

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pilgrim Burying Ground, Winslow Burying Ground

Other names/site number: Winslow Cemetery (preferred)

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Winslow Cemetery Road

City or town: Marshfield State: MA County: Plymouth

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Brona Simon</u>	<u>March 22, 2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO	
Date	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

1-2-18
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>41</u>	<u>7</u>	objects
<u>50</u>	<u>9</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Slate, marble, granite, fieldstone, iron, brownstone, wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in the town of Marshfield in Plymouth County, MA, Winslow Cemetery was laid out in proximity to what is considered the site of the community's earliest meetinghouse, which was established ca. 1641. The cemetery is 6.1 acres in size, contains approximately 616 gravestones/monuments, and is still in use. The first documented burial is that of William Thomas, who died in 1651. Thomas is believed to have donated the land for the burial ground to the town. While the meetinghouse was relocated in 1657, the burying ground continued to be used by the families of the town's founding fathers. According to the assessors' records, the cemetery contains three parcels. Parcel J06-04-01, the southernmost parcel dating to the 1930s, contains 1.8 acres and is described by the town as "greenspace." Parcel J06-04-02, which contains 3.2 acres, consists of Section A, dating to ca 1651; Section B, dating to 1937 and an expansion to the north and east of Section A; and the entryway, dating to 1937. Parcel J06-04-03, containing 1.1 acres, consists of Section C, dating to the 1970s and an expansion to the north of Section B (**Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4**).

The landscape can be identified as vernacular, with Section A showing characteristics of early town/early religious burial grounds, as well as elements of the Rural Cemetery and Lawn Park movements, and Sections B and C reflecting elements of the Lawn Park movement. The oldest area in the cemetery is located within the western portion of Section A (**Photo 1, Figure 5**). This area is distinguished by 45 **uninscribed fieldstone markers (Photo 17)** that are centrally located atop a small knoll, to the west of a

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commemorative marker for the location of the meetinghouse. These uninscribed fieldstone markers are believed to mark 17th-century graves. Also located in this area is the **Winslow Family Lot**. The centerpiece of the lot is the **Governor Josiah Winslow Tomb**, erected in 1699/1700 by Isaac Winslow for his father. Within the oldest area of Section A, 18th-century slate headstones exhibit significant gravestone art based on designs attributed to some of New England's best-known carvers. Marble headstones, for the most part, occur within family plots in the eastern portion of Section A, and have relatively few design elements. Along the south-central boundary is the **Webster Family Lot**. The focal point of this lot is the **Daniel Webster Tomb**. Following Webster's burial in 1852, the cemetery was expanded to the east, forming the eastern portion of Section A (**Photo 2**). The National Register nomination focuses on the greenspace, entryway, and Sections A and B (**Photo 3**); Section C, having been purchased and developed after the 50-year cutoff date for properties in continuing use (**Photo 4**), is noncontributing. Although external vistas have been somewhat compromised by residential development across its southeast boundary along Winslow Cemetery Road, the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Sections A and B are accessed from the cemetery's southern boundary from a circular drive off of Winslow Cemetery Road, and Sections B and C are accessed from the cemetery's eastern boundary from Winslow Cemetery Road. Veterans from the Pequot War (1634-1638) through the Vietnam War (1961-1973) are buried in the cemetery. The earliest extant gravestone dates to 1696.

Narrative Description

Location

Winslow Cemetery is located in the Green Harbor section of Marshfield. It is accessed from the west side of Winslow Cemetery Road to the north of Presidential Circle, as well as along a circular, paved entrance drive (**Photo 5**). While some residential development can be seen across Winslow Cemetery Road, residential development to the south is screened from the cemetery by a 1.8-acre area of greenspace, while the Green Harbor Golf Course to the west is screened from the cemetery by a mixed stand of deciduous and evergreen trees. The open land of the Daniel Webster Bird Sanctuary is located to the north and northeast. The cemetery is situated on Tax Parcels J06-04-01, J06-04-02, and J06-04-03.

Topography

In 1852 the cemetery was described as a "commanding eminence" 30 or 40 feet above sea level, being "the first high land that breaks the monotony of the marshes" (Anonymous 1852a). The marshy terrain, some of which had been developed as cranberry bogs in the 19th century, surrounded the cemetery on the north, east, and west. To the south, a number of secondary roadways connected the cemetery to Webster Street. This terrain can be seen clearly in the 1941 USGS Duxbury 7.5' map (**Figure 6**).

Situated well off main thoroughfares, the cemetery retains a rural feeling. While the terrain drops sharply from the cemetery's western boundary to a golf course, the hill slopes gently to the south towards the entry drive and southeast towards a small section of residential development. To the north and northeast, the topography continues as rolling terrain.

Soils within the cemetery consist of Merrimac sandy loam, three to eight percent slopes, with a section of Carver loamy sand, eight- to fifteen-percent slopes, along its western edge (www.websoilsurvey.usda.gov).

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Within Section A, ornamental plantings such as evergreens and shrubs are mainly found in association with 19th- and 20th-century development of the section, suggesting an attempt to evoke a rural setting with little evidence of formal landscape design. Of note are two large rhododendron bushes located by the **Dorr Family Lot** along the southwestern edge of this section. The Rosebay, also known as "Rhododendron maximum," was extolled by Dr. Jacob Bigelow, the visionary founder of Mount Auburn Cemetery (NHL 2003), as "a magnificent flowering shrub" (Massachusetts Horticultural Society 1887).

Larger trees, including maples, elms, and cypress, are located to the west and northwest with no apparent formal landscape design, and are likely invasive to the landscape. Ornamental plantings in Section B include evergreens and shrubs flanking the headstones. Maple trees and privets are intermittently spaced along the paved driveways, suggesting that they are part of a formal landscape design.

Spatial Arrangement

The spatial arrangement is almost entirely linear, and can be seen best in either aerial photos or the schematic plans of the cemetery. Within Section A, spatial organization is largely defined by the layout of the burials. The oldest or western portion of Section A contains single graves aligned in north-south lines with an east-west orientation, characteristic of early town and churchyard cemeteries of New England. There is an area of uninscribed fieldstone markers believed to be associated with 17th-century burials, and there are many open areas that may represent places where markers have been lost, areas used for graves during various seasonal illnesses, or structural areas that have never been infilled, such as the location of the first meetinghouse that was located within this section of the cemetery ca. 1641 to 1657. The three oldest family lots in the western portion of Section A reflect the gradual move from the churchyard cemetery of the 18th century to rural cemetery fashions during the early to mid 19th century. These include the **Winslow Family Lot**, whose boundary was formerly defined by an iron fence (**Photo 6, Figure 7**); the **Webster Family Lot**, which is physically defined by an iron fence (**Photo 7**); and the **Cushman Family Lot**, vaguely defined by a slight rise in the ground with a surface rock marking its location.

The eastern portion of Section A, which was added to the cemetery in the mid 19th century, contains twenty family plots of varying size. Within this area, the late 19th-century **Hewitt Family Lot** is the only one defined by granite curbing. Many of the lots within the southeastern portion are defined by peaked or rounded granite corner bounds or merely by a raised earthen mound, although some of the lots in the northeast section have no lot-defining features. While some of the lots have a large, centrally located, granite-base, die-and-cap monument surrounded by smaller granite family markers, others, such as the **White Family Lot (Photo 8)**, contain marble die-in-socket gravestones in a north-south alignment. Included in this lot are Hannah White (d. 1856), Thomas F. White (d. 1887), Rebecca Clark (d. 1895), and Benjamin White (d. 1856). Brothers Thomas and Benjamin, direct descendants of Peregrine White (d. 1704), who was the first person of English descent born in Massachusetts, were farmers. After Hannah, Thomas's wife, died, her sister, Rebecca Clark, took care of the family "with all the care and economy which gave dignity and luster to the Pilgrim names" (www.ancestry.com). It is interesting to note that as the lots within this area were designed sometime after 1853, the **White Family Lot** may be one of the first used for burials in the eastern portion of Section A. Descendants of Marshfield's earliest settlers, the White family appears to have preferred single gravestones rather than the more fashionable central family monument. The **Phillipps Family Lot (Photo 9)** is distinguished by a large marble cross emanating from a marble foundation, decorated with a harp resting on a granite base that marks the grave of noted opera singer Adelaide Phillipps (d. 1882). The lot is defined by pointed granite cornerposts and contains seven marble die on marble base markers, one of which is graced with a floral motif typical of the Victorian era.

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Adelaide's youngest sister, Mathilde (d.1915), who was also an opera singer, and six other members of Adelaide's family are buried there.

Section B is organized by rows of lots and graves within four sections of varying size. The largest two sections, which occur in the southern end, contain lots that for the most part measure twenty feet (east-west) by sixteen feet (north-south). The smaller, northern two sections contain lots along their southern end and single graves along their northern end. The lots continue to measure twenty feet (east-west) by sixteen feet (north-south), and the single graves measure ten feet (east-west) by four feet (north-south).

Section C is similar in design to Section B, albeit on a smaller, more compact scale. This section is divided into six areas of varying size. While the southernmost area contains lots, the remaining areas of Section C are divided into single graves.

Circulation

The **circulation system**, connecting to the interior of Sections A, B, and C, emanates from Winslow Cemetery Road. The circular entry drive, from Winslow Cemetery Road to the southern boundary of the cemetery, provides the only access to Section A, as well as access to the southern end of Section B. As Winslow Cemetery Road continues to the north, access drives for both Sections B and C are entered from the west side of the road.

While Section A appears to have no formal interior circulation pattern, an 1898 plan (Hatch, Jr.) of the cemetery, which is the only plan for Section A, depicts a perimeter driveway that is 30 feet wide within and along the west, east, and north sides of the cemetery. Elliptical pathways appear in the oldest/western portion of Section A, while twelve-foot-wide, north-south paths, and ten-foot-wide, east-west paths appear in the newer/eastern portion (see **Figure 2**). These driveways and pathways are not visible today. Within Section B a north-south paved driveway intersected by an east-west paved driveway, each sixteen feet wide, provide access to its four areas. While the plan for this section depicts an eight-foot-wide path along its western boundary and smaller pathways, each four feet wide, between the lots within the four areas (see **Figure 3**), these pathways are not visible today. Aside from access from Winslow Cemetery Road, Section C has interior access from the north-south driveway of Section B. Section C contains two north-south and two east-west interior paved driveways (**Feature 5**). The plan for this section does not depict pathways between lots within its six areas (see **Figure 4**), and likewise none are visible.

Constructed Elements

Constructed elements in the cemetery include boundary walls within Sections A, B, and C; granite posts in Section A (**Photo 16**); and two signs, one in the entryway (**Photo 5**) and one in Section A.

The **boundary wall** along the east, north, and west perimeters of Section A consists of a dry-laid, granite-block stone wall. The wall, which is approximately twelve inches wide and 45 inches tall, is constructed of two courses of dry-laid, cut-granite blocks that measure approximately 35 inches by fifteen inches, capped by a long granite block with quarry marks measuring approximately 105 inches by nine inches. The size of the granite blocks, as well as the quarry marks, suggest a mid to late 19th-century construction date. Remnants of seven granite fencepost bases, approximately nine inches square and two inches tall, are located by the southeastern boundary of Section A. The center of each base contains a small segment of an iron rod embedded in lead. Two additional granite fencepost bases are located to the north of the two easternmost ones, on either side of the east perimeter driveway that appears in the 1898 plan (Hatch,

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Jr). The westernmost base has what appear to be the remains of linkage for an iron gate embedded in its center, suggesting that these bases once formed part of a boundary wall. The east and north perimeter of Section B are enclosed by a dry-laid rubblestone boundary wall (approximately 22 inches wide and twelve inches high). At some point the dry-laid rubblestone wall that provided the northern boundary of Section B was breached to provide access from the north-south interior driveway of Section B into Section C. The section of the rubble wall that was removed was apparently reused on the wall to provide a decorative postlike structure along both sides of the interior entry drive from Section B into Section C. A post-and-rail wooden fence provides the eastern **boundary wall** for Section C (**Photo 4**).

The southern boundary of Section A is marked by a series of nineteen quarried **granite posts**, measuring approximately 38 inches tall by six inches square, that continue west from the dry-laid granite-block stone wall to just beyond the western end of the Webster Family Lot. Embedded in the top of each post is an iron loop, suggesting that the quarried granite posts were hitching posts for horses. These posts are located to the south of, and parallel to, the granite fencepost bases.

The cemetery contains two **signs**. A large inscribed boulder that notes the name and date of the cemetery provides the **entry sign** by the circular drive from Winslow Cemetery Road. The second sign, which provides historical information, is entitled **The First Meeting House Marker**. Sponsored by the Marshfield Historical Commission in 1968, it is located in Section A, near the southeast corner of the Webster Family Lot. Both signs are noncontributing.

Gravestones

There are approximately 233 gravestones in Section A. There are also open areas that may represent locations where markers have been lost, where people were buried during seasonal illnesses, or where structural features were removed. While the first documented gravestone was that of William Thomas, who died in 1651, his gravestone was found broken on the ground in the mid 19th century and is now missing. The oldest extant stone is that of **Deborah Thomas** (d. 1696). The brow of the knoll in the western portion of Section A is distinguished by a number of both uninscribed fieldstone markers and slate headstones with accompanying footstones that weave across the landscape forming north-south and northeasterly-southwesterly lines, with east-west orientation of graves. The slate headstones within this area are adorned with death's head, portrait, urn-and-willow, and rising sun motifs; noticeably missing is the cherub motif. Stone shapes include a segmental arch, a semicircular arch, and a flat top with a semicircular central feature—very typical of both the death's head and the later urn-and-willow headstones. The slate headstones most often have decorative panels along the outer edges. Many of the slate gravestones exhibit considerable biological growth.

The western portion of Section A includes a number of slate stones attributed to popular New England carvers (Benes 1977; Blachowicz 2006; Forbes 1967; and Ludwig 1966). The gravestones of **Deborah Thomas** (d. 1696) and **Rev. Edward Tompson** (d. 1705, **Photo 10**), the fourth pastor of the First Church, were carved by a Boston carver known only as "J. N." Stylistic attributes on both stones include large lilies—some with round, heavy stems—and rosettes that appear as flat discs. In addition, Tompson's stone contains the initials "J. N.," which can be found on some of the carver's later stones. Other stones by Boston carvers include: **Isaac Little** (d. 1699), carved by William Mumford, with stylistic elements including teeth that are carefully cut and nearly opposite each other, a nose formed by two triangles one within the other, the use of capital letters throughout, and the inscription beginning with "HERE LYES" or "HERE LYETH"; **Mrs. Mary Thomas** (d. 1741), carved by Nathaniel Emmes, whose stylistic elements include death's heads with hollow eyes, heavy scrollwork, and a narrow border at the bottom

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and over the curve of the top to the stone; **Abigail Winslow** (d. 1761), carved by William Codner, who is believed to have carved the first portrait stone in New England; and **Kenelm Winslow** (d. 1757), carved by John Homer, featuring an enlarged skull over crossbones. The stones of **Mrs. Lydia Thomas** (d. 1750, **Photo 11**), **Capt. Nathaniel Winslow** (d. 1719), and **Abigail Winslow** (d. 1729) are attributed to the Lamson family of Charlestown due to characteristic eyebrows with hooked ends, eyebrows connecting to the nose, a lip-like mark above the teeth, and a prominent chin. Kingston carvers are represented by Biled Washburn, Kingston's first carver, and Hiram Tribble. Washburn's stones include **Lucy Delano** (d.1789), whose stylistic attributes include eyes placed in the vertical center of the head and a mouth no wider than and placed in close proximity to the nose, and **John Dingley** (d.1806), whose solitary urn motif with its elongated width, reminiscent of an "Aladdin-lamp," is typical of Washburn's early urn designs that emerged in 1806. Tribble's motifs of a narrow and more decorative urn, with a willow whose individual leaves are not clearly delineated, can be found on stones of **Mary Winslow** (d. 1827), **Daniel Wright** (d. 1829), and **Capt. John Thomas** (d. 1837, **Photo 12**). Also represented in the cemetery are motifs consistent with spirit skulls carved by Scituate carvers Jacob Vinal/Jacob Vinal, Jr. Stylistic elements include crosshatched teeth, visible lines for the inscription, and the punctated wing style that appear on the stones of **Deborah Foster** (d. 1732) and **Nathaniel Winslow** (d. 1736) (**Photo 13**).

Generally, marble die-in-socket stones that contain little or no design elements are either rectangular in shape or have a round or pointed arch, such as the gravestone of **Clarissa Oliver** (d. 1879), whose name appears as raised letters within a recessed, curved rectangular panel. Oliver, who was seven years old when she died, is noted on the 1898 plan (Hatch, Jr.) as "coloured." Die-on-base marble stones contain some design elements typical of the Victorian period, such as the floral motif on the **Kendall Family Marker**, and the rose motif on the stone of Alfred Phillipps (d. 1917) in the **Phillipps Family Lot**. While marble stones predominate in the southeastern portion, granite die-on-base markers from the late 19th and early 20th centuries predominate in the northeastern portion. A marble Civil War marker for **Wm. H. Tolman** is located within a family plot towards the northeast corner.

Notable Family Lots in Section A

Located on the brow of the knoll is the **Winslow Family Lot**. Following recent reconstructive work by the town, the brick box that once provided the base for the ledger of the **Winslow Tomb** (**Photo 17**) was replaced with six machine-cut granite feet (see **Photo 6**), somewhat diminishing the historic integrity of the family lot. A brownstone ledger with an embedded slate plaque that covered the brick box was retained and placed over the new base. According to an 1852 newspaper article, the tomb was described as a box tomb with a brownstone ledger set on a brick base. While an 1882 article describes the tomb as a "great table of brown-stone supported by four stone pillars," a 1903 description also describes a brick box tomb with a brick base. The embedded slate plaque displays the heraldic design with the coat of arms of Josiah Winslow, Esq. (d.1680), the first native-born governor of the Plymouth Colony. The inscription below the heraldic design states that Josiah Winslow (d. 1680), his wife Penelope (d. 1705), Isaac Winslow (d. 1738), John Winslow (d. 1774), and Isaac Winslow, MD (d. 1819) are buried there. The tomb was erected by Isaac Winslow in 1699/1700 for his father, who was exhumed from his grave and reburied in the tomb. Along with the above-mentioned individuals, the tomb contains several generations of the Winslow family, all of whom achieved prominence in the town. It is speculated that Peregrine White might also have been buried in the tomb. The family lot also contains the 1995 commemorative marker for Governor Edward Winslow, Josiah's father and Governor of Plymouth Colony; the slate headstone and footstone for Elizabeth Pelham (d. 1706); an illegible marble obelisk; a marble die-and-cap monument on a granite base for Elizabeth White (d. 1886); granite die-and-cap monument on a granite

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base for Rev. Seneca White (d.1865), pastor of Marshfield's South Parish from 1838 to 1850; and a marble-on-granite-base marker of Susan Ball Winslow (d. 1825). The lot, whose boundaries are presently defined by the remains of flush-to-the-ground granite fenceposts, was formerly enclosed in an iron fence, which is now missing (see **Figure 7**).

Centrally located along the southern boundary of Section A is the **Webster Family Lot** of noted orator and statesman Daniel Webster (d.1852, see **Photo 7**). Webster oversaw the construction of the **Webster Tomb**, as well as the erection of three monuments (each a four-foot-high, plain marble column capped with marble on a granite base) for his deceased wife and children, who were buried in vaults beneath St. Paul's Church in Boston. Following Webster's death, his deceased wife and children were removed from the Boston vault and re-interred in the family tomb in Marshfield. According to an 1852 news article (Anonymous 1852a), Webster's tomb was constructed of rough-hewn granite that was covered by sod, with a small, plain marble slab placed over the door inscribed with his name. An 1852 painting entitled "Tomb of Daniel Webster in Marshfield" shows Webster's Lot, which appears rectangular, bounded by a plain picket-style iron fence with decorative corner bounds. Within the fence, the painting only depicts the earth-covered tomb and three monuments (**Figure 8**). A note on the bottom right signed by Fletcher Webster (his son) and J. W. Paige states that the "Sketch of the Tomb is quite correct." The landscape surrounding the tomb is very different than today, with two low rubblestone walls topped with a wooden fence providing the bounds for an entrance drive, and an earth-covered tomb to the west whose entrance appears to be a double wooden door topped by stone lintels. Since that time, six additional family monuments of the same construction as those described above have been added. The additional monuments necessitated the extension of the family lot to the south, and it is likely that the extant, more decorative iron fence was constructed around the lot at that time. According to the 1898 (Hatch, Jr.) plan of the cemetery, the change in the lot's configuration had been completed by that year. This is the only lot in the cemetery that is enclosed with an iron fence.

Directly to the west of the Webster Family Lot, along the south boundary of the cemetery, is the **Cushman Family Lot**. Identified as "The Cushman Tomb" on the 1898 plan (Hatch, Jr.), it measures 20 feet (north-south) by 30 feet (east-west). Today its boundaries are barely visible, with only a small surface fieldstone marking its location. According to Thomas (1854), Cushman family members buried there include Robert (d. 1837); Persis (Phillips, d. 1819), wife of Robert Cushman; Betsey (Gray, d. 1826), wife of Joseph P. Cushman; and Elizabeth Gray Cushman (d. 1825), who was one year and eight months old when she died. The death dates make this the first family lot constructed in the 19th century.

Directly north of the Cushman Family Lot is a large conglomerate fieldstone monument, approximately five feet high on a granite base atop an earthen mound, marking the **Allen Family Lot**. A rectangular copper nameplate faces east, towards a former entrance path to the cemetery that was located on the west side of the fence around the Webster Family Lot, according to the 1898 (Hatch, Jr.) plan. Steven Merrill Allen, born in New Hampshire, lived in Boston in 1890, was president of the Wendell Paper Company in Wendell Depot, MA, and died in Boston in 1894. President of the Webster Historical Society, Allen considered the cemetery "thrice consecrated and sacred," as it is where Marshfield began, contains the graves of several Pilgrim forefathers and that of Daniel Webster, possibly explaining why Allen was buried in Marshfield in proximity to Webster's grave. Also buried within the lot is Horace Gwynne Allen (d. 1919). His flush marker is located in front of the inscribed side of the monument. Horace, Steven's son, was a patent lawyer who also lived in Boston until his death (www.ancestry.com). To the west of the Cushman Lot is the **Hall Family Lot** containing a granite monument, approximately five feet tall, that appears similar in form to a very large fieldstone, with the family surname facing south. The monument is surrounded by slant granite markers of family members, including Walten Hall (d. 1927), whose

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inscription states: "Ardent Admirer of Daniel Webster and owner of Webster's Farm From 1884 to 1927."

Section B

There are 190 gravemarkers in Section B. Graves are located in small family lots, each with central die-on-base granite markers that display the family surnames. While the central granite marker for the **Means Family Lot (Photo 14)** is flanked on each side by a large granite urn, many of the other central markers are flanked by various evergreens or shrubs. Most lots contain flush markers for family members.

The **Melvin Family Lot (Photo 15)** consists of a granite die-on-base marker with the family name facing the walkway to the west, and three flush markers bordering the walkway. Hedges are used for corner bounds. The flush marker for Robert Levi Melvin (d. 1960) noted that he served in both World Wars I and II. His wife, Mabel (d. 1981), is located to his right, and their son, Robert W. (d. 1989), who was a Sergeant in the Army Air Corps during World War II, is located to his mother's right. According to the 1940 federal census, the Melvin family lived in Marshfield, and Robert Sr. worked 60 hours a week as a traveling salesman. Their son, Robert W., was married with one son, and worked as a tree climber for the town. (www.ancestry.com).

Section C

The most recent addition to Winslow Cemetery, Section C consists of slightly more than one acre. It lies to the north of Section B and was partially opened in 1972, with further construction occurring through the mid 1970s. Boundaries include a post-and-rail wooden fence on the east side of Section C, and a dry-laid rubblestone wall on its south side. Elements of the Lawn Park movement can be observed in this area.

Commemorative Markers and Monuments

There are five **commemorative markers** in Section A and one in Section B. Most are noncontributing due to their recent dates of construction. Section C also contains recent burials.

The Daniel Webster Plaque (MRS.917), consisting of a cut-granite block marker with a bronze plaque on a polished face, was erected by Dartmouth College in 1952. It is located within the southeastern section of the Webster Family Lot.

A granite tablet erected by the Marshfield Historical Commission in 1997 commemorates the location of the town's first church (1641-1657) and school, noting that the uninscribed fieldstone markers to the west mark the location of the oldest graves.

The Commission also dedicated a granite plaque marker to Governor Edward Winslow in the Winslow Family Lot in 1995. The plaque notes that Edward, who was the town's first permanent resident, is considered the "Father of Marshfield." Edward died in 1655 and was buried at sea.

The Settlers Monument, a granite base and die-and-cap monument with a polished face, lists 38 of Marshfield's earliest settlers. The names of the settlers are inscribed on the four faces of the monument. It is believed that many, if not all, of those listed are buried in the cemetery. The monument was erected by the town in the late 20th century. Following are a few of those settlers:

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- Thomas Bourn (d.1664) and wife Elizabeth (d.??). Thomas received the second 100-acre grant of land in Marshfield in 1637, and is described by one writer as “eldest of the Marshfield settlers and a patriarch of its Eden” (www.findagrave.com).
- John Phillips (d.1691). Married three times, his first wife, Martha Grace Beals Phillips (d. 1666), was killed by lightning that struck her house; his second wife, Faith Clark Phillips, has a commemorative marker in the cemetery; and his third wife, Anne Hatch Phillips (d. 1691), died the same year as her husband.
- Thomas Little (d. 1672) and his wife Anna (d. 1672). Thomas, who was a lawyer in England, settled in Marshfield in 1650 and served as a constable in 1672. His homestead was known as “Littlefield” (Anonymous 1973).
- Peregrine White (d. 1704), the first child of European descent born in Plymouth Colony, was active in community affairs and often chosen for offices of trust in the township. He was a representative to the General Court in 1660 and 1673, as well as a Lieutenant and then Captain in the militia. While dying of a fever he was described as “vigorous and of a comely aspect to the end” (Thomas 1854).

A granite die-on-base, pulpit-style marker commemorating Faith Clarke Phillips (d. 1675) was erected by the Pilgrim Edward Doty Society in 1989. Faith, who arrived in Plymouth on the ship *Francis* in 1634, married Edward Doty, who arrived on the *Mayflower*, in 1634/35. They had nine children. After Edward died in Plymouth in 1667, she became the second wife of John Phillips of Marshfield. It is not known where she is buried in the cemetery; her grave may be marked by one of the uninscribed fieldstone markers noted above.

Within Section B is a 20th-century granite monument dedicated to Marshfield residents who served in the military.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient sites are currently recorded in the cemetery, it is possible that sites are present. Five ancient sites are known in the general area (within one mile), mostly along the floodplain margins of the Green Harbor River and estuary, located in the northeast and east. Environmental characteristics of the nominated area represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The Winslow Cemetery is located on a level to moderately sloping point of land that extends northerly to the Green Harbor Marsh and river. Marshland surrounds most of the site. Soils within the cemetery are well-drained sandy loam. Given the above information, the small size of the cemetery (approximately 6.1 acres), levels of historic land use, and the current state of knowledge for Native settlement in eastern Massachusetts and the Massachusetts coastal plain, a high potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources within the Winslow Cemetery. Any cultural resources that were present at the cemetery were likely affected by construction of the meetinghouse (ca. 1641), and the excavation of more than 616 known burials. The cemetery is still in use for burials of veterans.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources at the Winslow Cemetery. Structural evidence may survive from the town’s first meetinghouse, built within the current bounds of the cemetery. The first meetinghouse was built ca. 1641, although the exact location and orientation of the meetinghouse is unknown. Additional background research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, is needed to determine these characteristics. Prior to the construction of the meetinghouse and the use of the property as a burying ground, the area was used for agriculture and animal husbandry. The fact

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that an early Colonial-period trail passed in close proximity to/within Section A confers potential for archaeological resources associated with unrecorded structures and ephemeral rural activities from that period. Following the construction of the meetinghouse, the general area was considered one of the first areas within Marshfield to be settled. Archaeological features associated with the meetinghouse, such as trash deposits, foundation remains, and a privy, may be present. Historical archaeological resources have the potential to contribute important information related to the settlement of Marshfield that is not documented elsewhere.

No evidence is known indicting the presence of physical remains related to historic land use of this area prior to the creation of the Winslow Cemetery between 1632 and 1636. The cemetery was then a Winslow family burial ground. The meetinghouse was removed to Marshfield Village in 1657. Rather than being the civic center of the town, the Green Harbor area reverted to an area of large farmsteads.

Structural evidence may also survive from outbuildings or shacks associated with cemetery maintenance during its history. Further historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can help locate unmarked graves or gravemarkers, and document their associations between existing gravestones and actual graves. Known and unmarked graves should represent the most common archaeological resource in the cemetery. Individual graves may include skeletal remains, in addition to clothing and other personal items interred with each individual. Funerary objects, including coffin remains and artifacts associated with the initial interment(s) and later memorials, may also be present with individual and groups of graves. A graveshaft discernable in the soil stratigraphy should be present with individual and multiple interments. Commemorative gravesites may lack below-ground burial features and contain burial monuments only. These burials may lack actual skeletal remains. Post molds may also be present from older fence lines that marked the boundaries of the cemetery, groups of graves, and grazing lands. Archaeological testing may also identify complete stones and fragments of gravestones that are overgrown and presently not visible on the surface. Archaeological resources may be present that document aspects of the cemetery's original layout.

Structural evidence of stables, barns, and outbuildings may survive that were associated with the first meetinghouse site and the cemetery from the 17th through the 19th centuries. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive.

While remains of landscape design features are visually evident in the southeastern portion of Section A, buried features associated with the development of the landscape in Section A are also likely present. These features can provide significant information on 19th-century development of the cemetery that occurred after the death of Daniel Webster. Additionally, gravel pathways that were constructed in Section B during the 1935-1937 WPA project are not evident today, suggesting that recorded and unrecorded landscape design features associated with the WPA project may also be present.

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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.)

- A. Owned by a 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

ART

Period of Significance

ca 1651-1967

Significant Dates

1651 (First recorded burial)

1852 (Burial of Daniel Webster)

ca.1855 (Expansion of Section A)

1937 (WPA addition of Section B)

1939 Addition of greenspace

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Daniel Webster

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Section A carvers: J.N., William Mumford, Nathaniel Emmes, William Codner, John Homer,
the Lamson Family, Jacob Vinal/Jacob Vinal, Jr., Biled Washburn, Hiram

Tribble

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Winslow Cemetery, Marshfield, MA, the town's oldest burying ground, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and fulfills National Register Criteria A, B, and C at the local level. It is the final resting place of many of the town's founders and is still in active use. It is the burial place for statesman Daniel Webster and his family. The cemetery displays examples of gravestone art and landscape design from all periods of its history.

The cemetery is considered significant at the local level.

The Period of Significance begins with the oldest recorded burial, dating to 1651, and extends to the 50-year cut-off date for properties that retain their continuing function and use. Winslow Cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D, as it derives its significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, as well as from age, design features, and association with local historical events.

Winslow Cemetery is considered eligible under National Register Criterion A: events that have made a contribution to broad patterns of history from the town's settlement to the present. It is the final resting place for the town's founding fathers, including those who traveled to Plymouth on the *Mayflower*, and later generations of their families. Plymouth Colony Governor Edward Winslow, credited to be the first settler of the town, is commemorated here, and his son Josiah, the first native-born governor of the colony, is also buried here. As with many Colonial-era burying grounds in Massachusetts and New England, the cemetery was located adjacent to the First Parish Meetinghouse. Through the 19th century, Marshfield was a farming community that was home to generations of its founding fathers as well as newcomers, including Daniel Webster and Adelaide Phillipps, who valued the town's peaceful setting and natural beauty. Following Webster's death, Section A of the cemetery was expanded and reconfigured to accommodate not only new residents, but also new trends in cemetery landscape design. The beginning of the 20th century saw a period of change for the area from a farming community to one of residential development. The construction of Section B, a WPA project dating to 1937, marks this change. Many farming families associated with the early settlers are buried in the eastern portion of Section A, while other everyday working families, not associated with the early settlers, are buried in Section B. While the demographics may be different, both sections include veterans who fought in virtually every US war that occurred during the cemetery's period of significance. As a transitory cultural landscape, Winslow Cemetery provides important cultural information through all periods of Marshfield's history.

The Winslow Cemetery is considered eligible under Criterion B for its association with the life of a person of outstanding importance to the community, state, and nation. The cemetery is the final resting place of orator, lawyer, and statesman Daniel Webster. Webster served his country for more than 40 years as a member of the House of Representatives from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, or a member of the United States Senate from Massachusetts, and as the Secretary of State for three presidents. While considered a political elitist, Webster proved to be a generous benefactor to his fellow residents in Marshfield from 1832 until his death in 1852.

