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 13.TIF

VIEW NE SHOWING S and W ELEVATIONS

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

OCT 2006



103 Prospect St
Marshfield Hills #10
Marshfield, MA
Photo 14 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 14.TIF

VIEW NE SHOWING NW ELEVATION (FACADE)

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

OCT 2006



67 Prospect St
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 15 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 15.TIF

VIEW S SHOWING NW ELEVATION

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO OCT 2006



41 Bow St & 288 Old Main St
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 16 of 17

MA-MARSHFIELD(PLYMOUTH COUNTY)-MARSH HILLS 16.TIF

VIEW W SHOWING N ELEVATION 41 BOW ST. and S ELEVATION 288 OLD MAIN ST.

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO OCT 2006



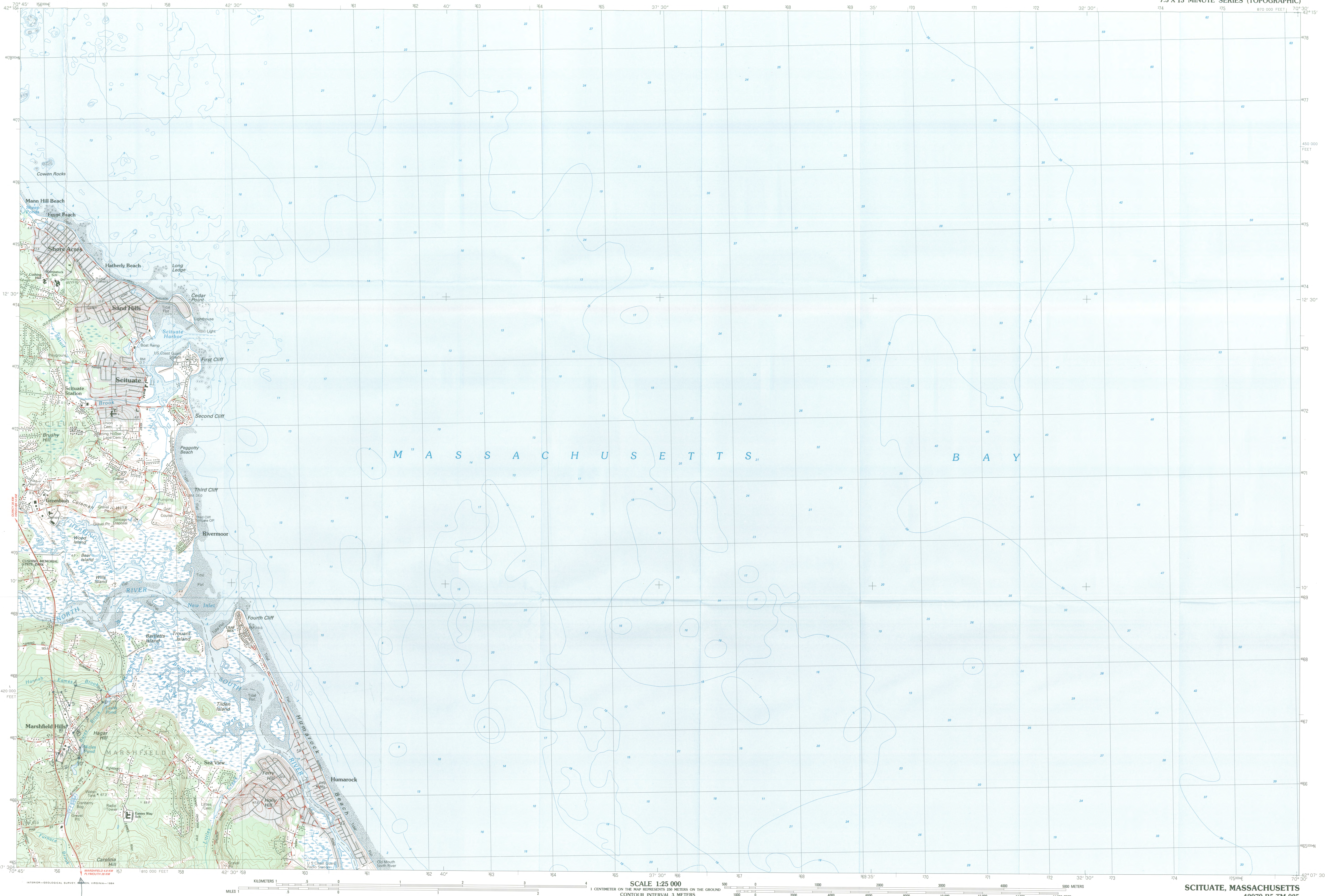
312 Old Main St.
Marshfield Hills HD
Marshfield, MA
Photo 17 of 17

