

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Renotification/80 Amendments

For HCPS use only

received **MAR 18 1982**
date entered

1. Name

historic Turner Hill

and/or common LaSalette Seminary & Shrine

2. Location

street & number 315 Topsfield Rd. NA not for publication

city, town Ipswich N/A vicinity of ~~congressional district~~ 2

state Massachusetts code 025 county Essex code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
☐ district	☐ public	☒ occupied	☐ agriculture
☒ building(s)	☒ private	☐ unoccupied	☐ commercial
☐ structure	☐ both	☐ work in progress	☐ educational
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☐ entertainment
☐ object	☒ in process	☒ yes: restricted	☐ government
	☐ being considered	☐ yes: unrestricted	☐ industrial
		☐ no	☐ military
			☐ museum
			☐ park
			☐ private residence
			☒ religious
			☐ scientific
			☐ transportation
			☐ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Missionaries of our Lady of LaSalette Corp.

street & number 315 Topsfield Road

city, town Ipswich, NA vicinity of state MA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Essex County Courthouse Register of Deeds

street & number 32 Federal Street

city, town Salem, state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1980 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commisison

city, town 294 Washington Street Boston, state Massachusetts

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
* excellent	☐ deteriorated	* unaltered	* original site	
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered	☐ moved	date <u>NA</u>
☐ fair	☐ unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Turner Hill, the mansion house built by Charles G. and Anne P. Rice in Ipswich, Massachusetts, was begun in 1900 and largely completed by 1903, although work continued on it until 1910. It stands in the hilly, wooded section of West Ipswich between the southern slope of Turner Hill and the northern side of Topsfield Road. It was constructed on land the Rices had purchased from various owners during the 1890's. In addition to the main house there were originally fourteen other buildings comprising the estate. The architect of Turner Hill, William G. Rantoul, travelled to Europe with the Rices just before the turn of the century in order to select an overall design as well as interior details and furnishings for the house. Although the final design selected for the house was simpler than that shown in a ca. 1899 drawing by Rantoul, it is nonetheless a monumental dwelling inspired, apparently, by the Elizabethan and Jacobean style English country houses seen by the Rices during their travels. The building's H-plan, with a service wing on the east, represents a plan popular during England's Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. In addition, the Flemish gables topped by classical pediments which terminate each arm of the H seem to show the influence of Jacobean architecture which sought to adapt the Elizabethan style to continental Renaissance influences. Turner Hill's mullioned windows and panelled brick chimneys also look to the Elizabethan for their origin.

Turner Hill is sited on a low rise overlooking two ponds to the south and is surrounded by the landscaped gardens and lawns which were carefully designed by Rantoul to complement the structure itself. The ponds, dug by hand and lined with boulders, were used for swimming in the summer and skating in the winter. They are joined by a canal which has an arched field stone bridge across it. The formal gardens to the south, or garden front of the house include arbor terraces, divided into four sections, which have eight large arbor vitae. Below these is a rose garden in which roses, in beds of various shapes, surround a large marble fountain. Next to the rose garden are further terraces the brick and field-stone walls of which are bordered with apple espaliers growings like vines. Clinging to the high garden walls above the apples are wisteria and enonymous vines. The gardens also display grape vine hedges.

Turner Hill is constructed of brick with stone detailing. It is two stories in height with an attic, which functions as a third story, beneath a rather steeply pitched roof. The main, east-west, portion of the house is framed by two pedimented Flemish cross gables which run north-south and give it its H-configuration. A lower, secondary gable, also pedimented, marks the mid-point of the central portion on the south facade. A two story service wing continues the line of the house to the east beyond the H and terminates in another gable.