The Winslow Cemetery is considered eligible under Criterion C due to distinctive design characteristics, representative of evolving styles of burial ground design and cemetery development from the Colonial period through the early 20th century. The number of uninscribed fieldstone markers believed to be associated with 17th-century burials are an unusual occurrence, and a significant feature of the western

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portion of Section A. During the 17th century, many settlers used fieldstone or wooden markers when they buried their dead, as slate stones were imported and expensive. Through the early 19th century the landscape of Winslow Cemetery was typical of Colonial burying grounds. Slate gravestones, many carved by prominent gravestone carvers of the era, reflect the earliest part of the landscape, while marble markers and monuments appeared in the early 19th century. Elements of the Rural Cemetery Movement are apparent from the mid to late 19th century, and elements of the Lawn Park Movement are apparent from the late 19th century through the end of the period of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

Located in what is considered the first offshoot community of the original Plymouth Colony, Winslow Cemetery, with its first recorded burial in 1651, was established in the same parcel of land as Marshfield's first church/meetinghouse and school, in what was then known as Green's Harbor (later Green Harbor). While the area was first used to pasture cattle, it soon became the location of Marshfield's initial settlement. Green's Harbor has been described as the "heart of original Marshfield" and the "center of activity in seventeenth century Marshfield" (Vertical files Marshfield Historical Commission). Gravestones, tombs, and memorials to Plymouth County's founding fathers and early settlers can be found in the cemetery. Following the removal of the meetinghouse to Marshfield Village in 1657, the demographics in the town began to change. Rather than being the civic center of the town, Green's Harbor reverted to an area of large farmsteads.

Edward Winslow, who came to Plymouth on the *Mayflower*, is credited with bringing the first cattle from England to Plymouth Colony in 1624. A native trail was utilized to bring the cattle to pastureland in what became known as Green's Harbor. By 1630 Plymouth Colony had expanded to include farms in outlying areas, creating a situation where it was difficult for families in those areas to continue to go the church in Plymouth. This led to the establishment of new churches and towns. According to William Bradford, "some good farms" in the area of Green's Harbor were given "to special persons that would promise to live in Plymouth." The location was "well meadowed and fit to keep and rear cattle" (Ashley 2001). In 1632, Winslow was granted all the land southerly of Green Harbor River.

While there is little information on Green's Harbor during this period, the General Court ordered that the passage between Green's Harbor and the sea be enlarged in 1633. In 1636/1637 the court ordered that the passage be further enlarged with ten men working at a time and the cost divided equally amongst "every man," likely referring to those living in the area (Stratton 1986). Known by various names, including Green Harbor Path, Plymouth Path, and Pilgrim Trail, the passage was the former native trail that was used by the early settlers to move livestock between Green's Harbor and Plymouth (Krusell and Bates 1990).

Winslow moved to Green's Harbor in 1636/1637 with his second wife, Susannah White Winslow, her two children from an earlier marriage, Resolved and Peregrine (the first child of European descent born in Plymouth Colony) White, and her two children with Winslow, Josiah (who served as the first native-born Governor of Plymouth Colony from 1673 until his death in 1680) and Elizabeth Winslow. As Edward and Susannah were married in Plymouth in May of 1621, the spouses from their first marriages having died

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the first winter in Plymouth, theirs was the first marriage in Plymouth Colony. Edward Winslow's residence was known as the Careswell Estate, and he is considered the first permanent resident of Green's Harbor. Winslow was instrumental in establishing the First Church and a publicly funded school system in Marshfield, and he served as Governor of Plymouth Colony in 1633, 1636, and 1644. While on a mission to the West Indies for Oliver Cromwell in 1655, he died and was buried at sea.

Edward had three brothers who settled near him. John (d. 1674), who married Mary Chilton of the *Mayflower*, held various public offices in Plymouth Colony before moving to Boston. Kenelm (d. 1672), who married Eleanor Newton, was a carpenter. Josiah (d. 1664), an accountant, became prominent in Marshfield, serving as town clerk for 30 years (Goodwin 1888)

It appears that Green's Harbor was firmly established by 1638/1639 when Nathaniel Thomas (d. 1674) was appointed to "exercise men at arms" (Stratton 1986). On March 2, 1640/1641, the General Court ruled that Green's Harbor become a town. In the same year, the Court of Assistants of Plymouth Colony granted 1,200 acres of land to William Thomas (d. 1651), a Welsh merchant/adventurer who arrived in Plymouth ca. 1630. Thomas' property, located adjacent to Edward Winslow's land, included the location of present-day Winslow Cemetery. Winslow and Thomas were the largest land owners in the area.

One of the eleven founders of Marshfield, William Thomas was chosen as the moderator for the first town meeting on Feb 27, 1643/1644; he served as Assistant Deputy of the Colony from 1642-1650, and Member of the Council of War in 1643. According to Secretary Morton of Plymouth Colony, William "served in the place of magistracy, in the jurisdiction of Plymouth, divers years. He was a well approved and well grounded Christian, well read in the Holy Scriptures, and other approved authors and a good lover and approver of godly ministers and good Christians, and one that had a sincere desire to promote the common good both of church and state" (Raymond 1980). His son, Nathaniel (d. 1674), was an ensign in Captain Myles Standish's Company in the Pequot Campaign of 1643, and captain of a Light Horse troop in King Phillip's War (Raymond 1980).

While it is unclear when the first church was established in Marshfield, it is agreed that it was located along the west side of the Pilgrim Trail. It has been conjectured that a meetinghouse was built sometime between 1632 and 1636, when Edward Winslow first came to Green's Harbor. According to a letter written by James Cudworth in 1634, the only church in Plymouth Colony at that time was in Plymouth, while Nathaniel Morton, another contemporary to the events of that period, noted that the church at Marshfield was the second one established in Plymouth Colony (Stratton 1986). Linda Ramsey Ashley (2001), who conducted considerable research on the establishment of Marshfield's First Church, writes that Plymouth Court granted land to the town for use as a meetinghouse in 1641. William Thomas, whose land was adjacent to the meetinghouse, gave the land for the burying ground to the town, as well as 100 acres for support of the ministry (the minister's lot), in his will. One of the Welshmen who came to Plymouth with Thomas, Richard Blinman, became the town's minister. A number of disputes occurred between those associated with Blinman and those who had come from Plymouth, resulting in Blinman and his followers moving to Cape Ann. Edward Buckley became the new minister.

Town reports from the 1640s and 1650s provide a glimpse of life in Marshfield during its early settlement. In 1640 the town, in imminent danger of attack by Native American forces, set up lookouts in the houses of Edward Winslow, William Thomas, Thomas Bourne, and Robert Barkers. Every man in town was expected to sleep in his clothes with a gun at his bedside. By 1643, there were 51 males between the ages of sixteen and 60 who could bear arms (Stratton 1986). In 1645, those who lived by the South River sought refuge from Native attacks at the homes of Edward Winslow, William Thomas, and

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Joseph Beadle, while those who lived by the North River could only hope to escape safely. In 1646 a highway was laid out to accommodate both horse and foot traffic, and Josiah Winslow (d.1680) began to keep records of births, marriages, and burials.

The only death mentioned in the early town records was Henry Draughton (Drayton), who died on January 12, 1651/1652. While no gravestone associated with Draughton has been identified, wooden markers and/or unscribed fieldstones were often used as gravemarkers during the early days of a settlement, as slate headstones, generally imported from both Wales and England, were expensive. The oldest identified gravestone was that of William Thomas, who died in 1651. William as well as his son Nathaniel Thomas, who died in 1674, were buried in brick graves north of the center of the field that became the burying ground. In the mid 19th century, the gravestones of both father and son “can be found with the inscription now almost effaced, their fragmentary memorial stones” (Thomas 1854). At that time the inscription on William’s stone was recorded as:

HERE LYES WHAT REMAINS OF WILLIAM THOMAS ESQ ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF NEW PLYMOUTH COLONY WHO DEC’d IN YE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1651 ABOUT Ye 78TH YEAR OF HIS AGE

According to an 1895 letter (Azal Ames to John Thomas), William’s gravestone was “in fragments and laid flat on the grave” at that time. The stone was described as being made of Welsh slate, which was dark grey with characteristic bands of red and green (Woodworth 1923). While both William’s and Nathaniel’s stones are now missing, the 1898 (Hatch) plan does depict the location of William’s gravesite.

While repair of the meetinghouse was mentioned several times in the town reports of 1652 and 1653, no mention was made of the burying ground. It likely developed like other burying grounds of the 17th century, simply as a place to bury the dead, with no thought of visiting, commemorating the dead, or even maintaining the grounds. Typically, there was little formal organization within the burying ground and its overall appearance was barren, with rough, uneven topography, and few, if any, pathways. Slate headstones with accompanying footstones were oriented in an east-west direction, and the winged skull or death’s head was carved on the gravestone as a reminder of the uncertainty of one’s life after death.

At that time, Green’s Harbor was the civic, religious, and economic center for this offshoot settlement of Plymouth. The meetinghouse and burying ground were located along the Pilgrim Trail, the town’s main thoroughfare. The economy centered on agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, and lumbering. Given the diverse natural resources of the area, the population of Marshfield increased quickly after it became a town, and the First Church congregation soon outgrew its meetinghouse. Rather than expand the existing structure, a second structure was constructed in 1657 on the site of the present-day First Congregational Church (located on Ocean Street approximately 2½ miles northwesterly of Winslow Cemetery). The original first church structure was then sold for 50 shillings.

According to a 19th-century history (Thomas 1854), a number of town residents died prior to the opening of the town’s second burial ground—those burials are believed to be associated with the unscribed fieldstone markers located in the western portion of Section A. There are two extant 17th-century gravestones in Winslow Cemetery. The first belongs to Deborah Thomas (d. 1696), who was born Deborah Jacobs in Hingham in 1643. She was the first wife of Nathaniel Thomas (d. 1718) and he is buried beside her. Nathaniel was the grandson of William Thomas (d. 1651). The second belongs to Isaac Little (d. 1699), the eldest son of Thomas Little (d. 1671), who settled in Marshfield ca 1662 (www.ancestry.com). Isaac’s wife, Bethyah Little (d. 1718), was buried alongside him.

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SOCIAL HISTORY

Since the removal of the first meetinghouse, the landscape of Winslow Cemetery has witnessed considerable change through its period of significance. While some of the descendants of the founding families were interred in Winslow Cemetery in the 18th century, it was described by the mid 19th century as having been rarely used in more than 150 years, and in poor condition. In 1848, Marshfield resident Daniel Webster began the construction of his own tomb and family burial lot along the southern boundary of the cemetery. Webster was attracted to the cemetery because of its association with the founders of Plymouth Colony. Prevailing attitudes towards death, such as the historical and commemorative function of a cemetery, as well as new burial practices and landscape design initiatives associated with the Rural Cemetery Movement, are reflected in Webster's choice of both place and design. Just as many towns in New England took an interest in improving the landscapes of their Colonial-era burial grounds following the onset of the Rural Cemetery Movement, so too did Marshfield take a new interest in Winslow Cemetery following the death and burial of Daniel Webster in 1852. Changing demographics in the town, evolving attitudes towards death, and landscape features associated with the Lawn Park Movement are reflected in the late 19th-century expansion of Section A in the 1930s WPA addition of Section B, and the 1970s addition of Section C. Town records provide sufficient detail to show that concerns about and changes to the cemetery mirror changing times in the town, and the cemetery's landscape reflects changing attitudes toward death and burial practices throughout its period of significance.

Following the removal of the first church to its new location, new roads were constructed to facilitate access to outlying residents. The town's settlement gradually shifted towards the location of the new church in present-day Marshfield Village. Timothy Williamson gave the parcel for the new meetinghouse, a pound for cattle, and a burial place to the town. Then, in 1666, Anthony Snow gave half an acre to the town for a burial place on the northerly side of the highway near the new meetinghouse, next to the land of Timothy Williamson, suggesting an expansion of the burying ground by the new meetinghouse (Richards 1901). Given its location near the newly relocated meetinghouse, the burial ground in Marshfield Village likely became the preferred burial place for the town's residents.

The town reports from the late 17th to the early 18th centuries suggest that there was a change in the town's economy. Sheep became more important in the southern section of the town, while a second settlement cluster, Marshfield Hills, developed in association with the shipbuilding industry along the North River. As a result, new highways continued to be laid out, while others, such as the ones in Green's Harbor, were discontinued.

Little information could be found in either the town reports or First Church records regarding the town's first burial ground during the 17th and 18th centuries. This is not unusual, as during that time period burial grounds were not considered areas that had to be maintained. A disagreement about the boundary line between the meadow and meadowlands that had been set apart for the use of the ministry and the Thomas farm has provided information about the seemingly remote location of Winslow Cemetery in 1736. A deed describing the Petition Line between the properties noted that the minister's land was north of and adjacent to "Burying Hill," cited ancient landmarks, such as "an old ditch" and "an old salt pond," and described the burying ground as being in an upland area surrounded by swamps, noting that a swamp was located northwest of Governor Edward Winslow's tomb (Plymouth Deeds 38:8-9).

During the Revolutionary War, both loyalists under the auspices of the Associated Loyalists of Marshfield and patriots under the auspices of the Marshfield Fathers of the Revolution lived in

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Marshfield. Marshfield Tories were led by Nathaniel Ray Thomas, a descendant of William Thomas (d. 1651), and Dr. Isaac Winslow (d. 1819), who is buried in the Josiah Winslow Tomb. Dr. Winslow, a prominent physician and loyalist leader, used his house (NR 2000) as a meeting place for Tory activities. Descendants of John Thomas who fought as patriots in the war included Col. Anthony Thomas (d. 1781) and Capt. William Thomas. Both men were among the Marshfield delegates representing Plymouth Colony in the Massachusetts Provincial Congress in 1774. Another descendant of John Thomas, General John Thomas, fought valiantly under George Washington, before dying of smallpox in Canada in 1776.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S CONNECTION WITH WINSLOW CEMETERY

Beginning in 1825, Daniel Webster (d. 1852)—who served as a United States Senator and then Secretary of State to three Presidents—and his family visited Capt. John Thomas at his farm in Marshfield every year on their way home from vacationing in Sandwich. After Thomas's death, Webster purchased his 160-acre farm and moved to Marshfield in 1832. Webster continued to purchase nearby property until he owned a substantial farm and estate that he called Green Harbor (NR, Plymouth Deeds 175:238-240). When in Marshfield he attended to his farm, fished, maintained a fleet of sailboats, and attended church regularly. He was considered a benefactor to all, especially the poor.

Between 1817 and 1848, Webster's wife and four children died and were buried in a tomb under St. Paul's Church in Boston. Following the last burial at St. Paul's in 1848, Webster spent the week at Marshfield, where he oversaw the construction of a final resting place for the entire family along the southern boundary of Marshfield's first burying ground (present-day Winslow Cemetery, Remini 1977). Webster chose this location because the burying ground was located adjacent to his farm, and he considered it important for its association with the early settlers of the town. Elements of the Webster Family Lot's design were influenced by prevailing attitudes towards death. At the end of the 18th century, crowded burial conditions in Boston and elsewhere had become a major concern. The development of the Rural Cemetery Movement, which stressed the historical and commemorative functions of the cemetery, had led to the opening of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge and Watertown, MA (NR 1975) in 1831, and this movement, which was popular through the 1850s, featured a picturesque landscape design, a system of pathways indicating that lots were sacred, and trees forming a major element of the landscape. Family lots featuring a large central family monument were often covered with rough turf and bounded with stone edging, ornate iron fences or hedges, and cast-iron fencing. The opening of Mount Auburn Cemetery proved to be a catalyst for change, as many communities created landscape features in their Colonial-era burying grounds that were consistent with the Rural Cemetery Movement. Such was the case with Winslow Cemetery and the Webster Family Lot.

By the time Webster died on May 24, 1852, the construction of his family lot was complete. Two newspaper articles written just after Webster's death provide interesting detail on the condition of what was then called Winslow Burying Ground, as well as his family lot. The first article (Anonymous 1852a) noted: "The old grave-yard has not been used during the last century and a half, except occasionally when some direct descendant of its original founders sought a place of sepulture among the venerated ashes." The author also noted that the inscriptions on the slate stones are "so obliterated, generally, that they can be deciphered only with great difficulty" and that the "ancient graves lie on all sides of his tomb excepting between it and the mansion . . . In that direction there is nothing to break the view." The last statement suggests that the area to the east of the Webster Family Lot did not contain burials at that time. The article concluded that Webster picked a "fitting place," as many Pilgrims were buried there.

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A newspaper article written in the *Boston Herald* (Anonymous 1852b) the morning after the funeral noted that the remains of Webster's deceased wife, children, and grandchildren—Grace Webster (d. 1828), Julia Webster Appleton (d. 1848), Charles Webster (d. 1824), Grace Fletcher Webster (d. 1817), Constance Mary Appleton (d. 1849), Harriet Page Webster (d. 1845), and Grace Fletcher Webster (d. 1844)—were removed from under St. Paul's Church and the Granary Burying Ground in Boston and placed in the tomb in Marshfield. The article further noted that the lot was not large and was surrounded by a "neat, plain iron fence," and that the tomb "is a little elevated from the surface of the ground; and the door to it is placed up on an angle, and is of iron, with a bar across it. Over the tomb, resting upon a block of granite, is a plain marble slab bearing the living name 'Daniel Webster,'" which was placed over the tomb by Webster himself. In front of the tomb to the left was one monument in memory of Edward Webster (his son), and to the right were two monuments, one to the memory of Grace Webster (his wife) and one to the memory of Julia Webster (his daughter, see Figure 8). Over 3,000 people attended his funeral.

A concern for the condition of Winslow Cemetery was evident in Marshfield following Webster's death. On October 20, 1853, the Ladies of Marshfield circulated a notice entitled "The Ancient Burying Ground of Marshfield." It began with: "The attention of the public has recently been directed to the Pilgrim Burial Place, in Marshfield from the fact that it now contains the Tomb of Webster. This Ground however, possesses a historic interest which, has long been permitted to slumber. While great numbers visited Webster's tomb the previous summer, it was expected that many more would continue to come." The ladies proposed to have a "Fair" the following summer in order to raise money to place an iron fence around the burying ground, to make other improvements, and to assist the subscription circulating to erect a monument to the memory of Peregrine White. While no further information was found detailing the outcome of their efforts, the base of seven granite posts with iron pins within the southeastern boundary of Section A may be associated with the iron boundary fence proposed above by the Ladies of Marshfield.

In 1855, Richard Blatchford and Fletcher Webster, acting as executors of Daniel Webster's estate, sold two lots of Webster's land to the east of Winslow Cemetery at public auction. The first property was a small lot that Blatchford and Webster sold to Charles H. Thomas to enlarge the Winslow Cemetery (Figure 9), and the second lot, sold to Amasa C. Witherall, was adjacent to the east side of the lot sold to Thomas (Plymouth Deeds 267:74).

As the century progressed and transportation networks improved, farming continued to be important to the town's economy. The arrival of the Duxbury & Cohasset Railroad in 1871 proved instrumental in the development of seaside communities in the town. While retaining its rural character, Marshfield attracted many summer residents, such as opera star Adelaide Phillipps (d. 1882), who spent summers in Marshfield at the farm of her eldest brother, Alfred (d. 1901). Adelaide, who was born in England, moved to Boston at a young age and performed in a variety of settings, eventually becoming a world-class performer. She was one of the principals of the Boston Ideal Opera Company. Founded in 1879, the sole purpose of the company was to produce an "ideal" performance of the comic opera *H. M. S. Pinafore*. The production was so successful that it was performed in every important city in the United States and Canada. In ill health, Adelaide traveled to Carlsbad, Germany, in 1882, where she died. Her body was shipped back to Boston for a funeral at King's Chapel, and then returned to Marshfield for burial (Waterson 1883).

In the same year that Adelaide died, there were plans to celebrate the anniversary of Webster's death. Expecting President Chester Arthur to attend the celebration, the warrant for the March town meeting asked what action the town would take with regard to the ancient burying ground (Town of Marshfield 1882). An 1882 description of the burying ground noted that it was enclosed on three sides by a "mossy

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stone wall” and on the fourth by a “modern iron fence,” the walkways were not maintained, and vegetation consisted of low stunted cedars, sumac, wild rose, and other bushes that grew “luxuriantly.” The description stated that the cemetery had a neglected appearance. Walton Hall (d. 1927), who purchased Webster’s property in 1884 from Webster’s daughter-in-law Caroline, became the caretaker of Webster’s tomb, likely because the town was not providing proper maintenance in the rest of the cemetery.

In 1898 the cemetery was surveyed and a plan was drawn (Hatch, Jr.). This is the earliest and only plan of what is now Section A of the cemetery. The plan reflects the gradual move from the churchyard cemetery of the 18th century to rural cemetery fashions of the early 19th century, to a simpler and cleaner landscape known as the Lawn Park Movement that developed during the last half of the 19th century. The Lawn Park Movement attempted to open up the cemetery landscape with low burial mounds, and low or flush-to-the-ground corner bounds rather than granite curbing to define family plots, which typically contained a family monument with smaller gravemarkers for individual family members. These changes reflect an embrace of the City Beautiful Movement that rejected the excesses of the Rural Cemetery movement, and defined beauty as both decoration and a concept including functional utility.

According to the 1898 (Hatch, Jr.) plan, a stone wall provided the north, east, and west boundaries, while a fence provided the south boundary (see Figure 2). The Webster family lot, the central focal point along the southern boundary, was enclosed by a fence, as was the Winslow family lot. The circulation system includes a 30-foot-wide driveway around the north, west, and east perimeters, from which a system of elliptical pathways, four feet wide, provided access to the areas north and west of the Webster Family Lot. A pathway along the east and west sides of the fence that surrounds Webster’s lot also provides access to the interior of the cemetery. A grid system of family lots of varying sizes divided by four-foot-wide pathways was located in the easternmost portion of the cemetery. While many single graves and family lots were numbered, those that are not were described as graves that were “known only by a mound, a field stone, or other evidence of a burial.” Of the 29 labelled lots in the grid layout, only 20 contained one or more numbered graves.

Many families in the eastern part of Section A were involved with the town’s agricultural economy, including those buried in the Wright Family Lot. According to the 1870 Federal census (www.ancestry.com), Daniel, who was 20 years old when he died in 1871, was living with his father Daniel (d. 1885), mother Caroline (d. 1907), and brother Henry. At that time both Daniel and his father were farm laborers, his mother kept house, and his 16-year-old brother was attending school. It may be that both father and son worked on someone else’s farm, given the term “laborer,” as some people who are buried nearby, such as George Peterson (d. 1894), were listed as “farmers.”

At the beginning of the 20th century Marshfield had no manufacturing interests. While the resident population was still involved with farming, there was also a population of non-residents and prosperous individuals who lived at Brant Rock, Green Harbor, and other seashore resorts in the summer (Richards 1903).

In 1906, a House Commission of the Commonwealth reported on the “Desirability of establishing a Memorial Reservation on the Daniel Webster Homestead at Marshfield.” As Walton Hall decided he did not want to sell the property, the commission suggested that the Winslow Cemetery, which contained the graves of Daniel Webster, Governor Josiah Winslow, and other early settlers of Marshfield, be acquired from the town (Bates and Adams 1993). While this did not occur, it is unclear whether the

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Commonwealth did not pursue the suggestion or the town declined to relinquish ownership of the cemetery.

The yearly town reports from 1900 through 1929 provide information about the town's cemeteries under "Miscellaneous Expenses," suggesting that they were not a major source of expense for the town, with little spent on their maintenance. During that period, George Chandler and then Stanley Baker were responsible for the care of the cemeteries, maintenance costs for each cemetery were listed separately (yearly costs for Winslow were \$6.00 through 1910, reaching a high of \$32.00 in 1922), and new trust funds for cemetery lots were documented. The only extraordinary expense for Winslow Cemetery was \$34.50 for masonry work on the Winslow tomb that was completed by F. T. Ewell in 1903 (Town of Marshfield 1900-1929).

With the approach of the town's 300th anniversary, money was appropriated for the cleanup of Winslow Cemetery and for the improvement of the road leading to the cemetery (\$87.50 and \$252.25, respectively, Town of Marshfield 1930). In 1935 following Walton Hall's death in 1927, the Hall family gave the town the parcel in front of/south of the Webster's Family Lot to be left as a greenspace for 50 years ("A" in Figure 10, bottom), and, in 1936, a second parcel ("C" in Figure 10, bottom) was deeded to the town. Then in 1939, the town received the parcel adjacent to and south of the 1935 parcel from the Hall family in a land swap ("D" in Figure 10, bottom), with the stipulation that the land would never be used for burials. As the parcel in the land swap was never properly recorded, a period of confusion over the ownership of the greenspace ensued which was settled in 1969 with the town securing ownership through eminent domain. These parcels now make up the entryway and the greenspace.

In 1935, the town benefitted from a Works Progress Administration (renamed Work Projects Administration, aka WPA, in 1939) project to improve and extend Winslow Cemetery. The WPA, in operation from 1935 to 1943, was created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to employ unskilled, unemployed workers for public projects, and was operated in conjunction with state and local governments. In order to extend the cemetery, the town took the orchard property of Frank J. Scheufele, —this was the same parcel of Webster's property that Amasa Witherall purchased at public auction in 1855 (Figure 10, top). According to the deed, the parcel taken by the town was described as northerly from Webster Street and adjacent to Governor Winslow Cemetery (Plymouth Deeds 1711:345). This parcel became Section B.

The WPA project took several years to complete. By 1937 the cemetery project had "progressed to the point where its value is apparent to all" (Town of Marshfield 1937). Following its completion in 1938, it was reported (Town of Marshfield 1938) that the WPA project made "an attractive addition to the old cemetery," with large burial lots ready for sale by the town either singly or in blocks (Figure 10, bottom). A wall was constructed along the entrance road, and another was constructed around the new cemetery; an extensive retaining wall was completed west of the new parking space or "turn table"; sunken gravestones and markers in the old section were raised and reset; the new cemetery was cleared, graded, and seeded; paths were laid out and gravelled; and the side hill in front of both parts of the cemetery was filled, graded, and reseeded. Money expended for the project by the federal government was \$7,265.29 (for the labor of 13 men), and the town spent \$2,168.90 (\$598.16 for materials, \$105 for labor, and \$1,153.75 for trucks). While the project is listed in the Northeast Division of the Federal Archives in Waltham, MA, no plans for the project were found there, or at the State Archives in Boston, or at any of the pertinent town departments.

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The number of veterans buried in the cemetery from all periods of the town's social history provides a connecting thread from settlement through the period of significance. Along with the monument dedicated to those who were in the service, Section B contains a number of graves of those who served in varying wars. To the north of the monument are the slate stones of Chester Dimock Hubbard (d.1947) and his wife Elizabeth Sarah Vicker (d. 1955). Noted on Chester's stone is: "USV Signal Corps 1898 - 9." The USV or United States Volunteer Army was created by 1898 Acts of Congress, specially drawn for war purposes, giving the president the authority to enroll more than 16,500 men to fight in the Spanish-American War. Of the regiments formed, there were twelve Signal Corps companies who were stationed in Cuba and Puerto Rico. First established in 1860 for the Civil War, the Signal Corps developed and managed communications and information systems. At the time of the Spanish-American War, they used visual signals and cable communications, supplied phone and telegraph wire lines, and employed combat photography. Chester, who was born in West Virginia, and his wife, who was born in New York, were living in Quincy in 1935. At that time he was a credit manager in the shipbuilding industry (www.ancestry.com).

The opening of MA Route 3 in 1965 was a catalyst for an increase in the town's population, followed by residential expansion. This period of intense development and change altered the landscape of this seaside town, as the open space from the early homestead land grants quickly disappeared (Krusell and Bates 1990).

The yearly reports for the cemeteries up to 1970, found under the Cemetery and Greens Department, provide little information with regard to the condition of any of the town's cemeteries, mostly stating whether it was a bad year for the grass and noting trust funds accepted for those buried in the cemeteries. Yearly reports from the Marshfield Historical Commission at times provide added detail, such as in 1968 (Town of Marshfield), when they reported that irreplaceable markers had been destroyed or damaged in the town's cemeteries.

The growth in residential construction in the town, particularly with new apartment complexes, was noted in the 1970 Town Report (Town of Marshfield). At this time a number of changes were also noted for the cemetery. In 1971 the Disabled American Veterans dedicated a flagpole in the Webster Family Lot on the anniversary of Daniel Webster's death (this was taken down by the town in 2014). Improvements were made to the walls, paving was added, and Section C was started and partially opened in 1972 (Town of Marshfield 1971; 1972). Construction of Section C continued through the mid 1970s. In 1979 Mr. Burns of the Department of Public Works (DPW) attended a meeting of the Marshfield Historical Commission to discuss vandalism at the Winslow Family Lot. According to his report, the brickwork was damaged, the slate inscription on the top of the tablestone was broken, and a large section of the surrounding iron fence had been removed. While he stated that the town had money left in the cemetery budget to repair the damage, it was felt that removing the remainder of the fence would make the lot less vulnerable to future vandalism (Marshfield Historical Commission 1979). The town report for that year noted that the renovation of the Winslow Family Lot was carried out by the DPW (Town of Marshfield 1979).

In 1984 the historical commission worked towards retaining the "rural-looking approach" to the Winslow Cemetery, in order to maintain the proper setting for Daniel Webster's grave. At the time the DPW unsuccessfully petitioned to develop part of the parcel for additional gravesites (Anonymous 1984). According to a 1986 cemetery survey by the Marshfield Historical Commission, the overall condition of Winslow Cemetery was considered good with the exception of the Winslow family tomb, which was considered bad. Through the 1980s, the historical commission worked closely with the DPW with regard to all the cemeteries and the maintenance of the old markers.

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As the population of the town increased throughout the 20th century, from 1,625 in 1930 to 23,010 in 1988 (Krusell and Bates 1990), so too did the demand for public services, with downtown Marshfield developing into the town's commercial and civic center. Fortunately, most of the land that belonged to settler William Thomas (d. 1651) and later Daniel Webster (d.1852) came under the ownership of the Massachusetts Audubon Society to be preserved as a nature sanctuary.

By 1996 a letter to the DPW supervisor from Butch Shedley, the foreman of the town's Cemetery, Trees and Greens Division, noted that due to maintenance budget cuts there was considerable criticism of the condition of a number of places in the town. He noted that there were only one part-time and two full-time employees to maintain and work all funerals in the town's seven cemeteries, while a neighboring town had five employees for one cemetery. This correspondence suggests that Winslow Cemetery became a victim of

deferred maintenance during the late 20th century. Even with continuing budgetary problems, the town is currently planning and implementing improvements to this important and fragile resource.

Presently no new burial lots are being sold in any of the sections of Winslow Cemetery. However, there are some family lots that have been owned for generations and are still being used for burials.

ART

Long considered folk art, gravestone motifs provide insight into contemporary views on death through common artistic values of their time periods. The death's-head motif, prominent on most Puritan gravestones of the 17th century, conveyed Puritan teachings of insecurity as to one's fate after death. From the end of the 17th into the 18th centuries, orthodox Puritan values began to wane. Following the establishment of a new nation at the end of the 18th century, attitudes towards death began to change in New England, as the more prosperous were concerned with providing for their happiness on earth rather than worrying about their future in eternity. While the death's-head motif continued through the end of the century, the winged angel, or cherub, motif and the rising sun, portraying a sense of optimism, began to appear on gravestones, as did portraits of the deceased. By the early 19th century, the urn-and-willow motif appeared, denoting depersonalization of death that associated spiritual life after death with the emotional state of those left behind. Changing gravestone motifs, including death's heads, portraiture, the urn and willow, as well as the rising sun, can be seen in Section A of Winslow Cemetery.

During the first quarter of the 19th century, marble stones—displaying a growing standardization of design in a market-oriented business—evolved from the urn-and-willow motif, to Victorian symbols in high relief, to stones with little to no design, to stones and obelisks with more three-dimensional elements. While the majority of marble stones in Winslow Cemetery have little or no design detail, there are noteworthy examples of marble designs, including Victorian symbols in high relief and obelisks.

Many of the motifs described above in Section A were done by stonecarvers whose outstanding craftsmanship is recognizable in burial grounds throughout New England. Regional gravestone carving began in Boston. One of the Boston carvers represented in Winslow Cemetery, William Mumford (1641-1718), was a Quaker. Mumford's round-eyed death's heads have been described as calm looking, relating more to Quaker teachings of peace and happiness after death than to Puritan teachings of fear of the afterlife. Many of the Boston carvers apprenticed in the same shops, making distinctive design elements at times difficult to discern. Between 1731 and 1764 William Codner (1707-1769), who introduced the concept of gravestone portraiture, was a pupil of carver Nathaniel Emmes. John Homer (1727-ca. 1803) is

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believed to have been taught by William Codner. Homer was particularly successful selling gravestones in the Cape Cod area in the 1780s and 1790s.

Information on some carvers remains rather elusive. Little is known about "J. N.," who has been cited as using highly sophisticated engravings for his models, rather than the rough woodcuts that were used by other carvers. He is also one of seven Boston carvers who put their initials on gravestones for a brief time period during their career. Another is believed to be James Gilchrist, who is responsible for initialing the footstone of Rev. Edward Thomas (d. 1705) that is now missing from Winslow Cemetery.

The Lamson Family of Charlestown consisted of four generations of gravestone carvers, working from the late 17th to the early 19th centuries. Their work can be found from North Andover to Connecticut, and they were well represented in the Cape Cod area in the 1780s and 1790s.