MA - MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH COUNTY) - MARSH HILLS 17. TIF

VIEW N SHOWING W ELEVATION (FACADE)

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO

OCT 2006

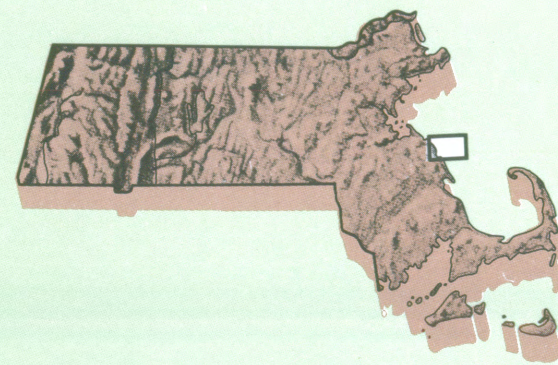


Scituate

MASSACHUSETTS

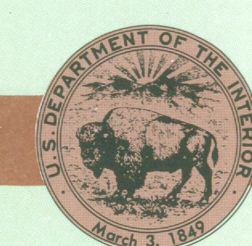
MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH) MA

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1984

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1978. Map edited 1984
Supersedes Scituate 1:25,000-scale map dated 1974
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13267 (1981)
and 13269 (1980). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19: Universal
Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, unadjusted zone
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 7 meters south and
43 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries
of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 6 METERS
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE
OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet	MAGNETIC		1	2	3	
1	3.2808	16°		1	Hull		
2	6.5617	170°		2			
3	9.8425	180°		3	Weymouth		
4	13.1234	190°		4			
5	16.4042	200°		5	Whitman		
6	19.6850	210°		6			
7	22.9658	220°		7	Duxbury		
8	26.2467	230°		8			
9	29.5275	240°					
10	32.8084	250°					