The wall treatment on the exterior of Turner Hill is consistently straightforward with little to break the wall plain except for the windows, the string course which divides the first from the second story throughout the building, an occasional projecting window lintel, and decorative bridge panels within the field of each main cross gable. Fenestration in both the first and the second stories is placed at frequent intervals and consists largely of mullioned windows of two, three, or four units each. Window placement is often, though by no means always, symmetrical from one story to the other. Four shed-roofed dormers, two with three windows each in the main part of the house and two with two windows in the service wing, break out from the south slope of the roof. There are three such dormers in the north slope. Eight panelled brick chimneys, with from one to four stacks each, rise from the roof of Turner Hill.

Access to the south, or garden, facade of Turner Hill is from a formal forecourt enclosed

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Turner Hill

Item number

7

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within the projecting walls of the cross gables. The main entrance for this side of the house is set into a one story, five sided bay, the walls of which are entirely windowed. Behind and above this bay rises the low pedimented gable which marks the center of the main part of the house. The entrance bay and the gable above it are flanked to either side by mullioned windows which are symmetrically placed on the first floor but are asymmetrically on the second. Secondary entrances off the south forecourt are located in two story bays, with pyramidal roofs, which project from the corners at which the cross gable walls meet the wall of the main house.

Entrance to the north side of Turner Hill is gained through a large, shallow, sunken courtyard which is set, like its counterpart on the south, between the projecting walls of the cross gables. This courtyard is enclosed on its north side by an eight foot wrought iron fence with four brick posts topped by limestone pineapples and with an iron gate at the center. An open colonnade of Doric type built against the house frames the south side of the courtyard and shelters the entrance to the house. In the center of the courtyard is a pink marble fountain. A carriageway terminates in a large drive in front of the north facade of the building.

The interior of Turner Hill is rich in hand carved wood panelling and other detail and in elaborate ornamental plaster ceilings with wide decorative friezes at cornice height. Most of the interior features such as Italian light fixtures and other furnishing were either imported by the Rices from Europe or inspired by what they had seen there. The floors are generally oak, although there is some tile. All the carved doors and door frames are also oak. Turner Hill's elaborately decorated interior contrasts with its rather straight forward almost plain, exterior treatment.

Turners Hill's main south entrance opens into a large living room with an enormous central fireplace, wall panelling, and ornamental plaster ceiling. To the southwest of this is the Boy's Room (or Billiard Room) and to the northwest is the Library (or Drawing Room on a 1903 plan). Between the Library and the Boy's Room on the west side of the house is a staircase hall. The two secondary south entrances give access to the Morning Room on the southwest and the Palm Room on the southeast. A long main corridor runs along the north side of the living room and connects the western rooms and staircase hall with the Smoking Room (study on the 1903 plan) on the north and with the adjacent dining room to the northeast. The long corridor, like the living room, has a grand scale central fireplace with heavy ornamentation, richly carved wall panelling, and plaster ceiling decoration which was clearly meant to copy Elizabethan models. The north entrance vestibule is at the northwest end of the corridor adjacent to the Library. A breakfast room on the southeast is separated from the dining room by a narrow hallway which leads into and runs the length of the center of the service wing. This hallway gives access to two butlers rooms, two butlers pantries, a serving room, and a kitchen. At the entrance east end of this wing are the laundry and cleaning rooms and the servant's hall and ice room. Off the Breakfast Room to the east and running along much of the south side of the service wing is a conservatory. A large fire-wall, part of the original design, divides the house in half and sliding doors are strategically located to retard a spreading fire.

The house originally had a "millionaire's heating system". Cold air entered from the outside by large air ducts and was converted to warm air by large radiators in the cellar before

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Item number 7

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being circulated upstairs. This system utilized considerably more coal than would have been the case if ordinary cellar air had been used. There were thermostats in each room for individual temperature control. The house originally had gas lighting but was converted to electricity in 1915.

In May, 1945, Turner Hill was purchased by the LaSalette Missionaries who have succeeded in maintaining the house and the formal garden very much as they were in 1903.