By the end of the 18th century, workshops of resident stone carvers appeared in Plymouth County. Like Boston, carvers from Plymouth County also apprenticed in the same shops. It is believed that Billed Washburn, who was from Kingston, began carving in 1777 when he was fifteen years old. In 1785, Washburn bought a house in Marshfield, dismantled it, and shipped it by oxcart and packet boat to Kingston, where it was reassembled and served as his house and tavern. Of the three stones attributed to Hiram Tribble in Winslow Cemetery, the ones from 1827 and 1829 date to when he was living in Plymouth, where he was born and likely apprenticed with his uncle, John Tribble. The 1837 stone dates to Tribble's time in Kingston, where he moved in 1832, the year that Billed Washington died. In 1850/1851 he was listed as a marble manufacturer in Kingston, where he cut, carved, and inscribed his marble slabs in his shop. Carving both slate and marble stones, Tribble acquired the slate from Quincy and the marble from Italy (Blachowicz 2006). Also represented in the Winslow Cemetery are Scituate carvers Jacob Vinal and/or Jacob Vinal, Jr. For many years they were the principal suppliers for gravestones in coastal towns outside of Boston, including Scituate, Cohasset, and Hingham.

Archaeological Significance

While several ancient Native American sites have been identified within the coastal zone of Marshfield, patterns of Native occupation in the town as a whole have remained poorly documented. In coastal areas, few sites have been systematically studied, leaving researchers with mostly locational information for subsistence and settlement studies. Only studies of artifact collections have gone beyond these limitations to produce regional, local, and intrasite studies that indicate the temporal and functional range of sites in the area. Given the above information, any ancient resources that survive on the Winslow Cemetery property could be significant. Ancient Native American resources on the nominated property can be significant by providing systematically studied examples of local ancient resources. This information can be used to help interpret extensive surface collections, assembled over the past 75 years or more from ancient sites in the area. These studies can help us better understand the full range of site types and functions present in the coastal zone area, and their relationship to more interior areas of the town and region. Information might also be present on ancient Native sites that helps better explain the importance of the area to early Colonial inhabitants, and the reasons why they settled in this vicinity. Ancient Native American resources in the area may also contribute important information relating to Native American spirituality and mortuary ceremonialism. The location of the Winslow family burial ground, on a large south-facing hill with a broad, relatively flat surface bordering a large estuary, may conform to similar locational characteristics of ceremonial or burial sites recognized in other areas of Massachusetts. The Winslow Cemetery may contain Native American burials or other evidence of Native mortuary

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ceremonialism that may contribute directly to this nomination. Only archaeological survey and testing could test this hypothesis.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide social, cultural, and economic information relating to Marshfield's settlement from the 17th through the 20th centuries. Archaeological resources may contribute information that described and documents various stages of development for the cemetery as one of the first projects undertaken following the town's early settlement. Any structural feature or artifact evidence from these activities would be highly significant, since little, if any, documentation exists for them. Archaeological resources can also be important in documenting the early development of the cemetery, as well as later modifications that no longer exist today and have little or no documentation. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can be used to reconstruct the original layout of the cemetery. Archaeological research can also help reconstruct the original cemetery landscape and layout during four centuries of land use. Postmolds representing fence lines may be present, indicating earlier family burial grounds in the area of the original boundaries of the cemetery. Unmarked graves that were associated with headstones and footstones now buried, lost, stolen, or moved, could also exist. Unmarked graves might also have been identified with wooden markers, now deteriorate, or associated with unknown person or pau per graves that were never marked. Soil stratigraphy in the cemetery can also be used to identify landscape changes, including grading. Unmarked and marked burials located at the Winslow Cemetery may contribute important information related to the physical characteristics and general health of Marshfield's early settlers.

Much of the above information can be obtained through unobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations, the locations of features such as graveshafts and postmolds, and recording stratigraphy without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Remote-sensing research techniques might also produce important information. Social, cultural, and economic information relating to the 17th- through 20th-century town of Marshfield can be obtained in this manner; however, more detailed studies can be implemented through the actual excavation of burials and their analysis. Osteological studies of individuals interred at the burial ground have the potential to offer a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies, and causes of death. This approach and information would be especially important for any potential burials that predate the ca. 1651 establishment of the cemetery, as few written records are present for the inhabitants of the town during that period. Osteological studies would also be important in the documentation of unmarked graves, including those of unknown persons and paupers whose lives were poorly documented, and for who written records are also scarce. Osteological studies can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred in individual graves and at the burial ground. The overall context of the grave, including material culture remains, can provide information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure, and numerous other topics relating to the individual, ethnicity, the overall settlement and religion.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that reflect much of Marshfield's community history from the 17th through the 19th centuries. Archaeological resources at the cemetery can be especially important by providing information on Marshfield's early settlement history in the 17th and 18th centuries. As the location of the town's earliest known site of interment, the cemetery contains the graves of Marshfield's early settlers, landowners, ministers, war veterans, and succeeding generations of early families. The cemetery retains the characteristics of Massachusetts's earliest Colonial burial grounds, whose period of significance ended before 19th-century changes in cemetery design had yet to take hold. The Winslow

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Cemetery, including its monuments and graves, represents an intact example of a small settlement-period burial ground, and one of the few surviving landscape features associated with Marshfield's founders and their families. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current boundary of the cemetery, can identify the full range of graves present at the cemetery. Unmarked graves may exist, and the current pattern of the gravestones may not, in every instance, represent the actual placement of graves. Gravestones were frequently removed from their original positions, then later replaced, at times in different locations. Gravestones were also erected as commemorative markers by descendants of individuals after their deaths. This scenario has been observed at other burying grounds in Massachusetts. Archaeological research can help identify these gravesites as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Seventeenth, 18th-, and early 19th-century unmarked graves may also be present, representing paupers and unknown persons. Archaeological research can also help test the accuracy of the existing boundaries at the cemetery. The present bounds may not accurately represent the actual cemetery boundaries. Some burials, possibly those of unknown persons, paupers, or indigents, may have intentionally been placed outside the cemetery boundary. Artifact distributions may also be present associated with funerary or memorial services for specific individuals at their time of death, or individuals and groupings of individuals (possibly families) at later dates.

The cemetery may also hold the structural remains of Marshfield's first meetinghouse (ca.1641). Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may contribute important information relating to the architectural details of that structure and the activities that occurred in it. Detailed analysis of possible outbuildings located on the property, and the contents of occupational-related features, may contribute information related to the social, cultural, and economic lives of the area's inhabitants, including their dietary habits, home employment, belief systems, and general health.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Marshfield Historical Society; Marshfield Town Hall

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MRS.800, 917-918, 954-994

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.1 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 42.08582 Longitude: -70.68094

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

According to the assessor's records, Winslow Cemetery is made up of three contiguous lots. Lot J06-04-01, the southernmost parcel, contains 1.8 acres of greenspace; lot J06-04-02, the middle parcel, which contains 3.2 acres, includes Sections A and B and the entry drive; and lot J06-04-03, the northernmost parcel, contains 1.1 acres, and includes Section C. The cemetery is bounded by greenspace owned by Red Sleigh Realty Trust to the south and east, Green Harbor Golf Club to the west, open land of the Massachusetts Audubon Society to the north, and Winslow Cemetery Road to the east.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries were taken from the town's assessor's GIS plans for the three parcels that make up Winslow Cemetery (J06-04-01, J06-04-02, and J06-04-03).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Barbara Donohue, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC
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e-mail betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us
telephone: 617-727-8470
date: February, 2017

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Winslow Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Marshfield

County: Plymouth

State: MA

Photographer: Barbara Donohue

Date Photographed: 2014, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

(8" x 10" Photographs)

- 1 of 17. Looking at the western portion of Section A, view north (Photo Key 1a).
- 2 of 17. Looking at the eastern portion of Section A, view north (Photo Key 1a).
- 3 of 17. Looking at Section B, view north (Photo Key 1b).
- 4 of 17. Looking at Section C, view west (Photo Key 1c).
- 5 of 17. Looking at entrance drive to Winslow Cemetery, view northwest (Photo Key 1a).

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(4" x 6" Supplemental photographs)

- 6 of 17. Winslow Family Lot, view west (Photo Key 1a).
- 7 of 17. Webster Family Lot, view north (Photo Key 1a).
- 8 of 17. White Family Lot, view northeast (Photo Key 1a).
- 9 of 17. Adelaide Phillips Family Lot, view east (Photo Key 1a).
- 10 of 17. Rev. Edward Tompson (d. 1705), carved by Nathaniel Emmes of Boston, view east (Photo Key 1a).
- 11 of 17. Mrs. Lydia Thomas (d. 1750), carved by the Lamson Family of Charlestown, view east (Photo Key 1a).
- 12 of 17. Capt. John Thomas (d. 1837), carved by Hiram Tribble of Kingston, view east (Photo Key 1a).
- 13 of 17. Nathaniel Winslow (d. 1736), carved by Jacob Vinal/ Jacob Vinal, Jr. of Scituate, view east (Photo Key 1a).
- 14 of 17. Means Family Lot, view northwest (Photo Key 1b).
- 15 of 17. Melvin Family Lot, view northeast (Photo Key 1b).
- 16 of 17. Granite posts, view west. Note granite bases for former fence to right (north, Photo Key 1a).
- 17 of 17. Uninscribed fieldstone markers to left (south), Gov. Winslow Tomb with brick box before reconstruction to right (north), view west (Photo Key 1a).

Figures

- Figure 1. Aerial view of Winslow Cemetery.
- Figure 2. Section A (Hatch, Jr., 1898)
- Figure 3. Section B.
- Figure 4. Section C.
- Figure 5. Old portion of Section A on 1898 plan (Hatch, Jr.).
- Figure 6. Location of Winslow Cemetery on 1941 U.S.G.S. map.
- Figure 7. Historic photograph of Winslow Family Lot (Marshfield Historical Society).
- Figure 8. Painting of Webster Family Lot in 1852. (Courtesy of Cindy Castro).
- Figure 9. (top) Winslow Cemetery on 1838 map (Ford, Jr.) (bottom) 1857 Walling map. Note defined boundary in 1857 including extension of Section A.
- Figure 10. Winslow Cemetery before 1937 (top) and after addition of Section B (bottom). Note change in entrance driveway.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Winslow Cemetery

Plymouth, MA

Name of Property

County and State

**Winslow Cemetery
Marshfield (Plymouth Co.) Massachusetts
Data Sheet**

Feature Number **	Name	MACRIS Number	Carver	Date	Resource Type	Material	Resource	Status
	Winslow Cemetery Section A Section B Greenspace	MRS.800		1651-1966 1937-1966 1937-1966			Site Site Site	C C C
1	Uninscribed fieldstone markers	MRS.954		17 th c.?	Gravestones	Fieldstone	Object	C
22	Winslow Family Lot	MRS.955		1680, 1699, 1706, 1825, 1865, 1886, 1995	Tomb, gravestones monument, marker, plot- defining granite bases	Brownstone, slate, marble, granite	Site	C
23	Gov. Josiah Winslow Tomb	MRS.995		1699/1700, 1705,1738, 1774, 1819	Tomb	Granite, brownstone, slate; repaired 2014	Object	NC
24	Webster Family Lot	MRS.956		1817, 1824, 1828, 1844, 1845, 1848, 1849, 1852, 1859	Tomb, monuments, markers, plot- defining fence	Marble, granite, iron	Site	C
25	Daniel Webster Tomb	MRS.996		1852	Tomb	Granite	Object	C
2	Cushman Family Lot	MRS.957		1854, 1837, 1819, 1826,1825	Tomb	Earthen covered	Object	C
3	Hewlett Family Lot	MRS.958		19 th c.	Monument, markers, plot- defining curb	Granite	Object	C
26	White Family Lot	MRS.959		1856,1887, 1895,	Gravestones	Marble	Object	C
27	Phillipps Family Lot	MRS.960		1882, 1879, 1906, 1907, 1915, 1919	Monument, markers, plot- defining corner markers	Marble, granite	Object	C

Winslow Cemetery

Plymouth, MA

Name of Property

County and State

Feature Number **	Name	MACRIS Number	Carver	Date	Resource Type	Material	Resource	Status
4	Circulation System: Section B	MRS.961		1937	Roadway	Asphalt	Structure	C
5	Circulation System: Section C	MRS.997		1970s	Roadway	Asphalt	Structure	NC
28	Dorr Family Lot	MRS.965		1933, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1961, 1947, 1914, 1995, 1999	Monument, markers	Granite	Object	C
6	Boundary Wall Sections A and B	MRS.963		19 th c., 1937	Site-defining boundary	Granite, stone, iron	Structure	C
29	Boundary Wall Section C	MRS.998		1970s	Site-defining boundary	Wood	Structure	NC
30	Granite Posts	MRS.999		Late 19 th c.	Hitching post	Granite, iron	Structure	C
7	Entry Sign	MRS.964		2015	Sign	Stone	Object	NC
55	First Meetinghouse Marker	MRS.918		Late 20 th c.	Sign	Wood, aluminum, iron	Object	NC
8	Deborah Thomas	MRS.965	"J. N."	1696	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
31	Rev. Edward Tompson	MRS.966	"J. N."	1705	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
32	Isaac Little	MRS.967	William Mumford	1699	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
33	Mary Thomas	MRS.968	Nathaniel Emmes	1741	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
34	Abigail Winslow	MRS.969	William Codner	1761	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
35	Kenelm Winslow	MRS.970	John Homer	1757	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
36	Lydia Thomas	MRS.971	Lamson Family	1750	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
37	Capt. Nathaniel Winslow	MRS.972	Lamson Family	1719	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
38	Abigail Winslow	MRS.973	Lamson Family	1729	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
39	Lucy Delano	MRS.974	Bilded Washburn	1789	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
40	John Dingley	MRS.975	Bilded Washburn	1806	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C

Winslow Cemetery

Plymouth, MA

Name of Property

County and State

Feature Number **	Name	MACRIS Number	Carver	Date	Resource Type	Material	Resource	Status
41	Mary Winslow	MRS.976	Hiram Tribble	1827	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
42	Daniel Wright	MRS.977	Hiram Tribble	1829	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
43	Capt. John Thomas	MRS.978	Hiram Tribble	1837	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
44	Deborah Foster	MRS.979	Jacob Vinal/ Vinal Jr.	1732	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
45	Nathaniel Winslow	MRS.980	Jacob Vinal/ Vinal Jr.	1736	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
9	Clarissa Oliver	MRS.981		1879	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
46	Kendall Family Marker	MRS.9000			Marker	Marble	Object	C
47	Wm. H Tolman	MRS.982		19 th c.	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
10	Allen Family Lot	MRS.983		1894, 1919	Monument, flush marker	Stone, granite	Object	C
11	Hall Family Lot	MRS.984		1927	Monument, markers	Granite	Object	C
48	Means Family Lot	MRS.985		Mid 19 th c.	Marker	Granite	Object	C
49	Melvin Family Lot	MRS.986		1960, 1981, 1989	Marker, flush markers, plot- defining hedges	Granite	Object	C
12	Daniel Webster Plaque	MRS.917		1952	Marker	Granite, bronze	Object	C
13 14 15 16 17	Commemorative Markers First Church & School Gov. Edward Winslow Settlers Monument Faith Clark Phillips Military Residents	MRS.987		1997, 1989	Plaque marker, monument, pulpit marker	Granite	Object Object Object Object Object	NC NC NC NC NC
50	Nathaniel Thomas	MRS.989		1674	Burial plot on 1898 plan	Brick lined	Object	C
18	William Thomas	MRS.988		1651	Burial plot on 1898 plan	Brick lined	Object	C
51	Nathaniel Thomas	MRS.9001		1718	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C

Winslow Cemetery

Plymouth, MA

Name of Property

County and State

Feature Number **	Name	MACRIS Number	Carver	Date	Resource Type	Material	Resource	Status
52	Bethyah Little	MRS.990		1718	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
19	Col. Anthony Thomas	MRS.9002		1781	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
20	Wright Family Lot	MRS.991		1871, 1885, 1907	Gravestones	Marble	Object	C
21	George Peterson	MRS.992		1894	Gravestone	Granite	Object	C
53	Chester Dimock Hubbard	MRS.993		1947	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
54	Elizabeth Sarah Vicker	MRS.994		1955	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
55	"turn table" and retaining wall			Ca. 1937	Parking Space and wall	Asphalt	Site	C

** Features 4, 17, 53 and 54 are on Section B Locator Map 1b; Features 5 and 29 are on Section C Locator Map 1c; Feature 6 is on Sections A and B Locator Maps; and all the other Features are on Section A Locator Map 1a

Note: Resources selected for discussion are representative (i.e. exclusion from the data sheet does not indicate a lack of significance).

Total Resources Listed: 59

Total Contributing Sites: 6

Total Contributing Objects: 41

Total Noncontributing Objects: 7

Total Contributing Structures: 3

Total Noncontributing Structures: 2

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Figure 1. Aerial view of Winslow Cemetery.

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

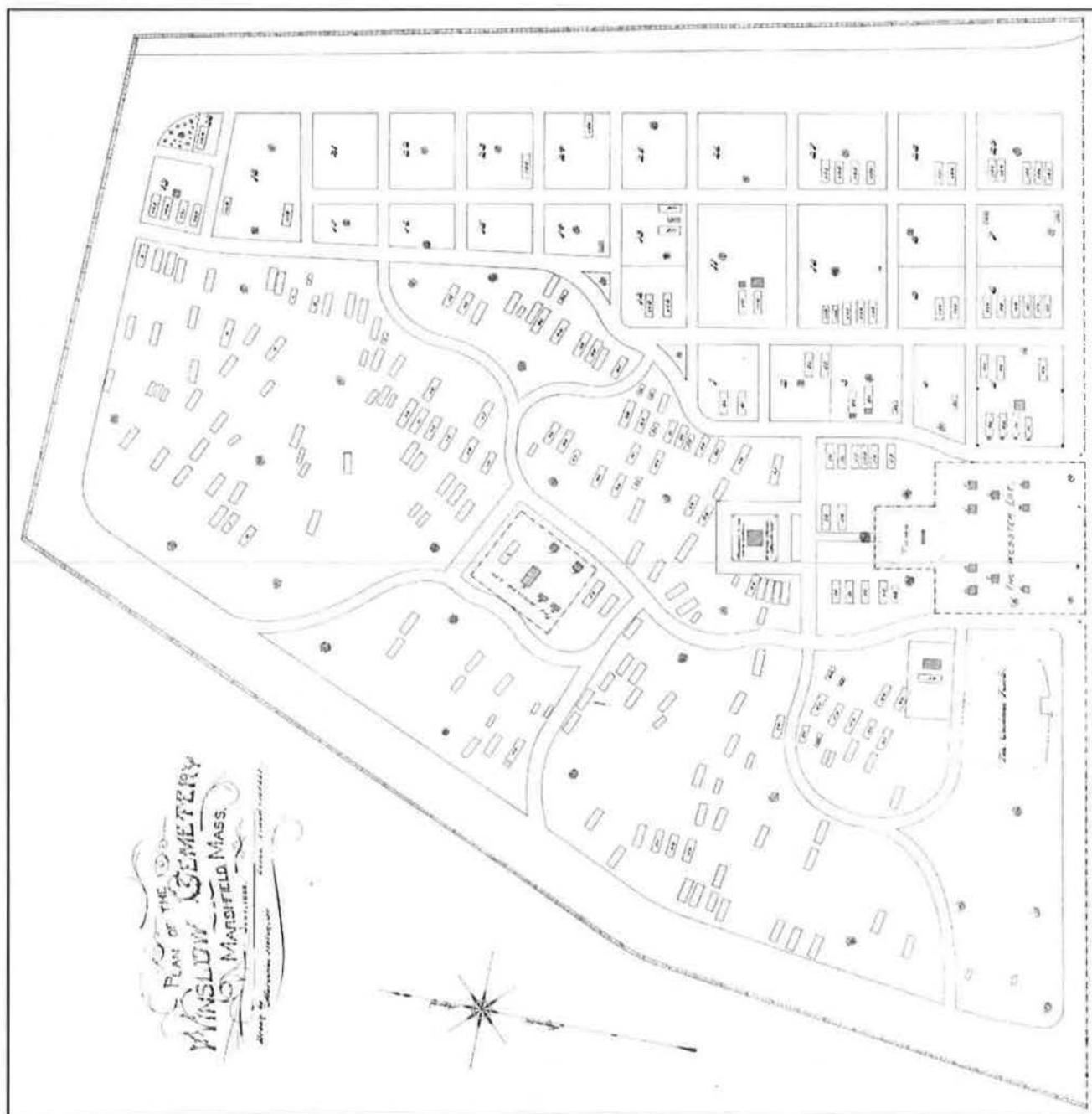


Figure 2. Section A (Hatch, Jr. 1898).

Winslow Cemetery
 Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
 County and State



Figure 3. Section B.

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

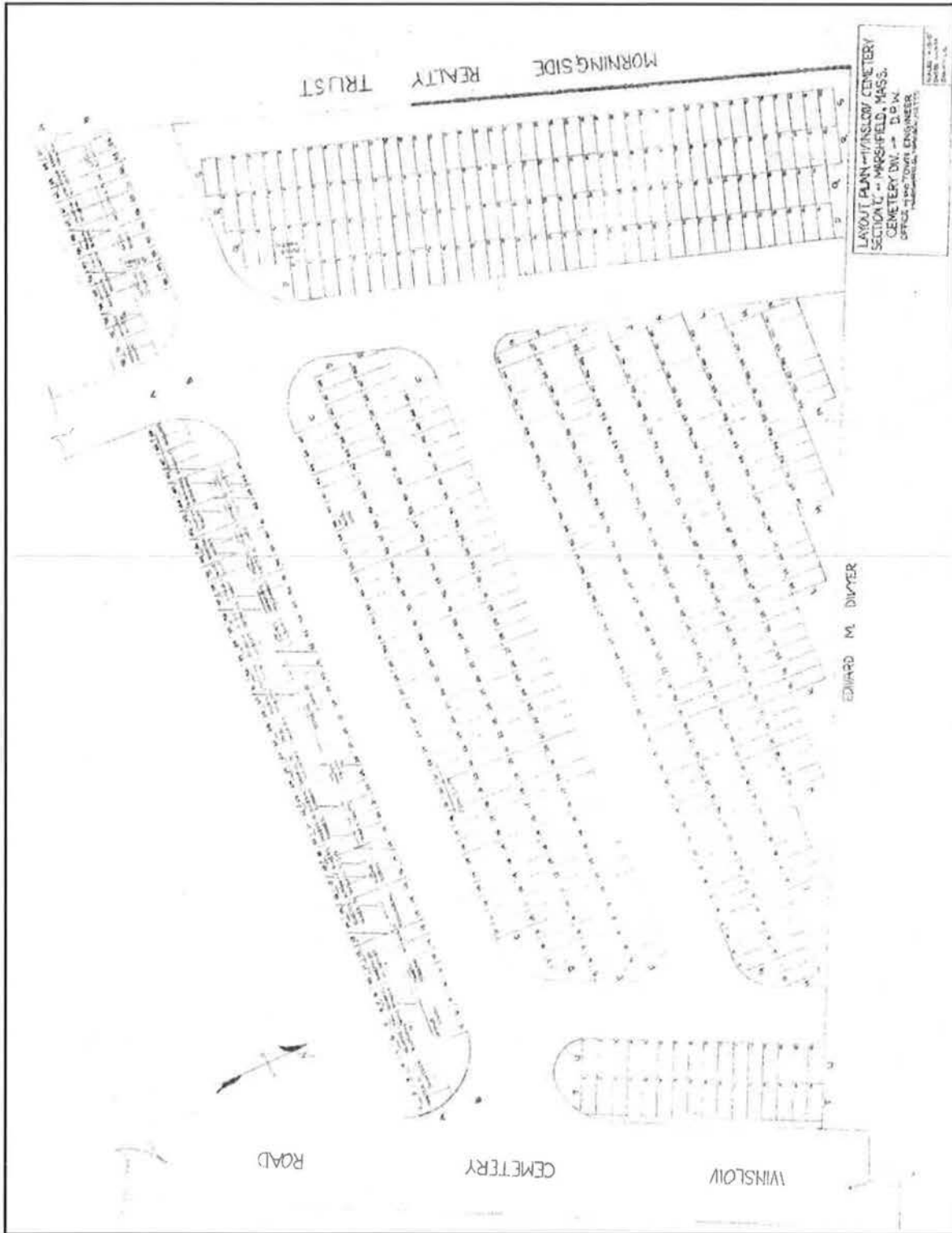


Figure 4. Section C.

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

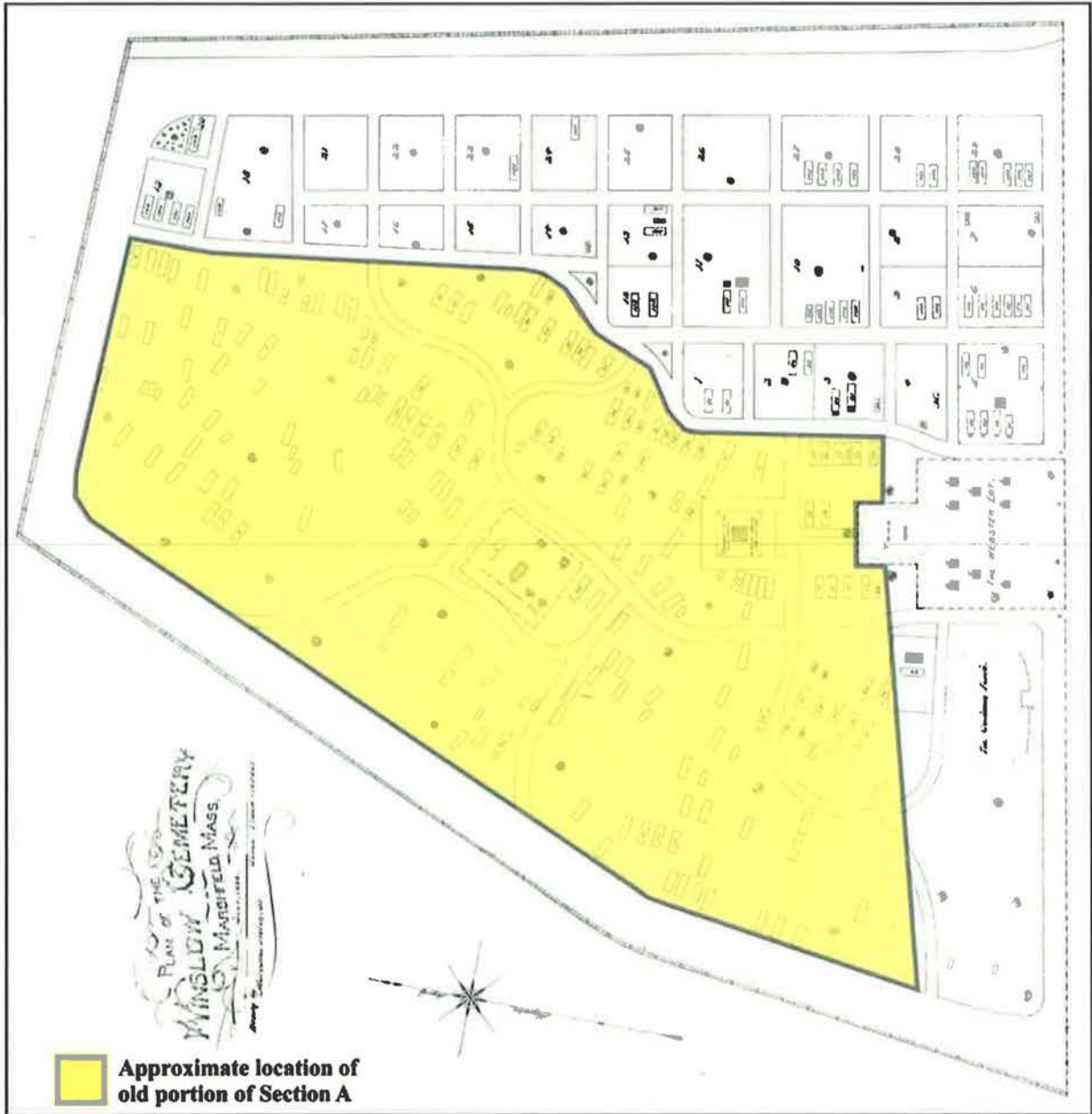


Figure 5. Old portion of Section A on 1898 (Hatch, Jr.) plan.

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

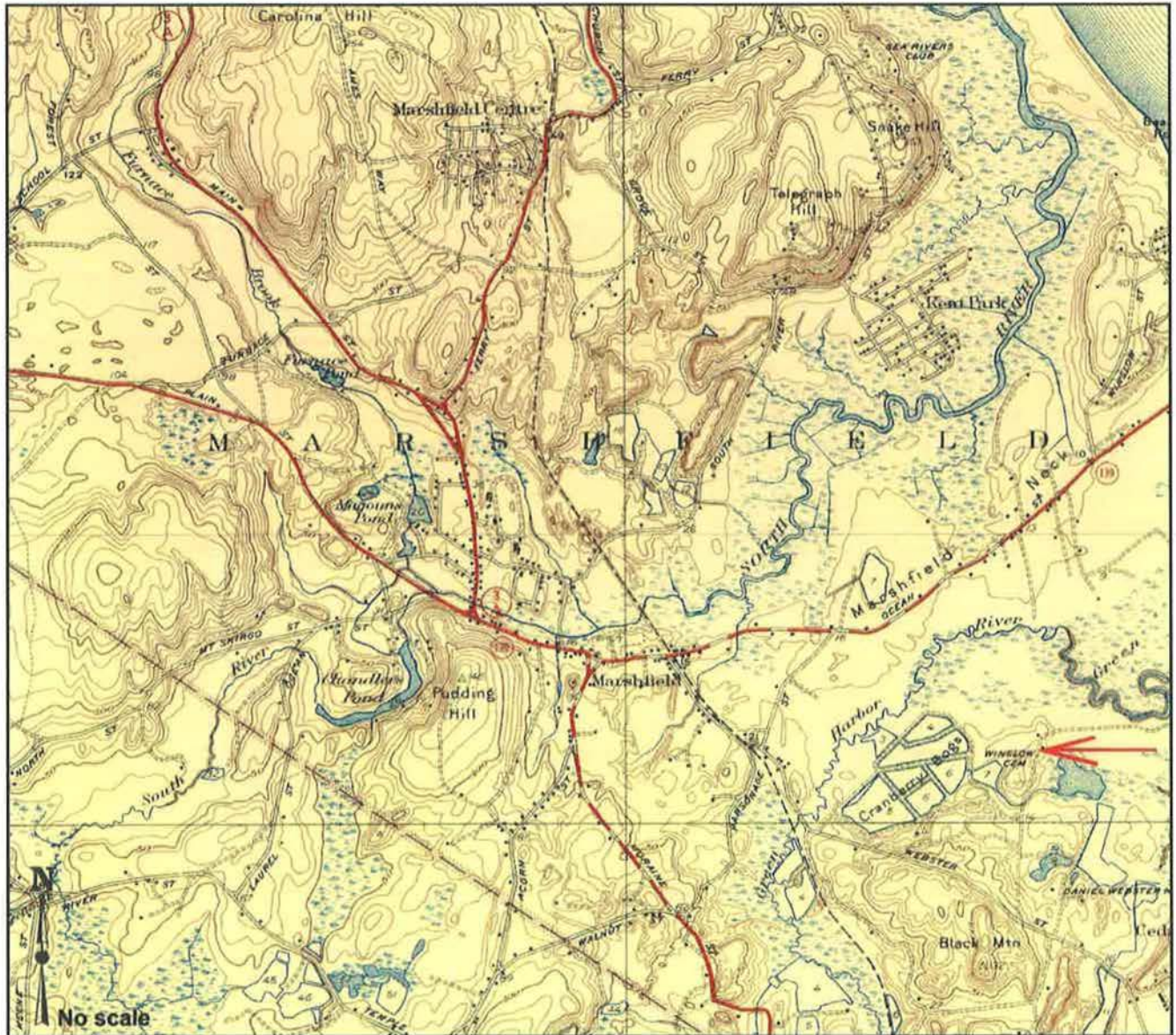


Figure 6. Location of Winslow Cemetery on 1941 U.S.G.S. (<http://docs.unh.edu/matopos/>).