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048

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



Topographic Map Symbols

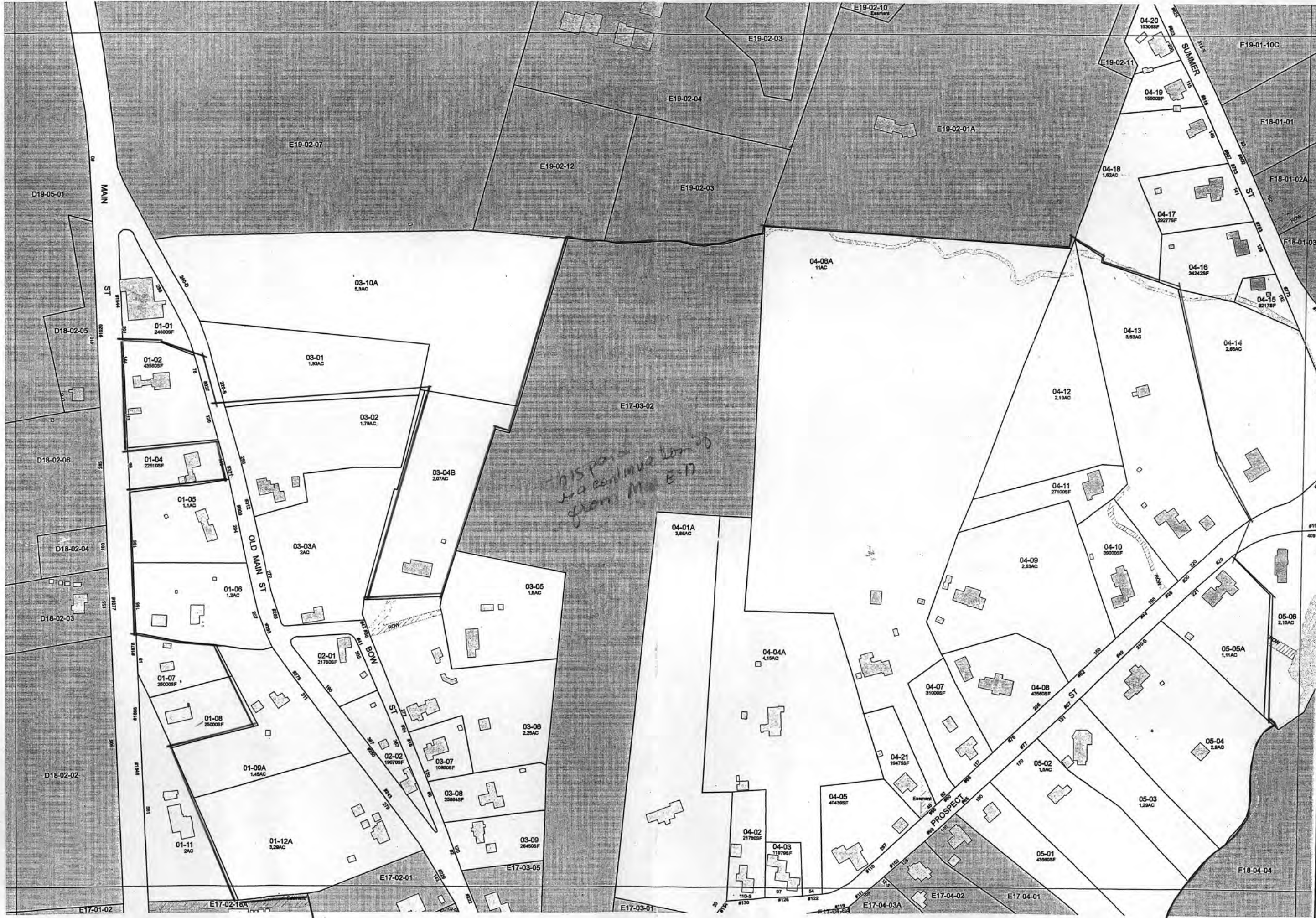
Primary highway, hard surface	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....
Unimproved road, trail	.....
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	.....
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Footbridge, overpass, underpass	.....
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....
House, barn, church, school, large structure	.....
Boundary:	.....
National, with monument	.....
State	.....
County, parish	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation, small park	.....
Land grant with monument; land section corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township; section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, isolated tower	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....
Cemetery, grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index, intermediate; supplementary, depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	.....
Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate	.....
Personal lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Widshfield Hills
DISTRICT MAP







Town of Marshfield, Massachusetts
Assessor's Maps

Legend

- Stream
- Bog
- Wetland
- Water Body
- Easements

0 50 100 200 300 400 Feet

Environmental Partners
A partnership for engineering solutions.
Quincy, MA www.enrpartners.com