In addition, they have continued to maintain most of the fourteen original outbuildings. Numbers 6, 9, 11, and 13 on the attached 1941 map have been demolished; number 3 has been replaced by a church. The remainder are in excellent condition, and are described below:

Number One is the mansion house already described. Number two is the garage next to it which was used for visitor's cars. The pool and bath house, on the hill near the greenhouse were number 3; these were replaced in 1955 by a large church which is a brick structure seating 1200 persons (photo #3). The butler's dwelling (#4) (photo #4) is on the main road near the small pond and was built at the same time as the mansion house. Its first occupant was Robert Dunlop and his family. His wife was parlor maid for Mrs. Rice. After they moved in 1922, Mr. and Mrs. Joe LeBlanc were the occupants; they stayed until 1945. Built on the same plan as the coachman's dwelling (#10 Photo #8) this is a two story structure with seven rooms, and one fire place. It is presently used as a home for retarded adults. A small two room (one on each floor) addition was made in 1966.

The Hill garage #5) is in close proximity to the butler's cottage. Plans were submitted on November 21, 1906, and it was built the following year. Mr. Rice's cars were kept downstairs in the tiled garage while the first chauffeur occupied the apartment above. The structure has four garage doors at the first floor; there are five rooms upstairs. The engineer's dwelling (#6-raised in 1971) was called thus because Hulbert, the engineer of the estate, lived there when he first started working. Later it was occupied by the second and third chauffeurs. It was a wooden house near the main entrance and was the only building standing on the property when the Rices bought it.

The gardner's dwelling (#7-Photo#5) was built in 1918. It was occupied for many years by George and Mary Booth. It is a five room house located on the hill above the mansion house. It is used as a guest house today and is still in the same condition. Plans for the Hill Stable (photo #6,7) were submitted by Putnam and Cox on May 1, 1907 but were never used. The existing stable was probably built the following year; it is built on an H-plan. (#8)

Horses were kept in the front two wings, where there was room for 24 animals. If there were more, they were stabled at the farm barn. The back wing on the left was used to store hay; there was also a xinc enclosed room for grain storage. A few stable men lived in the right rear wing. The center was used for washing and and exercising the horses. This building has since been converted to a summer camp. The carriage house (#9-raised in 1977) was next to the stable. The plans for this are dated July, 1909. The architect was Mr. Bishop.

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Turner Hill

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The coachman's dwelling (#10-Photo#8) is located below the carriage house and stable on what was known as Stable Avenue. It is built on the same plan as the butler's house (#4). A four room (two up and two down) ell was added in 1966. The ice house (#11-razed 1976) stood in back of the Hill Garage. It took about eight hundred tons of ice to keep the mansion and various houses supplied during the summer months. The ice on the pond was sawed into blocks and sent down a chute to the ice house where it was packed in sawdust and hay. The garage (#12) is a tin structure which was used for storing lawn mowers and lawn tools. The employees' garage (#14) was built in 1927 as the last building on the estate. It had fourteen stalls and was necessitated by the fact that many of the day help had purchased automobiles. It is in good condition today and is used for storage.

A greenhouse (#13-since razed) was built in 1918 near the gardner's house. All of the original outbuildings are considered to contribute to the character of the estate landscape.

Scenic beauty has always been an integral part of the estate. The terraces were originally planned by W.G. Rantoul and are much the same today. The arbor terraces, divided into four sections have eight large cedar trees. Formerly the terrace had been open and flowers formed a border around them. Below these is the rose garden. In earlier years, pink roses encircled the large marble fountain in the center. The rest of the roses were white. The walls in the gardens are of brick and field stone. Next to the rose garden are more terraces whose walls are bordered with apple espaliers. This type of hedge is of French origin and can be very decorative if kept well trimmed. There are also grape vine hedges. Apple trees grow like vines up the high walls of the terraces. In the center of the latter terrace was a large bird cage in which were kept some golden pheasants and a few rabbits. There were two large peacocks which used to roam around these terraces but they were bothered by the dogs so Mrs. Rice had to get rid of them.