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

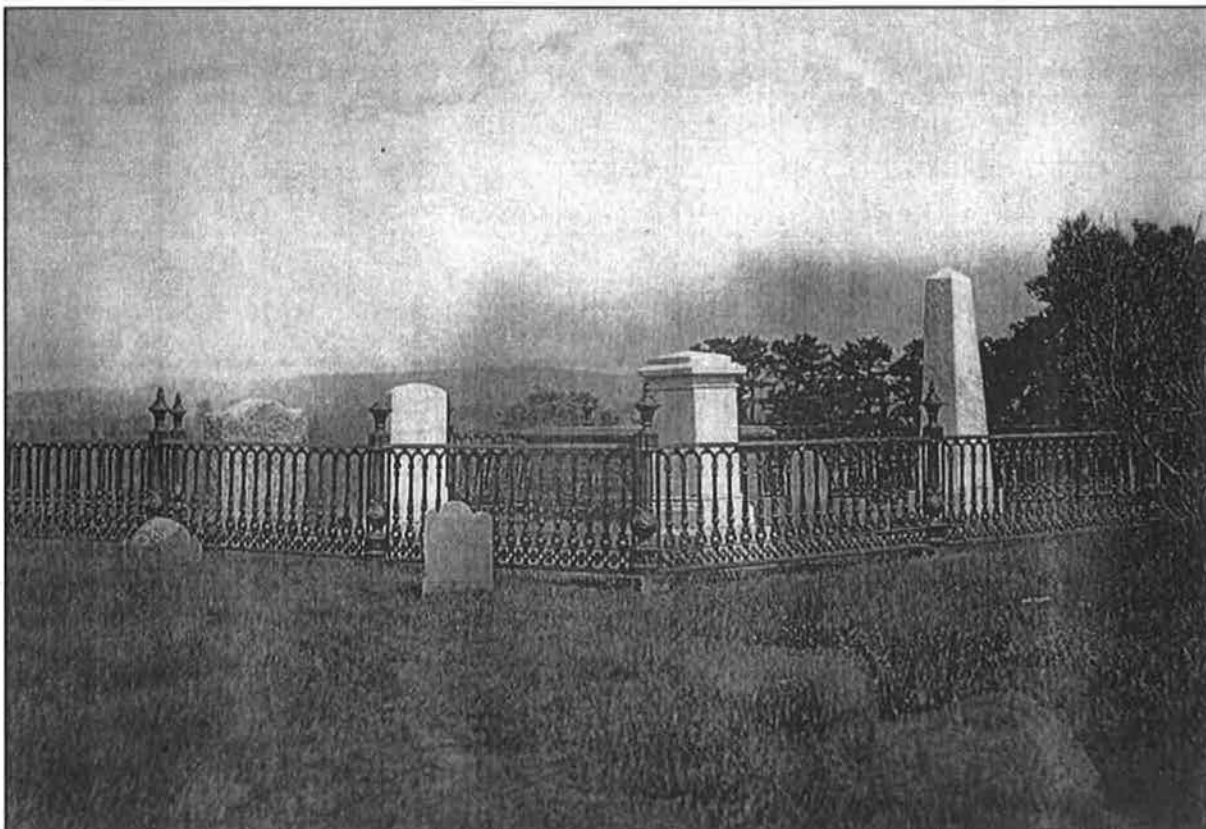


Figure 7. Historic photograph of Winslow Family Lot (Courtesy of Marshfield Historical Society).

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

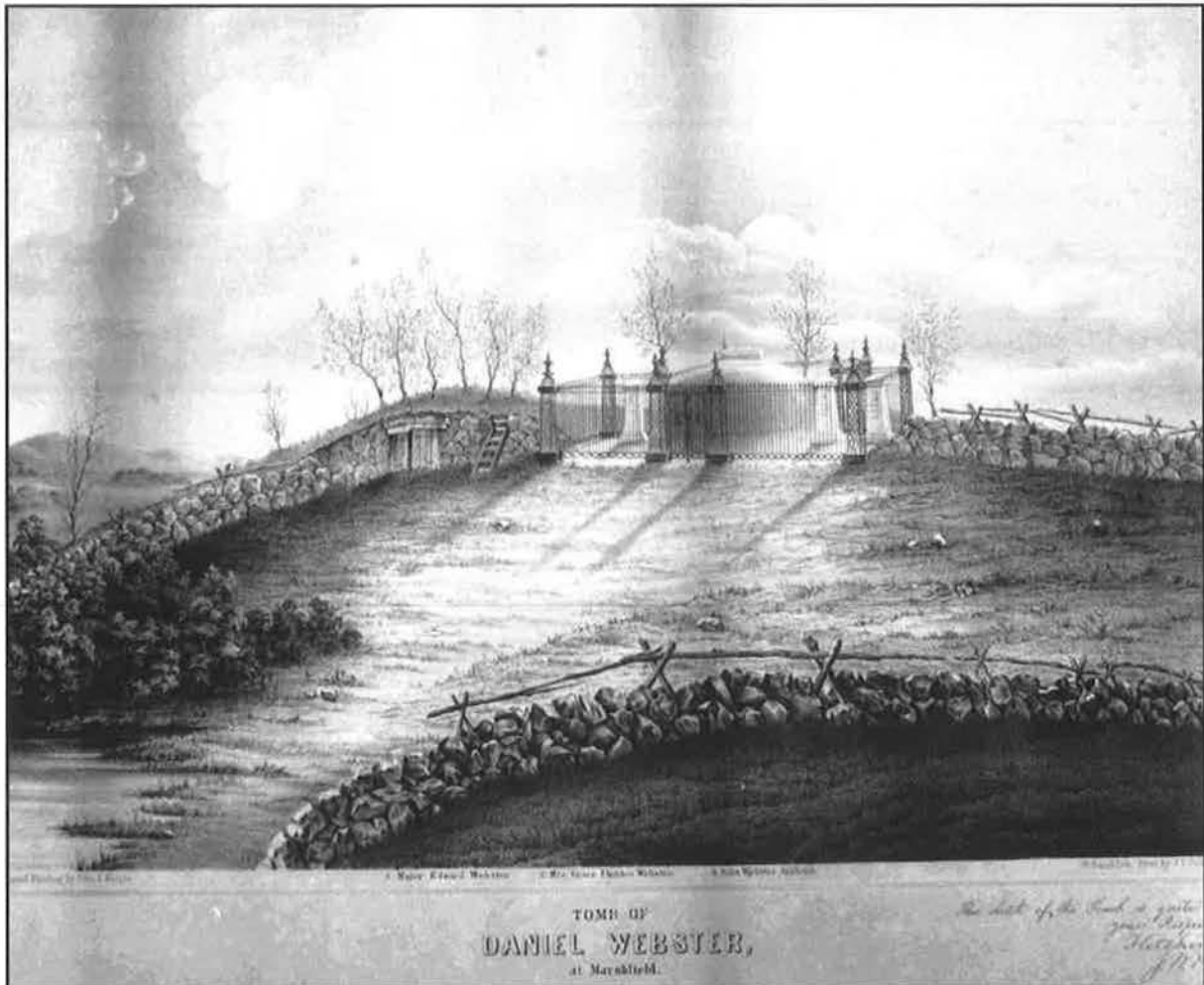


Figure 8. Painting of Webster Family Lot in 1852 (Knight) (Courtesy of Cindy Castro).

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

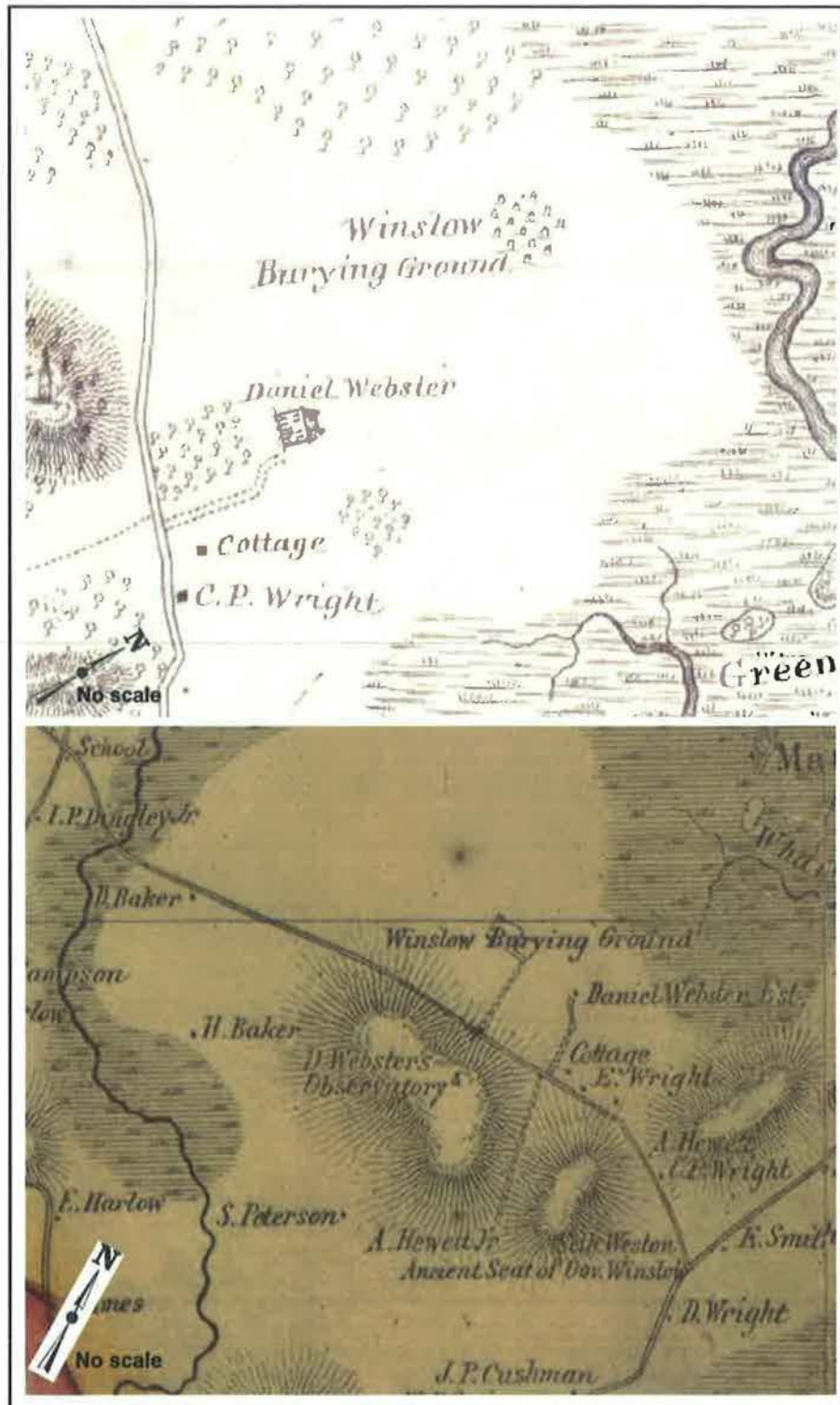


Figure 9. Winslow Cemetery on 1838 map (Ford, Jr.) (top) and on 1857 map (Walling), bottom. Note defined boundary in 1857 including extension of Section A.

Winslow Cemetery
 Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
 County and State

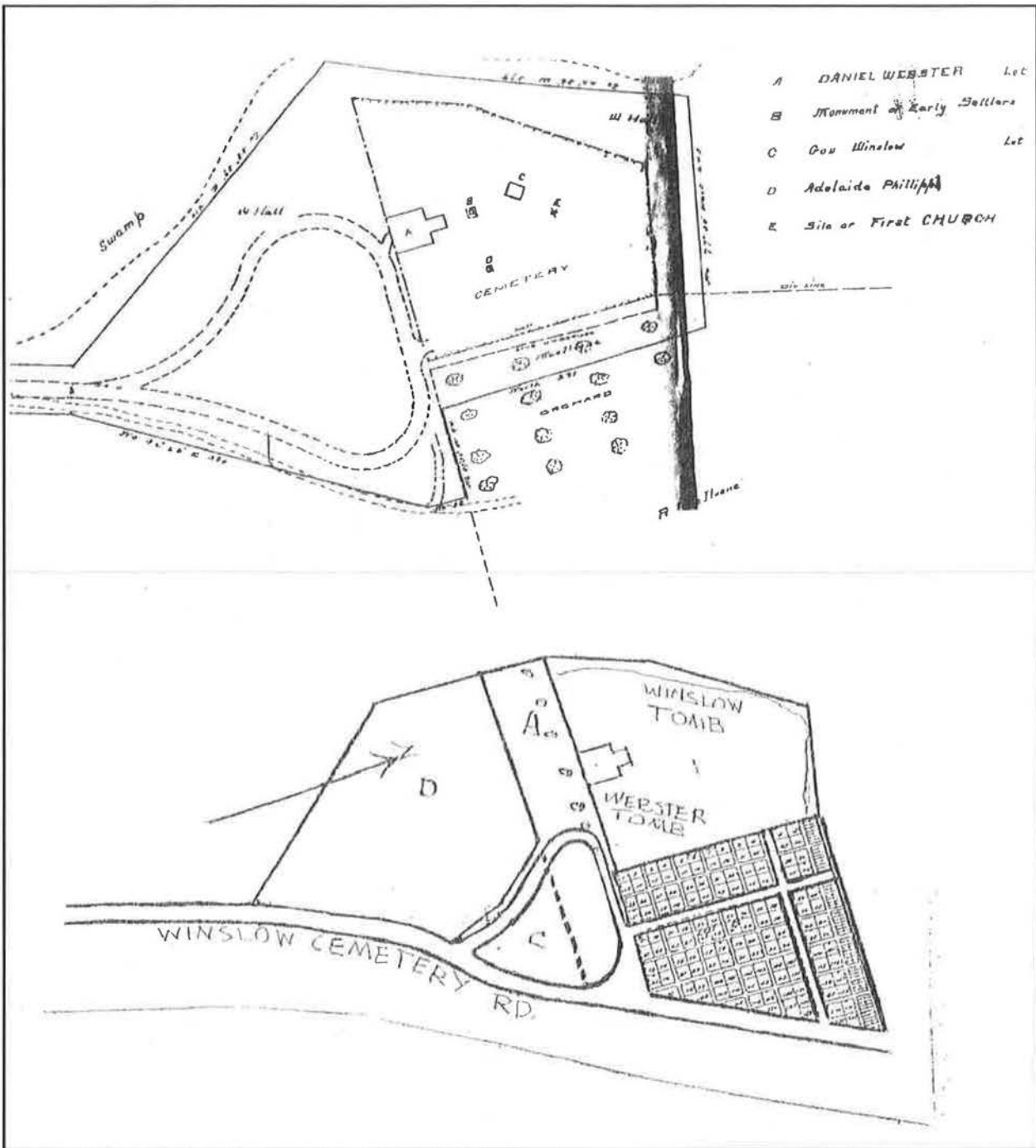
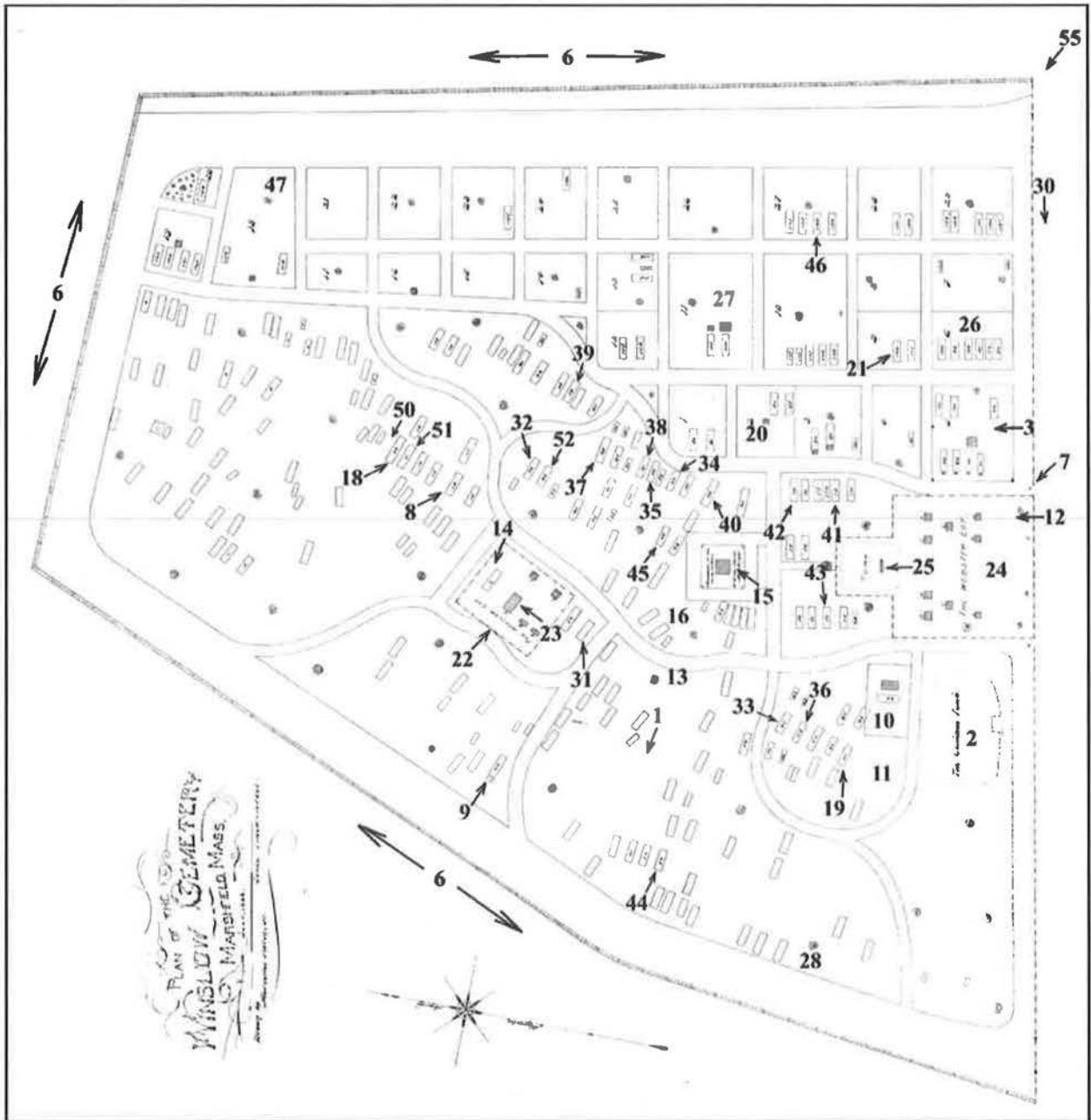


Figure 10. Winslow Cemetery before 1937 (top) and after the addition of Section B (bottom).
 Note change in entrance driveway.

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

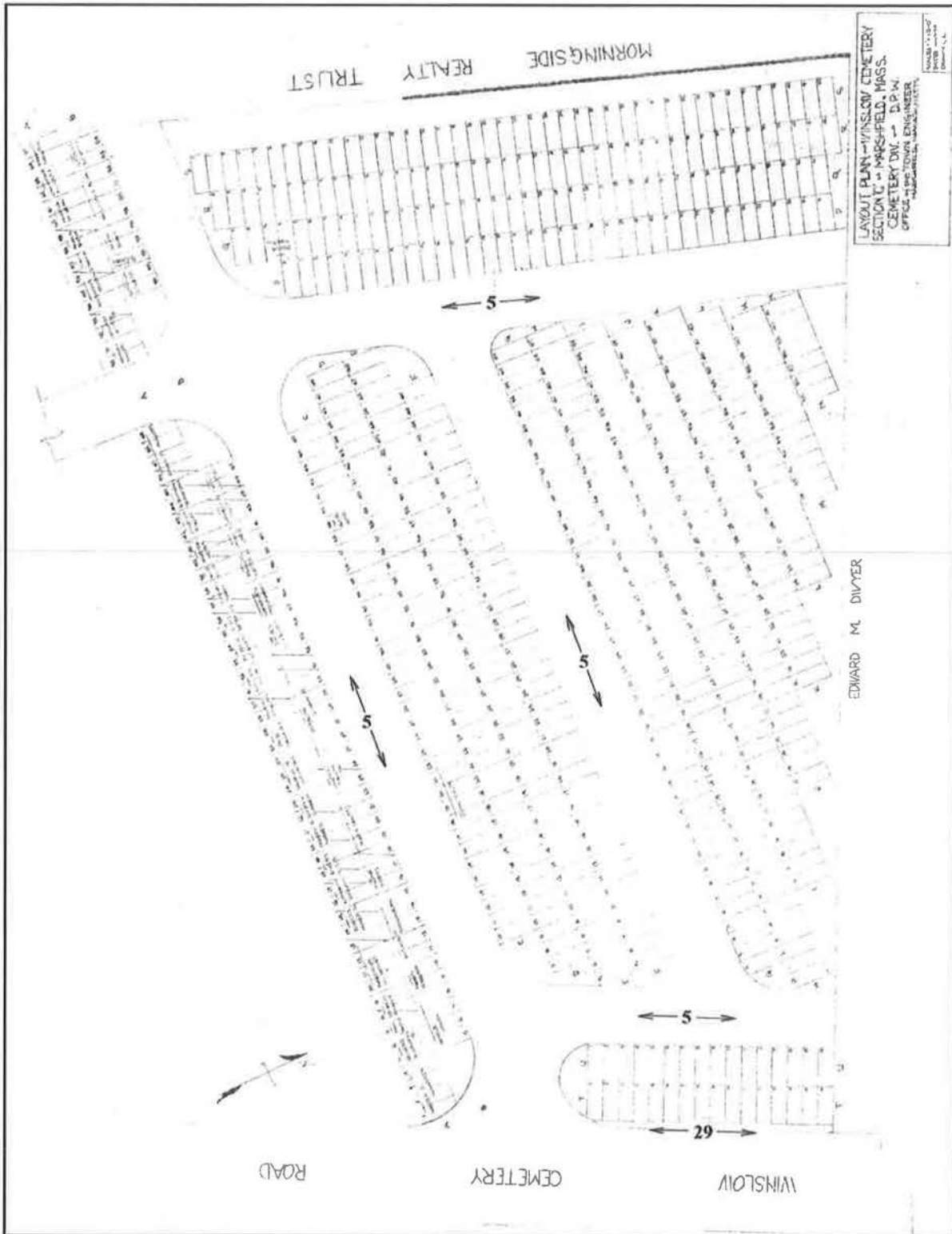
Plymouth, MA
County and State



Section A Feature Locator Map 1a.

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

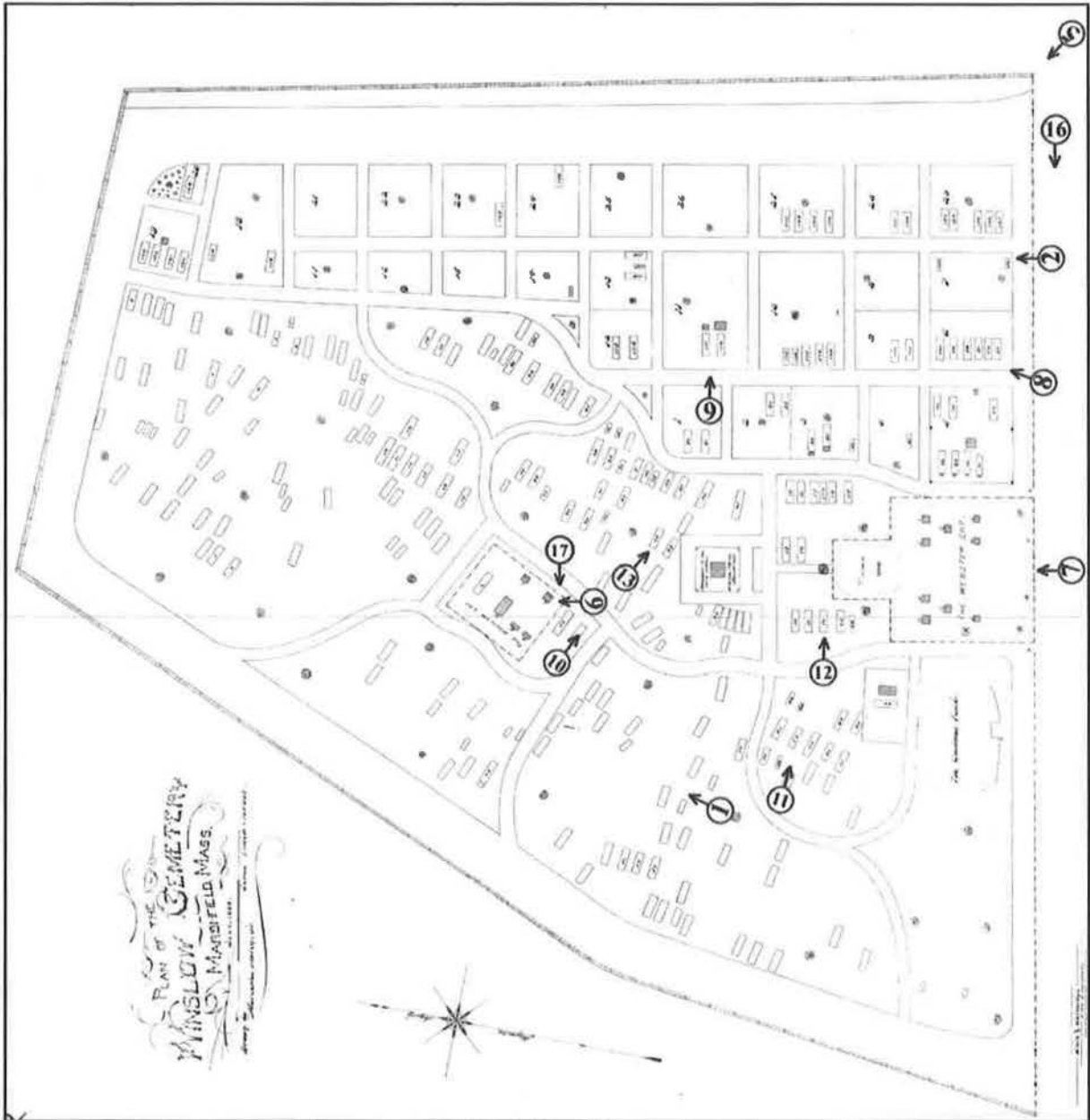
Plymouth, MA
County and State



Section C Feature Locator Map 1c.

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

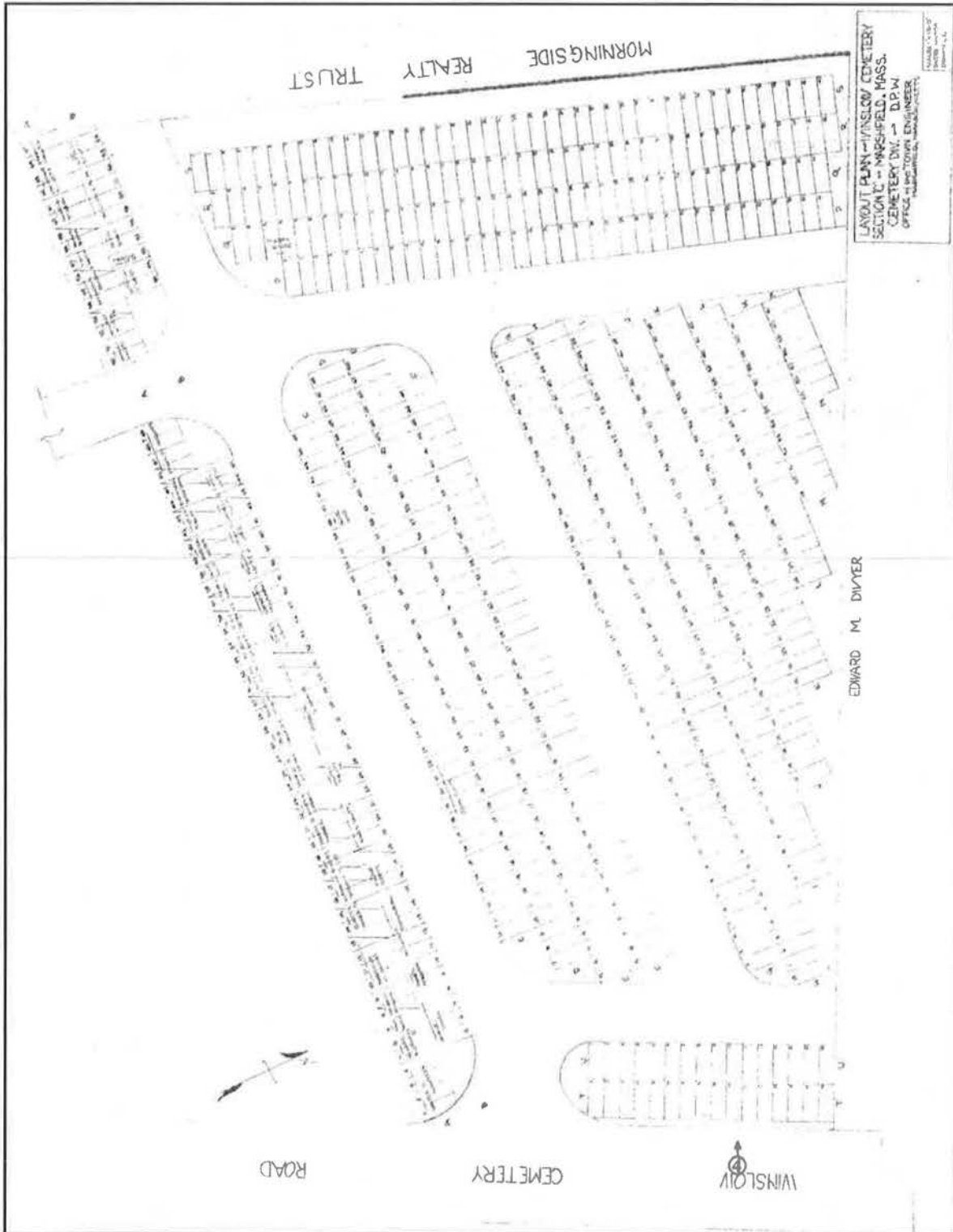
Plymouth, MA
County and State



Section A Photo Key 1a.

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Section C Photo Key 1c.

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Photo 1. Looking at the western portion of Section A, view north (Photo Key 1a).

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Photo 2. Looking at the eastern portion of Section A, view north (Photo Key 1a).

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Photo 3. Looking at Section B, view north (Photo Key 1b).

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Photo 4. Looking at Section C, view west (Photo Key 1c).

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Photo 5. Looking at entrance drive to Winslow Cemetery, view northwest (Photo Key 1a).

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Photo 6. Winslow Family Lot, view west (Photo Key 1a).



Photo 7. Webster Family Lot, view north (Photo Key 1a).

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Photo 8. White Family Lot, view northeast (Photo Key 1a).
Photo 9 (below) Adelaide Phillipps lot, view east (Photo Key 1a)



Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Photo 10. Rev. Edward Tompson (d. 1705) carved by J. N. of Boston, view east (Photo Key 1a).



Photo 11. Mrs. Lydia Thomas (d. 1750) carved by the Lamson Family of Charlestown, view east (Photo Key 1a).

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Photo 12. Capt. John Thomas (d. 1837) carved by Hiram Tribble of Kingston, view east (Photo Key 1a).



Photo 13. Nathaniel Winslow (d. 1736) carved by Jacob Vinal/Jacob Vinal, Jr. of Scituate, view east (Photo Key 1a).

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Photo 14. Means Family Lot, view northwest (Photo Key 1b).
Photo 15 (below) Melvin Family Lot, view northeast (Phot Key 1b).



Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State



Photo 16. Granite posts, view west. Note granite bases for former fence to right (north) (Photo Key 1a).



Photo 17. Un-inscribed fieldstone markers to left (south) Gov. Winslow Tomb with brick box before reconstruction to right (north), view west (Photo Key 1a).

WINSLOW CEMETERY
MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH) MA



Legend

- Stream
- Easements
- Water Body
- Bog
- Wetland

Town of Marshfield, Massachusetts
Assessor's Maps



17	J7	K7
16	J6	K6
15	J5	K5

MAP

106

These maps are prepared by the Assessor or his employees or other qualified persons under the supervision of the Assessor. The Town of Marshfield is not responsible for any errors or omissions.

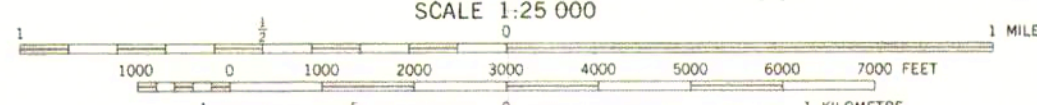
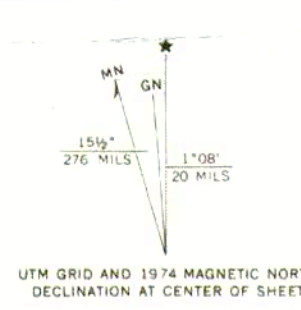
WINSLOW CEMETERY
 MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH) MA



Feet	Meters
1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

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

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



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.2 FEET
 THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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

DUXBURY, MASS.
 N4200—W7037.5/7.5
 1974
 AMS 6868 II SW—SERIES V814



RECEIVED
 NOV 2 2000
 USGS/NOAA
 HISTORICAL MAP ARCHIVES




















HERE LYETH THE ASHES
OF THE REVEREND LEARNED
& PIOUS M^r EDWARD TOMPSON
PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF
MARSHFIELD WHO SUDDENLY
DEPARTED THIS LIFE MARCH
16th 1705
ANNO ETATIS SUAE 40.

Vd



Here lyes y Body of
M^{rs} LYDIA THOMAS
Wife to M^r JOHN
THOMAS Who Died
Jan^{ry} y 17 1750
Aged 60 Years



In Memory of

Capt. JOHN THOMAS,



HERE LIVES THE

BODY OF MRS.

MATHA M. WILSON

SLOW WHO DIED

MAR 27 1871

AT THE AGE OF

ABOUT 60 YEARS





MELVIN





National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 11/24/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 1/8/2018 Date of Weekly List: 1/5/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 1/2/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

MARSHFIELD HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS



BF
MAGU
RECEIVED
DEC 16 2015
MASS. HIST. COMM

January 8, 2015

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Mass. Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Ms. Friedberg:

At our meeting on January 6, 2015 the Marshfield Historical Commission discussed the nomination of The Old Winslow Burial Grounds as a National Historic Site.