D19	E19	F19
D18	E18	F18
D17	E17	F17



Stream

Bog

Wetland

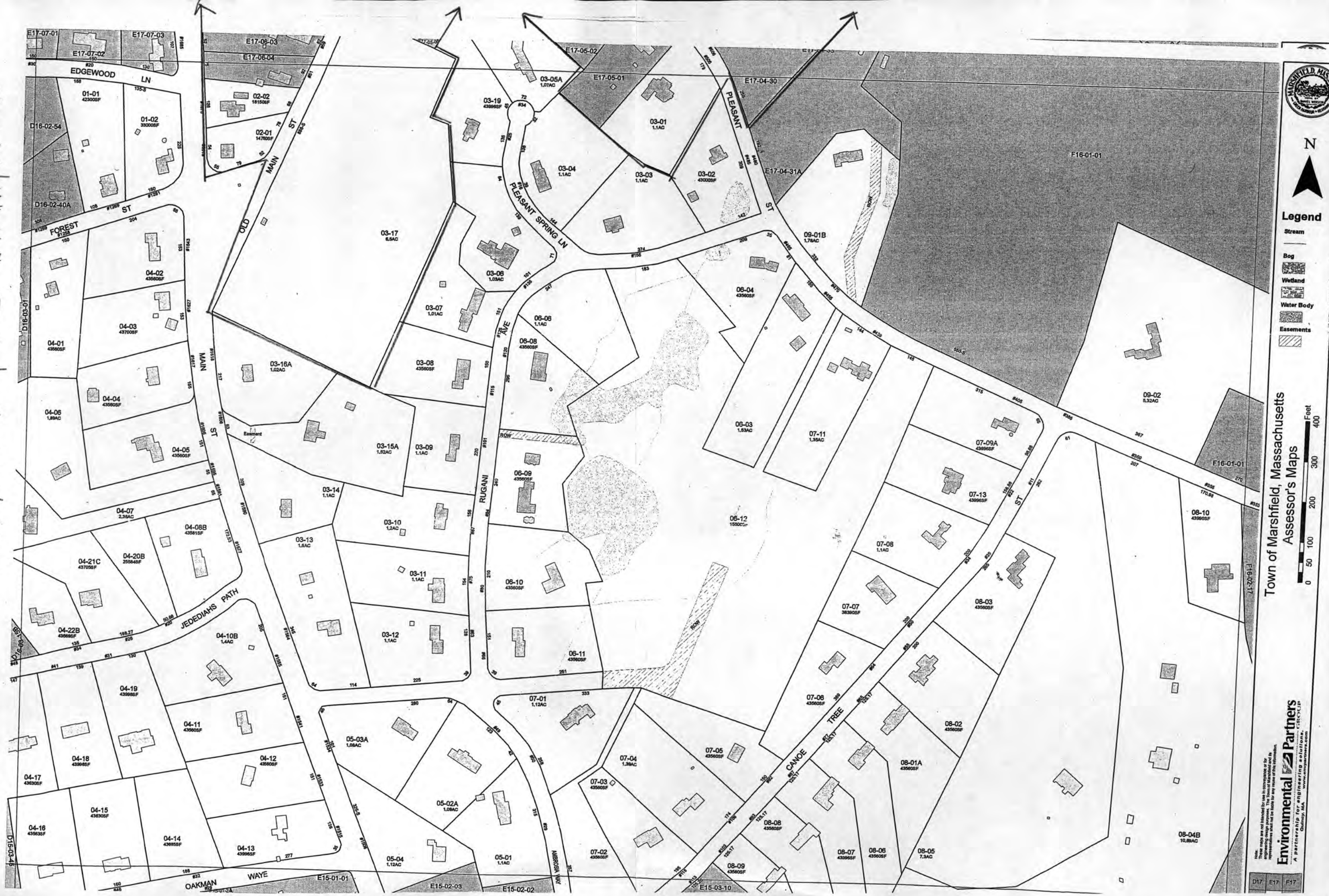
Water Body

Easements

Note: These maps are not intended for use in conveyance or for engineering design purposes. The Town of Marshfield and its representatives shall not be liable for any reuse of this information.

D18	E18	F18
D17	E17	F17

Marshfield Hills Historic District - Marshfield, MA - Assessors Map 3 of 3



Environmental Partners
A Partnership for engineering solutions
Quincy, MA
www.environmentalpartners.com

Town of Marshfield, Massachusetts
Assessor's Maps

Legend
Stream
Bog
Wetland
Water Body
Easements



**OBJECTION TO LISTING OF PROPERTY IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
FOR THE PROPOSED MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

TO: Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125

RECEIVED

AUG 27 2009

MASS. HIST. COMM

FROM: Gail & John Brooks
PROPERTY ADDRESS: 521 Pleasant St., Marshfield Hills
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 261, Marshfield Hills

I/We, having an ownership interest in the above- referenced nominated property, hereby object to the listing of said property in the National Register of Historic Places.

Executed under seal this 20th day of August, 2009.

Gail Brooks
John Brooks

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Plymouth COUNTY, ss.

On the 20th day of August, 2009, before me personally appeared the above-named Gail Brooks + John Brooks who proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were ☐ _____ or ☒ known by me to be the person(s) executing the foregoing instrument, and he/she/they acknowledged said instrument by him/her/them so executed to be his/her/their free act and deed.