The ponds are fed by natural springs. When the property was landscaped, a labor force was hired to dig out both ponds by hand. They hauled everything away by horse and cart. The ponds themselves are in the shape of an eyeglass, as they are joined by a canal. The smaller pond was for the swans. The larger pond was used for swimming and boating on the Friday outings for the children. The swans were kept in the shed near the greenhouse for the winter. The stone bridge across the canal was built by Theodore Molinari, an Italian from East Boston. He was a first class mason. In addition to the bridge, he laid the stairs leading to the greenhouse. He made the field stone gutters along most of the roads on the property. His principle task was to repair any winter damage to the stone wall that runs the length of the estate along Topsfield Road. He also built the stone camp on Little Turner.

The rhodoendrons are well acclimated to New England. They were planted as little shoots after the turn of the century. The two English Hawthornes show the wear of old age; they are on the terraces near the back porch. The towering pine trees are the result of excellent grafting many years ago. Four or five were planted together, resulting in their present appearance.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion
☐ 1400-1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500-1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600-1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☐ social/
☐ 1700-1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☐ 1800-1899	☐ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☒ 1900-	☐ communications	☐ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates 1900-03

Builder/Architect William G. Rantoul

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Turner Hill possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and was considered a significant architectural achievement at the time of its construction judging from the fact that the October, 1903 issue of Architectural Review was devoted almost entirely to twenty-four photographs of "A Country House in Massachusetts; William G. Rantoul, Architect." Depicted are the first floor plan, several exterior and interior views, and the gardens of Turner Hill. Indeed Turner Hill and its surroundings, which are remarkable for having been preserved so nearly intact, have both architectural and social significance. The house is one of the few remaining intact examples of a type being built on the North Shore of Boston, and elsewhere, around the turn of the twentieth century. Typically the wealthy owners sought to emulate, and to import in so far as possible, European architectural styles, decorative detailing and workmanship, as well as furnishings. Although the Elizabethan and Jacobean exterior elements of an English country house became rather diluted in the transfer to Turner Hill, it is still clear what the Rices were reaching for in their instructions to architect Rantoul. The interior of the house, likewise, clearly shows how important it was to them to incorporate much that they had seen in Europe, particularly in England and in Italy. Turner Hill stands both as a monument to superb workmanship and as a statement of a way of life with specific social ideals. Thus Turner Hill meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Turner Hill was built for Charles Greenough and Anne Proctor Rice. Mr. Rice was born in Boston on December 10, 1866. He was treasurer of his father's firm in Boston, the N.W. Rice Company, which imported hides and sheepskins from South America. Later, he became president of the U.S. Smelting, Refinery and Mining Company of Boston. In October 1890, he married Anne Proctor who was born in Peabody on September 18, 1869.

They first lived in Hamilton before moving to the 700 acre estate they had been assembling in Ipswich. At that time they visited Europe, especially England and Italy, and while there, purchased some of the furnishings and fittings for the mansion house they were planning. They were accompanied by William G. Rantoul, who they had chosen as architect, so that he could gather ideas for design of the house and its grounds. Construction on the mansion house began in 1900 and was complete in 1903 and was complete in 1903. Work on the outbuildings and grounds was continued through the 1920's.

9. Major Bibliographical References

October, 1903, issue of Architectural Review (entire issue devoted to Turner Hill)
Ippolito, Rev. Robert. A Short History of the Rice Estate: 1890 - 1945 (Lowell:
Sullivan Bors. Press, 1976).

10. Geographical Data

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 100

Quadrangle name Georgetown

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

UTM NOT VERIFIED

A

1	9
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3	4	5	1	5	0
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4	7	2	4	9	8	0
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Zone Easting

Northing

B

1	9
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3	4	5	6	7	0
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4	7	2	5	4	3	0
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Zone Easting

Northing

C

1	9
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3	4	6	1	9	0
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4	7	2	4	8	8	0
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D

1	9
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3	4	5	6	6	0
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4	7	2	4	4	3	0
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E