We have been well informed by Barbara Donohue and Tom Whalen (CPC Vice Chairman) of these activities taking place. The restoration of the Winslow tomb, the restoration of the Webster burial site (including the fence) and the outstanding work in clearing the area has been extraordinary.

The Marshfield Historical Commission enthusiastically supports the nomination of the Winslow Burial Grounds as a National Historic Site. We will be delighted to learn the successful culmination of their work.

Very truly yours,

Otis W. Carney
Otis W. Carney, Chairman
Norma Haskin Secretary
Norma Haskin
@wa



RECEIVED

MAY 01 2017

MASS. HIST. COMM

BF

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

March 22, 2017

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



Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Winslow Cemetery, Winslow Cemetery Road, 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 owner of the property was notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Otis Carney, Marshfield Historical Commission
Stephen Robbins, Marshfield Board of Selectmen
Karen Horne, Marshfield Planning Board
Barbara Donohue, consultant

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-1219

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pilgrim Burying Ground, Winslow Burying Ground

Other names/site number: Winslow Cemetery (preferred)

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Winslow Cemetery Road

City or town: Marblehead State: MA County: Plymouth

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Brona Simon

March 22, 2017

Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: Date

Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Preparer

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Returned

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>41</u>	<u>7</u>	objects
<u>50</u>	<u>9</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instruction 6.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Returned

Winslow Cemetery
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Slate, marble, granite, fieldstone, iron, brownstone, wood _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in the town of Marshfield in Plymouth County, MA, Winslow Cemetery was laid out in proximity to what is considered the site of the community's earliest meetinghouse, which was established ca. 1641. The cemetery is 6.1 acres in size, contains approximately 616 gravestones/monuments, and is still in use. The first documented burial is that of William Thomas, who died in 1651. Thomas is believed to have donated the land for the burial ground to the town. While the meetinghouse was relocated in 1657, the burying ground continued to be used by the families of the town's founding fathers. According to the assessors' records, the cemetery contains three parcels. Parcel J06-04-01, the southernmost parcel dating to the 1930s, contains 1.8 acres and is described by the town as "greenspace." Parcel J06-04-02, which contains 3.2 acres, consists of Section A, dating to ca 1651; Section B, dating to 1937 and an expansion to the north and east of Section A; and the entryway, dating to 1937. Parcel J06-04-03, containing 1.1 acres, consists of Section C, dating to the 1970s and an expansion to the north of Section B (**Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4**).

The landscape can be identified as vernacular, with Section A showing characteristics of early town/early religious burial grounds, as well as elements of the Rural Cemetery and Lawn Park movements, and Sections B and C reflecting elements of the Lawn Park movement. The oldest area in the cemetery is located within the western portion of Section A (**Photo 1, Figure 5**). This area is distinguished by 45 **uninscribed fieldstone markers (Photo 17)** that are centrally located atop a small knoll, to the west of a

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commemorative marker for the location of the meetinghouse. These uninscribed fieldstone markers are believed to mark 17th-century graves. Also located in this area is the **Winslow Family Lot**. The centerpiece of the lot is the **Governor Josiah Winslow Tomb**, erected in 1699/1700 by Isaac Winslow for his father. Within the oldest area of Section A, 18th-century slate headstones exhibit significant gravestone art based on designs attributed to some of New England's best-known carvers. Marble headstones, for the most part, occur within family plots in the eastern portion of Section A, and have relatively few design elements. Along the south-central boundary is the **Webster Family Lot**. The focal point of this lot is the **Daniel Webster Tomb**. Following Webster's burial in 1852, the cemetery was expanded to the east, forming the eastern portion of Section A (**Photo 2**). The National Register nomination focuses on the greenspace, entryway, and Sections A and B (**Photo 3**); Section C, having been purchased and developed after the 50-year cutoff date for properties in continuing use (**Photo 4**), is noncontributing. Although external vistas have been somewhat compromised by residential development across its southeast boundary along Winslow Cemetery Road, the cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Sections A and B are accessed from the cemetery's southern boundary from a circular drive off of Winslow Cemetery Road, and Sections B and C are accessed from the cemetery's eastern boundary from Winslow Cemetery Road. Veterans from the Pequot War (1634-1638) through the Vietnam War (1961-1973) are buried in the cemetery. The earliest extant gravestone dates to 1696.

Narrative Description

Location

Winslow Cemetery is located in the Green Harbor section of Marshfield. It is accessed from the west side of Winslow Cemetery Road to the north of Presidential Circle, as well as along a circular, paved entrance drive (**Photo 5**). While some residential development can be seen across Winslow Cemetery Road, residential development to the south is screened from the cemetery by a 1.8-acre area of greenspace, while the Green Harbor Golf Course to the west is screened from the cemetery by a mixed stand of deciduous and evergreen trees. The open land of the Daniel Webster Bird Sanctuary is located to the north and northeast. The cemetery is situated on Tax Parcels J06-04-01, J06-04-02, and J06-04-03.

Topography

In 1852 the cemetery was described as a "commanding eminence" 30 or 40 feet above sea level, being "the first high land that breaks the monotony of the marshes" (Anonymous 1852a). The marshy terrain, some of which had been developed as cranberry bogs in the 19th century, surrounded the cemetery on the north, east, and west. To the south, a number of secondary roadways connected the cemetery to Webster Street. This terrain can be seen clearly in the 1941 USGS Duxbury 7.5' map (**Figure 6**).

Situated well off main thoroughfares, the cemetery retains a rural feeling. While the terrain drops sharply from the cemetery's western boundary to a golf course, the hill slopes gently to the south towards the entry drive and southeast towards a small section of residential development. To the north and northeast, the topography continues as rolling terrain.

Soils within the cemetery consist of Merrimac sandy loam, three to eight percent slopes, with a section of Carver loamy sand, eight- to fifteen-percent slopes, along its western edge (www.websoilsurvey.usda.gov).

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Within Section A, ornamental plantings such as evergreens and shrubs are mainly found in association with 19th- and 20th-century development of the section, suggesting an attempt to evoke a rural setting with little evidence of formal landscape design. Of note are two large rhododendron bushes located by the **Dorr Family Lot** along the southwestern edge of this section. The Rosebay, also known as "Rhododendron maximum," was extolled by Dr. Jacob Bigelow, the visionary founder of Mount Auburn Cemetery (NHL 2003), as "a magnificent flowering shrub" (Massachusetts Horticultural Society 1887).

Larger trees, including maples, elms, and cypress, are located to the west and northwest with no apparent formal landscape design, and are likely invasive to the landscape. Ornamental plantings in Section B include evergreens and shrubs flanking the headstones. Maple trees and privets are intermittently spaced along the paved driveways, suggesting that they are part of a formal landscape design.

Spatial Arrangement

The spatial arrangement is almost entirely linear, and can be seen best in either aerial photos or the schematic plans of the cemetery. Within Section A, spatial organization is largely defined by the layout of the burials. The oldest or western portion of Section A contains single graves aligned in north-south lines with an east-west orientation, characteristic of early town and churchyard cemeteries of New England. There is an area of uninscribed fieldstone markers believed to be associated with 17th-century burials, and there are many open areas that may represent places where markers have been lost, areas used for graves during various seasonal illnesses, or structural areas that have never been infilled, such as the location of the first meetinghouse that was located within this section of the cemetery ca. 1641 to 1657. The three oldest family lots in the western portion of Section A reflect the gradual move from the churchyard cemetery of the 18th century to rural cemetery fashions during the early to mid 19th century. These include the **Winslow Family Lot**, whose boundary was formerly defined by an iron fence (**Photo 6, Figure 7**); the **Webster Family Lot**, which is physically defined by an iron fence (**Photo 7**); and the **Cushman Family Lot**, vaguely defined by a slight rise in the ground with a surface rock marking its location.

The eastern portion of Section A, which was added to the cemetery in the mid 19th century, contains twenty family plots of varying size. Within this area, the late 19th-century **Hewitt Family Lot** is the only one defined by granite curbing. Many of the lots within the southeastern portion are defined by peaked or rounded granite corner bounds or merely by a raised earthen mound, although some of the lots in the northeast section have no lot-defining features. While some of the lots have a large, centrally located, granite-base, die-and-cap monument surrounded by smaller granite family markers, others, such as the **White Family Lot (Photo 8)**, contain marble die-in-socket gravestones in a north-south alignment. Included in this lot are Hannah White (d. 1856), Thomas F. White (d. 1887), Rebecca Clark (d. 1895), and Benjamin White (d. 1856). Brothers Thomas and Benjamin, direct descendants of Peregrine White (d. 1704), who was the first person of English descent born in Massachusetts, were farmers. After Hannah, Thomas's wife, died, her sister, Rebecca Clark, took care of the family "with all the care and economy which gave dignity and luster to the Pilgrim names" (www.ancestry.com). It is interesting to note that as the lots within this area were designed sometime after 1853, the **White Family Lot** may be one of the first used for burials in the eastern portion of Section A. Descendants of Marshfield's earliest settlers, the White family appears to have preferred single gravestones rather than the more fashionable central family monument. The **Phillipps Family Lot (Photo 9)** is distinguished by a large marble cross emanating from a marble foundation, decorated with a harp resting on a granite base that marks the grave of noted opera singer Adelaide Phillipps (d. 1882). The lot is defined by pointed granite cornerposts and contains seven marble die on marble base markers, one of which is graced with a floral motif typical of the Victorian era.

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Adelaide's youngest sister, Mathilde (d.1915), who was also an opera singer, and six other members of Adelaide's family are buried there.

Section B is organized by rows of lots and graves within four sections of varying size. The largest two sections, which occur in the southern end, contain lots that for the most part measure twenty feet (east-west) by sixteen feet (north-south). The smaller, northern two sections contain lots along their southern end and single graves along their northern end. The lots continue to measure twenty feet (east-west) by sixteen feet (north-south), and the single graves measure ten feet (east-west) by four feet (north-south).

Section C is similar in design to Section B, albeit on a smaller, more compact scale. This section is divided into six areas of varying size. While the southernmost area contains lots, the remaining areas of Section C are divided into single graves.

Circulation

The **circulation system**, connecting to the interior of Sections A, B, and C, emanates from Winslow Cemetery Road. The circular driveway from Winslow Cemetery Road to the southern boundary of the cemetery, provides the only access to Section A, as well as access to the southern end of Section B. As Winslow Cemetery Road continues to the north, access drives for both Sections B and C are entered from the west side of the road.

While Section A appears to have no formal interior circulation pattern, an 1898 plan (Hatch, Jr.) of the cemetery, which is the only plan for Section A, depicts a perimeter driveway that is 30 feet wide within and along the west, east, and north sides of the cemetery. Elliptical pathways appear in the oldest/western portion of Section A, while twelve-foot-wide, north-south paths and ten-foot-wide, east-west paths appear in the newer/eastern portion (see Figure 2). These driveways and pathways are not visible today. Within Section B a north-south paved driveway intersected by an east-west paved driveway, each sixteen feet wide, provide access to its four areas. While the plan for this section depicts an eight-foot-wide path along its western boundary and smaller pathways, each four feet wide, between the lots within the four areas (see Figure 3), these pathways are not visible today. Aside from access from Winslow Cemetery Road, Section C has interior access from the north-south driveway of Section B. Section C contains two north-south and two east-west interior paved driveways (Feature 5). The plan for this section does not depict pathways between lots within its six areas (see Figure 4), and likewise none are visible.

Constructed Elements

Constructed elements in the cemetery include boundary walls within Sections A, B, and C; granite posts in Section A (Photo 16); and two signs, one in the entryway (Photo 5) and one in Section A.

The **boundary wall** along the east, north, and west perimeters of Section A consists of a dry-laid, granite-block stone wall. The wall, which is approximately twelve inches wide and 45 inches tall, is constructed of two courses of dry-laid, cut-granite blocks that measure approximately 35 inches by fifteen inches, capped by a long granite block with quarry marks measuring approximately 105 inches by nine inches. The size of the granite blocks, as well as the quarry marks, suggest a mid to late 19th-century construction date. Remnants of seven granite fencepost bases, approximately nine inches square and two inches tall, are located by the southeastern boundary of Section A. The center of each base contains a small segment of an iron rod embedded in lead. Two additional granite fencepost bases are located to the north of the two easternmost ones, on either side of the east perimeter driveway that appears in the 1898 plan (Hatch,

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Jr). The westernmost base has what appear to be the remains of linkage for an iron gate embedded in its center, suggesting that these bases once formed part of a boundary wall. The east and north perimeter of Section B are enclosed by a dry-laid rubblestone boundary wall (approximately 22 inches wide and twelve inches high). At some point the dry-laid rubblestone wall that provided the northern boundary of Section B was breached to provide access from the north-south interior driveway of Section B into Section C. The section of the rubble wall that was removed was apparently reused on the wall to provide a decorative postlike structure along both sides of the interior entry drive from Section B into Section C. A post-and-rail wooden fence provides the eastern **boundary wall** for Section C (**Photo 4**).

The southern boundary of Section A is marked by a series of nineteen quarried **granite posts**, measuring approximately 38 inches tall by six inches square, that continue west from the dry-laid granite-block stone wall to just beyond the western end of the Webster Family Lot. Embedded in the top of each post is an iron loop, suggesting that the quarried granite posts were hitching posts for horses. These posts are located to the south of, and parallel to, the granite fencepost bases.

The cemetery contains two signs. A large inscribed boulder that notes the name and date of the cemetery provides the **entry sign** by the circular drive from Winslow Cemetery Road. The second sign, which provides historical information, is entitled **The First Meeting House Marker**. Sponsored by the Marshfield Historical Commission in 1983, it is located in Section A, near the southeast corner of the Webster Family Lot. Both signs are noncontributing.

Gravestones

There are approximately 233 gravestones in Section A. There are also open areas that may represent locations where markers have been lost, where people were buried during seasonal illnesses, or where structural features were removed. While the first documented gravestone was that of William Thomas, who died in 1651, his gravestone was found broken on the ground in the mid 19th century and is now missing. The oldest extant stone is that of **Deborah Thomas** (d. 1696). The brow of the knoll in the western portion of Section A is distinguished by a number of both uninscribed fieldstone markers and slate headstones with accompanying footstones that weave across the landscape forming north-south and northeasterly-southwesterly lines, with east-west orientation of graves. The slate headstones within this area are adorned with death's head, portrait, urn-and-willow, and rising sun motifs; noticeably missing is the cherub motif. Stone shapes include a segmental arch, a semicircular arch, and a flat top with a semicircular central feature—very typical of both the death's head and the later urn-and-willow headstones. The slate headstones most often have decorative panels along the outer edges. Many of the slate gravestones exhibit considerable biological growth.

The western portion of Section A includes a number of slate stones attributed to popular New England carvers (Benes 1977; Blachowicz 2006; Forbes 1967; and Ludwig 1966). The gravestones of **Deborah Thomas** (d. 1696) and **Rev. Edward Tompson** (d. 1705, **Photo 10**), the fourth pastor of the First Church, were carved by a Boston carver known only as "J. N." Stylistic attributes on both stones include large lilies—some with round, heavy stems—and rosettes that appear as flat discs. In addition, Tompson's stone contains the initials "J. N.," which can be found on some of the carver's later stones. Other stones by Boston carvers include: **Isaac Little** (d. 1699), carved by William Mumford, with stylistic elements including teeth that are carefully cut and nearly opposite each other, a nose formed by two triangles one within the other, the use of capital letters throughout, and the inscription beginning with "HERE LYES" or "HERE LYETH"; **Mrs. Mary Thomas** (d. 1741), carved by Nathaniel Emmes, whose stylistic elements include death's heads with hollow eyes, heavy scrollwork, and a narrow border at the bottom

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and over the curve of the top to the stone; **Abigail Winslow** (d. 1761), carved by William Codner, who is believed to have carved the first portrait stone in New England; and **Kenelm Winslow** (d. 1757), carved by John Homer, featuring an enlarged skull over crossbones. The stones of **Mrs. Lydia Thomas** (d. 1750, **Photo 11**), **Capt. Nathaniel Winslow** (d. 1719), and **Abigail Winslow** (d. 1729) are attributed to the Lamson family of Charlestown due to characteristic eyebrows with hooked ends, eyebrows connecting to the nose, a lip-like mark above the teeth, and a prominent chin. Kingston carvers are represented by Biled Washburn, Kingston's first carver, and Hiram Tribble. Washburn's stones include **Lucy Delano** (d.1789), whose stylistic attributes include eyes placed in the vertical center of the head and a mouth no wider than and placed in close proximity to the nose, and **John Dingley** (d.1806), whose solitary urn motif with its elongated width, reminiscent of an "Aladdin-lamp," is typical of Washburn's early urn designs that emerged in 1806. Tribble's motifs of a narrow and more decorative urn, with a willow whose individual leaves are not clearly delineated, can be found on stones of **Mary Winslow** (d. 1827), **Daniel Wright** (d. 1829), and **Capt. John Thomas** (d. 1837, **Photo 12**). Also represented in the cemetery are motifs consistent with spirit skulls carved by Scituate carvers Jacob Vinal/Jacob Vinal, Jr. Stylistic elements include crushed teeth, visible lines for the inscription, and the punctated wing style that appear on the stone of **Deborah Foster** (d. 1732) and **Nathaniel Winslow** (d. 1736) (**Photo 13**).

Generally, marble die-in-socket stones that contain little or no design elements are either rectangular in shape or have a round or pointed arch, such as the gravestone of **Clarissa Oliver** (d. 1879), whose name appears as raised letters within a recessed, curved rectangular panel. Oliver, who was seven years old when she died, is noted on the 1898 plan (Hitch, Jr.) as "coloured." Die-on-base marble stones contain some design elements typical of the Victorian period, such as the floral motif on the **Kendall Family Marker**, and the rose motif on the stone of Alfred Philipps (d. 1917) in the **Phillipps Family Lot**. While marble stones predominate in the southeastern portion, granite die-on-base markers from the late 19th and early 20th centuries predominate in the northeastern portion. A marble Civil War marker for **Wm. H. Tolman** is located within a family plot towards the northeast corner.

Notable Family Lots in Section A

Located on the brow of the knoll is the **Winslow Family Lot**. Following recent reconstructive work by the town, the brick box that once provided the base for the ledger of the **Winslow Tomb** (**Photo 17**) was replaced with six machine-cut granite feet (see **Photo 6**), somewhat diminishing the historic integrity of the family lot. A brownstone ledger with an embedded slate plaque that covered the brick box was retained and placed over the new base. According to an 1852 newspaper article, the tomb was described as a box tomb with a brownstone ledger set on a brick base. While an 1882 article describes the tomb as a "great table of brown-stone supported by four stone pillars," a 1903 description also describes a brick box tomb with a brick base. The embedded slate plaque displays the heraldic design with the coat of arms of Josiah Winslow, Esq. (d.1680), the first native-born governor of the Plymouth Colony. The inscription below the heraldic design states that Josiah Winslow (d. 1680), his wife Penelope (d. 1705), Isaac Winslow (d. 1738), John Winslow (d. 1774), and Isaac Winslow, MD (d. 1819) are buried there. The tomb was erected by Isaac Winslow in 1699/1700 for his father, who was exhumed from his grave and reburied in the tomb. Along with the above-mentioned individuals, the tomb contains several generations of the Winslow family, all of whom achieved prominence in the town. It is speculated that Peregrine White might also have been buried in the tomb. The family lot also contains the 1995 commemorative marker for Governor Edward Winslow, Josiah's father and Governor of Plymouth Colony; the slate headstone and footstone for Elizabeth Pelham (d. 1706); an illegible marble obelisk; a marble die-and-cap monument on a granite base for Elizabeth White (d. 1886); granite die-and-cap monument on a granite

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base for Rev. Seneca White (d.1865), pastor of Marshfield's South Parish from 1838 to 1850; and a marble-on-granite-base marker of Susan Ball Winslow (d. 1825). The lot, whose boundaries are presently defined by the remains of flush-to-the-ground granite fenceposts, was formerly enclosed in an iron fence, which is now missing (see Figure 7).

Centrally located along the southern boundary of Section A is the **Webster Family Lot** of noted orator and statesman Daniel Webster (d.1852, see Photo 7). Webster oversaw the construction of the **Webster Tomb**, as well as the erection of three monuments (each a four-foot-high, plain marble column capped with marble on a granite base) for his deceased wife and children, who were buried in vaults beneath St. Paul's Church in Boston. Following Webster's death, his deceased wife and children were removed from the Boston vault and re-interred in the family tomb in Marshfield. According to an 1852 news article (Anonymous 1852a), Webster's tomb was constructed of rough-hewn granite that was covered by sod, with a small, plain marble slab placed over the door inscribed with his name. An 1852 painting entitled "Tomb of Daniel Webster, Marshfield" shows Webster's Lot, which appears rectangular, bounded by a plain picket-style iron fence with decorative corner bounds. Within the fence, the painting only depicts the earth-covered tomb and three monuments (Figure 8). A note on the bottom right signed by Fletcher Webster (his son) and J. W. Hinge states that the "Sketch of the Tomb is quite correct." The landscape surrounding the tomb is very different than today, with two low rubblestone walls topped with a wooden fence providing the bounds for an entrance to the east, and an earth-covered tomb to the west whose entrance appears to be a double wooden door topped by stone lintels. Since that time, six additional family monuments of the same construction as those described above have been added. The additional monuments necessitated the extension of the family lot to the south, and it is likely that the extant, more decorative iron fence was constructed around the lot at that time. According to the 1898 (Hatch, Jr.) plan of the cemetery, the change in the lot's configuration had been completed by that year. This is the only lot in the cemetery that is enclosed with an iron fence.

Directly to the west of the Webster Family Lot, along the south boundary of the cemetery, is the **Cushman Family Lot**. Identified as "The Cushman Tomb" on the 1898 plan (Hatch, Jr.), it measures 20 feet (north-south) by 30 feet (east-west). Today its boundaries are barely visible, with only a small surface fieldstone marking its location. According to Thomas (1854), Cushman family members buried there include Robert (d. 1837); Persis (Phillips, d. 1819), wife of Robert Cushman; Emily (Gray, d. 1826), wife of Joseph P. Cushman; and Elizabeth Gray Cushman (d. 1825), who was one year and eight months old when she died. The death dates make this the first family lot constructed in the 19th century.

Directly north of the Cushman Family Lot is a large conglomerate fieldstone monument, approximately five feet high on a granite base atop an earthen mound, marking the **Allen Family Lot**. A rectangular copper nameplate faces east, towards a former entrance path to the cemetery that was located on the west side of the fence around the Webster Family Lot, according to the 1898 (Hatch, Jr.) plan. Steven Merrill Allen, born in New Hampshire, lived in Boston in 1890, was president of the Wendell Paper Company in Wendell Depot, MA, and died in Boston in 1894. President of the Webster Historical Society, Allen considered the cemetery "thrice consecrated and sacred," as it is where Marshfield began, contains the graves of several Pilgrim forefathers and that of Daniel Webster, possibly explaining why Allen was buried in Marshfield in proximity to Webster's grave. Also buried within the lot is Horace Gwynne Allen (d. 1919). His flush marker is located in front of the inscribed side of the monument. Horace, Steven's son, was a patent lawyer who also lived in Boston until his death (www.ancestry.com). To the west of the Cushman Lot is the **Hall Family Lot** containing a granite monument, approximately five feet tall, that appears similar in form to a very large fieldstone, with the family surname facing south. The monument is surrounded by slant granite markers of family members, including Walten Hall (d. 1927), whose

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inscription states: "Ardent Admirer of Daniel Webster and owner of Webster's Farm From 1884 to 1927."

Section B

There are 190 gravemarkers in Section B. Graves are located in small family lots, each with central die-on-base granite markers that display the family surnames. While the central granite marker for the **Means Family Lot (Photo 14)** is flanked on each side by a large granite urn, many of the other central markers are flanked by various evergreens or shrubs. Most lots contain flush markers for family members.

The **Melvin Family Lot (Photo 15)** consists of a granite die-on-base marker with the family name facing the walkway to the west, and three flush markers bordering the walkway. Hedges are used for corner bounds. The flush marker for Robert Levi Melvin (d. 1960) noted that he served in both World Wars I and II. His wife, Mabel (d. 1981), is located to his right, and their son, Robert W. (d. 1989), who was a Sergeant in the Army and Commanding World War II, is located to his mother's right. According to the 1940 federal census, the Melvin family lived in Marshfield, and Robert Sr. worked 60 hours a week as a traveling salesman. Their son, Robert, was married with one son, and worked as a tree climber for the town. (www.ancestry.com).

Section C

The most recent addition to Winslow Cemetery, Section C consists of slightly more than one acre. It lies to the north of Section B and was partially opened in 1972, with further construction occurring through the mid 1970s. Boundaries include a post-and-rail wooden fence on the east side of Section C, and a dry-laid rubblestone wall on its south side. Elements of the Landscape Park movement can be observed in this area.

Commemorative Markers and Monuments

There are five **commemorative markers** in Section A and one in Section B. Most are noncontributing due to their recent dates of construction. Section C also contains recent burials.

The Daniel Webster Plaque (MRS.917), consisting of a cut-granite block marker with a bronze plaque on a polished face, was erected by Dartmouth College in 1952. It is located within the southeastern section of the Webster Family Lot.

A granite tablet erected by the Marshfield Historical Commission in 1997 commemorates the location of the town's first church (1641-1657) and school, noting that the unscrubbed fieldstone markers to the west mark the location of the oldest graves.

The Commission also dedicated a granite plaque marker to Governor Edward Winslow in the Winslow Family Lot in 1995. The plaque notes that Edward, who was the town's first permanent resident, is considered the "Father of Marshfield." Edward died in 1655 and was buried at sea.

The Settlers Monument, a granite base and die-and-cap monument with a polished face, lists 38 of Marshfield's earliest settlers. The names of the settlers are inscribed on the four faces of the monument. It is believed that many, if not all, of those listed are buried in the cemetery. The monument was erected by the town in the late 20th century. Following are a few of those settlers:

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- Thomas Bourn (d.1664) and wife Elizabeth (d.??). Thomas received the second 100-acre grant of land in Marshfield in 1637, and is described by one writer as “eldest of the Marshfield settlers and a patriarch of its Eden” (www.findagrave.com).
- John Phillips (d.1691). Married three times, his first wife, Martha Grace Beals Phillips (d. 1666), was killed by lightning that struck her house; his second wife, Faith Clark Phillips, has a commemorative marker in the cemetery; and his third wife, Anne Hatch Phillips (d. 1691), died the same year as her husband.
- Thomas Little (d. 1672) and his wife Anna (d. 1672). Thomas, who was a lawyer in England, settled in Marshfield in 1650 and served as a constable in 1672. His homestead was known as “Littlefield” (Anonymous 1973).
- Peregrine White (d. 1704), the first child of European descent born in Plymouth Colony, was active in community affairs and often chosen for offices of trust in the township. He was a representative to the General Court in 1660 and 1673, as well as a Lieutenant and then Captain in the militia. While dying of fever he was described as “vigorous and of a comely aspect to the end” (Thomas 1654).

A granite die-on-base, pulpit style marker commemorating Faith Clarke Phillips (d. 1675) was erected by the Pilgrim Edward Doty Society in 1989. Faith, who arrived in Plymouth on the ship *Francis* in 1634, married Edward Doty, who arrived on the *Mayflower*, in 1634/35. They had nine children. After Edward died in Plymouth in 1667, she became the second wife of John Phillips of Marshfield. It is not known where she is buried in the cemetery; her grave may be marked by one of the uninscribed fieldstone markers noted above.

Within Section B is a 20th-century granite monument dedicated to Marshfield residents who served in the military.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient sites are currently recorded in the cemetery, it is possible that sites are present. Five ancient sites are known in the general area (within one mile), most along the floodplain margins of the Green Harbor River and estuary, located in the northeast and east. Environmental characteristics of the nominated area represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The Winslow Cemetery is located on a level to moderately sloping point of land that extends northerly to the Green Harbor Marsh and river. Marshland surrounds most of the site. Soils within the cemetery are well-drained sandy loam. Given the above information, the small size of the cemetery (approximately 6.1 acres), levels of historic land use, and the current state of knowledge for Native settlement in eastern Massachusetts and the Massachusetts coastal plain, a high potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources within the Winslow Cemetery. Any cultural resources that were present at the cemetery were likely affected by construction of the meetinghouse (ca. 1641), and the excavation of more than 616 known burials. The cemetery is still in use for burials of veterans.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources at the Winslow Cemetery. Structural evidence may survive from the town’s first meetinghouse, built within the current bounds of the cemetery. The first meetinghouse was built ca. 1641, although the exact location and orientation of the meetinghouse is unknown. Additional background research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, is needed to determine these characteristics. Prior to the construction of the meetinghouse and the use of the property as a burying ground, the area was used for agriculture and animal husbandry. The fact

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that an early Colonial-period trail passed in close proximity to/within Section A confers potential for archaeological resources associated with unrecorded structures and ephemeral rural activities from that period. Following the construction of the meetinghouse, the general area was considered one of the first areas within Marshfield to be settled. Archaeological features associated with the meetinghouse, such as trash deposits, foundation remains, and a privy, may be present. Historical archaeological resources have the potential to contribute important information related to the settlement of Marshfield that is not documented elsewhere.

No evidence is known indicting the presence of physical remains related to historic land use of this area prior to the creation of the Winslow Cemetery between 1632 and 1636. The cemetery was then a Winslow family burial ground. The meetinghouse was removed to Marshfield Village in 1657. Rather than being the civic center of the town, the Green Harbor area reverted to an area of large farmsteads.

Structural evidence may survive from outbuildings or shacks associated with cemetery maintenance during its history. Further historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can help locate unmarked graves or grave markers, and document their associations between existing gravestones and actual graves. Known and unmarked graves should represent the most common archaeological resource in the cemetery. Individual graves may include skeletal remains, in addition to clothing and other personal items interred with each individual. Funerary objects, including coffin remains and artifacts associated with the initial interment(s) and later memorials, may also be present with individual and groups of graves. A graveshaft discernable in the soil stratigraphy should be present with individual and multiple interments. Commemorative gravestones may lack below-ground burial features and contain burial monuments only. These burials may lack actual skeletal remains. Post molds may also be present from older fence lines that marked the boundaries of the cemetery, groups of graves, and grazing lands. Archaeological testing may also identify complete stones and fragments of gravestones that are overgrown and presently not visible on the surface. Archaeological resources may be present that document aspects of the cemetery's original layout.

Structural evidence of stables, barns, and outbuildings may survive that were associated with the first meetinghouse site and the cemetery from the 17th through the 19th century. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive.

While remains of landscape design features are visually evident in the southeastern portion of Section A, buried features associated with the development of the landscape in Section A are also likely present. These features can provide significant information on 19th-century development of the cemetery that occurred after the death of Daniel Webster. Additionally, gravel pathways that were constructed in Section B during the 1935-1937 WPA project are not evident today, suggesting that recorded and unrecorded landscape design features associated with the WPA project may also be present.

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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; 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.)

- A. Owned by a 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

ART

Period of Significance

ca 1651-1967

Significant Dates

1651 (First recorded burials)

1852 (Burial of Daniel Webster)

ca.1855 (Expansion of Section A)

1937 (WPA addition of Section B)

1939 Addition of greenspace

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Daniel Webster

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Section A carvers: J.N., William Mumford, Nathaniel Emmes, William Codner, John Homer,

the Lamson Family, Jacob Vinal/Jacob Vinal, Jr., Billed Washburn, Hiram

Tribble

Returned

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Winslow Cemetery, Marshfield, MA, the town's oldest burying ground, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and fulfills National Register Criteria A, B, and C at the local level. It is the final resting place of many of the town's founders and is still in active use. It is the burial place for statesman Daniel Webster and his family. The cemetery displays examples of gravestone art and landscape design from all periods of its history.

The cemetery is considered significant at the local level.

The Period of Significance begins with the oldest recorded burial, dating to 1651, and extends to the 50-year cut-off date for properties that retain their continuing function and use. Winslow Cemetery meets Criteria Consideration 4, as it derives its significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, as well as from age, design features, and association with local historical events.

Winslow Cemetery is considered eligible under National Register Criterion A: events that have made a contribution to broad patterns of history from the town's settlement to the present. It is the final resting place for the town's founding fathers, including those who traveled to Plymouth on the *Mayflower*, and later generations of their families. Plymouth Colony Governor Edward Winslow, credited to be the first settler of the town, is commemorated here, and his son Josiah, the first native-born governor of the colony, is also buried here. As with many Colonial-era burying grounds in Massachusetts and New England, the cemetery was located adjacent to the First Parish Meetinghouse. Through the 19th century, Marshfield was a farming community that was home to generations of its founding fathers as well as newcomers, including Daniel Webster and Adelaide Phillips, who valued the town's peaceful setting and natural beauty. Following Webster's death, Section A of the cemetery was expanded and reconfigured to accommodate not only new residents, but also new trends in cemetery landscape design. The beginning of the 20th century saw a period of change for the area from a farming community to one of residential development. The construction of Section B, a WPA project dating to 1937, marks this change. Many farming families associated with the early settlers are buried in the eastern portion of Section A, while other everyday working families, not associated with the early settlers, are buried in Section B. While the demographics may be different, both sections include veterans who fought in virtually every US war that occurred during the cemetery's period of significance. As a transitory cultural landscape, Winslow Cemetery provides important cultural information through all periods of Marshfield's history.