Gene J. Guimond
Notary Public
My commission expires:



GENE J. GUIMOND
Notary Public
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
My Commission Expires
December 17, 2015

**OBJECTION TO LISTING OF PROPERTY IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
FOR THE PROPOSED MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

TO: Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125

RECEIVED

AUG 27 2009

FROM: BRUCE ROGOVIN

MASS. HIST. COMM

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 506 PLEASANT ST

MAILING ADDRESS: PO BOX 544 MARSHFIELD HILLS 02051

I/We, having an ownership interest in the above- referenced nominated property, hereby object to the listing of said property in the National Register of Historic Places.

Executed under seal this 21 day of AUGUST, 2009.

Bruce Rogovin

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Plymouth COUNTY, ss.

On the 21st day of August, 2009, before me personally appeared the above-named Bruce Rogovin who proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were ☐ _____ or ☒ known by me to be the person(s) executing the foregoing instrument, and he/she/they acknowledged said instrument by him/her/them so executed to be his/her/their free act and deed.

Gene J. Guimond
Notary Public
My commission expires:



GENE J. GUIMOND
Notary Public
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
My Commission Expires
December 17, 2015

RECEIVED

AUG 25 2009

MASS. HIST. COMM

August 24, 2009

P.O. Box 291

Marshfield Hills, MA 02051

Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Re: (1) Proposed Marshfield Hills Historical District,
Marshfield, MA
(2) 556 Pleasant Street
(3) MHC Letter dated August 5, 2009

Dear Sirs:

I am the sole owner of the property at 556 Pleasant Street, located within the proposed Marshfield Hills Historic District. Please note my objection to the creation of the Historic District and the listing of my property within it.

Sincerely,

Allen Balsbaugh

Allen Balsbaugh

Allen Balsbaugh 8-24-09

Marshfield, MA

August 24, 2009

The above-named Allen Balsbaugh appeared before me, presented identification and signed above.

Patricia A. Murphy
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: May 28, 2015



PATRICIA A. MURPHY
Notary Public
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
My Commission Expires May 28, 2015

**OBJECTION TO LISTING OF PROPERTY IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
FOR THE PROPOSED MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

TO: Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125

RECEIVED

AUG 27 2009

MASS. HIST. COMM

FROM: James W. Fitch

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 570 Pleasant Street

MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 58, Marshfield Hills, MA 02051-0058

I/We, having an ownership interest in the above- referenced nominated property, hereby object to the listing of said property in the National Register of Historic Places.

Executed under seal this 25th day of August, 2009.

James W. Fitch

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Plymouth COUNTY, ss.

On the 25th day of August, 2009, before me personally appeared the above-named James W. Fitch who proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were ☐ _____ or ☒ known by me to be the person(s) executing the foregoing instrument, and he/she/they acknowledged said instrument by him/her/them so executed to be his/her/their free act and deed.

Gene J. Guimond
Notary Public

My commission expires:

GENE J. GUIMOND

Notary Public



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

My Commission Expires

December 17, 2015

**OBJECTION TO LISTING OF PROPERTY IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
FOR THE PROPOSED MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

TO: Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125

RECEIVED

AUG 27 2009

MASS. HIST. COMM

FROM: CHRISTOPHER VALENTINE

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 505 Pleasant Street

MAILING ADDRESS: PO BOX 290 MARSHFIELD HILLS MA 02051

I/We, having an ownership interest in the above- referenced nominated property, hereby object to the listing of said property in the National Register of Historic Places.

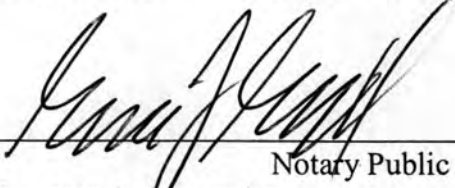
Executed under seal this 25th day of August, 2009.



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Plymouth COUNTY, ss.

On the 25th day of August, 2009, before me personally appeared the above-named Christopher Valentine who proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were ☐ _____ or ☒ known by me to be the person(s) executing the foregoing instrument, and he/she/they acknowledged said instrument by him/her/them so executed to be his/her/their free act and deed.