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F

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property begins at the main entrance, so designated by the sign "LaSalette National Shrine & Seminary." It goes west along Topsfield Road 550' to a dirt road, north approximately 800' to the large pond, around the back of said pond, behind the formal garden
List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (continuation sheet)

state NA code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne Booth, Consultant with Rev. Robert Ippolito Treasurer, Missionaries of La-Salette

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date 1980

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone 727-8470

city or town Boston, state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Robert L. Wasilowski date 12/11/80

title Executive Director date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Robert L. Wasilowski

date 11/26/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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MAR 18 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet

Turner Hill

Item number

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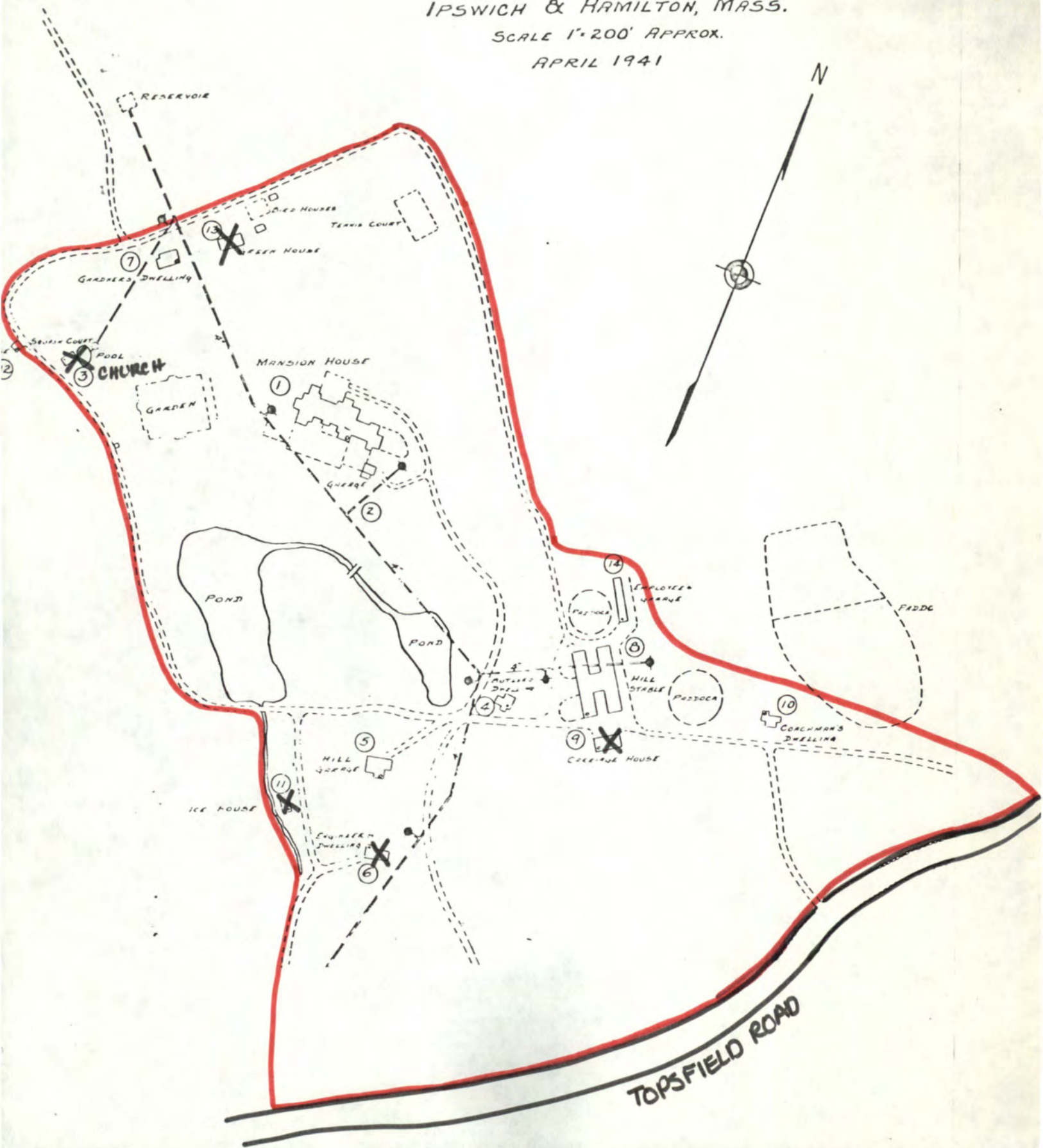
to the hardtop road, around the rear of the church to the parking lot. It continues down the back road, around the rear of the former stable, down the hill to the rear entrance to the property. It continues west on Topsfield Rd. to the main entrance.