The Winslow Cemetery is considered eligible under Criterion B for its association with the life of a person of outstanding importance to the community, state, and nation. The cemetery is the final resting place of orator, lawyer, and statesman Daniel Webster. Webster served his country for more than 40 years as a member of the House of Representatives from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, or a member of the United States Senate from Massachusetts, and as the Secretary of State for three presidents. While considered a political elitist, Webster proved to be a generous benefactor to his fellow residents in Marshfield from 1832 until his death in 1852.

The Winslow Cemetery is considered eligible under Criterion C due to distinctive design characteristics, representative of evolving styles of burial ground design and cemetery development from the Colonial period through the early 20th century. The number of uninscribed fieldstone markers believed to be associated with 17th-century burials are an unusual occurrence, and a significant feature of the western

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portion of Section A. During the 17th century, many settlers used fieldstone or wooden markers when they buried their dead, as slate stones were imported and expensive. Through the early 19th century the landscape of Winslow Cemetery was typical of Colonial burying grounds. Slate gravestones, many carved by prominent gravestone carvers of the era, reflect the earliest part of the landscape, while marble markers and monuments appeared in the early 19th century. Elements of the Rural Cemetery Movement are apparent from the mid to late 19th century, and elements of the Lawn Park Movement are apparent from the late 19th century through the end of the period of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

Located in what is considered the first offshoot community of the original Plymouth Colony, Winslow Cemetery, with its first recorded burial in 1651, was established in the same parcel of land as Marshfield's first church/meetinghouse and school, in what was then known as Green's Harbor (later Green Harbor). While the area was first used to pasture cattle, it soon became the location of Marshfield's initial settlement. Green's Harbor has been described as the "heart of original Marshfield" and the "center of activity in seventeenth century Marshfield" (Vertical files Marshfield Historical Commission). Gravestones, tombs, and memorials to Plymouth County's founding fathers and early settlers can be found in the cemetery. Following the removal of the meetinghouse to Marshfield Village in 1657, the demographics in the town began to change. Rather than being the civic center of the town, Green's Harbor reverted to an area of large farmsteads.

Edward Winslow, who came to Plymouth on the *Mayflower*, is credited with bringing the first cattle from England to Plymouth Colony in 1624. A native trail was used to bring the cattle to pastureland in what became known as Green's Harbor. By 1630 Plymouth Colony had expanded to include farms in outlying areas, creating a situation where it was difficult for families in these areas to continue to go the church in Plymouth. This led to the establishment of new churches and towns. According to William Bradford, "some good farms" in the area of Green's Harbor were given "to special persons that would promise to live in Plymouth." The location was "well meadowed and fit to keep and rear cattle" (Ashley 2001). In 1632, Winslow was granted all the land southerly of Green Harbor River.

While there is little information on Green's Harbor during this period, the General Court ordered that the passage between Green's Harbor and the sea be enlarged in 1633. In 1636/1637 the court ordered that the passage be further enlarged with ten men working at a time and the cost divided equally amongst "every man," likely referring to those living in the area (Stratton 1986). Known by various names, including Green Harbor Path, Plymouth Path, and Pilgrim Trail, the passage was the former native trail that was used by the early settlers to move livestock between Green's Harbor and Plymouth (Krusell and Bates 1990).

Winslow moved to Green's Harbor in 1636/1637 with his second wife, Susannah White Winslow, her two children from an earlier marriage, Resolved and Peregrine (the first child of European descent born in Plymouth Colony) White, and her two children with Winslow, Josiah (who served as the first native-born Governor of Plymouth Colony from 1673 until his death in 1680) and Elizabeth Winslow. As Edward and Susannah were married in Plymouth in May of 1621, the spouses from their first marriages having died

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the first winter in Plymouth, theirs was the first marriage in Plymouth Colony. Edward Winslow's residence was known as the Careswell Estate, and he is considered the first permanent resident of Green's Harbor. Winslow was instrumental in establishing the First Church and a publicly funded school system in Marshfield, and he served as Governor of Plymouth Colony in 1633, 1636, and 1644. While on a mission to the West Indies for Oliver Cromwell in 1655, he died and was buried at sea.

Edward had three brothers who settled near him. John (d. 1674), who married Mary Chilton of the *Mayflower*, held various public offices in Plymouth Colony before moving to Boston. Kenelm (d.1672), who married Eleanor Newton, was a carpenter. Josiah (d. 1664), an accountant, became prominent in Marshfield, serving as town clerk for 30 years (Goodwin 1888)

It appears that Green's Harbor was firmly established by 1638/1639 when Nathaniel Thomas (d. 1674) was appointed to "exercise military arms" (Stratton 1986). On March 2, 1640/1641, the General Court ruled that Green's Harbor become a town. In the same year, the Court of Assistants of Plymouth Colony granted 1,200 acres of land to William Thomas (d. 1651), a Welsh merchant/adventurer who arrived in Plymouth ca. 1630. Thomas' property, located adjacent to Edward Winslow's land, included the location of present-day Winslow Cemetery. Winslow and Thomas were the largest land owners in the area.

One of the eleven founders of Marshfield, William Thomas was chosen as the moderator for the first town meeting on Feb 27, 1643/1644; he served as Assistant Deputy of the Colony from 1642-1650, and Member of the Council of War in 1643. According to Secretary Morton of Plymouth Colony, William "served in the place of magistracy, in the jurisdiction of Plymouth, divers years. He was a well approved and well grounded Christian, well read in the Holy scriptures, and other approved authors and a good lover and approver of godly ministers and good christians, and one that had a sincere desire to promote the common good both of church and state" (Raymond 1980). His son, Nathaniel (d. 1674), was an ensign in Captain Myles Standish's Company in the Pequot Campaign of 1643, and captain of a Light Horse troop in King Phillip's War (Raymond 1980).

While it is unclear when the first church was established in Marshfield, it is agreed that it was located along the west side of the Pilgrim Trail. It has been conjectured that a meetinghouse was built sometime between 1632 and 1636, when Edward Winslow first came to Green's Harbor. According to a letter written by James Cudworth in 1634, the only church in Plymouth Colony at the time was in Plymouth, while Nathaniel Morton, another contemporary to the events of that period, noted that the church at Marshfield was the second one established in Plymouth Colony (Stratton 1986). Linda Ramsey Ashley (2001), who conducted considerable research on the establishment of Marshfield's First Church, writes that Plymouth Court granted land to the town for use as a meetinghouse in 1641. William Thomas, whose land was adjacent to the meetinghouse, gave the land for the burying ground to the town, as well as 100 acres for support of the ministry (the minister's lot), in his will. One of the Welshmen who came to Plymouth with Thomas, Richard Blinman, became the town's minister. A number of disputes occurred between those associated with Blinman and those who had come from Plymouth, resulting in Blinman and his followers moving to Cape Ann. Edward Buckley became the new minister.

Town reports from the 1640s and 1650s provide a glimpse of life in Marshfield during its early settlement. In 1640 the town, in imminent danger of attack by Native American forces, set up lookouts in the houses of Edward Winslow, William Thomas, Thomas Bourne, and Robert Barkers. Every man in town was expected to sleep in his clothes with a gun at his bedside. By 1643, there were 51 males between the ages of sixteen and 60 who could bear arms (Stratton 1986). In 1645, those who lived by the South River sought refuge from Native attacks at the homes of Edward Winslow, William Thomas, and

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Joseph Beadle, while those who lived by the North River could only hope to escape safely. In 1646 a highway was laid out to accommodate both horse and foot traffic, and Josiah Winslow (d.1680) began to keep records of births, marriages, and burials.

The only death mentioned in the early town records was Henry Draughton (Drayton), who died on January 12, 1651/1652. While no gravestone associated with Draughton has been identified, wooden markers and/or uninscribed fieldstones were often used as gravemarkers during the early days of a settlement, as slate headstones, generally imported from both Wales and England, were expensive. The oldest identified gravestone was that of William Thomas, who died in 1651. William as well as his son Nathaniel Thomas, who died in 1674, were buried in brick graves north of the center of the field that became the burying ground. In the mid 19th century, the gravestones of both father and son “can be found with the inscription now almost effaced, their fragmentary memorial stones” (Thomas 1854). At that time the inscription on William’s stone was recorded as:

HERE LYES WHAT REMAINS OF WILLIAM THOMAS ESQ ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF NEW PLYMOUTH COLONY WHO DEC’d IN YE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1651 ABOUT Y^e 78TH YEAR OF HIS AGE

According to an 1895 letter (Azee Ames to John Thomas), William’s gravestone was “in fragments and laid flat on the grave” at that time. The stone was described as being made of Welsh slate, which was dark grey with characteristic bands of red and green (Woodworth 1923). While both William’s and Nathaniel’s stones are now missing, the 1898 (Hatch) plan does depict the location of William’s gravesite.

While repair of the meetinghouse was mentioned several times in the town reports of 1652 and 1653, no mention was made of the burying ground. It likely developed like the other burying grounds of the 17th century, simply as a place to bury the dead, with no thought of visiting, commemorating the dead, or even maintaining the grounds. Typically, there was little formal organization within the burying ground and its overall appearance was barren, with rough, uneven topography, and few, if any, pathways. Slate headstones with accompanying footstones were oriented in an east-west direction, and the winged skull or death’s head was carved on the gravestone as a reminder of the uncertainty of one’s life after death.

At that time, Green’s Harbor was the civic, religious, and economic center for this offshoot settlement of Plymouth. The meetinghouse and burying ground were located along the Pilgrim Trail, the town’s main thoroughfare. The economy centered on agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, and lumbering. Given the diverse natural resources of the area, the population of Marshfield increased quickly after it became a town, and the First Church congregation soon outgrew its meetinghouse. Rather than expand the existing structure, a second structure was constructed in 1657 on the site of the present-day First Congregational Church (located on Ocean Street approximately 2½ miles northwesterly of Winslow Cemetery). The original first church structure was then sold for 50 shillings.

According to a 19th-century history (Thomas 1854), a number of town residents died prior to the opening of the town’s second burial ground—those burials are believed to be associated with the uninscribed fieldstone markers located in the western portion of Section A. There are two extant 17th-century gravestones in Winslow Cemetery. The first belongs to Deborah Thomas (d. 1696), who was born Deborah Jacobs in Hingham in 1643. She was the first wife of Nathaniel Thomas (d. 1718) and he is buried beside her. Nathaniel was the grandson of William Thomas (d. 1651). The second belongs to Isaac Little (d. 1699), the eldest son of Thomas Little (d. 1671), who settled in Marshfield ca 1662 (www.ancestry.com). Isaac’s wife, Bethyah Little (d. 1718), was buried alongside him.

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SOCIAL HISTORY

Since the removal of the first meetinghouse, the landscape of Winslow Cemetery has witnessed considerable change through its period of significance. While some of the descendants of the founding families were interred in Winslow Cemetery in the 18th century, it was described by the mid 19th century as having been rarely used in more than 150 years, and in poor condition. In 1848, Marshfield resident Daniel Webster began the construction of his own tomb and family burial lot along the southern boundary of the cemetery. Webster was attracted to the cemetery because of its association with the founders of Plymouth Colony. Prevailing attitudes towards death, such as the historical and commemorative function of a cemetery, as well as new burial practices and landscape design initiatives associated with the Rural Cemetery Movement, are reflected in Webster's choice of both place and design. Just as many towns in New England took an interest in improving the landscapes of their Colonial-era burial grounds following the onset of the Rural Cemetery Movement, so too did Marshfield take a new interest in Winslow Cemetery following the death and burial of Daniel Webster in 1852. Changing demographics in the town, evolving attitudes towards death, and landscape features associated with the Lawn Park Movement are reflected in the late 19th-century expansion of Section A in the 1930s WPA addition of Section B, and the 1970s addition of Section C. Town records provide sufficient detail to show that concerns about and changes to the cemetery mirror changing conditions in the town, and the cemetery's landscape reflects changing attitudes toward death and burial practices throughout its period of significance.

Following the removal of the first church to its new location, new roads were constructed to facilitate access to outlying residents. The town's settlement gradually shifted towards the location of the new church in present-day Marshfield Village. Timothy Williamson gave the parcel for the new meetinghouse, a pound for cattle, and a burial place to the town. Then, in 1766, Anthony Snow gave half an acre to the town for a burial place on the northerly side of the highway near the new meetinghouse, next to the land of Timothy Williamson, suggesting an expansion of the burying ground by the new meetinghouse (Richards 1901). Given its location near the newly relocated meetinghouse, the burial ground in Marshfield Village likely became the preferred burial place for the town's residents.

The town reports from the late 17th to the early 18th centuries suggest that there was a change in the town's economy. Sheep became more important in the southern section of the town, while a second settlement cluster, Marshfield Hills, developed in association with the shipbuilding industry along the North River. As a result, new highways continued to be laid out, while others, such as the ones in Green's Harbor, were discontinued.

Little information could be found in either the town reports or First Church records regarding the town's first burial ground during the 17th and 18th centuries. This is not unusual, as during that time period burial grounds were not considered areas that had to be maintained. A disagreement about the boundary line between the meadow and meadowlands that had been set apart for the use of the ministry and the Thomas farm has provided information about the seemingly remote location of Winslow Cemetery in 1736. A deed describing the Petition Line between the properties noted that the minister's land was north of and adjacent to "Burying Hill," cited ancient landmarks, such as "an old ditch" and "an old salt pond," and described the burying ground as being in an upland area surrounded by swamps, noting that a swamp was located northwest of Governor Edward Winslow's tomb (Plymouth Deeds 38:8-9).

During the Revolutionary War, both loyalists under the auspices of the Associated Loyalists of Marshfield and patriots under the auspices of the Marshfield Fathers of the Revolution lived in

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Marshfield. Marshfield Tories were led by Nathaniel Ray Thomas, a descendant of William Thomas (d. 1651), and Dr. Isaac Winslow (d. 1819), who is buried in the Josiah Winslow Tomb. Dr. Winslow, a prominent physician and loyalist leader, used his house (NR 2000) as a meeting place for Tory activities. Descendants of John Thomas who fought as patriots in the war included Col. Anthony Thomas (d. 1781) and Capt. William Thomas. Both men were among the Marshfield delegates representing Plymouth Colony in the Massachusetts Provincial Congress in 1774. Another descendant of John Thomas, General John Thomas, fought valiantly under George Washington, before dying of smallpox in Canada in 1776.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S CONNECTION WITH WINSLOW CEMETERY

Beginning in 1825, Daniel Webster (d. 1852)—who served as a United States Senator and then Secretary of State to three Presidents—and his family visited Capt. John Thomas at his farm in Marshfield every year on their way home from vacationing in Sandwich. After Thomas's death, Webster purchased his 160-acre farm and moved to Marshfield in 1832. Webster continued to purchase nearby property until he owned a substantial farm and estate that he called Green Harbor (NR, Plymouth Deeds 175:238-240). When in Marshfield he attended to his farm, fished, maintained a fleet of sailboats, and attended church regularly. He was considered a benefactor to all, especially the poor.

Between 1817 and 1848, Webster's wife and four children died and were buried in a tomb under St. Paul's Church in Boston. Following the last burial at St. Paul's in 1848, Webster spent the week at Marshfield, where he oversaw the construction of a final resting place for the entire family along the southern boundary of Marshfield's first burying ground (present-day Winslow Cemetery, Remini 1977). Webster chose this location because the burying ground was located adjacent to his farm, and he considered it important for its association with the early settlers of the town. Elements of the Webster Family Lot's design were influenced by prevailing attitudes towards death. At the end of the 18th century, crowded burial conditions in Boston and elsewhere had become a major concern. The development of the Rural Cemetery Movement, which stressed the historical and commemorative functions of the cemetery, had led to the opening of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge and Watertown, MA (NR 1975) in 1831, and this movement, which was popular through the 1850s, featured a picturesque landscape design, a system of pathways indicating that lots were sacred, and trees forming a major element of the landscape. Family lots featuring a large central family monument were often covered with rough turf and bounded with stone edging, ornate iron fences or hedges, and cast-iron fencing. The opening of Mount Auburn Cemetery proved to be a catalyst for change, as many communities created landscape features in their Colonial-era burying grounds that were consistent with the Rural Cemetery Movement. Such was the case with Winslow Cemetery and the Webster Family Lot.

By the time Webster died on May 24, 1852, the construction of his family lot was complete. Two newspaper articles written just after Webster's death provide interesting detail on the condition of what was then called Winslow Burying Ground, as well as his family lot. The first article (Anonymous 1852a) noted: "The old grave-yard has not been used during the last century and a half, except occasionally when some direct descendant of its original founders sought a place of sepulture among the venerated ashes." The author also noted that the inscriptions on the slate stones are "so obliterated, generally, that they can be deciphered only with great difficulty" and that the "ancient graves lie on all sides of his tomb excepting between it and the mansion . . . In that direction there is nothing to break the view." The last statement suggests that the area to the east of the Webster Family Lot did not contain burials at that time. The article concluded that Webster picked a "fitting place," as many Pilgrims were buried there.

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A newspaper article written in the *Boston Herald* (Anonymous 1852b) the morning after the funeral noted that the remains of Webster's deceased wife, children, and grandchildren—Grace Webster (d. 1828), Julia Webster Appleton (d. 1848), Charles Webster (d. 1824), Grace Fletcher Webster (d. 1817), Constance Mary Appleton (d. 1849), Harriet Page Webster (d. 1845), and Grace Fletcher Webster (d. 1844)—were removed from under St. Paul's Church and the Granary Burying Ground in Boston and placed in the tomb in Marshfield. The article further noted that the lot was not large and was surrounded by a "neat, plain iron fence," and that the tomb "is a little elevated from the surface of the ground; and the door to it is placed up on an angle, and is of iron, with a bar across it. Over the tomb, resting upon a block of granite, is a plain marble slab bearing the living name 'Daniel Webster,'" which was placed over the tomb by Webster himself. In front of the tomb to the left was one monument in memory of Edward Webster (his son), and to the right were two monuments, one to the memory of Grace Webster (his wife) and one to the memory of Julia Webster (his daughter, see Figure 8). Over 3,000 people attended his funeral.

A concern for the condition of Winslow Cemetery was evident in Marshfield following Webster's death. On October 20, 1853, the Ladies of Marshfield circulated a notice entitled "The Ancient Burying Ground of Marshfield." It began with "The attention of the public has recently been directed to the Pilgrim Burial Place, in Marshfield from the fact that it now contains the Tomb of Webster. This Ground however, possesses a historic interest which, has long been permitted to slumber. While great numbers visited Webster's tomb the previous summer, it was expected that many more would continue to come." The ladies proposed to have a "Fair" the following summer in order to raise money to place an iron fence around the burying ground, to make other improvements, and to assist the subscription circulating to erect a monument to the memory of Peregrine White. While no further information was found detailing the outcome of their efforts, the base of seven granite posts with iron pins within the southeastern boundary of Section A may be associated with the iron boundary fence proposed above by the Ladies of Marshfield.

In 1855, Richard Blatchford and Fletcher Webster, acting as executors of Daniel Webster's estate, sold two lots of Webster's land to the east of Winslow Cemetery at public auction. The first property was a small lot that Blatchford and Webster sold to Charles H. Thomas to enlarge the Winslow Cemetery (Figure 9), and the second lot, sold to Amasa C. Witherall, was adjacent to the east side of the lot sold to Thomas (Plymouth Deeds 267:74).

As the century progressed and transportation networks improved, farming continued to be important to the town's economy. The arrival of the Duxbury & Cohasset Railroad in 1841 proved instrumental in the development of seaside communities in the town. While retaining its rural character, Marshfield attracted many summer residents, such as opera star Adelaide Phillipps (d. 1882), who spent summers in Marshfield at the farm of her eldest brother, Alfred (d. 1901). Adelaide, who was born in England, moved to Boston at a young age and performed in a variety of settings, eventually becoming a world-class performer. She was one of the principals of the Boston Ideal Opera Company. Founded in 1879, the sole purpose of the company was to produce an "ideal" performance of the comic opera *H. M. S. Pinafore*. The production was so successful that it was performed in every important city in the United States and Canada. In ill health, Adelaide traveled to Carlsbad, Germany, in 1882, where she died. Her body was shipped back to Boston for a funeral at King's Chapel, and then returned to Marshfield for burial (Waterson 1883).

In the same year that Adelaide died, there were plans to celebrate the anniversary of Webster's death. Expecting President Chester Arthur to attend the celebration, the warrant for the March town meeting asked what action the town would take with regard to the ancient burying ground (Town of Marshfield 1882). An 1882 description of the burying ground noted that it was enclosed on three sides by a "mossy

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stone wall” and on the fourth by a “modern iron fence,” the walkways were not maintained, and vegetation consisted of low stunted cedars, sumac, wild rose, and other bushes that grew “luxuriantly.” The description stated that the cemetery had a neglected appearance. Walton Hall (d. 1927), who purchased Webster’s property in 1884 from Webster’s daughter-in-law Caroline, became the caretaker of Webster’s tomb, likely because the town was not providing proper maintenance in the rest of the cemetery.

In 1898 the cemetery was surveyed and a plan was drawn (Hatch, Jr.). This is the earliest and only plan of what is now Section A of the cemetery. The plan reflects the gradual move from the churchyard cemetery of the 18th century to rural cemetery fashions of the early 19th century, to a simpler and cleaner landscape known as the Lawn Park Movement that developed during the last half of the 19th century. The Lawn Park Movement attempted to open up the cemetery landscape with low burial mounds, and low or flush-to-the-ground corner bounds rather than granite curbing to define family plots, which typically contained a family monument with smaller gravemarkers for individual family members. These changes reflect an embrace of the City Beautiful Movement that rejected the excesses of the Rural Cemetery movement, and defined beauty as both decoration and a concept including functional utility.

According to the 1898 (Hatch, Jr.) plan, a stone wall provided the north, east, and west boundaries, while a fence provided the south boundary (see Figure 2). The Webster family lot, the central focal point along the southern boundary, was enclosed by a fence, as was the Winslow family lot. The circulation system includes a 30-foot-wide driveway around the north, west, and east perimeters, from which a system of elliptical pathways, four feet wide, provided access to the areas north and west of the Webster Family Lot. A pathway along the east and west sides of the fence that surrounds Webster’s lot also provides access to the interior of the cemetery. A grid system of family lots of varying sizes divided by four-foot-wide pathways was located in the easternmost portion of the cemetery. While many single graves and family lots were numbered, those that are not were described as graves that were “known only by a mound, a field stone, or other evidence of a burial.” Of the 29 labelled lots in the grid layout, only 20 contained one or more numbered graves.

Many families in the eastern part of Section A were involved with the town’s agricultural economy, including those buried in the Wright Family Lot. According to the 1870 Federal Census (www.ancestry.com), Daniel, who was 20 years old when he died in 1871, was living with his father Daniel (d. 1885), mother Caroline (d. 1907), and brother Henry. At that time both Daniel and his father were farm laborers, his mother kept house, and his 16-year-old brother was attending school. It may be that both father and son worked on someone else’s farm, given the term “laborer,” as some people who are buried nearby, such as George Peterson (d. 1894), were listed as “farmers.”

At the beginning of the 20th century Marshfield had no manufacturing interests. While the resident population was still involved with farming, there was also a population of non-residents and prosperous individuals who lived at Brant Rock, Green Harbor, and other seashore resorts in the summer (Richards 1903).

In 1906, a House Commission of the Commonwealth reported on the “Desirability of establishing a Memorial Reservation on the Daniel Webster Homestead at Marshfield.” As Walton Hall decided he did not want to sell the property, the commission suggested that the Winslow Cemetery, which contained the graves of Daniel Webster, Governor Josiah Winslow, and other early settlers of Marshfield, be acquired from the town (Bates and Adams 1993). While this did not occur, it is unclear whether the

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Commonwealth did not pursue the suggestion or the town declined to relinquish ownership of the cemetery.

The yearly town reports from 1900 through 1929 provide information about the town's cemeteries under "Miscellaneous Expenses," suggesting that they were not a major source of expense for the town, with little spent on their maintenance. During that period, George Chandler and then Stanley Baker were responsible for the care of the cemeteries, maintenance costs for each cemetery were listed separately (yearly costs for Winslow were \$6.00 through 1910, reaching a high of \$32.00 in 1922), and new trust funds for cemetery lots were documented. The only extraordinary expense for Winslow Cemetery was \$34.50 for masonry work on the Winslow tomb that was completed by F. T. Ewell in 1903 (Town of Marshfield 1900-1929).

With the approach of the town's 100th anniversary, money was appropriated for the cleanup of Winslow Cemetery and for the improvement of the road leading to the cemetery (\$87.50 and \$252.25, respectively, Town of Marshfield 1937). In 1935 following Walton Hall's death in 1927, the Hall family gave the town the parcel in front of/south of the Webster's Family Lot to be left as a greenspace for 50 years ("A" in Figure 10, bottom), and, in 1936, a second parcel ("C" in Figure 10, bottom) was deeded to the town. Then in 1939, the town received the parcel adjacent to and south of the 1935 parcel from the Hall family in a land swap ("D" in Figure 10, bottom) with the stipulation that the land would never be used for burials. As the parcel in the land swap was never properly recorded, a period of confusion over the ownership of the greenspace ensued which was settled in 1969 with the town securing ownership through eminent domain. These parcels now make up the entry way and the greenspace.

In 1935, the town benefitted from a Works Progress Administration (renamed Work Projects Administration, aka WPA, in 1939) project to improve and expand Winslow Cemetery. The WPA, in operation from 1935 to 1943, was created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to employ unskilled, unemployed workers for public projects, and was operated in conjunction with state and local governments. In order to extend the cemetery, the town took the abandoned property of Frank J. Scheufele, —this was the same parcel of Webster's property that Amasa Webster purchased at public auction in 1855 (Figure 10, top). According to the deed, the parcel taken by the town was described as northerly from Webster Street and adjacent to Governor Winslow Cemetery (Plymouth Deeds 1711:345). This parcel became Section B.

The WPA project took several years to complete. By 1937 the cemetery project had "progressed to the point where its value is apparent to all" (Town of Marshfield 1937). Following its completion in 1938, it was reported (Town of Marshfield 1938) that the WPA project made "an attractive addition to the old cemetery," with large burial lots ready for sale by the town either singly or in blocks (Figure 10, bottom). A wall was constructed along the entrance road, and another was constructed around the new cemetery; an extensive retaining wall was completed west of the new parking space or "turn table"; sunken gravestones and markers in the old section were raised and reset; the new cemetery was cleared, graded, and seeded; paths were laid out and gravelled; and the side hill in front of both parts of the cemetery was filled, graded, and reseeded. Money expended for the project by the federal government was \$7,265.29 (for the labor of 13 men), and the town spent \$2,168.90 (\$598.16 for materials, \$105 for labor, and \$1,153.75 for trucks). While the project is listed in the Northeast Division of the Federal Archives in Waltham, MA, no plans for the project were found there, or at the State Archives in Boston, or at any of the pertinent town departments.

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The number of veterans buried in the cemetery from all periods of the town's social history provides a connecting thread from settlement through the period of significance. Along with the monument dedicated to those who were in the service, Section B contains a number of graves of those who served in varying wars. To the north of the monument are the slate stones of Chester Dimock Hubbard (d.1947) and his wife Elizabeth Sarah Vicker (d. 1955). Noted on Chester's stone is: "USV Signal Corps 1898 - 9." The USV or United States Volunteer Army was created by 1898 Acts of Congress, specially drawn for war purposes, giving the president the authority to enroll more than 16,500 men to fight in the Spanish-American War. Of the regiments formed, there were twelve Signal Corps companies who were stationed in Cuba and Puerto Rico. First established in 1860 for the Civil War, the Signal Corps developed and managed communications and information systems. At the time of the Spanish-American War, they used visual signals and cable communications, supplied phone and telegraph wire lines, and employed combat photography. Chester, who was born in West Virginia, and his wife, who was born in New York, were living in Quincy in 1935. At that time he was a credit manager in the shipbuilding industry (www.ancestry.com).

The opening of MA Route 3 in 1965 was a catalyst for an increase in the town's population, followed by residential expansion. This period of intense development and change altered the landscape of this seaside town, as the open space from the early homestead land grants quickly disappeared (Krusell and Bates 1990).

The yearly reports for the cemeteries up to 1970, found under the Cemetery and Greens Department, provide little information with regard to the condition of any of the town's cemeteries, mostly stating whether it was a bad year for the grass and noting trust funds accepted for those buried in the cemeteries. Yearly reports from the Marshfield Historical Commission at times provide added detail, such as in 1968 (Town of Marshfield), when they reported that irreplaceable markers had been destroyed or damaged in the town's cemeteries.

The growth in residential construction in the town, particularly with new apartment complexes, was noted in the 1970 Town Report (Town of Marshfield). At this time a number of changes were also noted for the cemetery. In 1971 the Disabled American Veterans dedicated a plaque in the Webster Family Lot on the anniversary of Daniel Webster's death (this was taken down by the town in 2004). Improvements were made to the walls, paving was added, and Section C was started and partially opened in 1972 (Town of Marshfield 1971; 1972). Construction of Section C continued through the mid 1970s. In 1979 Mr. Burns of the Department of Public Works (DPW) attended a meeting of the Marshfield Historical Commission to discuss vandalism at the Winslow Family Lot. According to his report, the brickwork was damaged, the slate inscription on the top of the tablestone was broken, and a large section of the surrounding iron fence had been removed. While he stated that the town had money left in the cemetery budget to repair the damage, it was felt that removing the remainder of the fence would make the lot less vulnerable to future vandalism (Marshfield Historical Commission 1979). The town report for that year noted that the renovation of the Winslow Family Lot was carried out by the DPW (Town of Marshfield 1979).

In 1984 the historical commission worked towards retaining the "rural-looking approach" to the Winslow Cemetery, in order to maintain the proper setting for Daniel Webster's grave. At the time the DPW unsuccessfully petitioned to develop part of the parcel for additional gravesites (Anonymous 1984). According to a 1986 cemetery survey by the Marshfield Historical Commission, the overall condition of Winslow Cemetery was considered good with the exception of the Winslow family tomb, which was considered bad. Through the 1980s, the historical commission worked closely with the DPW with regard to all the cemeteries and the maintenance of the old markers.

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As the population of the town increased throughout the 20th century, from 1,625 in 1930 to 23,010 in 1988 (Krusell and Bates 1990), so too did the demand for public services, with downtown Marshfield developing into the town's commercial and civic center. Fortunately, most of the land that belonged to settler William Thomas (d. 1651) and later Daniel Webster (d. 1852) came under the ownership of the Massachusetts Audubon Society to be preserved as a nature sanctuary.

By 1996 a letter to the DPW supervisor from Butch Shedley, the foreman of the town's Cemetery, Trees and Greens Division, noted that due to maintenance budget cuts there was considerable criticism of the condition of a number of places in the town. He noted that there were only one part-time and two full-time employees to maintain and work all funerals in the town's seven cemeteries, while a neighboring town had five employees for one cemetery. This correspondence suggests that Winslow Cemetery became a victim of

deferred maintenance during the late 20th century. Even with continuing budgetary problems, the town is currently planning and implementing improvements to this important and fragile resource.

Presently no new burial lots are being sold in any of the sections of Winslow Cemetery. However, there are some family lots that have been owned for generations and are still being used for burials.

ART

Long considered folk art, gravestone motifs provide insight into contemporary views on death through common artistic values of their time periods. The death's head motif, prominent on most Puritan gravestones of the 17th century, conveyed Puritan teachings of insecurity as to one's fate after death. From the end of the 17th into the 18th centuries, orthodox Puritanism began to wane. Following the establishment of a new nation at the end of the 18th century, attitudes towards death began to change in New England, as the more prosperous were concerned with providing for their happiness on earth rather than worrying about their future in eternity. While the death's head motif continued through the end of the century, the winged angel, or cherub, motif and the rising sun, portraying a sense of optimism, began to appear on gravestones, as did portraits of the deceased. By the early 19th century, the urn-and-willow motif appeared, denoting depersonalization of death that associated spiritual life after death with the emotional state of those left behind. Changing gravestone motifs, including death's heads, portraiture, the urn and willow, as well as the rising sun, can be seen in Section A of Winslow Cemetery.

During the first quarter of the 19th century, marble stones—displaying a growing standardization of design in a market-oriented business—evolved from the urn-and-willow motif, to Victorian symbols in high relief, to stones with little to no design, to stones and obelisks with more three-dimensional elements. While the majority of marble stones in Winslow Cemetery have little or no design detail, there are noteworthy examples of marble designs, including Victorian symbols in high relief and obelisks.

Many of the motifs described above in Section A were done by stonemasons whose outstanding craftsmanship is recognizable in burial grounds throughout New England. Regional gravestone carving began in Boston. One of the Boston carvers represented in Winslow Cemetery, William Mumford (1641-1718), was a Quaker. Mumford's round-eyed death's heads have been described as calm looking, relating more to Quaker teachings of peace and happiness after death than to Puritan teachings of fear of the afterlife. Many of the Boston carvers apprenticed in the same shops, making distinctive design elements at times difficult to discern. Between 1731 and 1764 William Codner (1707-1769), who introduced the concept of gravestone portraiture, was a pupil of carver Nathaniel Emmes. John Homer (1727-ca. 1803) is

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believed to have been taught by William Codner. Homer was particularly successful selling gravestones in the Cape Cod area in the 1780s and 1790s.