Notary Public

My commission expires:



GENE J. GUIMOND
Notary Public
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
My Commission Expires
December 17, 2015

**OBJECTION TO LISTING OF PROPERTY IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
FOR THE PROPOSED MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

TO: Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125

RECEIVED

AUG 27 2009

MASS. HIST. COMM

FROM: Gene J. Guimond

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 515 Pleasant St

MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 304 Marshfield Hills MA 02051

I/We, having an ownership interest in the above- referenced nominated property, hereby object to the listing of said property in the National Register of Historic Places.

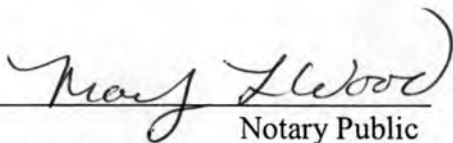
Executed under seal this 26th day of August, 2009.



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Norfolk COUNTY, ss.

On the 26th day of August, 2009, before me personally appeared the above-named Gene J. Guimond who proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were ☐ _____ or ~~is~~ known by me to be the person(s) executing the foregoing instrument, and he/she/they acknowledged said instrument by him/her/them so executed to be his/her/their free act and deed.


Notary Public
My commission expires:



**MARILYN L. WOOD
NOTARY PUBLIC
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES APRIL 23, 2010**

RECEIVED

AUG 27 2009

Gene J. Guimond
P.O. Box 304
Marshfield Hills, MA 02051

MASS. HIST. COMM

August 26, 2009

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

RE: Marshfield Hills Historic District

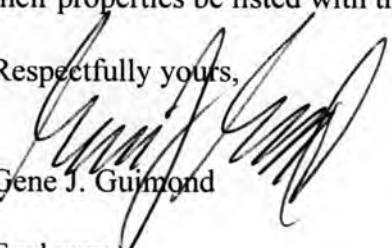
Dear Ms. Simon:

Enclosed please find my objection and the objections of James W. Fitch, Christopher Valentine, Bruce Rogovin, and Gail and John Brooks, to our properties being included in the Marshfield Hills Historic District ("District") and the National Register of Historic Places ("Register"). Please remove our properties from inclusion in the boundaries of the District.

We find it hard to believe that, without prior notification and a formal vote by the property owners to approve of the nomination, the properties are unilaterally deemed to be part of the District unless the owners of fifty (50%) percent of the nominated properties file formal written and notarized objections to your office. This process seems backwards and we question its constitutionality.

Additionally, we believe your notice letter is disingenuous in stating there will be no restrictions placed on the properties. Attached is a copy of Article 87 of the Marshfield General Bylaws. The Article mirrors the template for the demolition delay bylaw produced and distributed by the Massachusetts Historic Commission ("Commission"). Although it is a General Bylaw Article, the Article has the effect of a zoning regulation. Before any vote is taken by the Commission, we believe the Commission should inform all the property owners within the boundaries of the District about the existence of Article 87 and the effect it will have on their properties should their properties be listed with the Register.

Respectfully yours,


Gene J. Guimond

Enclosures

cc: Otis Carney, Marshfield Historical Commission
Michael Maresco, Chair, Marshfield Board of Selectmen
Michael Biviano, Jr., Chair, Marshfield Planning Board

**OBJECTION TO LISTING OF PROPERTY IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
FOR THE PROPOSED MARSHFIELD HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

TO: Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125

FROM: LYLE H. POLLARD

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 520 PLEASANT

MAILING ADDRESS: PO BOX 37-02051

I/We, having an ownership interest in the above- referenced nominated property, hereby object to the listing of said property in the National Register of Historic Places.

Executed under seal this 2nd day of SEPT, 2009.

Lyle H. Pollard

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Plymouth COUNTY, ss.

On the 2nd day of September, 2009, before me personally appeared the above-named _____ who proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were ☐ _____ or ☒ known by me to be the person(s) executing the foregoing instrument, and he/she/they acknowledged said instrument by him/her/them so executed to be his/her/their free act and deed.