The present 100 acres form the core of the original 700 acre estate and represent the current ownershop parcel.

ESTATE OF
CHARLES G. RICE
IPSWICH & HAMILTON, MASS.

SCALE 1"=200' APPROX.

APRIL 1941



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Substantive Review
EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Property: Turner Hill
State, County: MA, Essex
Federal Agency: _____

Working No. 3.18.82.803

Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: 4/15/82 - 5-2-82

Action: ACCEPT
RETURN 5/2/82
REJECT

photos ☒
maps ☒

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☒ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

There are 14 original outbuildings on grounds of nominated property. Please provide a sketch map showing location of all bldgs. in nominated area, description of the bldgs., evaluation of their contribution to district, and representative photos. Are there any modern intrusions? Please justify inclusion of 100 acres (in terms of it being original estate) see continuation sheet

Recom./Criteria Return
Reviewer Pertwick Andrews
Discipline Historian
Date 4/27/82

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below above
☒ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ moved
☐ fair	☐ unexposed	☐ altered

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☒ summary paragraph
☒ completeness problem with outbuildings (see above)
☒ clarity
☒ alterations/integrity
☒ dates
☒ boundary selection Boundary delimitation is vague - please draw boundary on sketch map drawn to scale

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

- _____ summary paragraph
- _____ completeness
- _____ clarity
- _____ applicable criteria
- _____ justification of areas checked
- _____ relating significance to the resource
- _____ context
- _____ relationship of integrity to significance
- _____ justification of exception
- _____ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UNIT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

Title _____ date _____

13. Other

- _____ Maps
- _____ Photographs
- _____ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____

Date _____

Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Substantive Review

Turner Hill
MA, Essex

Working No. 3.18.82-805

Fed. Reg. Date: 2.1.83

Date Due: 11/28/82

Action: ☒ ACCEPT 11/26/82

☐ RETURN

☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- ☒ resubmission
☐ nomination by person of local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☒ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Problems with out buildings and
average justification have been
addressed.*

Recom. / Criteria A+C/accept

Reviewer Barry Dwyer

Discipline A.H.

Date 11.26.82

see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☒ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

not for entire estate - for the main house only

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- ☒ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

11.4 2000
2000 11.11

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UMT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272 - 3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