Information on some carvers remains rather elusive. Little is known about "J. N.," who has been cited as using highly sophisticated engravings for his models, rather than the rough woodcuts that were used by other carvers. He is also one of seven Boston carvers who put their initials on gravestones for a brief time period during their career. Another is believed to be James Gilchrist, who is responsible for initialing the footstone of Rev. Edward Thomas (d. 1705) that is now missing from Winslow Cemetery.

The Lamson Family of Charlestown consisted of four generations of gravestone carvers, working from the late 17th to the early 19th centuries. Their work can be found from North Andover to Connecticut, and they were well represented in the Cape Cod area in the 1780s and 1790s.

By the end of the 18th century, workshops of resident stone carvers appeared in Plymouth County. Like Boston, carvers from Plymouth County also apprenticed in the same shops. It is believed that Billed Washburn, who was from Kingston, began carving in 1777 when he was fifteen years old. In 1785, Washburn bought a house in Marshfield, dismantled it, and shipped it by oxcart and packet boat to Kingston, where it was reassembled and served as his house and tavern. Of the three stones attributed to Hiram Tribble in Winslow Cemetery, the ones from 1827 and 1829 date to when he was living in Plymouth, where he was born and likely apprenticed with his uncle, John Tribble. The 1837 stone dates to Tribble's time in Kingston, where he moved in 1832, the year that Billed Washington died. In 1850/1851 he was listed as a marble manufacturer in Kingston, where he cut, carved, and inscribed his marble slabs in his shop. Carving both slate and marble stones, Tribble acquired the slate from Quincy and the marble from Italy (Blachowicz 2006). Also represented in the Winslow Cemetery are Scituate carvers Jacob Vinal and/or Jacob Vinal, Jr. For many years they were the principal suppliers for gravestones in coastal towns outside of Boston, including Scituate, Cohasset, and Hingham.

Archaeological Significance

While several ancient Native American sites have been identified within the coastal zone of Marshfield, patterns of Native occupation in the town as a whole have remained poorly documented. In coastal areas, few sites have been systematically studied, leaving researchers with mostly locational information for subsistence and settlement studies. Only studies of artifact collections have gone beyond these limitations to produce regional, local, and intrasite studies that indicate the temporal and functional range of sites in the area. Given the above information, any ancient resources that survive on the Winslow Cemetery property could be significant. Ancient Native American resources on the nominated property can be significant by providing systematically studied examples of local ancient resources. This information can be used to help interpret extensive surface collections, assembled over the past 75 years or more from ancient sites in the area. These studies can help us better understand the full range of site types and functions present in the coastal zone area, and their relationship to more interior areas of the town and region. Information might also be present on ancient Native sites that helps better explain the importance of the area to early Colonial inhabitants, and the reasons why they settled in this vicinity. Ancient Native American resources in the area may also contribute important information relating to Native American spirituality and mortuary ceremonialism. The location of the Winslow family burial ground, on a large south-facing hill with a broad, relatively flat surface bordering a large estuary, may conform to similar locational characteristics of ceremonial or burial sites recognized in other areas of Massachusetts. The Winslow Cemetery may contain Native American burials or other evidence of Native mortuary

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ceremonialism that may contribute directly to this nomination. Only archaeological survey and testing could test this hypothesis.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide social, cultural, and economic information relating to Marshfield's settlement from the 17th through the 20th centuries. Archaeological resources may contribute information that described and documents various stages of development for the cemetery as one of the first projects undertaken following the town's early settlement. Any structural feature or artifact evidence from these activities would be highly significant, since little, if any, documentation exists for them. Archaeological resources can also be important in documenting the early development of the cemetery, as well as later modifications that no longer exist today and have little or no documentation. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can be used to reconstruct the original layout of the cemetery. Archaeological research can also help reconstruct the original cemetery landscape and layout during four centuries of land use. Postmolds representing fence lines may be present, indicating earlier family burial grounds in the area of the original boundaries of the cemetery. Unmarked graves that were associated with headstones and footstones now buried, lost, stolen, or moved, could also exist. Unmarked graves might also have been identified with wooden markers, now deteriorate, or associated with unknown person or pau per graves that were never marked. Soil stratigraphy in the cemetery can also be used to identify landscape changes, including grading. Unmarked and marked burials located at the Winslow Cemetery may contribute important information related to the physical characteristics and general health of Marshfield's early settlers.

Much of the above information can be obtained through nonobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations, the locations of features such as graveshafts and postmolds, and recording stratigraphy without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Remote-sensing research techniques might also produce important information. Social, cultural, and economic information relating to the 17th- through 20th-century town of Marshfield can be obtained in this manner; however, more detailed studies can be implemented through the actual excavation of burials and their analysis. Osteological studies of individuals interred at the burial ground have the potential to offer a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies, and causes of death. This approach and information would be especially important for any potential burials that predate the ca. 1651 establishment of the cemetery, as few written records are present for the inhabitants of the town during that period. Osteological studies would also be important in the documentation of unmarked graves, including those of unknown persons and paupers whose lives were poorly documented, and for who written records are also scarce. Osteological studies can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred in individual graves and at the burial ground. The overall context of the grave, including material culture remains, can provide information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure, and numerous other topics relating to the individual, ethnicity, the overall settlement and religion.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that reflect much of Marshfield's community history from the 17th through the 19th centuries. Archaeological resources at the cemetery can be especially important by providing information on Marshfield's early settlement history in the 17th and 18th centuries. As the location of the town's earliest known site of interment, the cemetery contains the graves of Marshfield's early settlers, landowners, ministers, war veterans, and succeeding generations of early families. The cemetery retains the characteristics of Massachusetts's earliest Colonial burial grounds, whose period of significance ended before 19th-century changes in cemetery design had yet to take hold. The Winslow

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Cemetery, including its monuments and graves, represents an intact example of a small settlement-period burial ground, and one of the few surviving landscape features associated with Marshfield's founders and their families. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current boundary of the cemetery, can identify the full range of graves present at the cemetery. Unmarked graves may exist, and the current pattern of the gravestones may not, in every instance, represent the actual placement of graves. Gravestones were frequently removed from their original positions, then later replaced, at times in different locations. Gravestones were also erected as commemorative markers by descendants of individuals after their deaths. This scenario has been observed at other burying grounds in Massachusetts. Archaeological research can help identify these gravesites as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Seventeenth, 18th-, and early 19th-century unmarked graves may also be present, representing paupers and unknown persons. Archaeological research can also help test the accuracy of the existing boundaries at the cemetery. The present bounds may not accurately represent the actual cemetery boundaries. Some burials, possibly those of unknown persons, paupers, or indigents, may have intentionally been placed outside the cemetery boundary. Artifact distributions may also be present associated with funerary or memorial services for specific individuals at their time of death, or individuals and groupings of individuals (possibly families) at later dates.

The cemetery may also hold the structural remains of Marshfield's first meetinghouse (ca.1641). Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may contribute important information relating to the architectural details of that structure and the activities that occurred in it. Detailed analysis of possible outbuildings located on the property, and the contents of occupational-related features, may contribute information relating to the social, cultural, and economic lives of the area's inhabitants, including their dietary habits, home employment, belief systems, and general health.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Marshfield Historical Society; Marshfield Town Hall

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MRS.800, 917-918, 954-994

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.1 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 42.08582 | Longitude: -70.68094 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- 1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

According to the assessor's records, Winslow Cemetery is made up of three contiguous lots. Lot J06-04-01, the southernmost parcel, contains 1.8 acres of greenspace; lot J06-04-02, the middle parcel, which contains 3.2 acres, includes Sections A and B and the entry drive; and lot J06-04-03, the northernmost parcel, contains 1.1 acres, and includes Section C. The cemetery is bounded by greenspace owned by Red Sleigh Realty Trust to the south and east, Green Harbor Golf Club to the west, open land of the Massachusetts Audubon Society to the north, and Winslow Cemetery Road to the east.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries were taken from the town's assessor's GIS plans for the three parcels that make up Winslow Cemetery (J06-04-01, J06-04-02, and J06-04-03).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Barbara Donohue, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC
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telephone: 617-727-8470
date: February, 2017

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Winslow Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Marshfield

County: Plymouth

State: MA

Photographer: Barbara Donohue

Date Photographed: 2014, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

(8" x 10" Photographs)

- 1 of 17. Looking at the western portion of Section A, view north (Photo Key 1a).
- 2 of 17. Looking at the eastern portion of Section A, view north (Photo Key 1a).
- 3 of 17. Looking at Section B, view north (Photo Key 1b).
- 4 of 17. Looking at Section C, view west (Photo Key 1c).
- 5 of 17. Looking at entrance drive to Winslow Cemetery, view northwest (Photo Key 1a).

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(4" x 6" Supplemental photographs)

- 6 of 17. Winslow Family Lot, view west (Photo Key 1a).
- 7 of 17. Webster Family Lot, view north (Photo Key 1a).
- 8 of 17. White Family Lot, view northeast (Photo Key 1a).
- 9 of 17. Adelaide Phillips Family Lot, view east (Photo Key 1a).
- 10 of 17. Rev. Edward Tompson (d. 1705), carved by Nathaniel Emmes of Boston, view east (Photo Key 1a).
- 11 of 17. Mrs. Lydia Thomas (d. 1750), carved by the Lamson Family of Charlestown, view east (Photo Key 1a).
- 12 of 17. Capt. John Thomas (d. 1837), carved by Hiram Tribble of Kingston, view east (Photo Key 1a).
- 13 of 17. Nathaniel Winslow (d. 1736), carved by Jacob Vinal/ Jacob Vinal, Jr. of Scituate, view east (Photo Key 1a).
- 14 of 17. Means Family Lot, view northwest (Photo Key 1b).
- 15 of 17. Melvin Family Lot, view northeast (Photo Key 1b).
- 16 of 17. Granite posts, view west. Note granite bases for former fence to right (north, Photo Key 1a).
- 17 of 17. Uninscribed fieldstone markers to left (south), Gov. Winslow Tomb with brick box before reconstruction to right (north), view west (Photo Key 1a).

Figures

- Figure 1. Aerial view of Winslow Cemetery.
- Figure 2. Section A (Hatch, Jr., 1898)
- Figure 3. Section B.
- Figure 4. Section C.
- Figure 5. Old portion of Section A on 1898 plan (Hatch, Jr.).
- Figure 6. Location of Winslow Cemetery on 1941 U.S.G.S. map.
- Figure 7. Historic photograph of Winslow Family Lot (Mansfield Historical Society).
- Figure 8. Painting of Webster Family Lot in 1852. (Courtesy of Cindy Castro).
- Figure 9. (top) Winslow Cemetery on 1838 map (Ford, Jr.) (bottom) 1857 Walling map. Note defined boundary in 1857 including extension of Section A.
- Figure 10. Winslow Cemetery before 1937 (top) and after addition of Section B (bottom). Note change in entrance driveway.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Winslow Cemetery
 Marshfield (Plymouth Co.) Massachusetts
 Data Sheet

Feature Number **	Name	MACRIS Number	Carver	Date	Resource Type	Material	Resource	Status
	Winslow Cemetery Section A Section B Greenspace	MRS.800		1651-1966 1937-1966 1937-1966			Site Site Site	C C C
1	Uninscribed fieldstone markers	MRS.954		17 th c.?	Gravestones	Fieldstone	Object	C
22	Winslow Family Lot	MRS.955		1680, 1699, 1706, 1825, 1865, 1886, 1995	Tomb, gravestones monument, marker, plot- defining granite bases	Brownstone, slate, marble, granite	Site	C
23	Gov. Josiah Winslow Tomb	MRS.995		1699/1700, 1700/1738, 1704, 1819	Tomb	Granite, brownstone, slate; repaired 2014	Object	NC
24	Webster Family Lot	MRS.956		1817, 1820, 1821, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1849, 1852, 1859	Tomb, monuments, markers, plot- defining fence	Marble, granite, iron	Site	C
25	Daniel Webster Tomb	MRS.996		1852	Tomb	Granite	Object	C
2	Cushman Family Lot	MRS.957		1854, 1837, 1819, 1826, 1825	Tomb	Earthen covered	Object	C
3	Hewlett Family Lot	MRS.958		19 th c.	Monument, markers, plot- defining curb	Granite	Object	C
26	White Family Lot	MRS.959		1856, 1887, 1895,	Gravestones	Marble	Object	C
27	Phillipps Family Lot	MRS.960		1882, 1879, 1906, 1907, 1915, 1919	Monument, markers, plot- defining corner markers	Marble, granite	Object	C

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4	Circulation System: Section B	MRS.961		1937	Roadway	Asphalt	Structure	C
5	Circulation System: Section C	MRS.997		1970s	Roadway	Asphalt	Structure	NC
28	Dorr Family Lot	MRS.965		1933, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1961, 1947, 1914, 1995, 1999	Monument, markers	Granite	Object	C
6	Boundary Wall Sections A and B	MRS.963		19 th c., 1937	Site-defining boundary	Granite, stone, iron	Structure	C
29	Boundary Wall Section C	MRS.998		1970s	Site-defining boundary	Wood	Structure	NC
30	Granite Posts	MRS.999		Late 19 th c.	Hitching post	Granite, iron	Structure	C
7	Entry Sign	MRS.964		2015	Sign	Stone	Object	NC
55	First Meetinghouse Marker	MRS.918		Late 19 th c.	Sign	Wood, aluminum, iron	Object	NC
8	Deborah Thomas	MRS.965	"J. N."	1705	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
31	Rev. Edward Tompson	MRS.966	"J. N."	1705	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
32	Isaac Little	MRS.967	William Mumford	1660	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
33	Mary Thomas	MRS.968	Nathaniel Emmes	1741	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
34	Abigail Winslow	MRS.969	William Codner	1761	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
35	Kenelm Winslow	MRS.970	John Homer	1757	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
36	Lydia Thomas	MRS.971	Lamson Family	1750	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
37	Capt. Nathaniel Winslow	MRS.972	Lamson Family	1719	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
38	Abigail Winslow	MRS.973	Lamson Family	1729	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
39	Lucy Delano	MRS.974	Bilded Washburn	1789	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
40	John Dingley	MRS.975	Bilded Washburn	1806	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C

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41	Mary Winslow	MRS.976	Hiram Tribble	1827	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
42	Daniel Wright	MRS.977	Hiram Tribble	1829	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
43	Capt. John Thomas	MRS.978	Hiram Tribble	1837	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
44	Deborah Foster	MRS.979	Jacob Vinal/ Vinal Jr.	1732	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
45	Nathaniel Winslow	MRS.980	Jacob Vinal/ Vinal Jr.	1736	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
9	Clarissa Oliver	MRS.981		1879	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
46	Kendall Family Marker	MRS.9000			Marker	Marble	Object	C
47	Wm. H Tolman	MRS.982		19 th c.	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
10	Allen Family Lot	MRS.983		1919	Monument, flush marker	Stone, granite	Object	C
11	Hall Family Lot	MRS.984		19 th c.	Monument, markers	Granite	Object	C
48	Means Family Lot	MRS.985		mid 19 th c.	Marker	Granite	Object	C
49	Melvin Family Lot	MRS.986		1960, 1940, 1950	Marker, flush markers, plot- ting hedges	Granite	Object	C
12	Daniel Webster Plaque	MRS.917		1952	Marker	Granite, bronze	Object	C
13	Commemorative Markers							
14	First Church & School						Object	NC
15	Gov. Edward Winslow	MRS.987		1997, 1989	Flush marker, monument, pulpit marker	Granite	Object	NC
16	Settlers Monument						Object	NC
17	Faith Clark Phillips						Object	NC
17	Military Residents						Object	NC
50	Nathaniel Thomas	MRS.989		1674	Burial plot on 1898 plan	Brick lined	Object	C
18	William Thomas	MRS.988		1651	Burial plot on 1898 plan	Brick lined	Object	C
51	Nathaniel Thomas	MRS.9001		1718	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C

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Feature Number **	Name	MACRIS Number	Carver	Date	Resource Type	Material	Resource	Status
52	Bethyah Little	MRS.990		1718	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
19	Col. Anthony Thomas	MRS.9002		1781	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
20	Wright Family Lot	MRS.991		1871, 1885, 1907	Gravestones	Marble	Object	C
21	George Peterson	MRS.992		1894	Gravestone	Granite	Object	C
53	Chester Dimock Hubbard	MRS.993		1947	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
54	Elizabeth Sarah Vicker	MRS.994		1955	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
55	"turn table" and retaining wall			Ca. 1937	Parking Space and wall	Asphalt	Site	C

** Features 4, 17, 53 and 54 are on Section B Locator Map 1b; Features 5 and 6 are on Section C Locator Map 1c; Feature 6 is on Sections A and B Locator Maps; and all the other Features are on Section A Locator Map 1a

Note: Resources selected for discussion are representative (i.e. exclusion from the data sheet does not indicate a lack of significance).

Total Resources Listed: 59

Total Contributing Sites: 6

Total Contributing Objects: 41

Total Noncontributing Objects: 7

Total Contributing Structures: 3

Total Noncontributing Structures: 2

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Figure 1. Aerial view of Winslow Cemetery.

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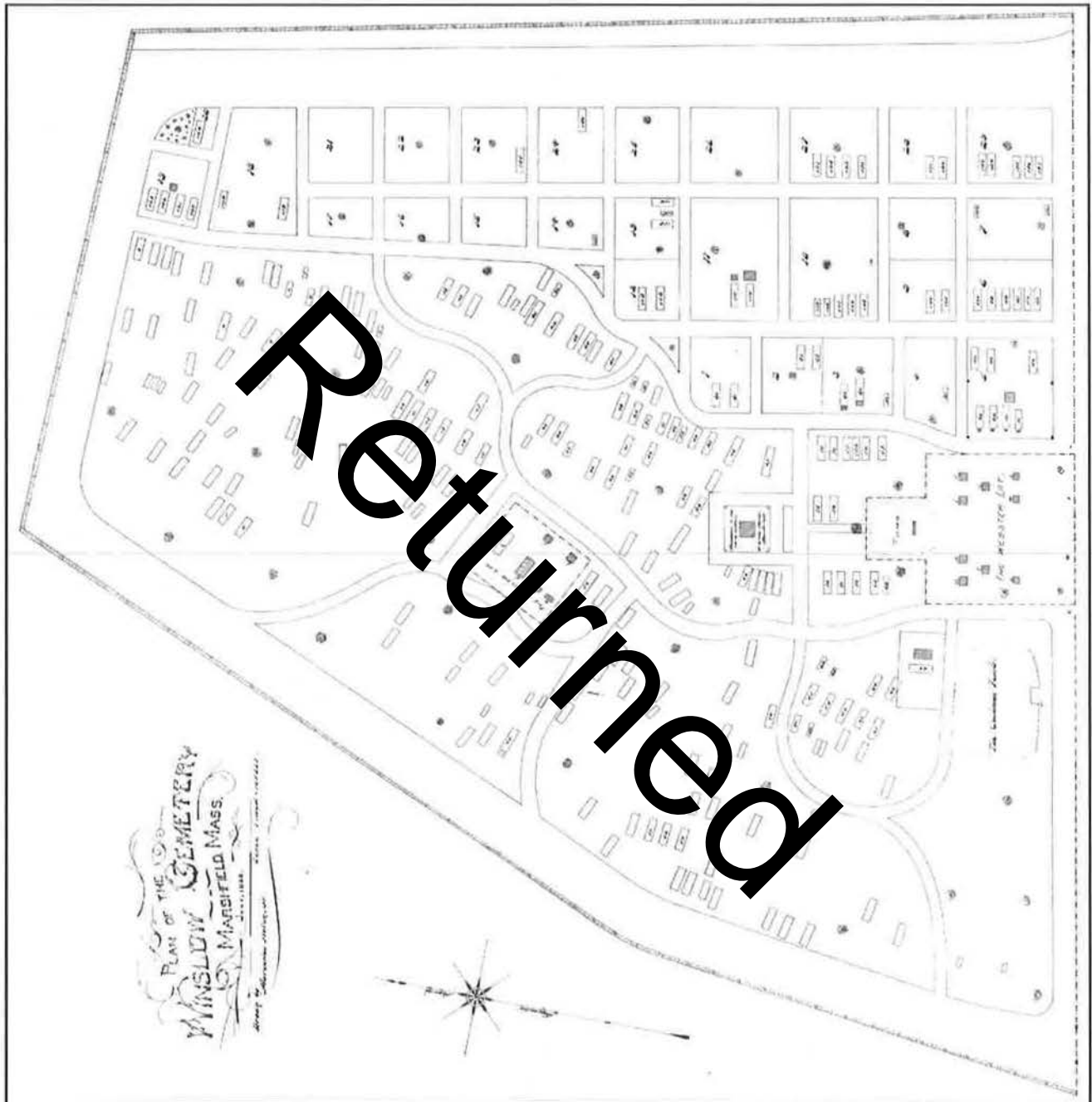


Figure 2. Section A (Hatch, Jr. 1898).

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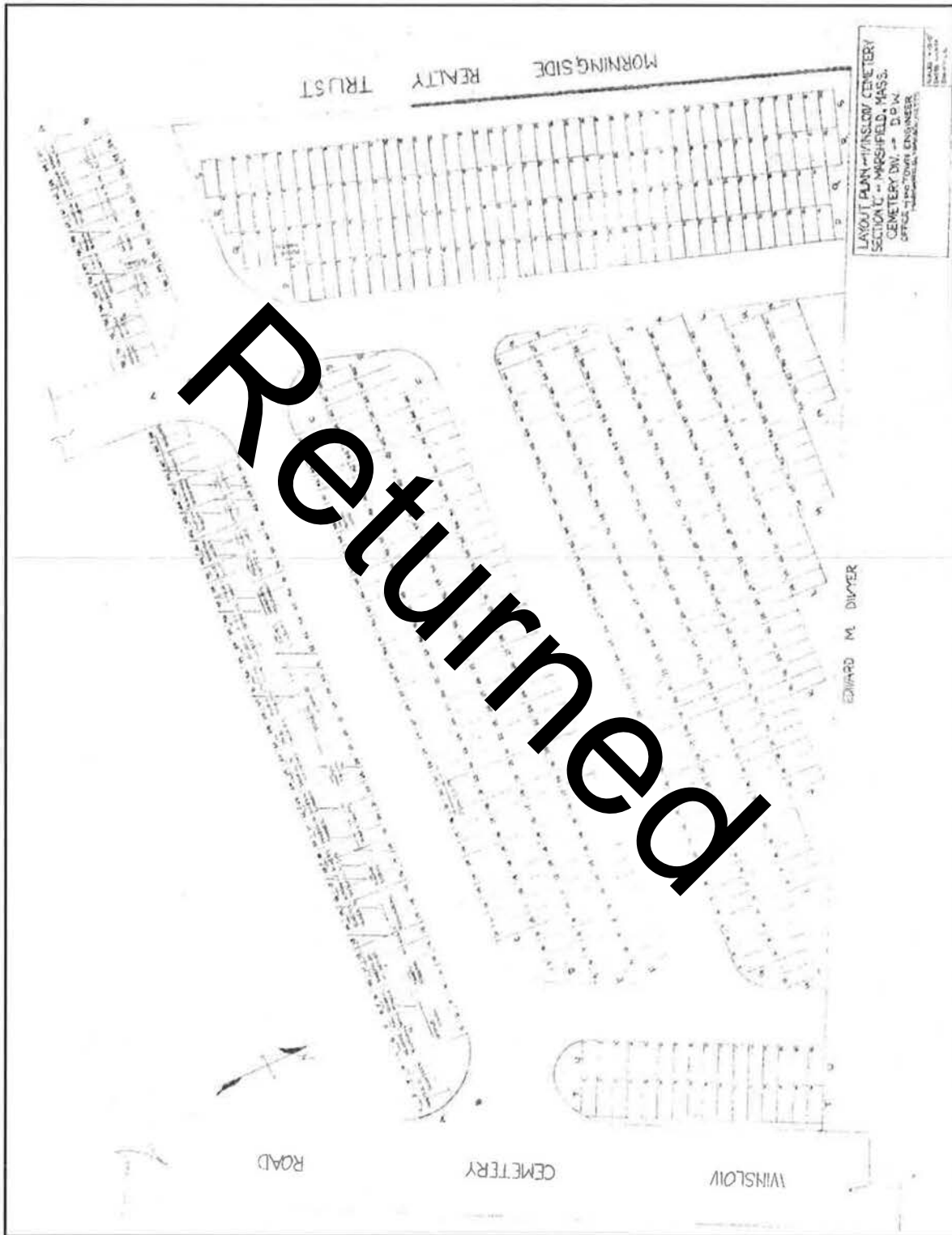


Figure 4. Section C.

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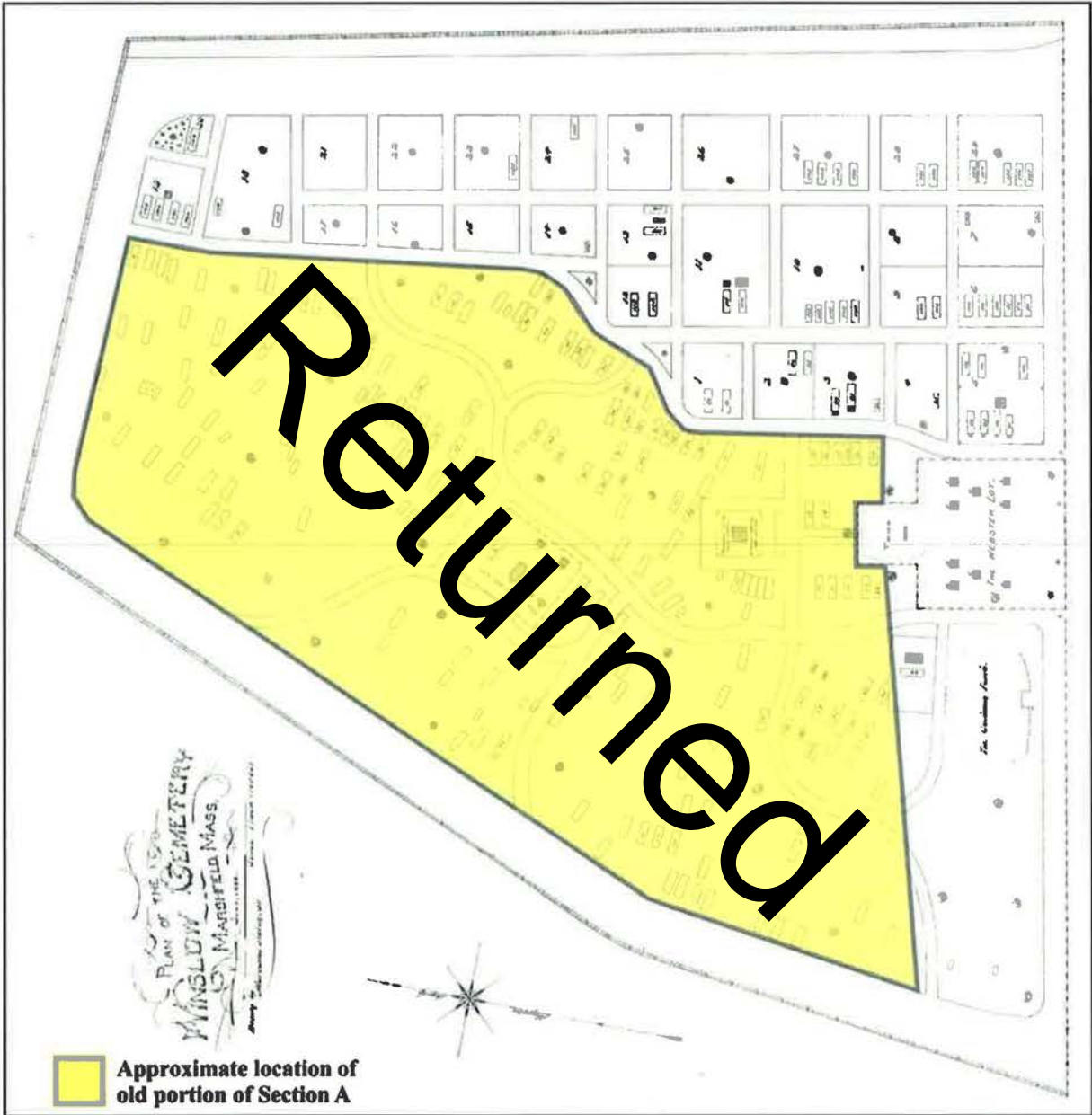


Figure 5. Old portion of Section A on 1898 (Hatch, Jr.) plan.

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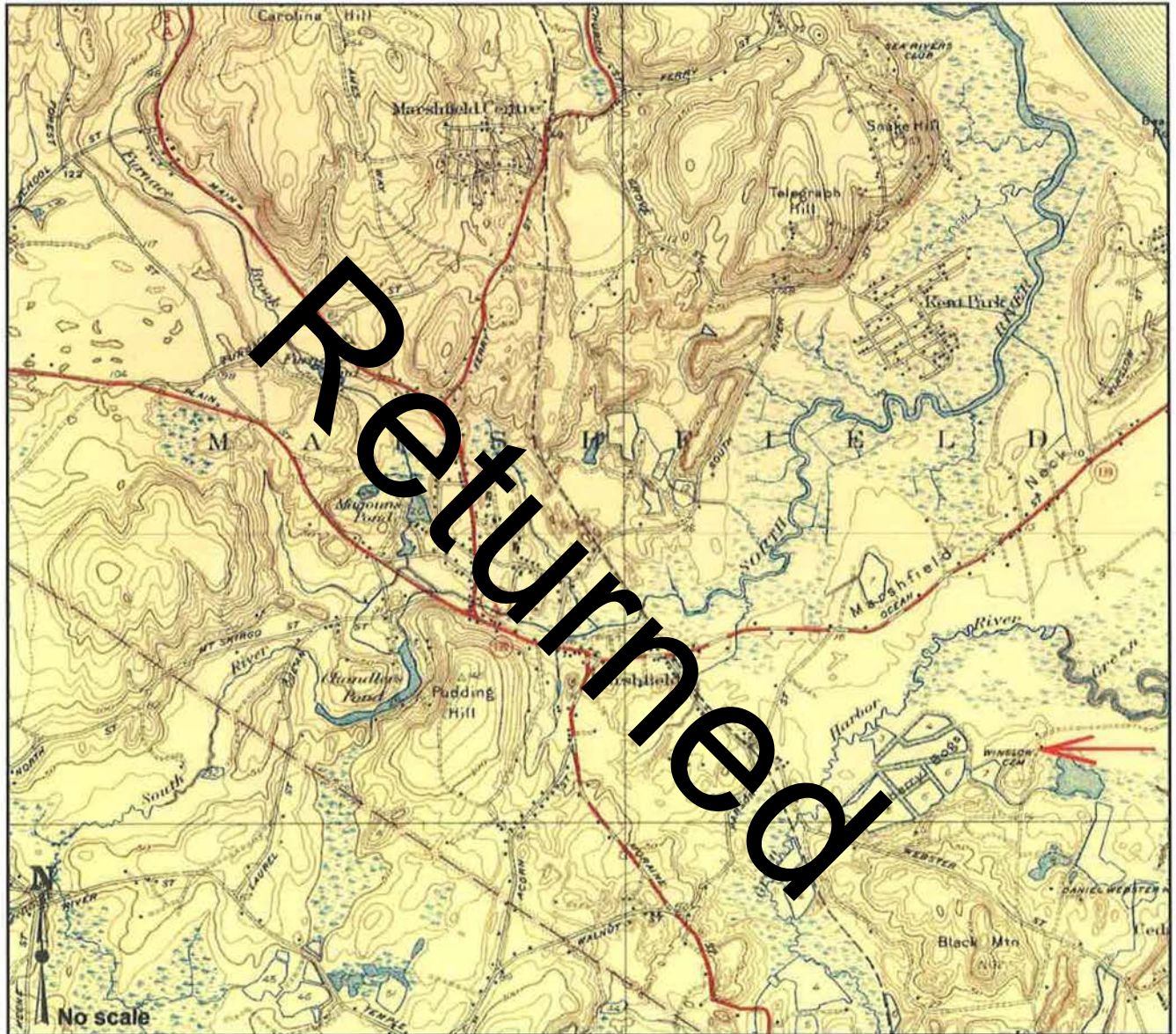


Figure 6. Location of Winslow Cemetery on 1941 U.S.G.S. (<http://docs.unh.edu/matopos/>).