Gene J. Guimond
Notary Public
My commission expires:



GENE J. GUIMOND
Notary Public
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
My Commission Expires
December 17, 2015

B Baker, Braverman & Barbadoro, P.C.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
50 BRAINTREE HILL PARK
SUITE 108
BRAINTREE, MASSACHUSETTS 02184-8724

WARREN F. BAKER
JONATHAN BRAVERMAN
PAUL N. BARBADORO
GENE J. GUIMOND
LAWRENCE A. DINARDO

CHRISTOPHER J. SULLIVAN
SUSAN M. MOLINARI

LISA BOND
CHRISTOPHER R. AGOSTINO
PETER C. HERBST JR*
*ALSO ADMITTED IN CT

TELEPHONE
(781) 848-9610

TELECOPIER
(781) 848-9790

INTERNET ADDRESS
WWW.BBB-LAWFIRM.COM

OF COUNSEL
WILLIAM B. GOLDEN
DOUGLAS C. PURDY
WILLIAM P. SWEENEY, II
DOROTHY O'FLAHERTY NEDELMAN

September 4, 2009

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

RECEIVED

SEP 08 2009

MASS. HIST. COMM

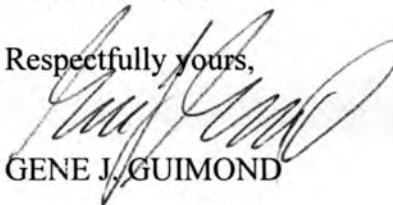
Re: Marshfield Hills Historic District

Dear Ms. Simon:

Enclosed please find the objection of Pamela Nobili as to the boundary lines of the Marshfield Hills Historic District and Exhibit "A" showing the location of her property.

The revised boundary line suggested in my letter of even date herewith, which included the objection of Lyle Pollard, would address the concerns of Mrs. Nobili.

Respectfully yours,



GENE J. GUIMOND

GJG:mlw
Enclosures

cc: Otis Carney, Marshfield Historical Commission
Representative James Cantwell

GENE J. GUIMOND
515 PLEASANT STREET
P.O. BOX 304
MARSHFIELD HILLS, MA 02051

RECEIVED
SEP 09 2009
MASS. HIST. COMM

September 8, 2009

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Re: Marshfield Hills Historic District

Dear Ms. Friedberg:

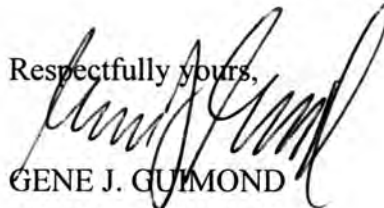
Thank you for your response letter, dated September 1, 2009, and copy of 36 CFR 60.6(c) and (d). I believe an interpretation as to the language of Section 1(b) of Article 87 of the Marshfield General Bylaws is one to be made by the Marshfield Historical Commission and not your office.

Since the language of Section 1(b) is almost identical to the criteria for listing in the National Register, the Marshfield Historical Commission has no choice but to deem that any demolition or partial demolition would have an impact on a historically significant building, structure or property and hold a public hearing.

It should also be noted that the location of the boundaries of the Marshfield Hills Historic District also bring structures, buildings, stonewalls and vistas located on neighboring properties located within 200 feet of the boundaries under the jurisdiction of Article 87.

The listing in the National Register also makes the properties subject to review under M.G.L. c. 9, §27C and, if any "adverse" comments are received during that review process, the possibility of having to file an Environmental Notification Form under the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA).

Please incorporate this correspondence into the record for the Commission's September 9th hearing. Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

GENE J. GUIMOND

cc: Otis Carney, Chair, Marshfield Historical Commission
Michael Biviano, Jr., Chair, Marshfield Planning Board
Gail and John Brooks
James W. Fitch
Bruce Rogovin
Christopher Valentine



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



October 30, 2009

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:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Marshfield Hills HD, Marshfield (Plymouth), MA

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

Seven letters of objection are enclosed. Additional correspondence pertaining to the objections is also enclosed.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Christine Beard, consultant
Otis Carney, Marshfield Historical Commission
Selectman's Office, Town of Marshfield
Michael Biviano, Jr., Chair, Marshfield Planning Board