16

IPSWICH, MA
Turner Hill #10F2

South facade
Photo by Bill Dillon,
1979

Negative at
LaSalette Seminary

Turner Hill
LaSalette Seminary & Shrine
Ipswich (Essex) MA

Ref- Bill Dillon (1979)
negative in office of superior

view of south facade



IPSWICH, MA
Turner Hill
#2062

North facade
Photo by Bill Dillon,
1979
Negative at
LaSalette Seminary

Turner Hill
La Salette Seminary + Shrine
Ipswich (ESSEX) MA

Ref - J. Muller (1979)
negative in office of superior
view of north facade

13



Ipswich, MA
Turner Hill
Butler's Cottage
Photo # 4

Bldg. #7



Ipswich, MA
Turner Hill
Church
Number #3

Photo #3



Ipswich, MA
Turner Hill
Gardner's Cottage
Photo #5

Bldg. #7



Ipswich, MA
Turner Hill
Stable
Photo #6

Bldg. #8



Ipswich, MA
Turner Hill
Stable
Photo #7

Bldg. #10



Ipswich, MA

Turner Hill

Coachman's Cottage #10

Photo #8

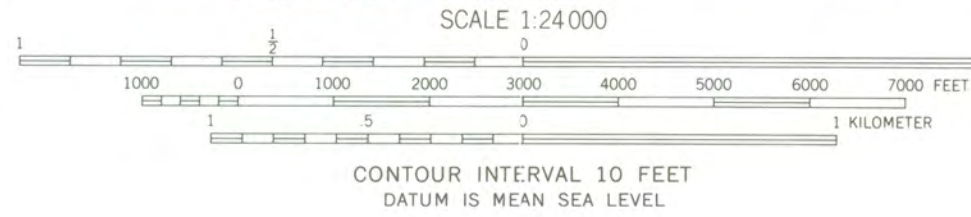
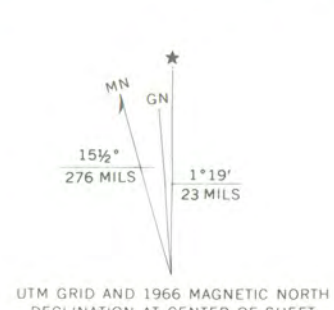


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

GEORGETOWN QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS-ESSEX CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1942. Revised 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

GEORGETOWN, MASS.
N4237.5-W7052.5/7.5

1966
AMS 6869 III NW-SERIES V814

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



TOWN OF IPSWICH

IPSWICH, MASSACHUSETTS 01938

December 4, 1980

HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Patricia Weslowski
State Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

RECEIVED

DEC - 7

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Dear Ms. Weslowski,

The Ipswich Historical Commission has directed me to express to you the unanimous approval of the Commission for the nomination of the LaSalette Seminary to the National Register.

The principal buildings which made up the former Rice Estate are a part of the rich and varied architectural heritage of our Town. The Commission believes that the present owners, the LaSalette Fathers and Brothers, have been sensitive to the quality of the ornate brick turn-of-the-century mansion and of its lavishly decorated interiors and accordingly have always expended great care on its maintenance and restoration.

We are pleased that the property's significance will be recognized by a nomination to the National Register.

Yours sincerely,

John F. Conley, Chr.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE

4/27/82

TIME OF CALL

AM
PM

1. CALL ☒ TO: ☐ FROM (Name)

Candy Jenkins

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

MA SHPO

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Turner Hill - Essex Co.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

I asked her about the 100 acres - justification is that it is the original estate acreage.

I asked about the fourteen outbuildings mentioned in Sec. #7 - she checked - they are still there, still in use. I explained that we would have to return the nomination for a site map showing all structures, descriptions, representative photos & statement on whether they contribute to the district

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Patrick Andrews

TITLE

OFFICE

National Register



**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary of State**

294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02108
617-727-8470

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

August 31, 1982

Mr. Jerry Rogers
Keeper
National Park Service
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
600 Arch Street
Room 9310
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Enclosed are several National Register forms:

Salem: Rufus Choate House (local) new submission - This has been voted eligible by the State Review Board; the owner supports nomination.

Boyalston: Deacon Cyprian Keyes House/Barlin Acres (local) resubmission - additional photos have been included.

Concord: Wheeler-Merriam House (local) resubmission - We have added a boundary justification.

✓ Ipswich-Turner Hill (state) - resubmission - photos and descriptions of out-buildings have been added as well as a boundary justification.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures

CJ/pg

Turner Hill
315 Topsfield Road
Ipswich, MA

The owner was originally notified of MHC's intent to nominate on 11/7/80, and responded in favor on 12/15/80, as did town officials.

The State Review Board considered the nomination on 12/10/80, and voted unanimously in favor.

The nomination was submitted to the National Register on 12/12/80; it was returned to MHC on 2/13/81.

Ownership was verified on 11/21/81, and the owner was renotified of MHC's intent to nominate on 12/14/81. No response was received.