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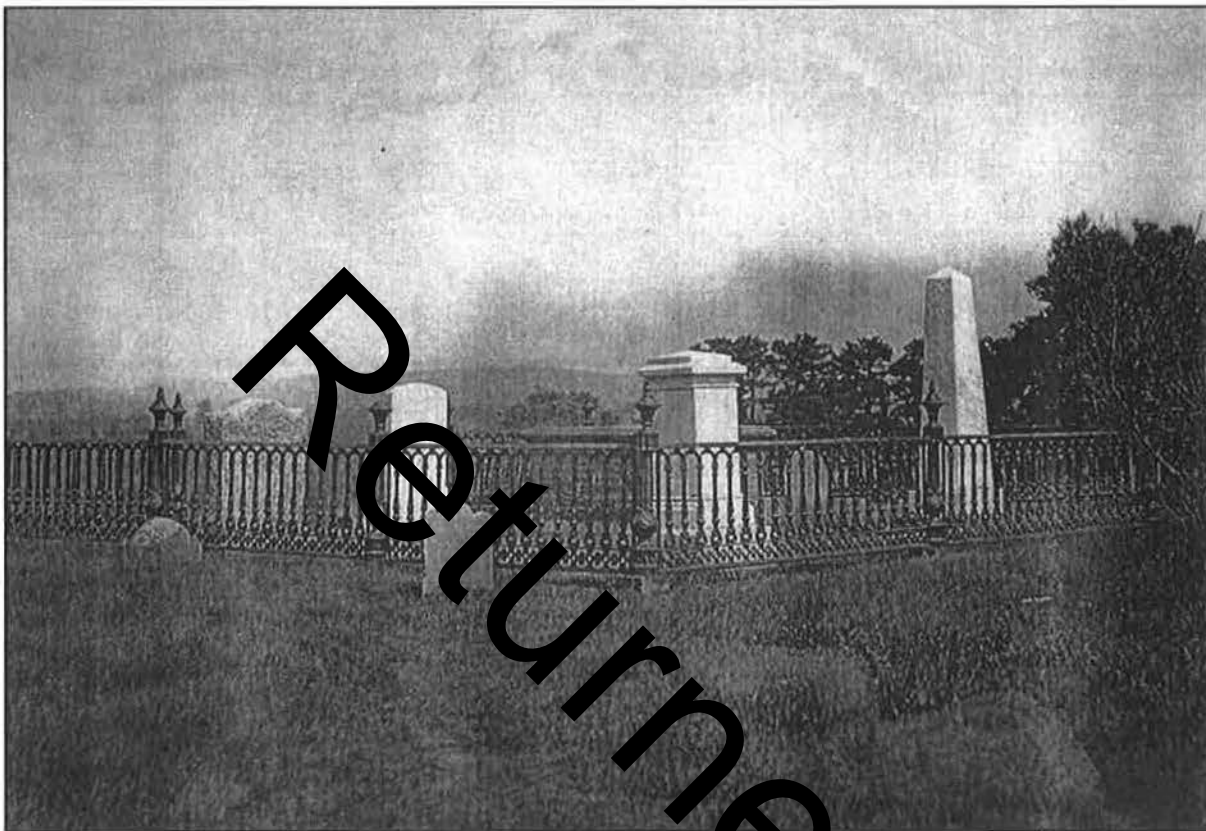


Figure 7. Historic photograph of Winslow Family Lot (Courtesy of Marshfield Historical Society).

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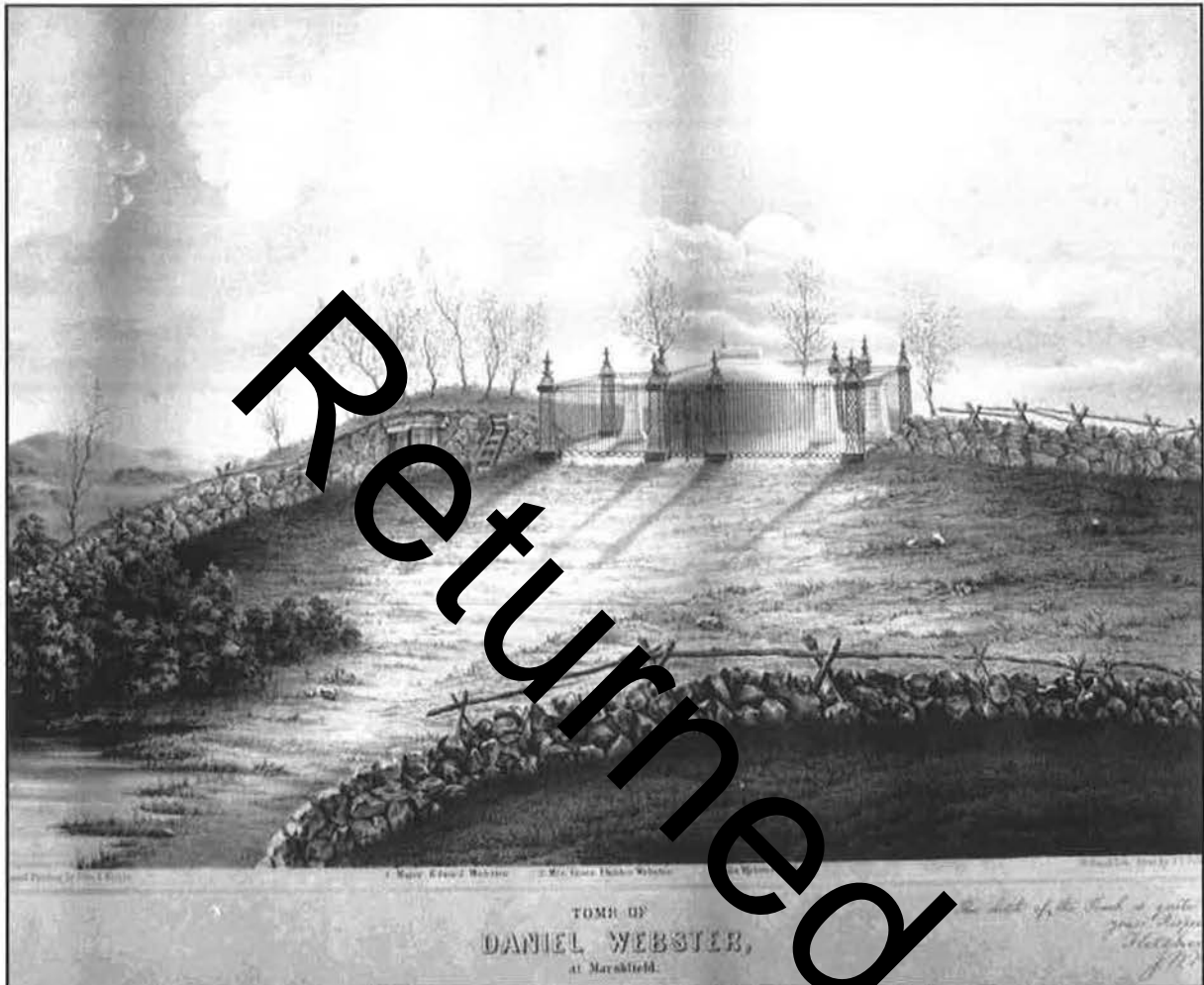


Figure 8. Painting of Webster Family Lot in 1852 (Knight) (Courtesy of Cindy Castro).

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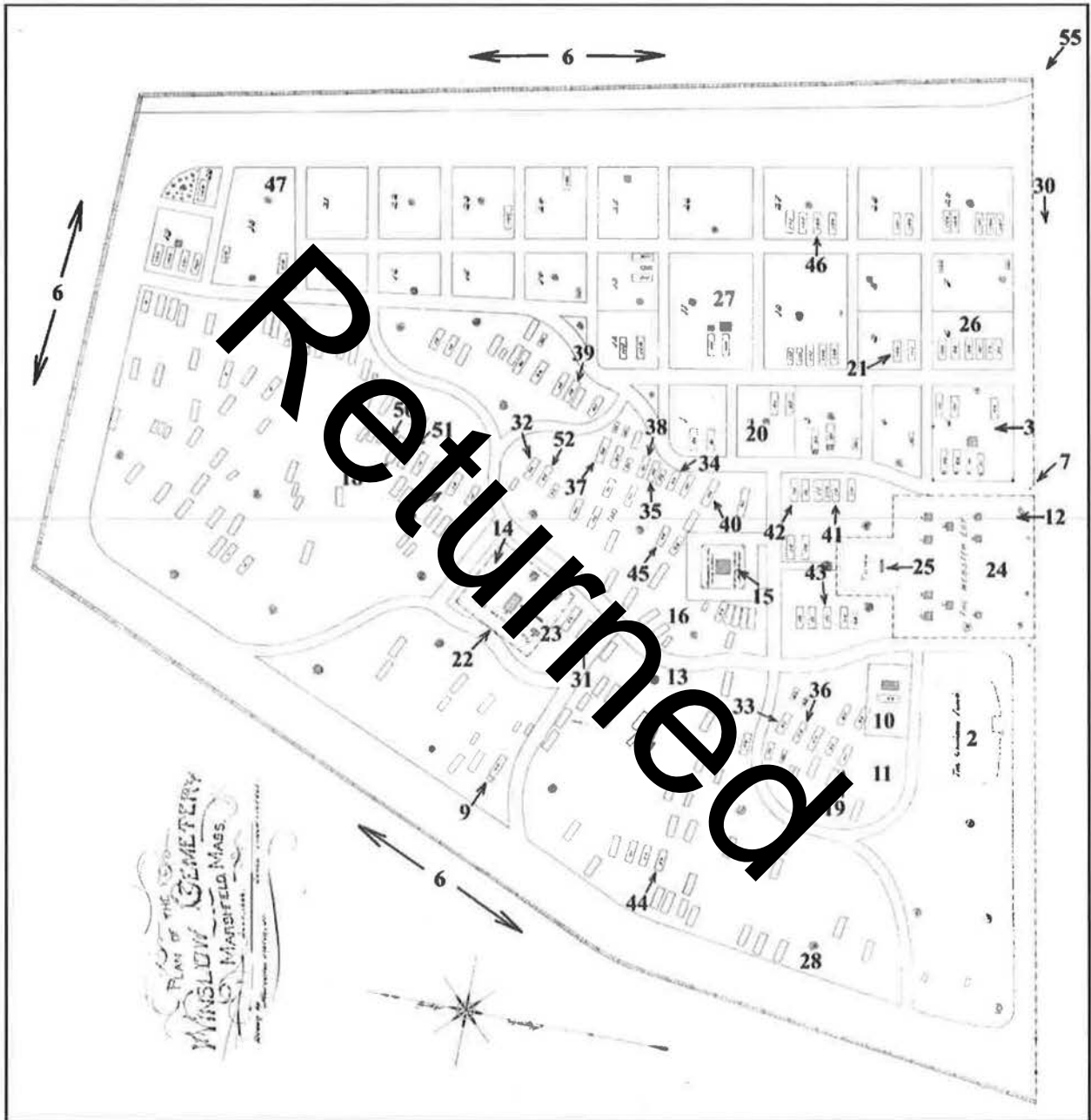
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Figure 9. Winslow Cemetery on 1838 map (Ford, Jr.) (top) and on 1857 map (Walling), bottom. Note defined boundary in 1857 including extension of Section A.

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Section A Feature Locator Map 1a.

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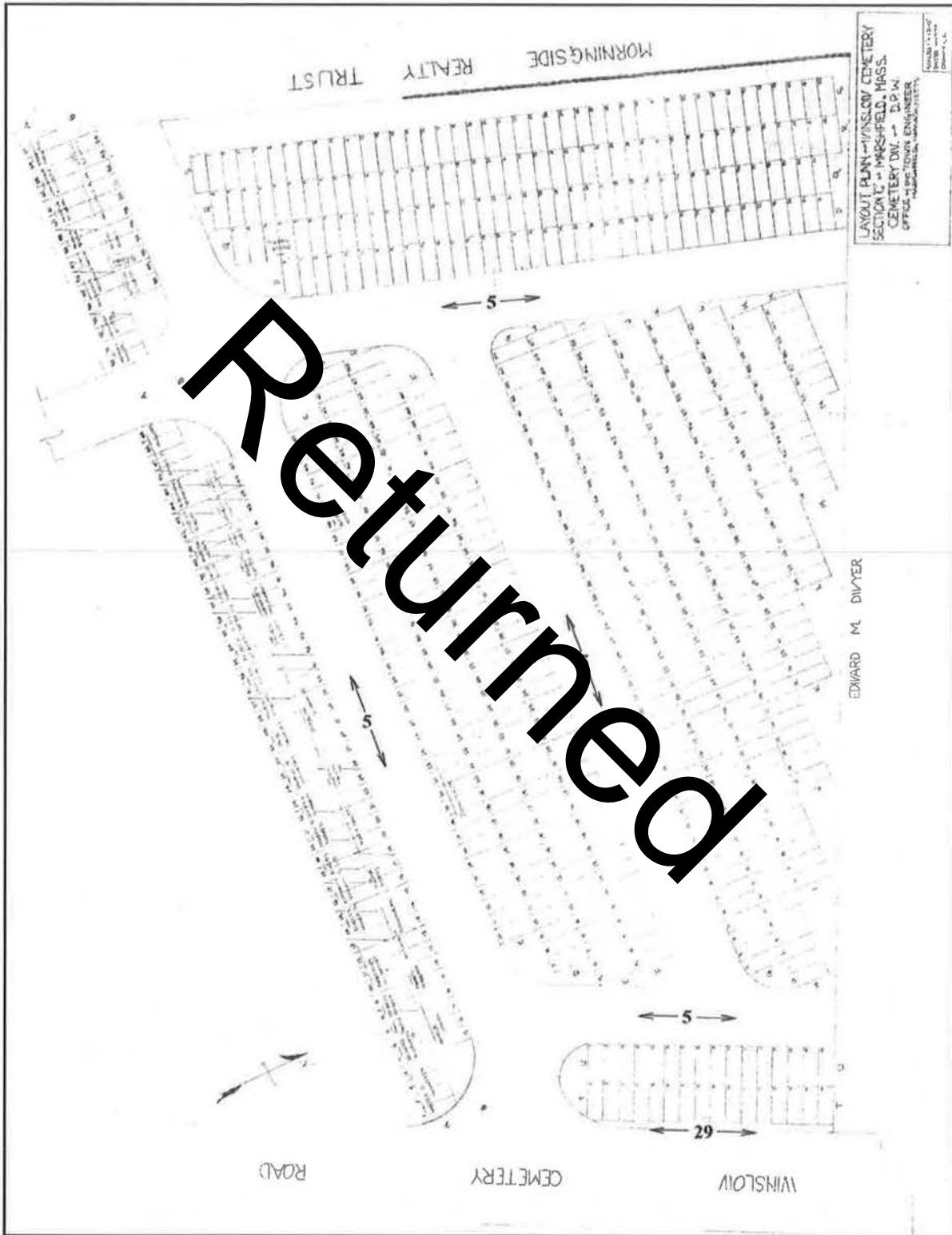
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Section B Feature Locator Map 1b.

Winslow Cemetery
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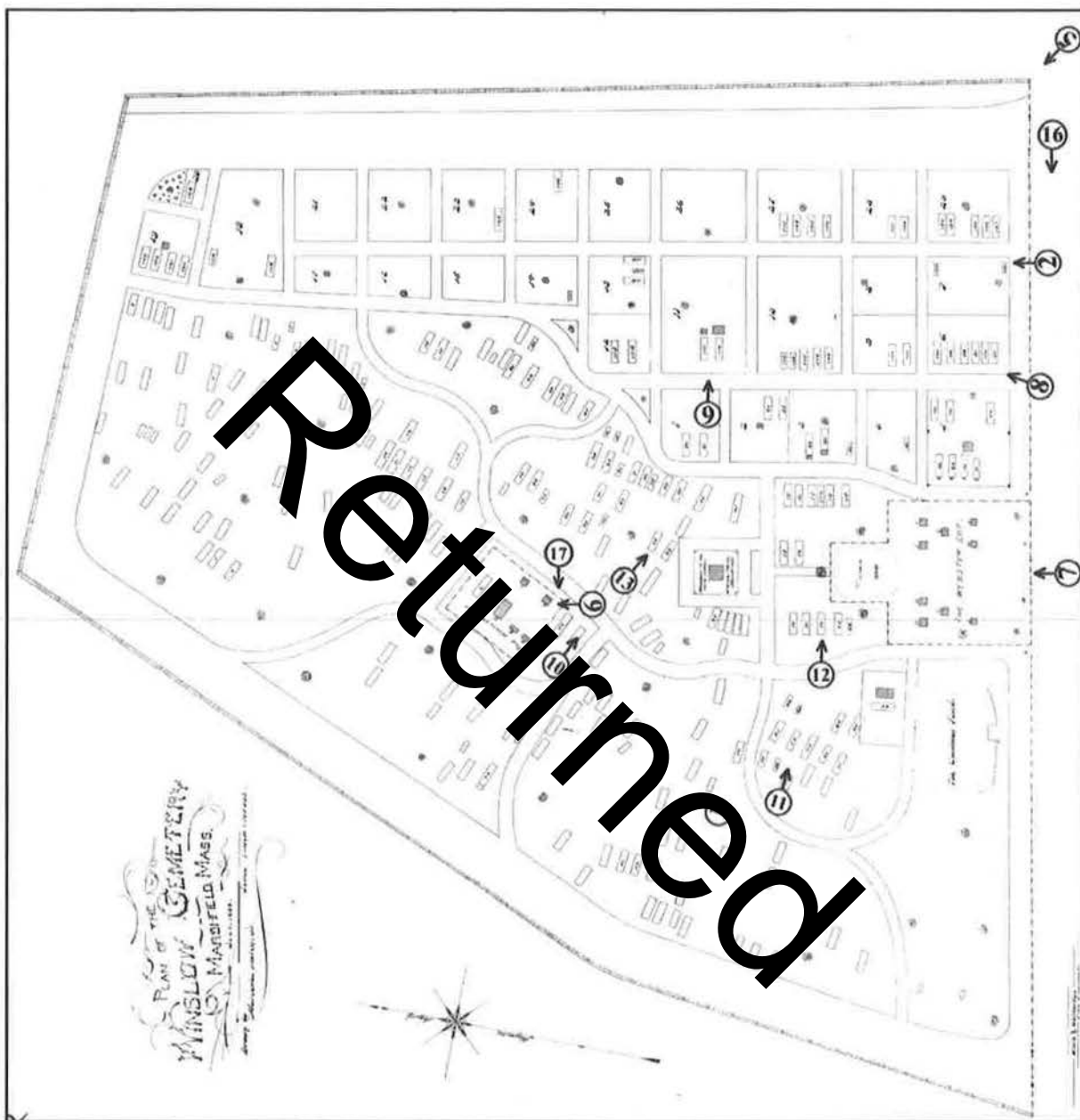
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Section C Feature Locator Map 1c.

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Section A Photo Key 1a.

Winslow Cemetery
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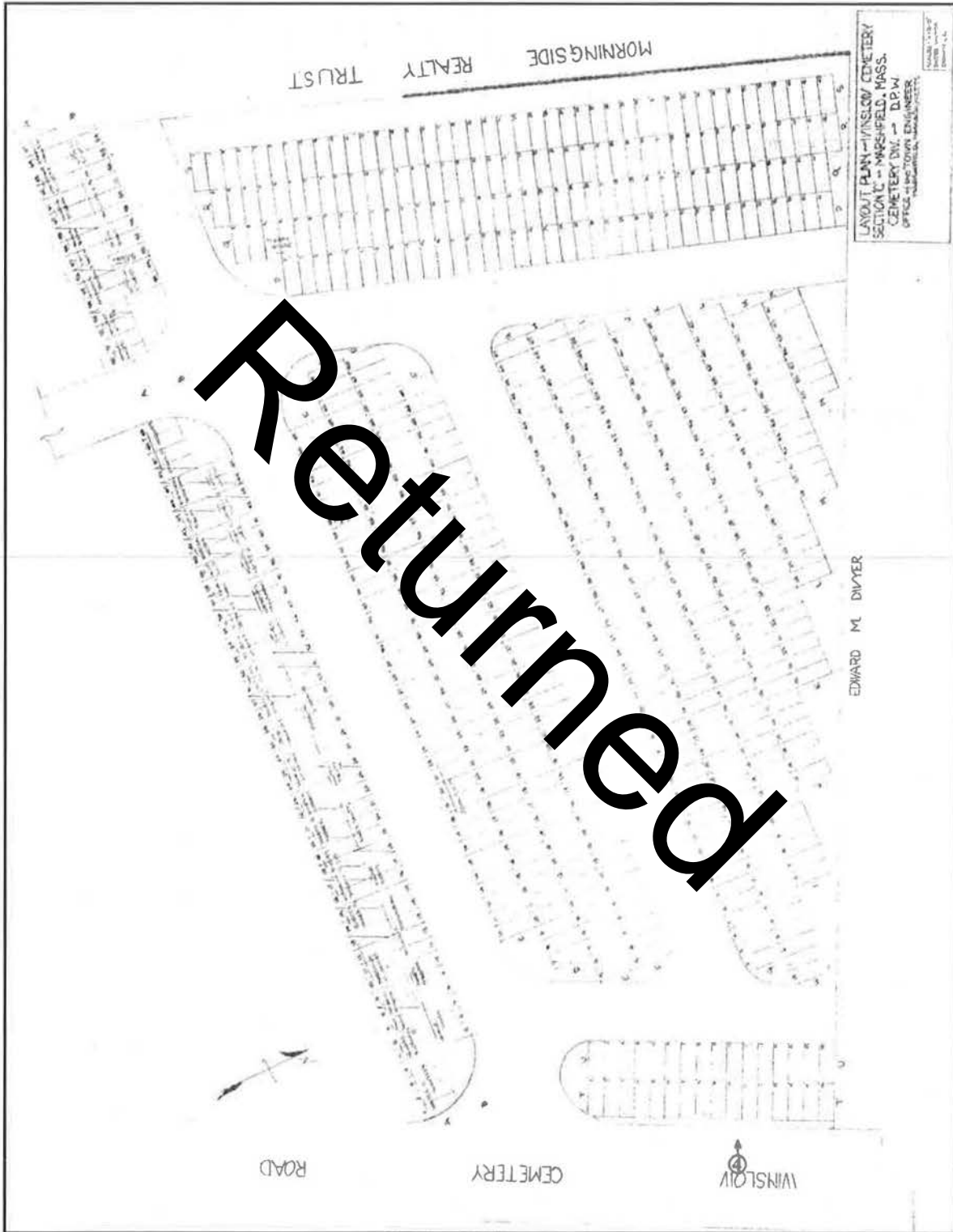
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Section B Photo Key 1b.

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Section C Photo Key 1c.

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Photo 1. Looking at the western portion of Section A, view north (Photo Key 1a).

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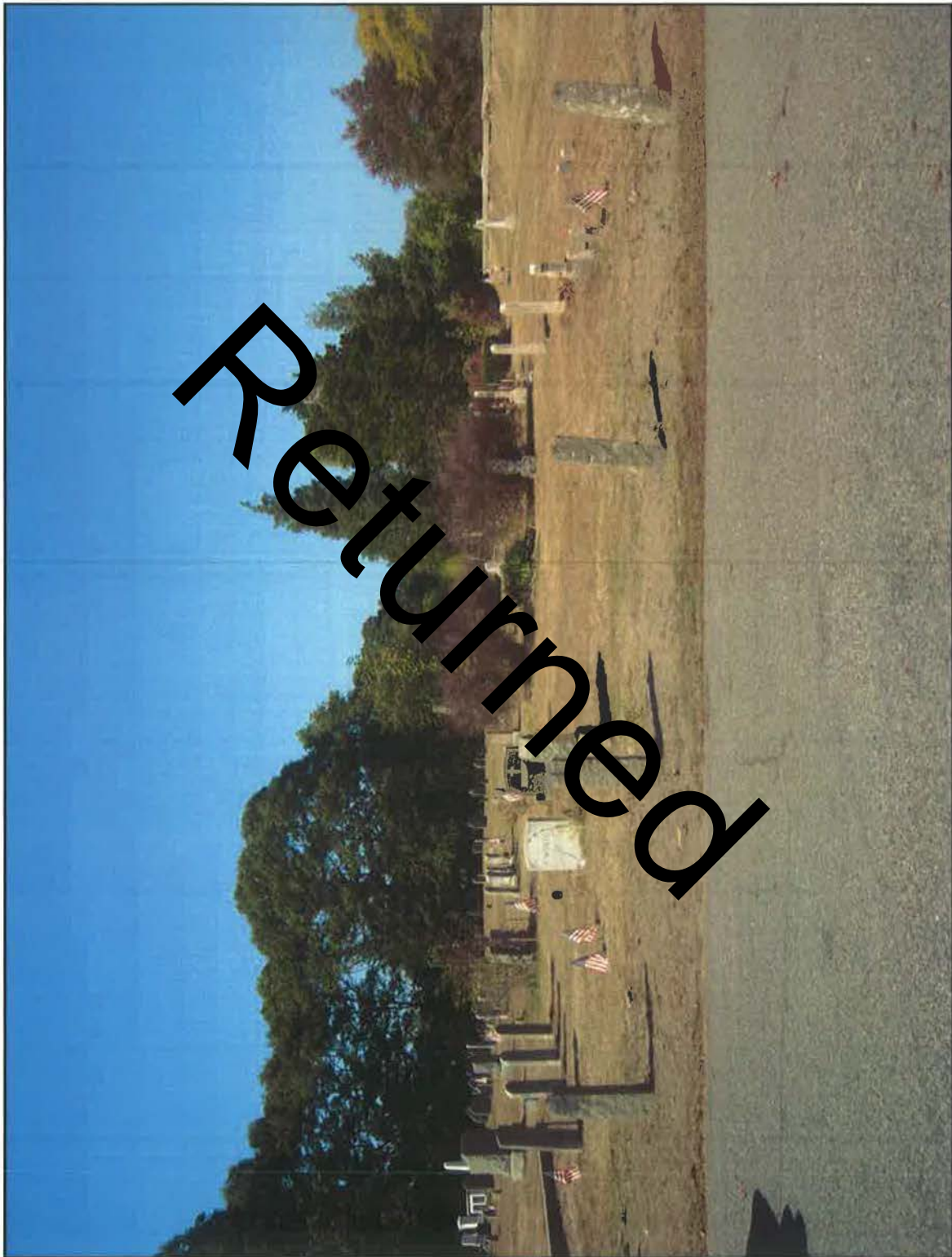


Photo 2. Looking at the eastern portion of Section A, view north (Photo Key 1a).

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Photo 3. Looking at Section B, view north (Photo Key 1b).

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Photo 4. Looking at Section C, view west (Photo Key 1c).

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Photo 5. Looking at entrance drive to Winslow Cemetery, view northwest (Photo Key 1a).

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Photo 6. Winslow Family Lot, view west (Photo Key 1a).



Photo 7. Webster Family Lot, view north (Photo Key 1a).

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Photo 8. White Family lot, view northeast (Photo Key 1a).
Photo 9 (below) Adelaide Phillips lot, view east (Photo Key 1a)



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Photo 10. Rev. Edward Thompson (d. 1705) carved by J. N. of Boston, view east (Photo Key 1a).



Photo 11. Mrs. Lydia Thomas (d. 1750) carved by the Lamson Family of Charlestown, view east (Photo Key 1a).

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Photo 12. Capt. John Thomas (d. 1697) carved by Hiram Tribble of Kingston, view east (Photo Key 1a).



Photo 13. Nathaniel Winslow (d. 1736) carved by Jacob Vinal/Jacob Vinal, Jr. of Scituate, view east (Photo Key 1a).

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Photo 14. Means Family Plot, view northwest (Photo Key 1b).
Photo 15 (below) Melvin Family Plot, view northeast (Photo Key 1b).



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Photo 16. Granite posts, view west. Note granite bases for former fence to right (south) (Photo Key 1a).



Photo 17. Un-inscribed fieldstone markers to left (south) Gov. Winslow Tomb with brick box before reconstruction to right (north), view west (Photo Key 1a).

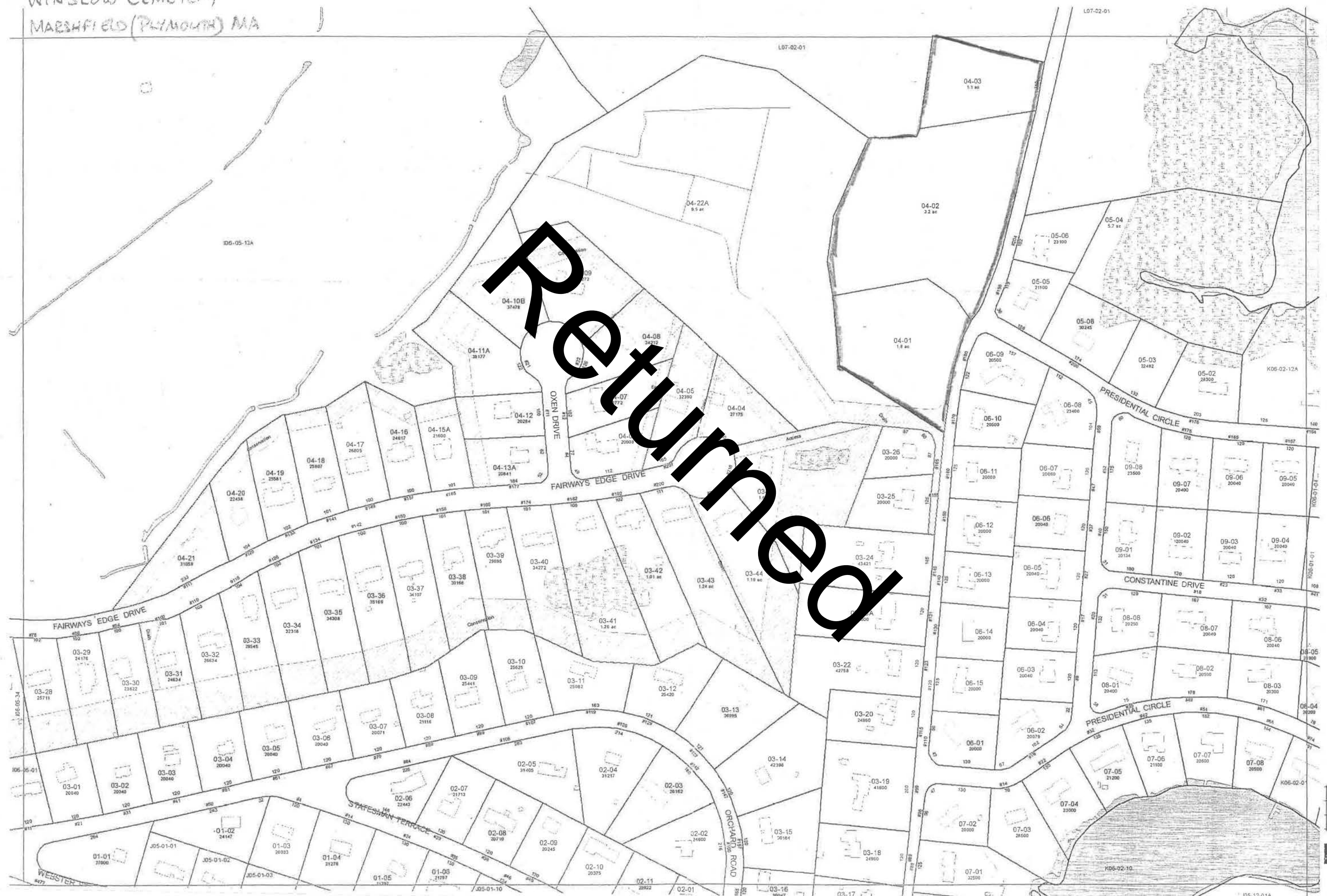
WINSLOW CEMETERY
MARSHFIELD (PLYMOUTH) MA



Legend

- Stream
- Easements
- Water Body
- Bog
- Wetland

Town of Marshfield, Massachusetts
Assessor's Maps



Returned

17	J7	K7
16	J6	K6
15	J5	K5

MAP

J06

This map is an electronic file generated by the Assessor's Office. It is not a legal document. The Assessor's Office is not responsible for any errors or omissions. The Assessor's Office is not responsible for any errors or omissions.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Winslow Cemetery

Reference Number: 100001219

Reason for Return

The National Register Nomination is being returned is Criterion Consideration C, birthplace/grave, is needed when Applicable Criterion B, significant person, is checked.

The nomination is requesting Daniel Webster as a significant person (Applicable Criterion B). The National Register does not recommend significant person for a birth place or grave, unless, there is nothing else left for the person. The National Register guidance says to list the place where a person has done their significant work; a home, an office, a school, a hospital etc. The burial place or cemetery may be significant for something else, art or landscape design.

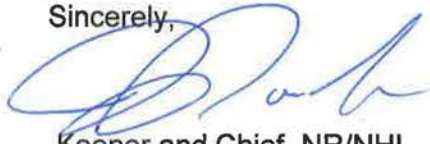
The National Register guidance also says that Applicable Criterion B justification should be applied for the best places left for a significant person. The National Register of Historic Places and the National Historic Landmarks program have sites nominated for Daniel Webster.

It is not impossible to have more than one site for an important person but please address the guidance for Applicable Criterion B and Criterion Consideration C if you choose to keep Daniel Webster as a significant person.

It may be simpler to place the information about Daniel Webster under Applicable Criterion A and broaden the social history context.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me at if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'D. A. B.', written in a cursive style.

Keeper and Chief, NR/NHL

National Register of Historic Places

6/22/2017



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

November 15, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW, Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Winslow Cemetery, Marshfield (Plymouth County), MA (Ref. Number 100001219)

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find a resubmitted nomination for the Winslow Cemetery, Winslow Cemetery Road, Marshfield (Plymouth County), Massachusetts.

In response to the comments of National Register staff, Criterion B has been removed, and the nomination is now submitted under Criteria A and C only. The original submission with all supporting documentation was retained in your files, and therefore we are not resubmitting a set of photos or maps.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure