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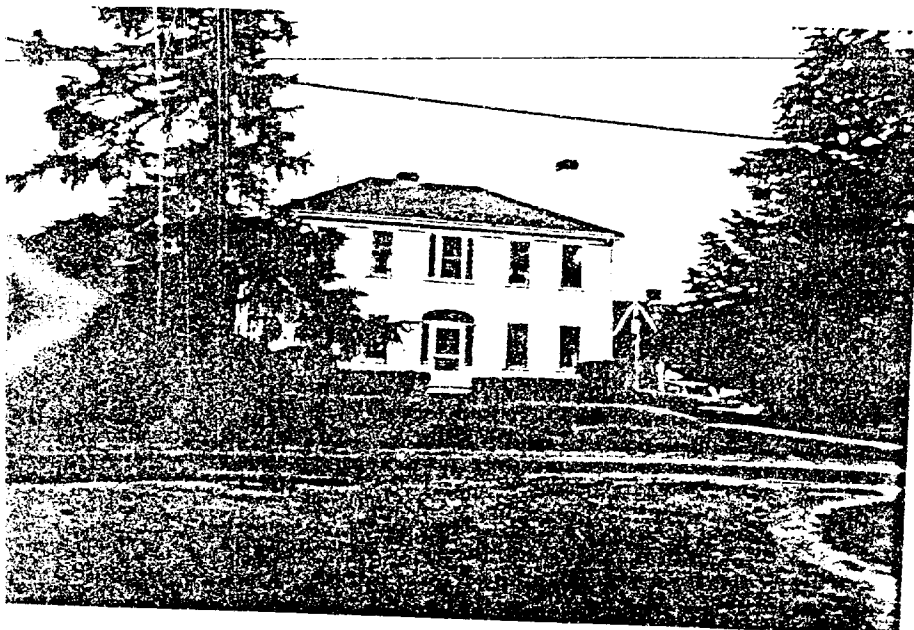
VOLUME # 4

1	MARION RD.
2	MARY'S POND RD.
3	MENDELL RD.
4	NECK RD.
5	NEW BEDFORD RD.
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

FORM B - BUILDING

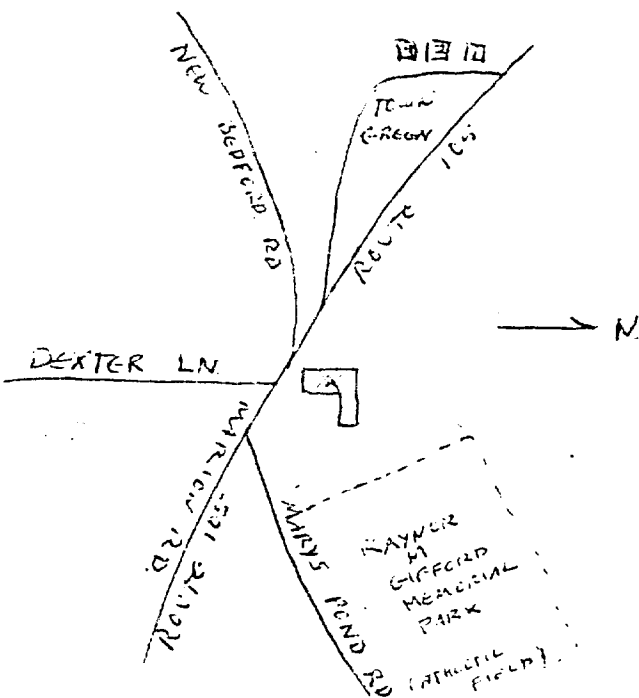
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no. A	Form no. ROC.4
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town Rochester
 address Marion Road (Route 105)
 name George Bonney House
 present use private home
 present owner Robert D. Douglas
 description:
 date 1826
 source Ply. Co. Reg. of Deeds
 style Georgian Colonial

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
 USGS Quadrant MASSON 76
 MHC Photo no. _____

Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric Wood
 Outbuildings (describe) 3 stall carriage shed,
 Other features meticulously kept, probably grandest building in main part of town.
 Altered porch removed Date circa 1920
 Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:
 Less than one acre _____ Over one acre x
 Approximate frontage 200
 Approximate distance of building from street 30'

6. Recorded by Judith W. Gurney
 Organization Historical Comm., Rochester
 Date June 12, 1973

(over)

JUN 30 1973

7. Original owner (if known) George Bonney
 Original use home and ~~tavern~~
 Subsequent uses (if any) and dates home

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	<u>x</u>
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	<u>x</u>	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ Humanitarian	<u>x</u>
Commerce	<u>x</u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community development	<u>x</u>				

9. Historical Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

It's site and architecture and beauty alone are sufficient to warrant preservation.

George Bonney operated a tavern until his death, when his wife took over. This tavern was a favorite gathering place for those of the Whig persuasion, while the Tories met across the street.

About 1800, George and his brother Charles ran vessels to the south for cotton cloth, which they gave to the ladies of the "Society". These ladies made the cloth into clothing for the slaves, -more correctly for their owners, -and this is the first known record of ready made clothing in the U.S.

1844-1845 George was a Representative to the General Court, Boston.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Personal recollections
 Ply. Co. Registry of Deeds

Ready-to-Wear Clothing First Made In Rochester?

Claim Made That Beginning of the Great Industry Was in Neighboring Town---Started By George Bonney Early in the 19th Century

In response to the inquiry that came to William H. Tripp, curator of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, from a New York publication seeking to trace the origin of the ready-to-wear clothing industry to the sailors' slop chests, Mr. Tripp has had his attention called to a more likely place of origin. There is considerable data at hand in support of the theory that the business had its origin in Rochester. Mr. Tripp was referred to an authoritative article that was written by Mary H. Leonard of Rochester, and which appeared in The Sunday Standard of Dec. 19, 1909.

Early in the 19th century, probably in the early 1820's, George Bonney opened a store in Rochester, and among the articles of trade in the store was a coarse quality of ready-to-wear clothing. This coarse clothing business had its origin through Mr. Bonney's connections with the South. He had a

place of business in Savannah, Ga., and it was his custom to spend the Winters in the South, seeing to that end of the business. The earliest of the coarse cotton clothing made in Rochester was shipped in schooners to the South, and it was largely sold to the owners of plantations for clothing for the Negroes.

There was likewise some local demand for the coarse made-up clothing. In addition to this cotton cloth of coarser quality that was worked up into clothing, the Rochester women, who did the sewing, also made what was a very popular garment at the time that was known as the Marseilles vest.

In the early years of the 19th century there was a considerable exchange of goods by means of coasting vessels between the southern and northern ports. New Bedford schooners carried many articles of trade, and the demand for cheap made up clothing was apparently the origin of this business in Rochester. Among other articles of trade were mackerel split and salted, and sold in the South as "one-eyed mackerel." Northern men spent the Winter in southern forests cutting live oak that was brought back for the building of ships. The coasting schooners also returned with cotton that was manufactured into cloth in the northern cotton factories.

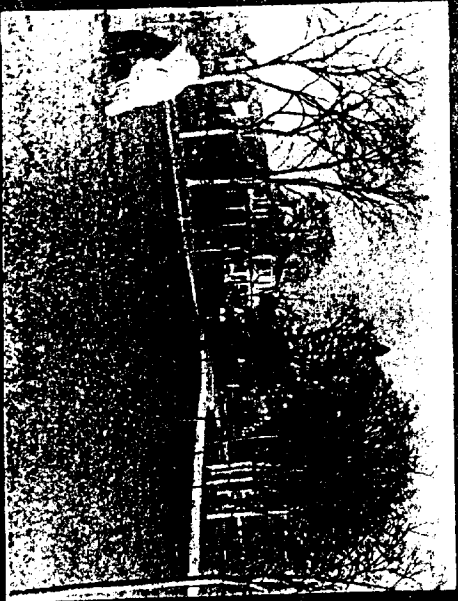
Mr. Bonney's first associate in business was Ezra Thompson of Middleboro, and after his retirement Mr. Bonney's brother, Charles Bonney, was associated with him. Charles Bonney, who died in 1834, was the father of Charles Bonney Jr., later a lawyer in New Bedford.

Miss Leonard's account of the business of making up ready-to-wear clothing in Rochester was obtained in large part from the descendants of those who knew of this business. It is recorded that the work was given out among the women of Rochester and was known as "slop-work." Here is the possibility of the origin of the name "slop chest," a term denoting the coarse ready-to-wear clothing that was placed aboard outgoing whaling vessels and from which the sailors drew to supply their clothing needs.

It is related that the Rochester Female Missionary Society organized in 1816, obtained a large part of its funds for both missionary purposes and the parish expenses through doing "slop-work" for the Bonney store. It is related that many of the slaves on the Georgia and Carolina plantations in the first quarter of the 19th century were clothed in garments made in Rochester for the Bonney store.

George Bonney survived his brother, Charles. He later lost much of his business through failures in the South, gave up his store and devoted himself to cultivating his farm in the town.

George Bonney House (Mickey)



George BONNET

Reprinted
Area #4

George Bonney

Holmes

Joseph Holmes
1964

John & Elizabeth Threshie

1971
Robert & Nancy Douglas

30

25A

THRESHIE, JOHN L. & ELIZABETH A.

DOUGLAS, NANCY & GEORGE 5/25/71 BK3687 PG761

(GEORGE DECEASED, 6/19/83)

DOUGLAS, NANCY O/k/a NANCY DOUGLAS GEORGE

DEMPSEY, HOWARD A. & SALLY P. 6/11/87 BK7774 PG 110

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no. <u>A</u>	Form no. <u>RC. 5</u>
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Town Rochester

Address Marion Rd., & Mary's Pond Rd.

Name: Stephen Winslow house

Present use home

Present owner Carr

Description:

Date pre 1750

Source Ply. Co. Registry of Deeds

Style 2 story colonial & additions

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) attached

Other features interior paneling

is original and exquisite

Altered see over Date 1900, 1973

Moved yes, see over Date 1800

5. Lot size:

Less than one acre _____ Over one acre X

Approximate frontage 500'

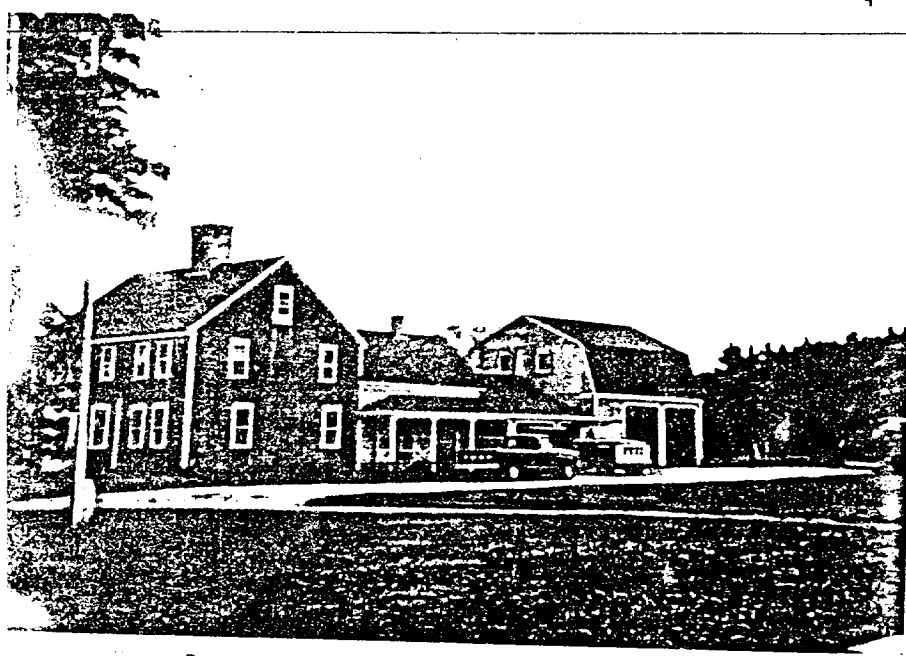
Approximate distance of building from street

15-20'

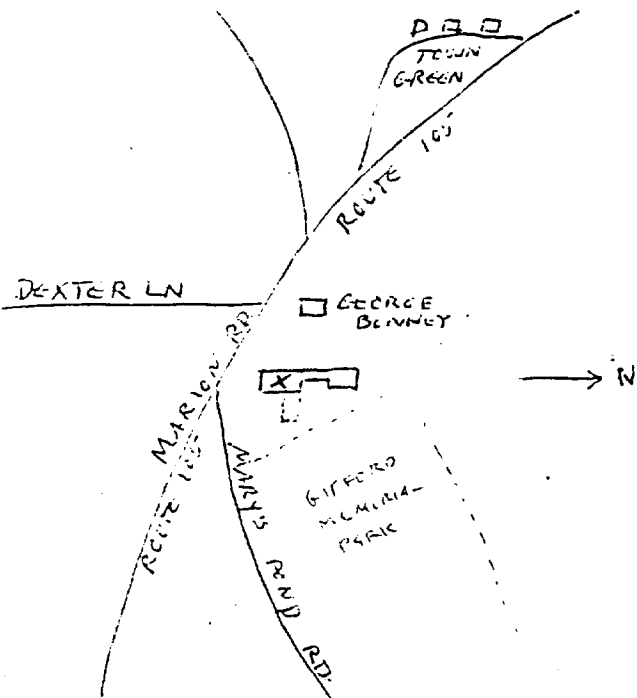
6. Recorded by Judith J. Gurney

Organization Historical Commission

Date June 12, 1973



in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant Marion (76)

MHC Photo no. _____

(over)

JUN 30 1973

7. Original owner (if known) probably Stephen Winslow

Original use home

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates store and post office, home 1800

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Science/ invention	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social/ Humanitarian	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Military	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Political	<input type="checkbox"/>		

9. Historical Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This house, a local legend, was built about 2 miles north of the present location. Sold to Nathan Willis, he took it in two parts, using 20 yoke of oxen, to its present location, where it was a store, post office, and a home, -meeting place for all the residents of the "Center" run by the Fearing family and by the Bonney family.

In 1900 Mrs. Catherine Rounseville bought the building and changed the angle of the addition, and it became wholly a private home. After her death the house stood abandoned for many years, and just before it reached the point of no return in deterioration, it was purchased by a retired carpenter, a Mr. Carr, in 1972, who is in the process of saving, restoring, and adding an attractive attached "barn" which is in keeping with the original building and an asset to the center.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Memoirs of old residents, personal recollections, photographs.
Plymouth Co. Registry of Deeds.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)	Form No.

Andrew Feairing Country Store 1900



LANDMARKS OF MASSACHUSETTS

No. 27. ROCHESTER—OLD POSTOFFICE

Selected by Winifred Lewis,
Assistant Town Clerk.

In This Series of Pictures Each Town of Massachusetts Will Be Represented by one Photograph. In Each Instance the Town Clerk Selected the Building or Other Object in Which the Town Takes Special Pride



THE old postoffice and general store at Rochester, which were erected before 1800, have seen many changes in the life and customs of the town. It was on the high-backed settees beside the box stove that the men of past generations lounged and discussed the events of the day.

The stage coach brought mail three times a week, and the postmaster would shout out the names of those persons for whom letters had come. Then he would read aloud from the newspaper by the light of a whale-oil lamp.

Although rum was but two cents a glass, credit was often

requested and extended. Against the score chalked up to one customer was the verse:

*Here's Abraham who wants a dram,
If Cory will but trust.
But Cory says to Abraham,
Pay up the old score first.*

The original house was about half as large as the present building. About 100 years ago the owner, wishing a larger store, hired 30 yoke of oxen to pull the Winslow house from the Sherman neighborhood to his own across two miles of field. He then joined the two structures.

STEPHEN WINSLOW

Registered
area A #5

Built Mendall Rd Stephen Winslow

moved to Rochester
center of section den

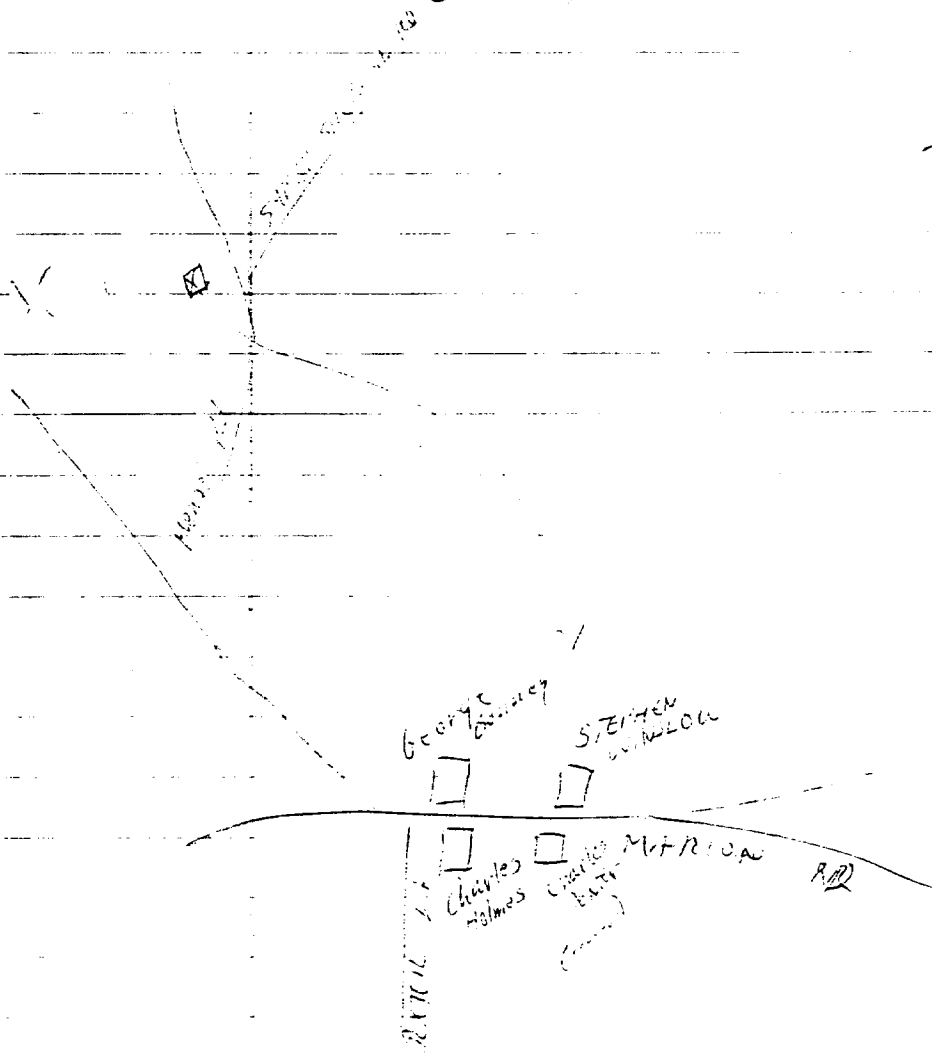
Don.
Went west with home
ca. 1800-
Methuen Hills
P.O.

George + Charles Donney

Catherine Bonville

Ralph Bonville

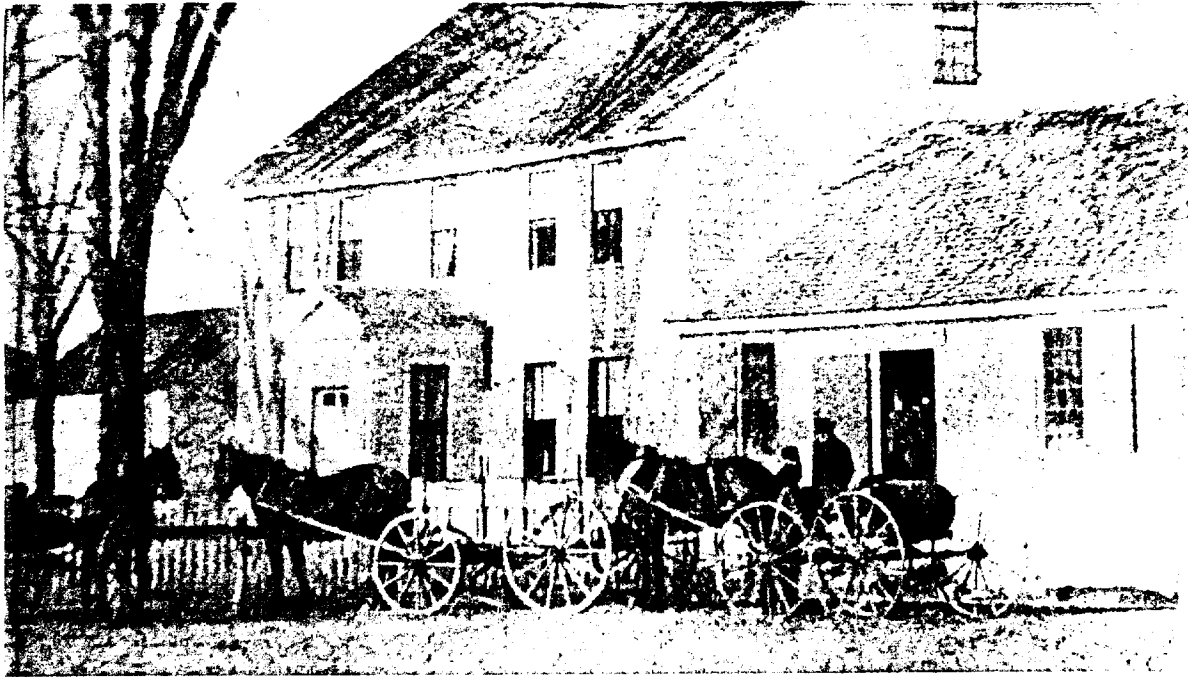
Edward
~~Thomas~~ Carr
1971



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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30

26A

CARR, EDWAD J. 10/18/71 BK3718 PG 431

CARR, LEE G. & STEPHANIE J. 8/10/95 BK13751/PG 134

FORM B - BUILDING

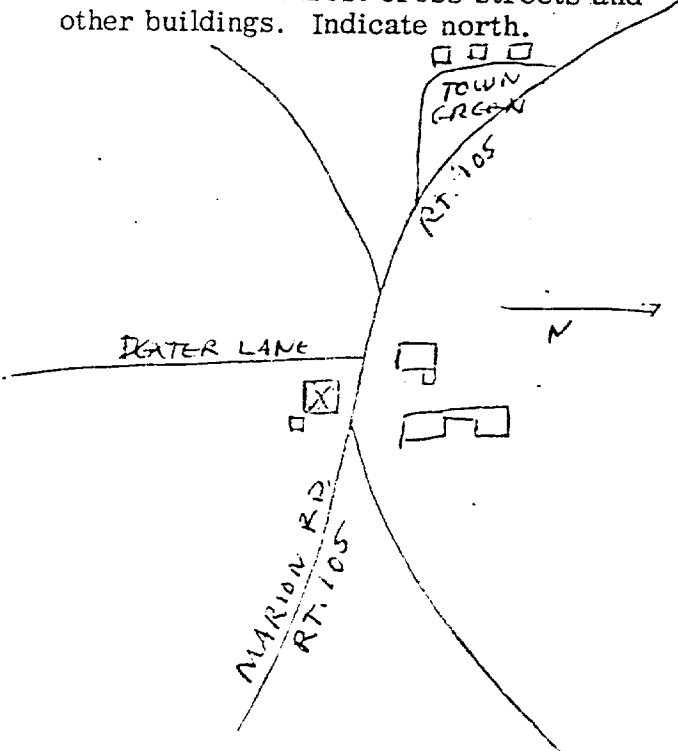
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no. <u>A</u>	Form no. <u>Roc. 6</u>
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town Rochester
 address Marion Road
 name Charles J. Holmes house
 present use home
 present owner C. Condit Peirce
 description:
 date 1814
 Source owner's records
 style 2 story wood frame

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
 USGS Quadrant Marion (76)
 MHC Photo no. _____

Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric wood
 Outbuildings (describe) barn
 Other features fan light doorway
 Altered slight renovations Date 1960
 Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:
 Less than one acre _____ Over one acre x
 Approximate frontage 500'
 Approximate distance of building from street 15'

6. Recorded by Martha J. Gifford
 Organization Rochester Historical Comm.
 Date 6/14/73

(over)

JUN 30 1973

7. Original owner (if known) Charles J. Holmes
 Original use Home
 Subsequent uses (if any) and dates Tavern and home post office 1815

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	<u> </u>	Conservation	<u> </u>	Recreation	<u> x </u>
Agricultural	<u> </u>	Education	<u> </u>	Religion	<u> </u>
Architectural	<u> </u>	Exploration/ settlement	<u> </u>	Science/ invention	<u> </u>
The Arts	<u> </u>	Industry	<u> </u>	Social/	<u> </u>
Commerce	<u> x </u>	Military	<u> </u>	Humanitarian	<u> x </u>
Communication	<u> x </u>	Political	<u> x </u>	Transportation	<u> </u>
Community development	<u> x </u>				

9. Historical Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built by Charles Holmes, son of the famous Justice Abraham Holmes, who spent his elder years here. Abraham and Charles were both Lawyers, and the house therefore was a focal point for lawyers, debators, educators and politicians. Most notable guest was Daniel Webster. Abraham had been a State Representative, and among his acquaintances were John Adams, John Hancock, ("Idol of the people") Thomas Jefferson ("scandalous"), Capt. (later General) Wadsworth (slim, well built, excellent disciplinarian). He makes note in his memoirs of a "young officer named Bonaparte". He corresponded with such people from this home.

At a time of political contention this house was a tavern for those of the Tory persuasion, while the Whigs languished across the street.

Although the house left the Holmes family, it is again owned by descendants of Charles and Abraham.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Map of 1856
 "Mattapoisett and Old Rochester" by Leonard and others
 Plymouth County Registry of Deeds
 Family deeds, Memoirs of Abraham Holmes.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)	Form No.

<u>10 & 12 MARION ROAD</u>			
6	LOT# 1		
PEIRCE, MARION H.	11/4/41	BK1819	PG. 200
PEIRCE, CHARLES C. & BETSY M.	5/16/61	BK2850	PG 135
PEIRCE, CHARLES C. & BETSY MAE PEIRCE	9/12/95	BK13822	
(REMAINDERMEN, Charles K. Peirce, Carol M. Peirce-Jones, Sharon Nevius, & Kate Ott)			PG 346

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

6/2

Marion

61

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Rochester Center

Address 24 Marion Road

Historic Name Charles R. Dexter House

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction early 20th c./before 1916

Source Foss 1916

Style/Form Bungalow

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation cobblestone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

1-story shed (early 20th c.)

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

none

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 0.91 acres

Setting set back from road about 40 feet

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (month/day/year) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community:**
Rochester**Property Address:**
24 Marion Road**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125****Area(s)****Form No.**
61**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)***

The property at 24 Marion Road is a 1½-story, Bungalow residence. It is a typical and unaltered example of its type and period within the survey area and is notable for its low-pitched, hip-roof and front porch. The building has an irregular plan, consisting of a hip-roof main block and a small, hip-roof extension on the west elevation. The main block has a symmetrical, three-bay facade (north elevation) and is three bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and has a simple wood surround. Fenestration consists of 2/1 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with simple wood lintels and sills. The structural system is wood frame on a cobblestone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Hip dormers project from the north, west, and east slopes of the roof. A 1-story, hip-roof, full-facade porch with four Tuscan half-columns, lattice underpinning, and a shingled half-wall is located on the facade. The property is in good condition and also includes a 1-story, hip-roof, wood shingle shed (early 20th c.) located to the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Marion Road, one of the earliest roads in town, was known as the "road to wharf" in the early 18th century (1969a map). Laid out prior to the establishment of Marion and Mattapoisett as independent towns, Marion Road served as the major connector from Rochester Center to the village of Marion. When Marion separated from Rochester in 1852, the town's economic focus shifted from Rochester Center to Marion and Mattapoisett. As a result, many of the earliest houses and businesses were located along this route, allowing Marion Road to serve as a major thoroughfare for those traveling to and from Marion from Rochester.

- * 24 Marion Road is one of several buildings along Marion Road constructed in the early part of the 20th century. Others from this same time period include 152 Marion Road (MHC 67, early 20th c./before 1933) and the Rochester Women's Club at 37 Marion Road (MHC 63, 1936). The house at 24 Marion Road was constructed in the early 20th century, before 1916, and may have been built for Charles R. Dexter. The Dexter family has a history in Rochester that spans over 300 years, with several members residing in this area throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. In 1910, Charles R. Dexter ran a grocery store on Marion Road with H. W. Leonard known as "Dexter & Leonard", while residing on Dexter Lane (Foss 1910-11:129). By 1916, Charles moved from Dexter Lane to 24 Marion Road, probably to be closer to his business (Foss 1916:240). By 1919, however, Charles gave up the grocery business and became a carpenter (Foss 1919:202). By that time, Everett W. Sherman had opened his grocery store across the street at 27 Marion Road (MHC 62, ca. 1850), either replacing "Dexter & Leonard" or forcing them out of business. Charles went on to become town clerk and he and his wife Josephine continued to reside at 24 Marion Road (1936 map). In 1969, the house was still in the Dexter family and occupied by J. Dexter (1969c map). Currently, the house functions as a multi-family residence (List of Residents 1997).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *(continued)*

- Committee of the Town of Mattapoisett. *Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts*. The Grafton Press, New York, NY, 1907.
- Foss, A. E. & Company. *Resident and Business Directory of Rochester, Wareham, Marion, and Mattapoisett, Massachusetts*. Hopkinton, MA, various dates.
- Goodenough, Caroline Leonard. *Legends, Loves, and Loyalties of Old New England*. Published by the author, Rochester,

- * See correction following bibliography.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Rochester 24 Marion Road

Area(s)	Form No.
A	62

* The store Everett W. Sherman bought from Charles Dexter was right next door to the Dexter home, now 28 Marion Road and is the building still known as the Rochester General Store at 28 Marion Road. 27 Marion Road was never a store. Everett Sherman also bought the Charles Dexter house on Dexter Lane after the home at 24 Marion Road was built.

(source for correction: the niece of Charles and Josephine Dexter and other neighbors still living in the Rochester Center area.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
24 Marion Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.
61

MA, n.d.

Gurney, Judith Jenney. *Tales of Old Rochester*. Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1990.

Hurd, Duane Hamilton, ed. *History of Plymouth County*. J.W. Lewis & Co., Philadelphia, PA, 1884.

Leonard, Mary Hall. "Old Rochester and Her Daughter Towns". *New England Magazine*, vol. 20, p. 613-635, n.d.

Marion Bicentennial Commission. *Sippican 76*. Marion Bicentennial Commission, Marion, MA, 1976.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. *MHC Reconnaissance Survey Report, Town of Rochester*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Massachusetts State Archives Facility, 1981.

Town of Rochester. *List of Residents; Street List; Alphanumeric List*. Rochester, MA, 1997.

Vertical files located at the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.

Maps

1795 *Rochester, Massachusetts*. Hand drawn map of town of Rochester.

1830 *Map of Rochester*. A. B. Hammond.

1856 *Map of the Town of Rochester, Plymouth County*. Henry Francis Walling.

1879 *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts*. Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, ME, 1986.

1903 *Plymouth County Atlas of 1903*.

1936 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1936*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made January 15, 1934.

1941 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1941*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made August 1941.

1969a *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1704*. Rochester Historical Society.

1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854*. Rochester Historical Society.

1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.

----- Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans. Various surveyors and dates.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
24 Marion Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
61

PHOTOGRAPHS



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

8/1

Marion

62

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Rochester Center

Address 27 Marion Road

Historic Name _____

Uses: Present residential

Original commercial

Date of Construction ca. 1850

Source Walling 1856

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

none

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

Colonial Revival-style updates (early 20th c.); 1-story, flat-roof entrance porch (early 20th c.); 1-story side ell

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 1.04 acres

Setting set back from road about 25 feet, stone well to northwest; grass, trees, shrubs

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
27 Marion Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
62

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

27 Marion Road is a 2-story, Greek Revival-style, residential building with Colonial Revival updates. It is a good example of its type and period within the survey area and is notable for its Colonial Revival-style details. The building is rectangular in plan and has a side-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical, three-bay facade (south elevation) and is three bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and is flanked by single-light sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with simple wood molding. The structural system is timber frame on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is located on the north roof slope. A 1-story, flat-roof, full-facade porch with slender Doric columns spans the west elevation. A 1-story, flat-roof entrance porch with slender Doric columns is centrally-located on the south elevation. This porch was probably added in the early 20th century when the main entrance to the house was changed from the gable end to the south elevation. Other 20th-century alterations include the two large windows to either side of the entrance porch. A 1-story, flat-roof ell set on a stone foundation is attached to the east elevation. The property is in good condition and also includes a stone well to the northwest.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Marion Road, one of the earliest roads in town, was known as the "road to wharf" in the early 18th century (1969a map). Laid out prior to the establishment of Marion and Mattapoisett as independent towns, Marion Road served as the major connector from Rochester Center to the village of Marion. When Marion separated from Rochester in 1852, the town's economic focus shifted from Rochester Center to Marion and Mattapoisett. As a result, many of the earliest houses and businesses were located along this route, allowing Marion Road to serve as a major thoroughfare for those traveling to and from Marion from Rochester.

- * The house at 27 Marion Road was constructed ca. 1850, before 1856, as a store (Walling 1856). The building is not identified as a store on the 1879 map, although it may have been used as the residence of J. Hathaway or C. Pratt at that time. During this time, Andrew Fearing also ran a store and post office across the street at 1 Mary's Pond Road (MHC 5, pre 1750). By 1919, the building was a grocery and hardware store owned and operated by Everett W. Sherman (Foss 1919:209). Sherman first appears in Rochester sometime between 1907 and 1910, as a farmer and grocer living on Vaughn Hill Road (Foss 1910-11:135). By 1916, Sherman and his wife Margaret had moved to Dexter Lane and by 1919, they owned and operated 27 Marion Road as the E. W. Sherman Store (Foss 1916:248; Foss 1919:209). The E. W. Sherman Store, remaining simply a grocery after 1926, operated until at least 1936 (1936 map). By 1932, Mrs. Kirby owned the property and by the 1940s, Mr. Matthews owned it. Currently, the building is used as a residence by the McGrath family, who are related the aforementioned Matthews family (Rochester Historical Commission). The town's general store is presently located at 28 Marion Road (List of Residents 1997).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *(continued)*

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- * See correction following the bibliography.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Rochester 27 Marion Road

Area(s)	Form No.
A	62

* The house at 27 Marion Road was never a grocery and hardware store owned and operated by Everett Sherman. During the time frame given as used by Sherman, it was the residence of Hattie and David Mendell, then owned by Arthur and F. Mildred Kirby followed by Matthews and McGrath families.

(Source for correction, the niece of Charles and Josephine Dexter and other neighbors still living in the Rochester Center area. Hattie Mendell and Josephine Dexter were sisters.)

Summer 1927



"The Kirby Mansion"



Entered Josephine
at
Bryn Mawr

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
27 Marion Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
62

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Maps

1795 *Rochester, Massachusetts*. Hand drawn map of town of Rochester.

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1879 *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts*. Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, ME, 1986.

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1936 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1936*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made January 15, 1934.

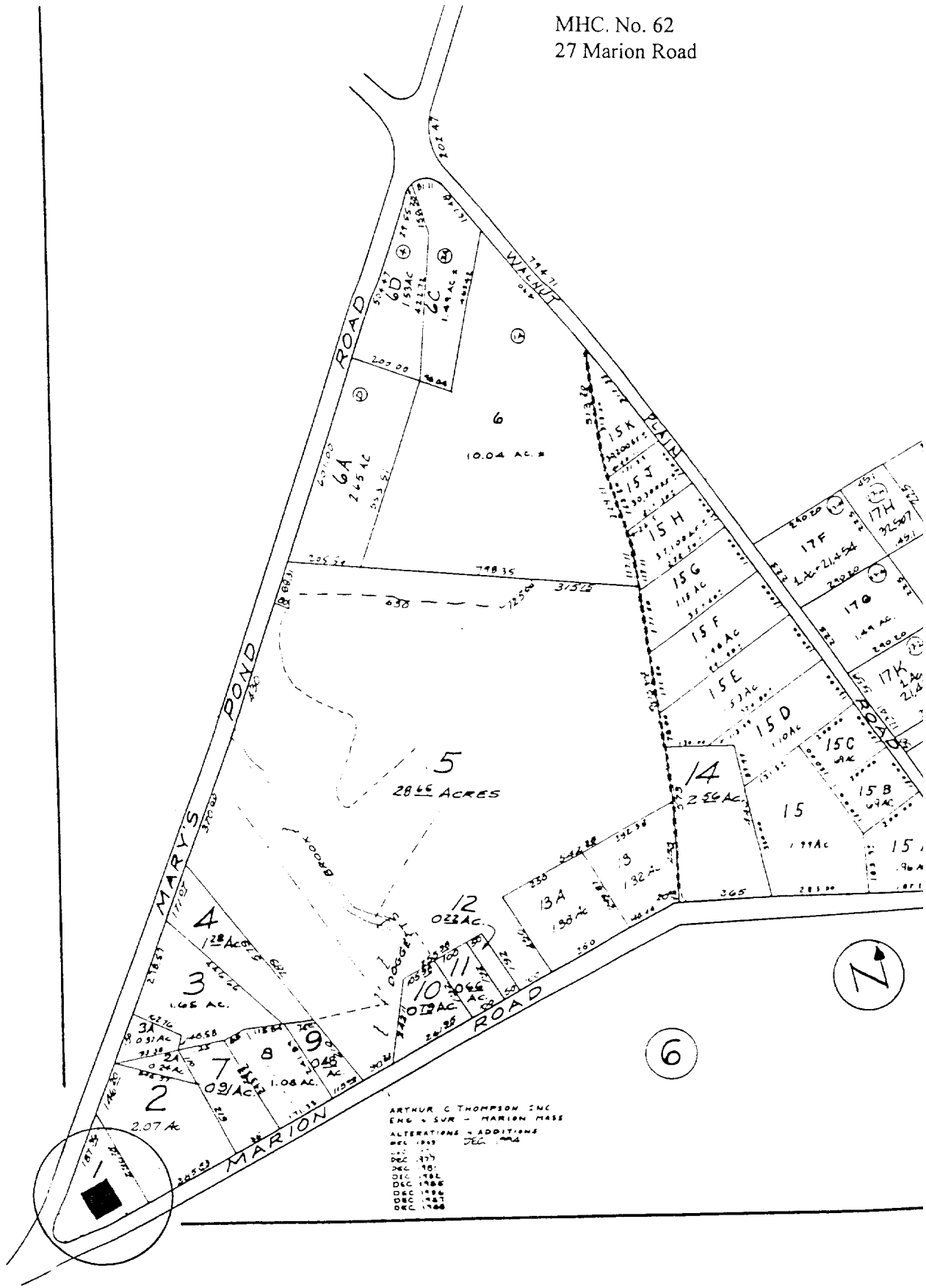
1941 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1941*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made August 1941.

1969a *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1704*. Rochester Historical Society.

1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854*. Rochester Historical Society.

1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.

----- *Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans*. Various surveyors and dates.



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
6/ 3,4	Marion		

Town Rochester

Place (neighborhood or village) _____
Rochester Center

Address 28 Marion Road

Historic Name Rochester General Store

Uses: Present vacant

Original barn and stable

Date of Construction circa 1710

Source "Mattapoissett and Old Rochester"

Style/Form Colonial

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation Fieldstone and cement blocks

Wall/Trim Wood shingle

Roof Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

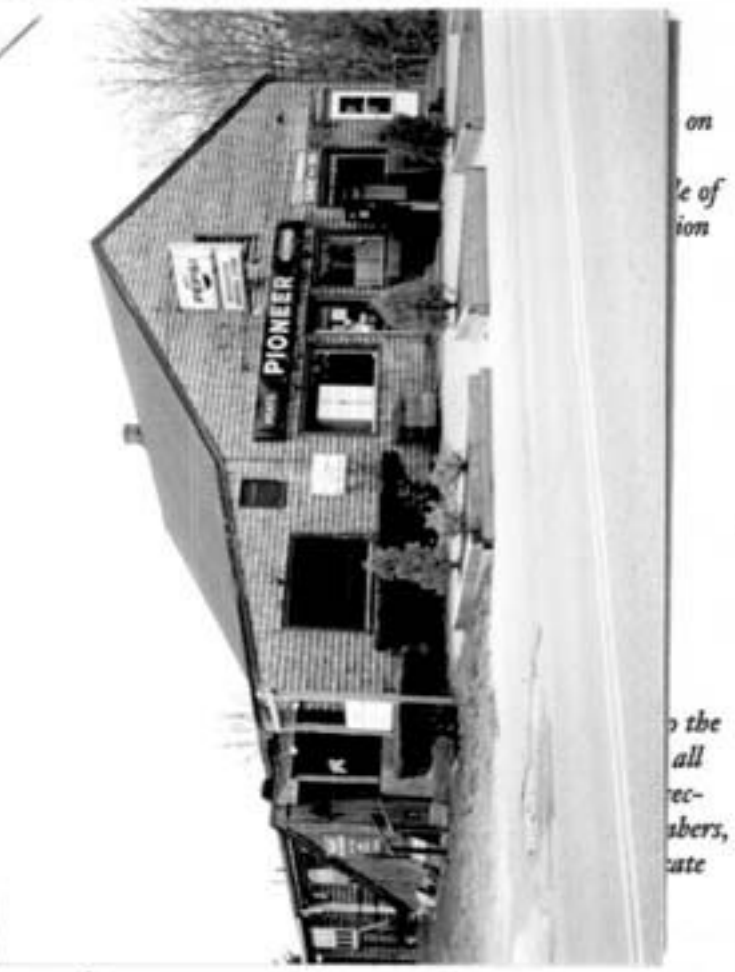
Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition Good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage .54 acres

Setting Set back from the road about
35 feet.



See attached map.

Recorded by Betty Beaulieu

Organization Rochester Historical Commission

Date (month/year) January 2000

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Originally built about 1710/11 as a barn and stable, the two-story colonial building was turned into a store in the early 1900s, with a lower storage building attaching the store to a barn/garage on the eastern end. The original stone foundation is still visible downstairs inside what was a tavern in the 1980s. The southern part of the basement remained open until the 60s, being used as a stable by the Pratts and as a garage by George Kirby. During the summer of 1949, the roof was lowered to the present one and one-half story store. Sides are shingled and roof is asphalt shingles. Also in 1949, the post office was enlarged, post office boxes were installed and a loading dock was built. The storage area and garage have been removed and replaced with an addition allowing access to the basement tavern and restaurant and the addition to the lunch counter in the 1970s by the Buckleys. The building is in good condition although unoccupied for 10 years.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Located on Marion Road, this 290-year-old barn of a building has remained a landmark, a natural stop for the misguided that turned off the interstate and followed the twists of the old stagecoach trail to Rochester Center. Since five years before the British surrendered, when local chewers of the fat slouched around the oak barrel to swap stories until the 1980s when locals did the same, this property (first the tavern in the original house and then general store) has been the hub of local information, politics, gossip and news.

The Rev. Timothy Ruggles (1685-1768) built his house and presumably the barn in 1710 on land given to him by the church. His house was built 4 rods north of the stagecoach road, which ran behind Capt. Hathaway's dwelling, 56 Marion Road (MHC 64). This road ran to the south of the present Marion Road, which was not built until 1785. Rev. Timothy Ruggles served as minister for 58 years, during which time a tavern was established in his home, thus establishing it as a gathering place. His son, Nathaniel kept the tavern for those of Troy persuasion. The tavern became a stagecoach stop on the route from Cape Cod to New Bedford, remaining there until the house was removed in 1907. It was only logical that the general store, which originated in the early 1900s, then became the gathering place.

The property was owned by Ruggles descendants until 1912, when Harold W. Leonard and Charles Dexter purchased it from Susan Taber (Ruggles) Pratt, wife of Judge Calvin Pratt, who lived in the James Stewart

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

"Old Rochester and Her Daughter Towns" By Mary Hall Leonard
New England Magazine, vol. 20, p. 613-635.

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By Committee of the Town of Mattapoissett, 1907.

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

Rochester 28 Marion Road

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	178
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HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (continued)

House (MHC 172) at 119 Dexter Lane. Dexter and Leonard operated the first store there. By 1919, Everett W. Sherman purchased the store, which he operated until 1944. The post office moved into the wing in 1828, securing the store's place as a centerpiece of the town square in the 20th century. George A. Kirby 2nd and his wife, Ruth purchased the building in 1944. Mr. Kirby also operated an auto repair business and gas station in the addition to the east. The store and post office remained in the original structure. Starting just after World War II, in 1946, Ward Benner owned and operated the general store for over 30 years. Thomas and Cynthia Kowalski operated the store from 1973 to 1976, when Gerald and Alice Buckley purchased it. The Buckleys installed a grill and built a lunch counter, known as Alice's Country Kitchen. Later, they converted the basement into a restaurant called Ruggles Tavern, which remained until Joseph Zeadey purchased the property in 1986. The lunch counter upstairs, the general store, and a pub remained open into the early 1990s, when all were closed. The U.S. Post Office vacated the property about 1991. The building remained vacant until 2000.

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- Photograph collection of Margaret Kirby Benner, Rochester, MA
- Recollections of Rochester Center residents.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Rochester 28 Marion Road

Area(s)

Form No.

--	--



1936



1936



1999

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Address

28 MARLOW RD

Town

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Area(s) Form No.

Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



GENERAL STORE

INTERIOR FOUNDATION WALLS, ORIGINAL CROSS BEAM, ORIGINAL CEDAR UPRIGHTS



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Rochester 28 Marion Road

Area(s)

Form No.

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Rochester General Store, then and now: Above, two earlier proprietors of the store, identified as Mr. Dexter and Mr. Leonard, pose inside their store, probably sometime between 1911 and 1920. Below, waitress, Joan Lynch is shown with modern-day customers, Eddie Lopes and Roland Grenier.



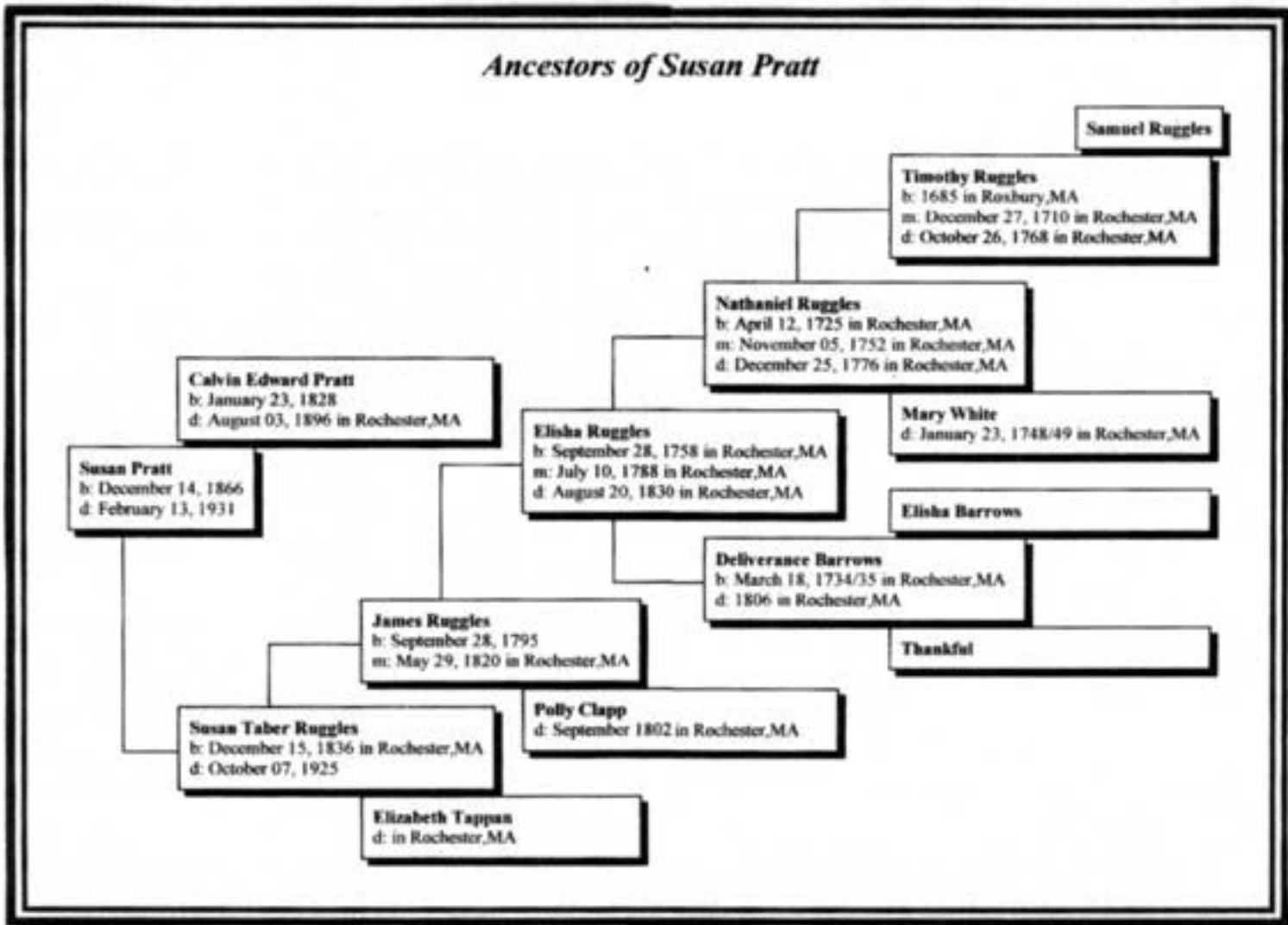
Staff photo by Mark Young

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Rochester 28 Marion Road

Area(s)	Form No.

Ancestors of Susan Pratt



Old general store might become bakery/coffee shop

NewStandard: 2/25/00

By Patricia O'Connor,
Standard-Times
staff writer

ROCHESTER -- Since they moved to town two years ago, a local couple has been eyeing the vacant Rochester General Store, imagining that it would be a great place for a homey business.

Now, the two are poised to buy the building and have plans to revitalize it.

Brian and Sally Cook want to transform the Marion Road building into a bakery and coffee shop, and hope to eventually serve breakfast and light lunches.

If all goes well, the new venture could be up and running in June, Mr. Cook said.

Mr. Cook was scheduled to appear before the Zoning Board of Appeals at a public hearing last night on his request for a special permit to operate a business in an area that is zoned residential/agricultural.

In its previous incarnation, the building housed not only a grocery store, but also the post office and an



If all goes well and the sale of the building can be concluded soon -- he has signed a purchase-and-sale agreement for the property -- renovations will begin.

It was the building's charm, and its location near center of town, that made it so attractive, he said.

"I watched the building for two years sitting there falling apart, and I said, 'That could be a great location,'" he said. "I'm an enterprising person. I look something and say, 'I could make something out of that.'"

Mr. Cook, who owns an auto body business in Sandwich, said the building needs work.

Immediate plans call for the construction of a porch and a ramp to make the building accessible to the handicapped.

The section that will house the bakery and coffee shop will immediately be revamped; additional interior work will be phased in.

Mr. Cook's wife, who has a background in the restaurant business, will be in charge of the day-to-day operations of the bakery and coffee shop.

They have a lot of work cut out for them, but they are encouraged by the response from townspeople.

"We seem to have a lot of positive reaction," he said.

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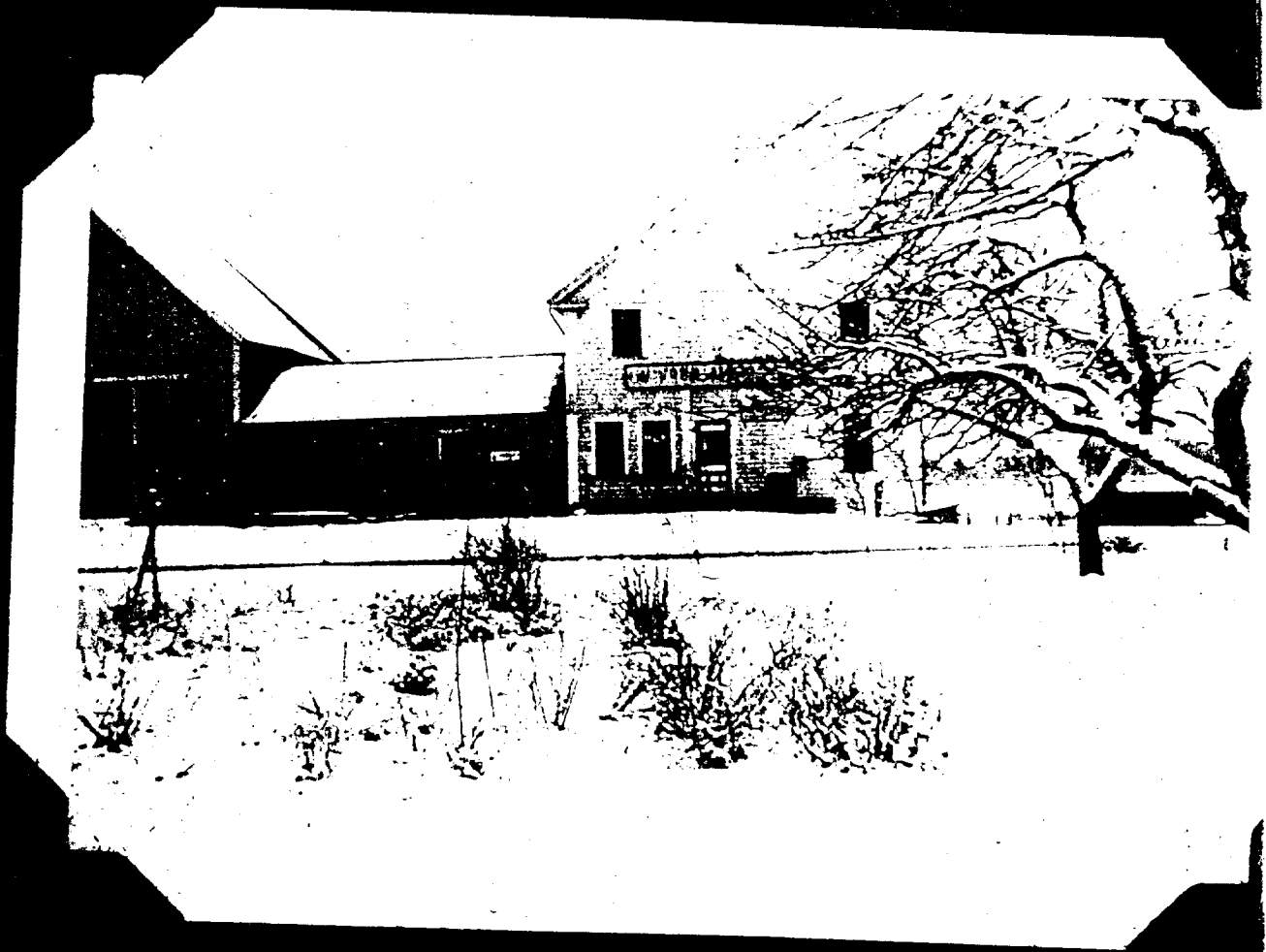
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House

Bill

Room



Old building is getting new life

Sentinel
News paper
Aug - 2000

Former Rochester General Store to become bakery

By Sarah Corbitt
MPG Newspapers

ROCHESTER — About two years ago, Brian and Sally Cook decided Rochester had what they needed.

"I felt claustrophobic in Sandwich," said Sally. "I would drive by Rochester, and I'd see all the trees and open spaces, and I'd get goose-bumps. I'd think, that's what I want."

The couple moved to town, and said they made the right decision.

"We love it here," said Brian.

Now, they've decided to give the town something they think it needs in return.

They bought the old Rochester General Store building and are planning to turn it into two businesses, the Rochester Centre Cafe and the Rochester Centre Bakery.

"People have been stopping by to see what we're doing, and when we tell them, they say, oh, we really need that in town," Sally said.

The building, portions of which date to the early years of the 18th century, is in the middle of the newly-minted Rochester Center Historic District. The Cooks are the first business owners to have to deal with historic commission guidelines.

"It's been a learning process," Brian said. "We still have to go before them on a few more things."

The commission holds certification authority over any exterior work on a structure within the district.

"We are trying to keep as much as we can from the past," Brian said.

The old building has layers upon layers of history, from bead board paneling on the floors and ceilings of some rooms to unfinished tree

trunks used as old support columns.

The building at various times in its long history was a stable, a tavern, a restaurant and bar, a general store and offices. It's been a landmark in town for as long as anyone can remember, and the Cooks said residents have taken a personal interest in their progress.

"We had a man in here who said he did the roof back in the '50s," Brian said. "Other people have come by just to take a look around."

One of the first things the couple did was to construct the expansive farmer's porch on the front facade of the building.

"We wanted to bring real country charm to the center," Sally said.

"We want to put in an old pew bench, and folks can sit and chat."

They plan to serve light breakfasts and lunches in the cafe portion of the building and sell baked goods next door, with seating for about 27 people in the cafe.

"We will be using the things we bake

in the cafe as well," Sally said.

Most of the interior work to this point has been focused on making sure the basic structure of the building was sound. They've just begun to tackle the front two rooms they will be using at first.

The couple is doing most of the work themselves on weekends, the only way they said they could afford to take this chance.

"We're taking things one piece at a time," said Brian, who works during the week at an auto body shop in Sandwich. "It's still a work in progress."

They also have four children, which keeps Sally busy during the week.

"The more we have to do, the better we like it," she said.

They have not yet set a firm date for opening, pointing to late summer or early fall as a possibility.

"We'll open when we're done," Sally said with a laugh.

"People have been stopping by to see what we're doing, and when we tell them, they say, oh, we really need that in town."

— Sally Cook

Couple seek to transform vacant Rochester store

By Patricia O'Connor
Standard-Times staff writer

ROCHESTER — Since they moved to town two years ago, a local couple has been eyeing the vacant Rochester General Store, imagining that it would be a great place for a homey business.

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In its previous incarnation, the building housed not only a grocery store, but also the post office and an insurance agency.

If all goes well and the sale of the building can be concluded soon — he has signed a purchase-and-sale agreement for the property —

renovations will begin.

It was the building's charm, and its location near the center of town, that made it so attractive, he said.

"I watched the building for two years sitting there falling apart, and I said, 'That could be a great location,'" he said. "I'm an enterprising person. I look at something and say, 'I could make something out of that.'"

Mr. Cook, who owns an auto body business in Sandwich, said the building needs work.

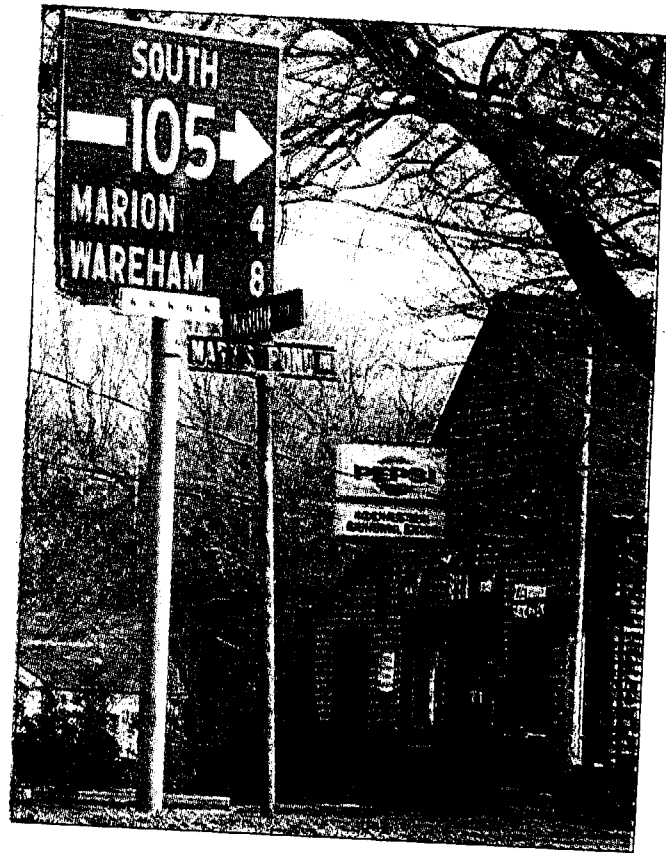
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They have a lot of work cut out for them, but they are encouraged by the response from townspeople.

"We seem to have a lot of positive reaction," he said.



The former Rochester General Store is a landmark near the center of the town on Route 105. The building also once housed the post office and an insurance agency.

Staff photo by David Arruda Jr.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 2000



In the middle of things — Brian and Sally Cook are still in the process of renovating what will be the Rochester Centre Cafe and Bakery.

Staff photo/Sarah Corbitt



RUGGLES HOUSE ROCHESTER

Once stood behind the General Store on the old road to Marion. It was removed in 1907.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

8/2

Marion

63

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Rochester Center

Address 37 Marion Road

Historic Name Rochester Women's Club

Uses: Present recreation/clubhouse

Original recreation/clubhouse

Date of Construction 1932

Source Hartley 1978

Style/Form Craftsman

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation poured concrete

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

none

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

none

Condition good

Moved X no yes Date _____

Acreage 2.07 acres

Setting situated on a level lot with a dirt drive to the south;
surrounded by grass, trees, shrubs, and foundation
plantings

Recorded by M.K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
37 Marion Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
63

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

The Rochester Women's Club at 37 Marion Road is a 1-story, Craftsman-style, recreational building. The building has a T-shaped plan with a front-facing, cross-gable roof. A brick chimney is located on the east slope of the main unit. All roof surfaces are clad with asphalt shingles, and the exterior wall fabric is wood shingle. The structural system of the building is timber frame on a poured concrete foundation. The main unit of the building, which faces south, has a 5-bay facade and is 2 bays in depth. The wings to either side extend 1-by-2 bays beyond the main block. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a single, wood, multi-panel door with plain wood molding surround. The building's fenestration includes single and paired, 6/6 double-hung sash windows. The windows are set in rectangular openings with plain wood lintels and apron sills. Other notable exterior architectural features include exposed rafter ends and a paneled door. The building has been altered only by wood boards that conceal the basement windows. One of the few recreational and cultural buildings in Rochester, the Rochester Women's Club is in good condition and retains a high degree of its architectural integrity. Landscape features include a dirt drive to the south as well as grass, trees, shrubs, and foundation plantings.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Marion Road, one of the earliest roads in town, was known as the "road to wharf" in the early 18th century (1969a map). Laid out prior to the establishment of Marion and Mattapoisett as independent towns, Marion Road served as the major connector from Rochester Center to the village of Marion. When Marion separated from Rochester in 1852, the town's economic focus shifted from Rochester Center to Marion and Mattapoisett. As a result, many of the earliest houses and businesses were located along this route, allowing Marion Road to serve as a major thoroughfare for those traveling to and from Marion from Rochester.

The Rochester Women's Club began as an auxiliary of the Men's Country Club and was known as the Rochester Country Club or the Women's Country Club. Meetings were held twice monthly at the men's clubhouse on Mary's Pond Road. The club moved to the vestry of the First Congregational Church (MHC 3, 1837) in 1928, the same year in which it ceased to be an auxiliary and was organized as the Rochester Women's Club (Hartley 1978:1). The club incorporated in 1932, in 1934 joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and in 1935 joined the National Federation. The Rochester Women's Club building at 37 Marion Road, was constructed in 1932 as a clubhouse.

The club's first president, and founder, Katherine Hartley served as president for ten consecutive years. The club's charter was signed on May 17, 1932 by Grace M. Hartley, Alberta King, Pearl R. Coggeshall, Amelia A. Clapp, F. Mildred Kirby, Julia C. Bowen, and Lillian Snell. In 1932, land was purchased from Mrs. Arthur C. Kirby, and construction of the Rochester Women's Club Building began. The building was built on land that was once occupied by the barn of James Ruggles (RHS files). The barn is not shown on the 1854 map, although a house identified as belonging to Ruggles stands across the street and to the southeast of the George Bonney House (MHC 4, 1826) (1854 Map). Ruggles moved his barn around 1870 to the home of W.P. Haskell (MHC 15, 1862), where it was used as a stable (RHS files).

To help defray the cost of construction, husbands of the members dug the cellar, and boarded in and shingled the building. The Rochester Women's Club is identified on the 1936 map as a T-shaped building, its present-day footprint (1936 Map). This new building provided the opportunity for the club to expand their community service. Over the years the building has

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
8/22	Marion		268 175

Town Rochester

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 269 Marion Road

Historic Name Hathaway/Lewis Homestead

Uses: Present Residential

Original Residence of the Miller

Date of Construction early 19th c.

Source obit.M.L.Hathaway by M.H.Leonard
N.B.Standard Times 1917

Style/Form Federal, Full Cape

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof wood shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

1 1/2 story garage (1970s)

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

extensive restoration 1970s

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 16.6 acres

Setting rural, trees, grass, stonewalls;

set back 50ft. from street

pond on north side
stockade fence in front on street



see attached map

Recorded by B.E.Beaulieu

Organization Rochester Historical Comm.

Date (month/year) June 1999

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community:**
Rochester**Property Address:**
37 Marion Road**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125****Area(s)****Form No.**
63

been used by the town for men's and women's basketball, as a meeting place for the Boy and Girls Scouts, and for the Rochester Feather and Fin Club (now the Sippican Rod and Gun Club). The club has held Christmas parties, pageants, clambakes, and card parties for the town in the building. Numerous civic programs have been sponsored by the club, including the erection of the honor roll for the town in 1944, the beautification of the water trough at town center, and a weekly pre-school story hour for the children in the community (Hartley 1978:1,2). In 1978, under the leadership of club president Shirley Hartley (daughter-in-law of club founder, Katherine Hartley) the club celebrated its 50th anniversary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (continued)

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Maps

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- 1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854*. Rochester Historical Society.
- 1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
- *Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans*. Various surveyors and dates.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
37 Marion Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

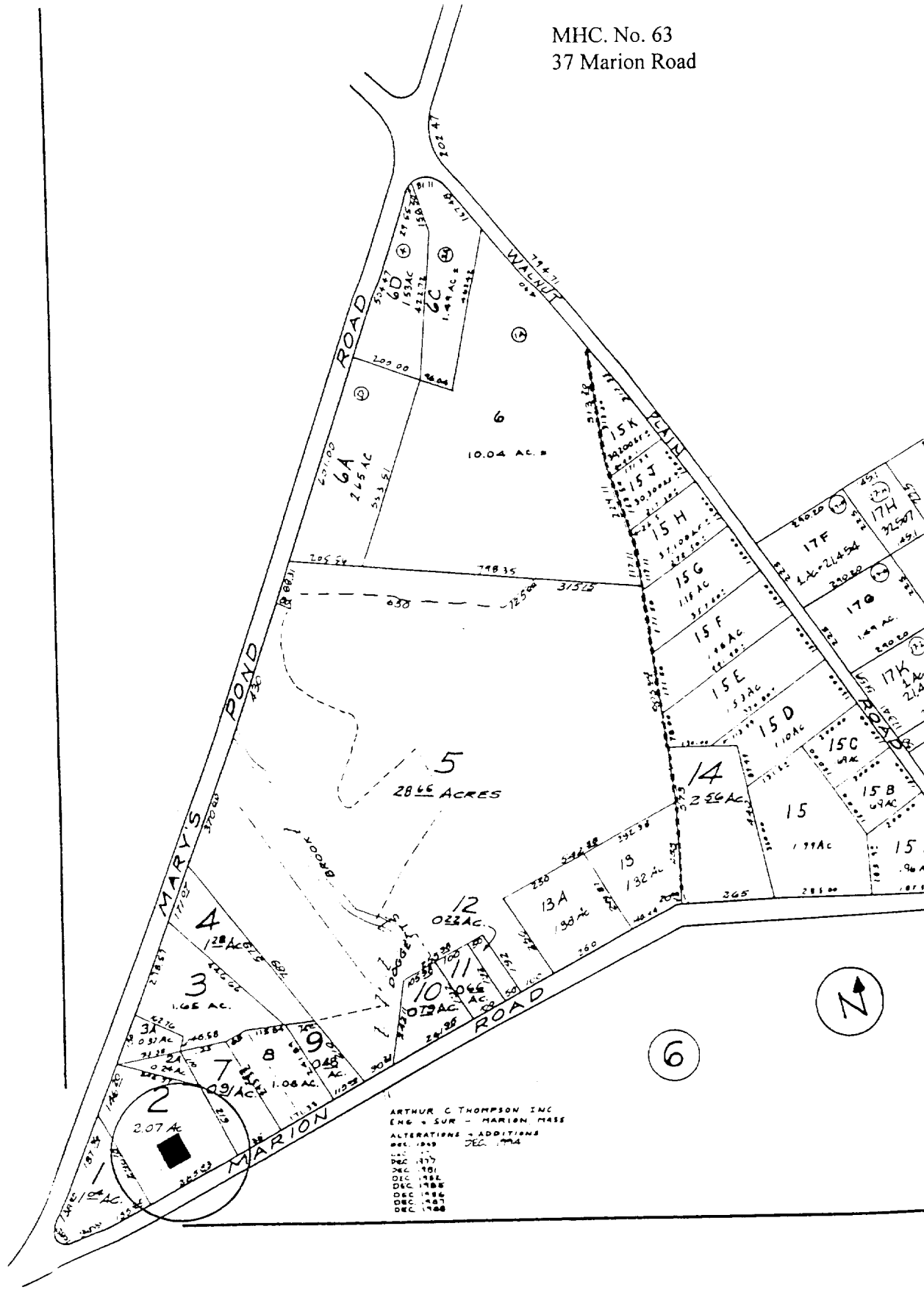
Area(s)

Form No.
63

PHOTOGRAPHS



MHC. No. 63
37 Marion Road



Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archive Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community
Rochester

Property Address:
37 Marion Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	63

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by: M.K. Harrington, E. Paulus

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Rochester Women's Club is locally significant as a fine example of the Craftsman style and for its historical associations with the civic development of Rochester. This building is one of only a few buildings in Rochester associated with a social function. The Rochester Women's Club possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets criteria A and C of the NRHP in the areas of social history and architecture. Additional historical research will be required to complete the nomination.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

6/7

Marion

64

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Address 56 Marion Road

Historic Name T. P.W. Perkins House

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1850

Source Walling 1856

Style/Form Gothic Revival

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood shingle; clapboard (façade)

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

none

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

1-story rear ell; 1 1/2-story rear ell (late 19th c.)

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 2.74 acres

Setting set back from road about 25 feet and bordered by a low, stone wall along north and east; stone well to northeast

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community:**
Rochester**Property Address:**
56 Marion Road**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125****Area(s)****Form No.**
64**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)***

The property at 56 Marion Road is a 1½-story, Gothic Revival-style, residential building. It is a good example of the Gothic Revival style within the survey area and is notable for its steeply-pitched front gable. The building is rectangular in plan and has a side-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical, three-bay facade (north elevation) and is three bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade within a 1-story, one-bay, flat-roof vestibule with square posts. Fenestration consists of single, 6/6 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with simple molded lintels. The structural system is wood frame on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and clapboard (facade) and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A large, 1½-story, gable-roof ell (late 19th c.) set upon a stone foundation is attached to the rear (south) elevation of the main block. A brick chimney is located at the ridgeline of this ell. A 1-story, shed-roof porch with simple supports extends across the west elevation of the 1½-story ell. Attached to the north elevation of the 1½-story ell is a 1-story, gable-roof ell with a central entrance on its west elevation. Windows and architectural details found on both ells mirror those on the main block of the house. The property is in good condition and also includes a stone well to the northeast. There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Marion Road, one of the earliest roads in town, was known as the "road to wharf" in the early 18th century (1969a map). Laid out prior to the establishment of Marion and Mattapoissett as independent towns, Marion Road served as the major connector from Rochester Center to the village of Marion. When Marion separated from Rochester in 1852, the town's economic focus shifted from Rochester Center to Marion and Mattapoissett. As a result, many of the earliest houses and businesses were located along this route, allowing Marion Road to serve a major thoroughfare for those traveling to and from Marion from Rochester.

The house at 56 Marion Road was probably built ca. 1850, prior to 1856, as the residence of T. P. W. Perkins (Walling 1856). By 1879 it was the residence of Captain Judah Hathaway (1879 map). Hathaway, a sea captain and mate, was part owner of the Civil War vessel *Altamaha*. The *Altamaha*, from Marion, was captured by the *Alabama* and burned, and the officers and men were sent to Fayal, a Confederate prison camp (Committee of the Town of Mattapoissett 1907:306). By 1903, Hathaway was a box board and lumber manufacturer and remained at 56 Marion Road until at least 1911 (Foss 1910-11:131). It is uncertain who occupied the house after Hathaway, as a 1936 map of Rochester shows the house with two outbuildings labeled simply as "formerly J. Hathaway" (1936 map). By 1969, the house and two outbuildings were owned by R. Doane (1969c map).

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:

Rochester

Property Address:

56 Marion Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Massachusetts Archives Facility

220 Morrissey Boulevard

Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

64

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Town of Rochester. *List of Residents; Street List; Alphabetic List*. Rochester, MA, 1997.

Vertical files located at the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.

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1856 *Map of the Town of Rochester, Plymouth County*. Henry Francis Walling.

1879 *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts*. Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, ME, 1986.

1903 *Plymouth County Atlas of 1903*.

1936 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1936*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made January 15, 1934.

1941 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1941*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made August 1941.

1969a *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1704*. Rochester Historical Society.

1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854*. Rochester Historical Society.

1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.

----- *Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans*. Various surveyors and dates.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
56 Marion Road

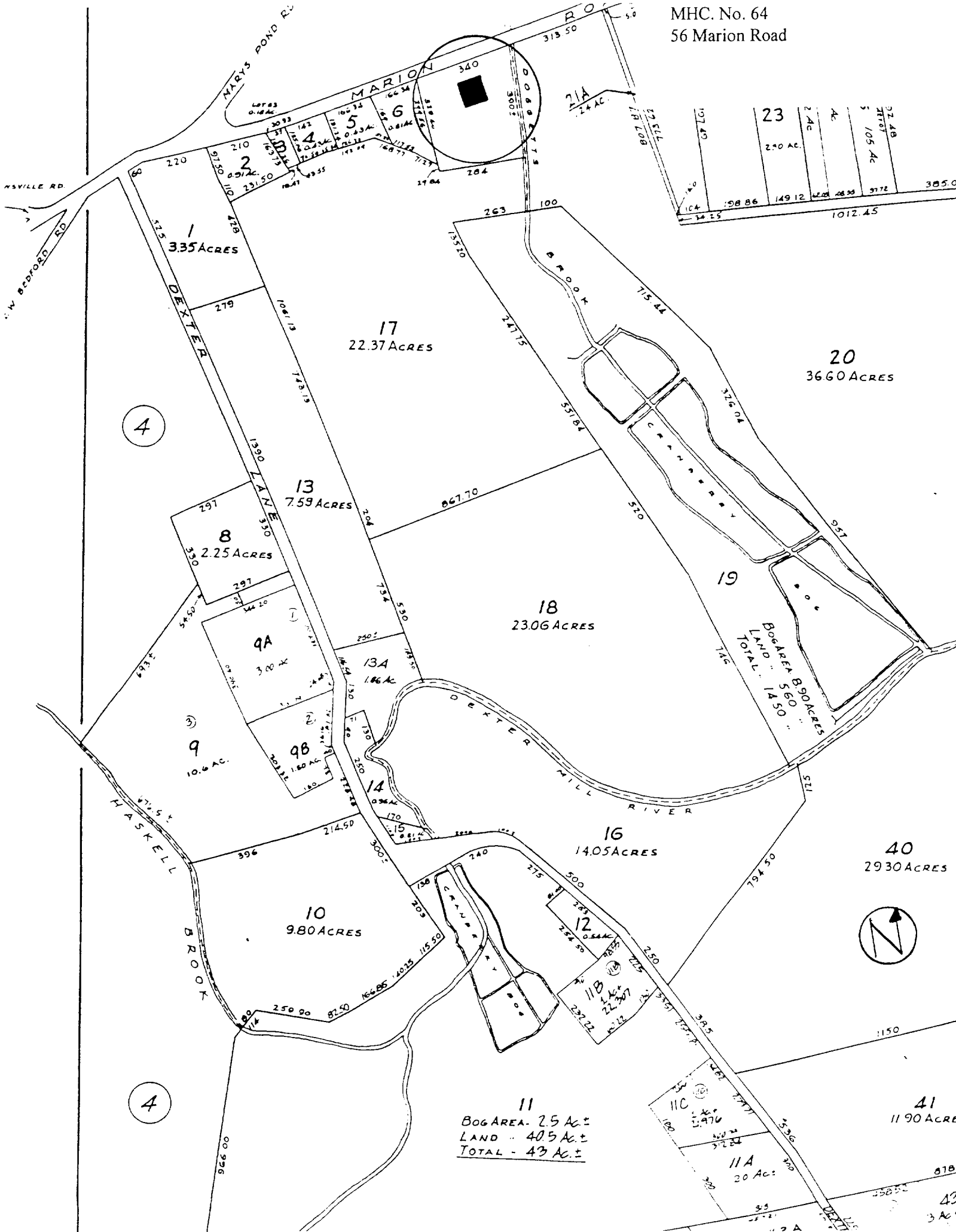
**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
64

PHOTOGRAPHS





FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

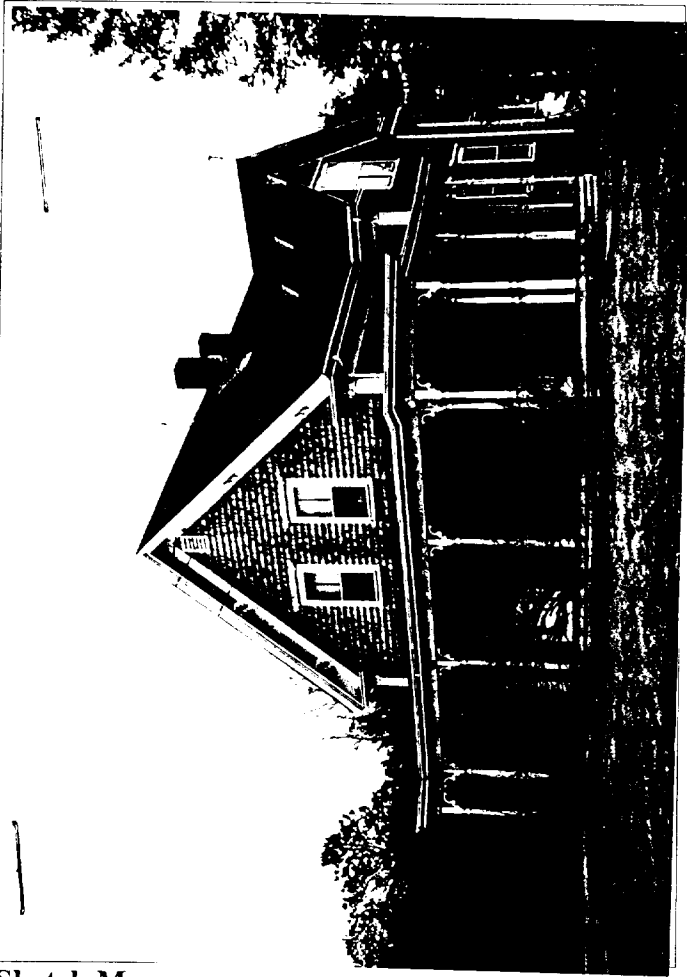
Form Number

6/21

Marion

65

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Address 82 Marion Road

Historic Name William Thorpe House

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1890

Source 1879 map

Style/Form Italianate

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

none

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

1-story rear ell (late 19th c.)

Condition good

Moved X no _____ yes Date _____

Acreage 3.26 acres

Setting set back from road about 40 feet

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:

Rochester

Property Address:

82 Marion Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.

65

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

The property at 82 Marion Road is a 1½-story, Italianate-style, residential building. It is an excellent and well-preserved example of the Italianate style almost identical to the property across the street at 89 Marion Road. The building has a T-shaped plan, consisting of two 1½-story, gable-roof blocks intersecting at both the east and west elevations. The main block has an asymmetrical, three-bay facade (north elevation) and is five bays in depth. The primary entrance is offset on the facade and has a simple wood surround. Fenestration consists of 2/1 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with bracketed hoods. The structural system is wood frame on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the roofline, one on the west roof slope towards the front of the building, the other on the east towards the rear. A 1-story, end-gable ell (late 19th c.) is attached to the rear (south) elevation. A 1-story, flat-roof porch with slender supports and brackets wraps around the facade (north) to the east and west elevations. Other notable architectural features include paired brackets, cornice returns, and cornerboards. There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Marion Road, one of the earliest roads in town, was known as the "road to wharf" in the early 18th century (1969a map). Laid out prior to the establishment of Marion and Mattapoisett as independent towns, Marion Road served as the major connector from Rochester Center to the village of Marion. When Marion was separated from Rochester in 1852, the town's economic focus shifted from Rochester Center to Marion and Mattapoisett. As a result, many of the earliest houses and businesses were located along this route, allowing Marion Road to serve as a major thoroughfare for those traveling to and from Marion from Rochester.

According to visual analysis and comparisons with other buildings of similar style and vintage, 82 Marion Road was constructed ca. 1890, after 1879. In 1879, the land appears undeveloped and there were no buildings in between 56 Marion Road (MHC 64, ca. 1850) and what is today 152 Marion Road (MHC 67, early 20th c.) (1879 map). By 1936, 82 Marion Road is identified on a map as the "Wm. Thorpe Est." (1936 map). William, a machinist, and Emma J., postmaster, resided on Marion Road in Rochester as early as 1903 (Foss 1903-04:42). By 1916, William no longer resided in Rochester and Edith M. and Annie R. Thorpe were occupants (Foss 1916:249). The Thorpe family remained there until at least 1941 and by 1969, * R. Lawrence resided there (1941 map, 1969c map). Shortly after the 1938 hurricane, the barn was relocated to Lot 25c by Joe Gibbs as payment for reshingling the house.

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Leonard, Mary Hall. "Old Rochester and Her Daughter Towns". *New England Magazine*, vol. 20, p. 613-635, n.d.

* Raymond Lawrence did not live at this address. He took ownership of Lot 22, next door in 1947 and built a house there in 1948.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
82 Marion Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
65

Marion Bicentennial Commission. *Sippican 76*. Marion Bicentennial Commission, Marion, MA, 1976.
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Vertical files located at the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.

Maps

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- 1856 *Map of the Town of Rochester, Plymouth County*. Henry Francis Walling.
- 1879 *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts*. Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, ME, 1986.
- 1903 *Plymouth County Atlas of 1903*.
- 1936 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1936*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made January 15, 1934.
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- 1969a *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1704*. Rochester Historical Society.
- 1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854*. Rochester Historical Society.
- 1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
- *Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans*. Various surveyors and dates.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

8/14

Marion

66

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Address 103 Marion Road

Historic Name H. J. Tripp House

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction early-mid-19th c./ before 1856

Source Walling 1856

Style/Form No Style/Full Cape

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

1 1/2-story garage (early-mid-20th c.); 1-story shed (20th c.)

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

Italianate-style updates (late 19th c.); 1-story side ell (late 19th c.); 1-story rear ell (late 19th c.)

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 2.56 acres

Setting bordered by a wood perimeter fence

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community:**
Rochester**Property Address:**
103 Marion Road**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125****Area(s)****Form No.**
66**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)***

103 Marion Road is a 1½-story, Full Cape, residential building. It is one of many Capes found in the town and is notable for its oversize gable dormer on the facade as well as its Italianate-style updates from the late 19th century. The building is rectangular in plan and has a side-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical, five-bay facade (west elevation) and is four bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade beneath a bracketed hood. Fenestration consists of 2/2 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with simple wood lintels and sills. The structural system is timber frame on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An exterior brick chimney is located on the south elevation. Attached to the north elevation of the main block is a 1-story, side-gable ell (late 19th c.) with a 1-story, integral porch supported by slender posts with scrolled brackets on its west elevation. This ell was probably added at the same time as the Italianate-style door hood on the main block of the house. This porch is now screened in. A 1-story, end-gable ell (late 19th c.) set on a stone foundation with an interior brick chimney on its east roof slope is located on the rear (east) elevation. The property is in good condition and also includes a 1½-story, gable-roof garage (early-mid-20th c.) and 1-story, gable-roof, wood shingle shed (20th c.) to the north of the house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Marion Road, one of the earliest roads in town, was known as the "road to wharf" in the early 18th century (1969a map). Laid out prior to the establishment of Marion and Mattapoisett as independent towns, Marion Road served as the major connector from Rochester Center to the village of Marion. When Marion separated from Rochester in 1852, the town's economic focus shifted from Rochester Center to Marion and Mattapoisett. As a result, many of the earliest houses and businesses were located along this route, allowing Marion Road to serve as a major thoroughfare for those traveling to and from Marion from Rochester.

103 Marion Road was constructed in the early-to-mid-19th century, prior to 1856 when H.J. Tripp lived there (Walling 1956). By 1879, the building was occupied by W. Smellie, one of several members of the Smellie family that resided along this road in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (1879 and 1936 maps). By 1926, the property was occupied by Mrs. Julia A.B. Crowell, the widow of Henry Crowell, and her boarders, Gertrude and Henrietta Crowell (Foss 1926:208). The Crowell family remained there until at least 1941 (1941 map).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *(continued)*

- Committee of the Town of Mattapoisett. *Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts*. The Grafton Press, New York, NY, 1907.
- Foss, A. E. & Company. *Resident and Business Directory of Rochester, Wareham, Marion, and Mattapoisett, Massachusetts*. Hopkinton, MA, various dates.
- Goodenough, Caroline Leonard. *Legends, Loves, and Loyalties of Old New England*. Published by the author, Rochester, MA, n.d.
- Gurney, Judith Jenney. *Tales of Old Rochester*. Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1990.
- Hurd, Duane Hamilton, ed. *History of Plymouth County*. J.W. Lewis & Co., Philadelphia, PA, 1884.
- Leonard, Mary Hall. "Old Rochester and Her Daughter Towns". *New England Magazine*, vol. 20, p. 613-635, n.d.
- Marion Bicentennial Commission. *Sippican 76*. Marion Bicentennial Commission, Marion, MA, 1976.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
103 Marion Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
66

Massachusetts Historical Commission. *MHC Reconnaissance Survey Report, Town of Rochester*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Massachusetts State Archives Facility, 1981.

Town of Rochester. *List of Residents; Street List; Alphabetic List*. Rochester, MA, 1997.

Vertical files located at the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.

Maps

1795 *Rochester, Massachusetts*. Hand drawn map of town of Rochester.

1830 *Map of Rochester*. A. B. Hammond.

1856 *Map of the Town of Rochester, Plymouth County*. Henry Francis Walling.

1879 *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts*. Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, ME, 1986.

1903 *Plymouth County Atlas of 1903*.

1936 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1936*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made January 15, 1934.

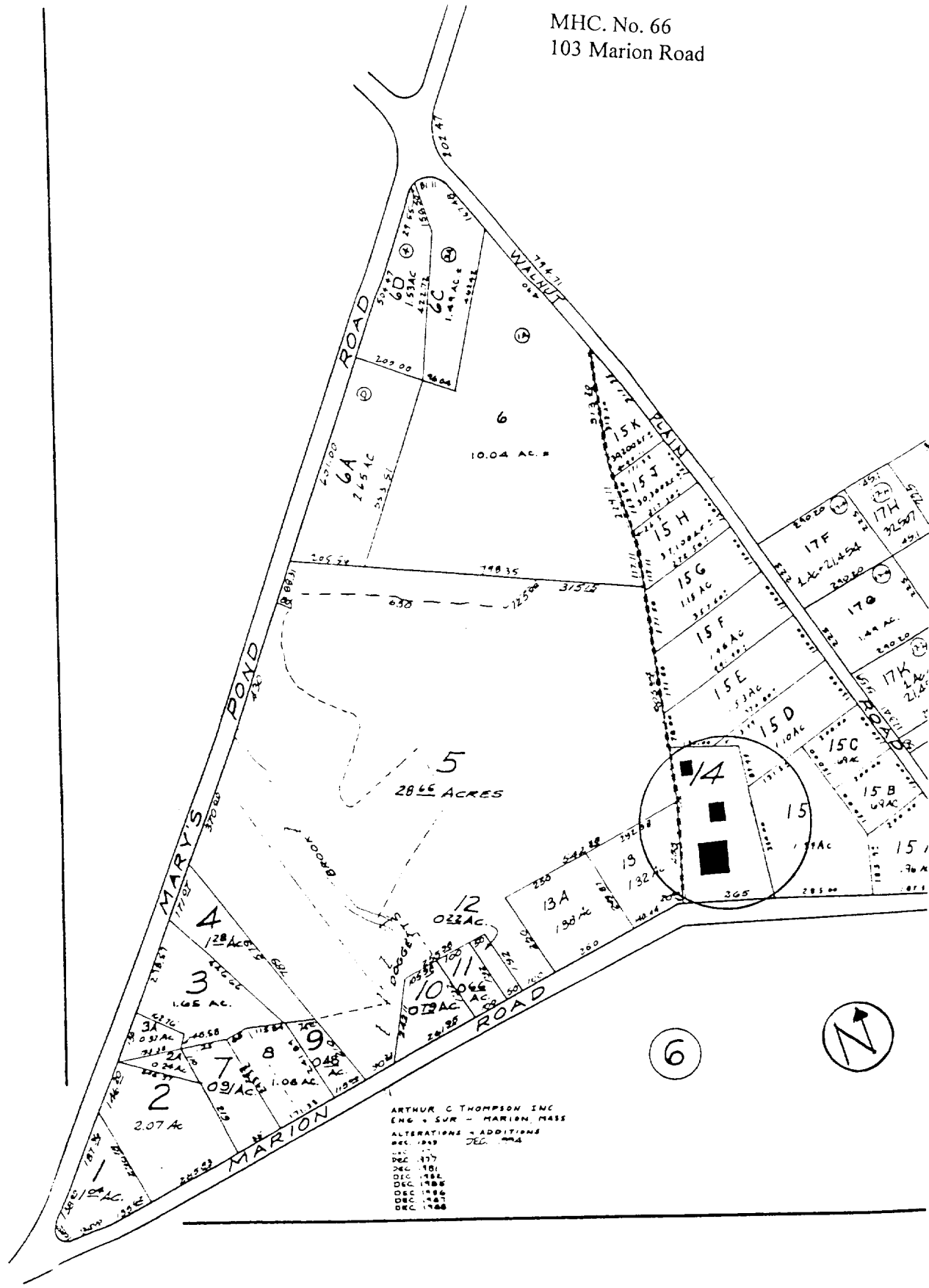
1941 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1941*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made August 1941.

1969a *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1704*. Rochester Historical Society.

1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854*. Rochester Historical Society.

1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.

----- Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans. Various surveyors and dates.



ARTHUR C THOMPSON INC
 ENG & SUR - MARION, MASS
 ALTERATIONS - ADDITIONS
 DEC 1969 JEC
 DEC 1977
 DEC 1981
 DEC 1984
 DEC 1986
 DEC 1988
 DEC 1989
 DEC 1990

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

6/32

Marion

67

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Address 152 Marion Road

Historic Name _____

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction early 20th c./before 1933

Source Foss 1933; 1936 map

Style/Form Bungalow

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation cobblestone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

1-story garage (early 20th c.)

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

none

Condition good

Moved X no _____ yes Date _____

Acreage 4.06 acres

Setting surrounded by large, open field and bordered by trees to east; hedges line front of the property

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
152 Marion Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
67

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

152 Marion Road is a 1½-story, Bungalow-type, residential building. It is a typical and relatively unaltered example of its type and period within the survey area and is notable for its low-pitched roof and front porch. The building is rectangular in plan and has a front-facing gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical, three-bay facade (northeast elevation) and is four bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and has a simple wood surround. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with simple wood surrounds. The structural system is wood frame on a cobblestone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is located on the east roof slope. A 1-story, hip-roof, entrance porch with tapered, square supports, a plain rail, and lattice underpinning is located on the facade. Other notable architectural features include exposed rafters and cornerboards. The property is in good condition and also includes a 1-story, gable-roof garage (early 20th c.) set upon a concrete block foundation. A large, open field bordered by mature trees is located to the east of the house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Marion Road, one of the earliest roads in town, was known as the "road to wharf" in the early 18th century (1969a map). Laid out prior to the establishment of Marion and Mattapoisett as independent towns, Marion Road served as the major connector from Rochester Center to the village of Marion. When Marion separated from Rochester in 1852, the town's economic focus shifted from Rochester Center to Marion and Mattapoisett. As a result, many of the earliest houses and businesses were located along this route, allowing Marion Road to serve as a major thoroughfare for those traveling to and from Marion from Rochester.

152 Marion Road was constructed in the early 20th century, before 1933. It is one of several buildings along Marion Road constructed in the early part of the 20th century. Others from this same time period include the Charles R. Dexter House at 24 Marion Road (MHC 61, early 20th c./before 1916) and the Rochester Women's Club at 37 Marion Road (MHC 63, 1936). 152 Marion Road may have been built for Leslie P. Lawton, a shipper, and Mrs. Lucretia R. Lawton, who lived there in 1933 (Foss 1933:182). The Lawtons remained at this address until at least 1969, when L. Lawton is identified as residing there (1969c map).

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- Committee of the Town of Mattapoisett. *Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts*. The Grafton Press, New York, NY, 1907.
- Foss, A. E. & Company. *Resident and Business Directory of Rochester, Wareham, Marion, and Mattapoisett, Massachusetts*. Hopkinton, MA, various dates.
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- Gurney, Judith Jenney. *Tales of Old Rochester*. Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1990.
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- Leonard, Mary Hall. "Old Rochester and Her Daughter Towns". *New England Magazine*, vol. 20, p. 613-635, n.d.
- Marion Bicentennial Commission. *Sippican 76*. Marion Bicentennial Commission, Marion, MA, 1976.
- Massachusetts Historical Commission. *MHC Reconnaissance Survey Report, Town of Rochester*. Massachusetts Historical

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
152 Marion Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
67

Commission, Massachusetts State Archives Facility, 1981.

Town of Rochester. *List of Residents; Street List; Alphabetic List.* Rochester, MA, 1997.

Vertical files located at the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.

Maps

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1830 *Map of Rochester.* A. B. Hammond.

1856 *Map of the Town of Rochester, Plymouth County.* Henry Francis Walling.

1879 *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts.* Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, ME, 1986.

1903 *Plymouth County Atlas of 1903.*

1936 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1936.* (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made January 15, 1934.

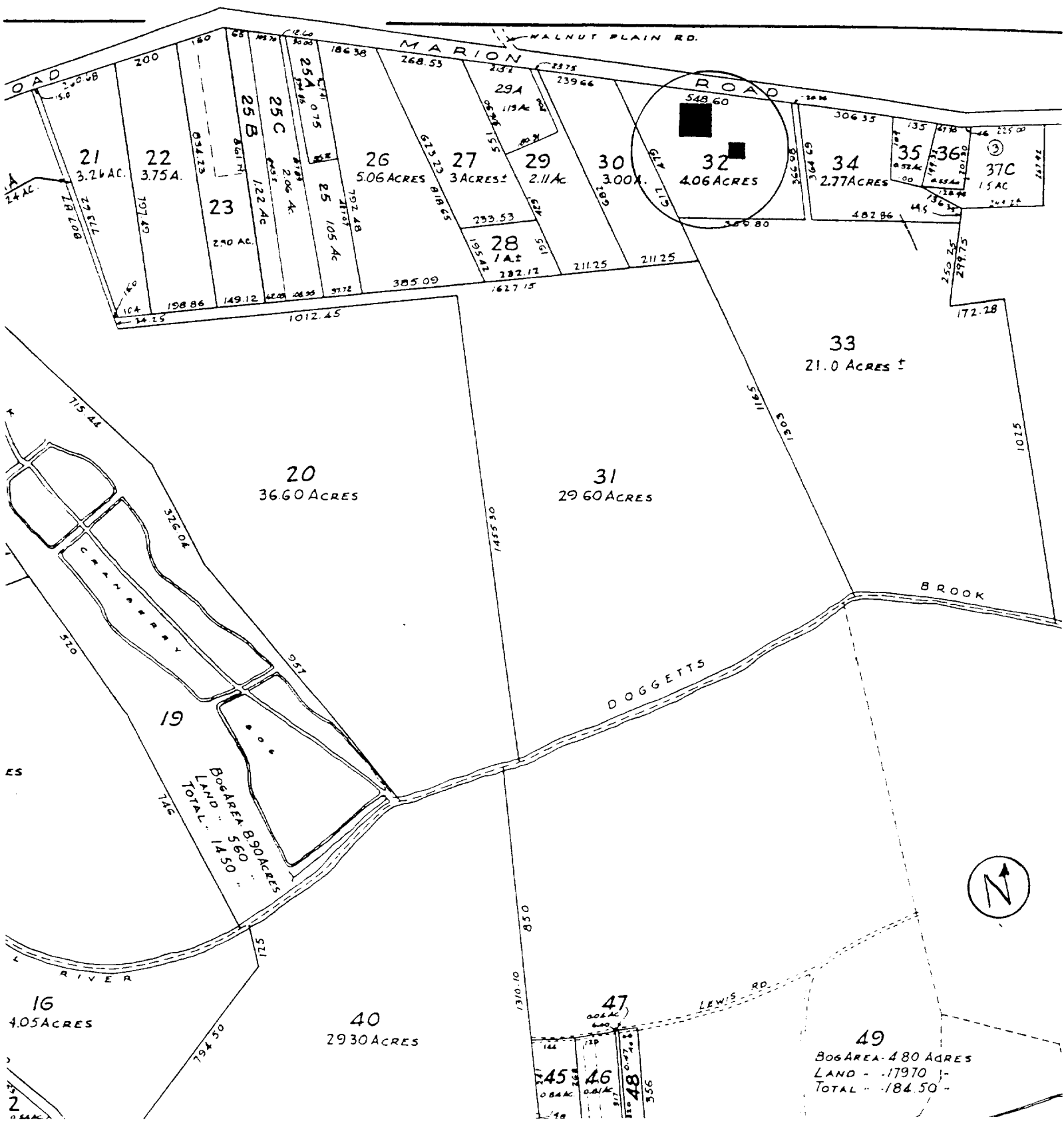
1941 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1941.* (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made August 1941.

1969a *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1704.* Rochester Historical Society.

1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854.* Rochester Historical Society.

1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map.* Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.

----- *Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans.* Various surveyors and dates.



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
8/22	Marion		268 175

Town Rochester

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 269 Marion Road

Historic Name Hathaway/Lewis Homestead

Uses: Present Residential

Original Residence of the Miller

Date of Construction early 19th c.

Source obit.M.L.Hathaway by M.H.Leonard
N.B.Standard Times 1917

Style/Form Federal, Full Cape

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof wood shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

1 1/2 story garage (1970s)

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

extensive restoration 1970s

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 16.6 acres

Setting rural, trees, grass, stonewalls;

set back 50ft. from street

pond on north side
stockade fence in front on street



see attached map

Recorded by B.E.Beaulieu

Organization Rochester Historical Comm.

Date (month/year) June 1999

BUILDING FORM *Roc 175*

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

269 Marion Road is a 1 1/2 story Federal Cape type residential building with an el to the rear which runs north and south. The front cape portion of the house is rectangular with a rear facing gable. The front portion has a center chimney. The rear el is rectangular with the roof running north and south and a center chimney for a large fireplace located on the first floor. The structure is wood frame with a stone foundation. The exterior walls and roof are clad with wood shingles. There are two screened-in porches; one on the right front and another on the west side of the rear el. Other notable features include a large brick fireplace with a large kettle type section beside it, probably used when the building housed mill workers and later as a poor farm (about 1850). Iron bars are still present on one of the cellar windows. The property is in good condition and includes 1 1/2 story post and beam garage built in the 1970s. The only remnants of the grist mill located on the eastern side of the property are a stone foundation wall and large pieces of iron work. The original mill stones were moved around 1934 nearer the main house. The lower stone is near the front step and the upper stone is at the end of the stone wall.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Marion Road was the major road between Rochester Center and Marion at the time this house was built. In 1794 David Wing sold his homestead, which he had built before the Revolution, to Theophilus Pease, a shipwright. The house was located on the opposite side of the road. Part of the house, a porch, was moved in 1801 to the north side of the road to be the home of the miller who operated the mill located on the property. The house has had many alterations and additions, but parts of the old house still remain in the present structure. Theophilus Pease appears not to have lived there, but to have rented it to a succession of mill workers and millers. T. Pease, of whom curious incidents are recorded, was a Quaker and said to have built a Quaker meeting house, possibly the Quaker Meeting House that once stood near the old pound in Marion. Records, deeds, nor wills reveal what Pease did with the house. In 1850, David Lewis of Marion took over the management of the poor farm in that house. He ran the farm for four years, after which he served the Town of Rochester as agent for the poor, as town clerk, and in other capacities. Assessors records show David Lewis purchasing the land with buildings on both sides of the road from the

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

- Files of the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.
- Leonard, Mary Hall. "Obituary of Mary Lewis Hathaway" *New Bedford Standard Times*, 1917.
- "Old Mill Stone", article in *New Bedford Standard Times*, August 14, 1937.
- Assessors Records, Rochester Town Hall, Rochester, MA.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Rochester, 269 Marion Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	175
	268

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

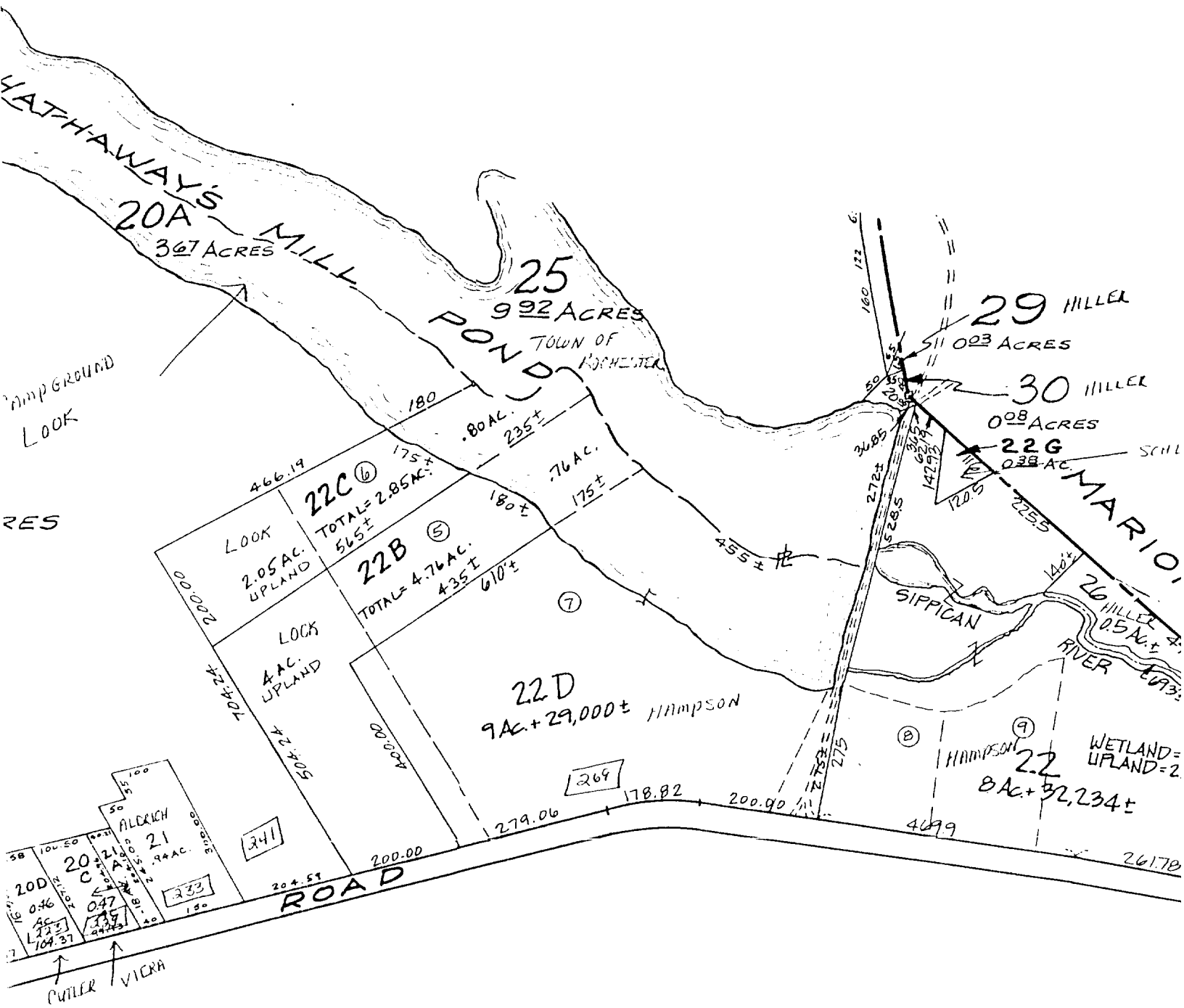
Towns of Rochester and Marion in 1952. The deed also included three undivided fourth parts of the corn mill on the Sippican Mill River and one undivided fourth part of the saw mill on the river with corresponding parts of the dam and water rights. When Lewis died in 1868, his wife, Delia King Lewis and his son D. Swanson Lewis and daughter, Hannah Ellen Lewis, now the wife of Capt. Judah Hathaway received the house, 7/8 of the corn mill (partner Theophilus King held 1/8th) and 1/3 of the saw mill. Judah Hathaway and his wife, Hannah Lewis Hathaway inherited the property when her mother died in 1897. They never lived in the house. Their daughter Elizabeth had married Chester Humphrey in 1887, and had moved in with the grandmother. She and Chester were given title to the home. Judah continued to run the mill.

Judah Hathaway's maritime career began at age 17, when he shipped aboard the whaler "Heckley" around Cape Horn with Capt. Alden Besse, four years out. He worked his way to first mate, serving on four other ships, until the Altamaha which was captured and burned by the Alabama. Judah, the first mate, was taken to the Azores in irons, was released and made his way home to become captain of the "William Wilson", which he sailed until he retired in 1868. He bought what is now 56 Marion Road, ran the mill, and served in the legislature.

Chester and Lizzie Humphrey had five children. Their son Albert inherited the property and his only son, Edward was killed in a parachute accident in 1950. His daughter, Virginia and her husband Alonzo Hathaway received the house on Albert's death. They sold the house out of the family to Radcliffe L. Romeyn Jr. in 1977. Then in 1978 the property was sold to Kerstein Gilkersen, who did extensive restoration of the house and built the post and beam garage. The present owner is Susan H. Hampson.

The history of the mill goes back to very early in the 1700s when Joseph Burge built a mill called "Sippican Mill". It was small and only lasted twenty years... presumably he built the dam, which formed the pond. Other attempts were made to start a mill there, but none seemed really successful until Theophilus Pease took over the property. The first grist mill in Rochester Center was built here by Joseph Smith in 1803 at the site on the old mill on the pond. There were many shareholders in the grist mill and the sawmill built later, and in the rights of flowage, the mill pond, the stream, the dam, the flume, the raceway, and the mill yard. Those rights were acquired by labor and the advance of sums of money for building and equipment. The only remnants left of the mill are one wall of the foundation and large pieced of iron. The mill stones were moved to the yard of the house.

ALRED



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

Rochester

269 Marion Road

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

268 175



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Rochester 269 Marion Road

Area(s)

Form No.

268 175



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

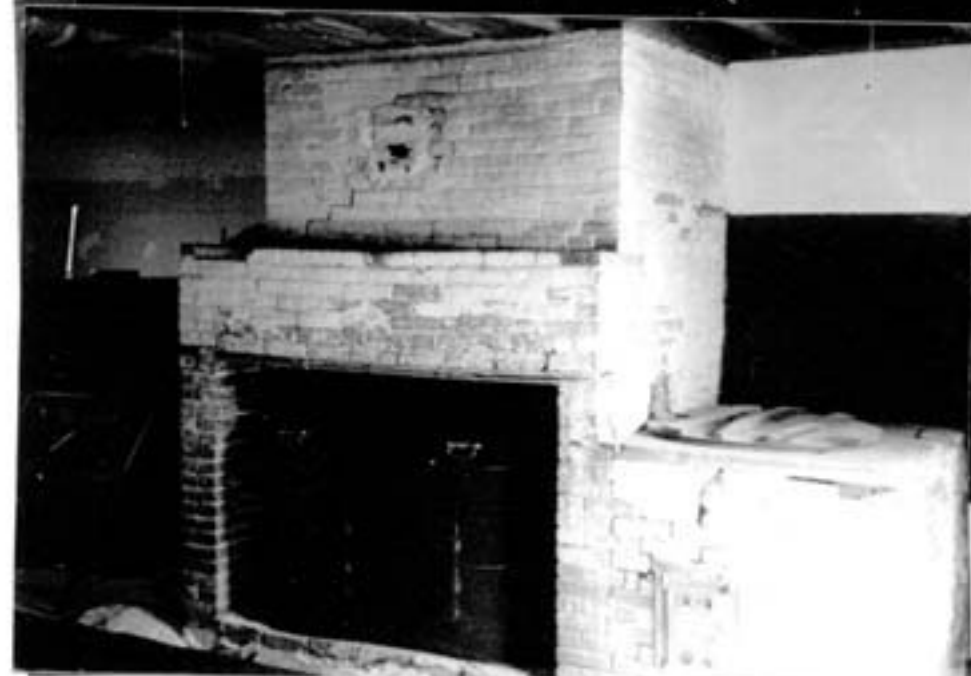
Rochester

269 Marion Road

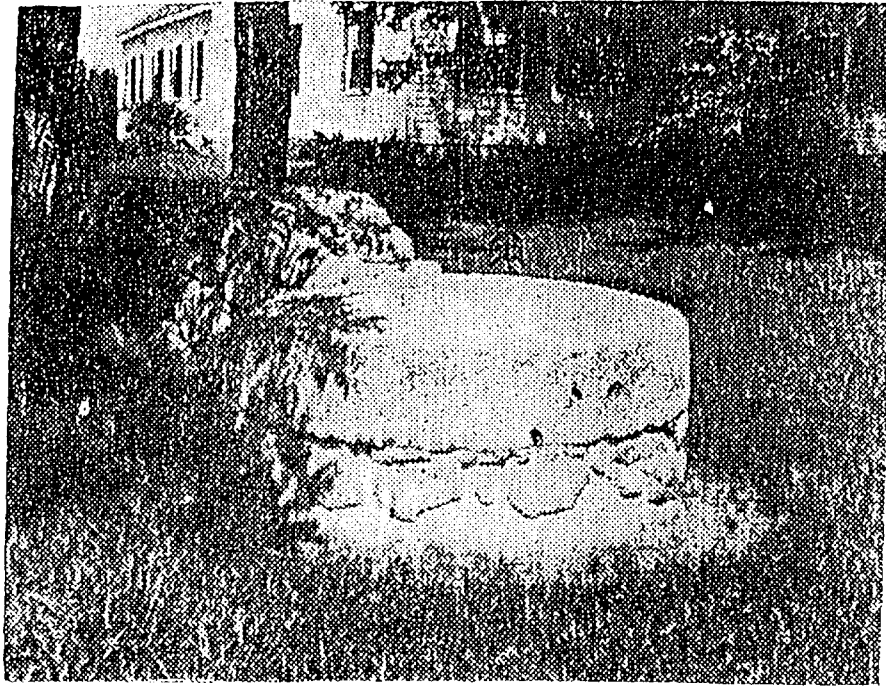
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	175
	268



134-Year-Old Mill Stone Set In Stone Wall at Rochester



OLD MILL STONE

Special to Standard Times

ROCHESTER, Aug. 14—Many curious things are seen on or near the highway as one drives along the road. One that has caused considerable comment is the old mill stone set in the wall at the home of C. W. Humphrey on Marlon Road near the Marion line. The wall was built in 1934, at which time the stone was brought up from the edge of the pond where it had laid for many years and placed at the end of the wall. It is interesting to know the history of this stone.

The first grist mill in Rochester Center was built by Joseph Smith in 1803 at the site of the old Lewis-Hathaway sawmill on the pond not far from where this old stone has been placed. There was no sawmill there at that time.

There were many share-owners in the grist mill and the sawmill built later, and in the rights of flowage, the mill pond, the stream, the dam, the flume and raceway, the mill yard. Those rights were acquired by labor and the advance of sums of money for building and equipment.

In 1887 the surrounding land and dwelling, "a certain Messuage and

Parcel of Land," as described in an old deed of transfer to David Lewis from the Town on Rochester in 1852, became the home of C. W. Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey, who was a daughter and granddaughter of Judah Hathaway and David Lewis, respectively.

The lower mill stone is now set in the ground in front of the doorstep of the Humphrey house. The upper stone is at the end of the stonewall at the side of the lawn.

Joseph Smith, the builder of the grist mill, was the great grandfather of Fred C. Church of Rochester. When the lower stone was set Mr. Humphrey asked Mr. Church if he knew anything of the age of the stones. He replied: "I can tell you to a day. I remember my grandfather telling me, 'Fred, the first grist was ground on those stones the day your grandfather Royal (Smith) was born!'" From the headstone of Royal Smith in the Rochester Center Cemetery, Mr. Humphrey got the date Nov. 7, 1803. The date is set in both stones in metal numerals as near like the style of type used in those days as possible.

Once
1937

MARY LEWIS HATHAWAY

ROCHESTER CENTER MOURNS THE DEATH OF A MOST ESTIMABLE LADY

On Friday morning, Dec. 14, 1917, after a month's illness there passed from earth Miss Mary L. Hathaway, a woman of vivid personality, who was widely known in this region, and her death calls for more than a passing mention.

Mary Lewis Hathaway was born in Rochester, July 21, 1859, and, excepting for absences for education or in visits to friends, she spent her whole life in her native town.

Her father, Capt. Judah Hathaway, was a shipmaster in the whaling business. During the Civil War he was on the *Altamaha* from Marion, as mate and part owner, when it was captured by the *Alabama* and burned, the officers and men being sent as prisoners to Fayal. Many years later Capt. Hathaway received some restitution as "Alabama claims."

In his later years Capt. Hathaway was a large landowner, and honored citizen of Rochester, conducting a large farm and a sawmill industry, and holding public office, including that of representative, and for many years the presidency of the Improvement Society, and the Cemetery Association.

Miss Hathaway's mother was Hannah E. Lewis, daughter of Capt. David Lewis, commander of a small sloop, and a man of local note. At the solicitation of his fellow townsmen he left the new house he had built at Sippican (then Rochester Fourth precinct) to take charge of the town's "poor farm," the place now owned by C. W. Humphrey, superintendent of schools, and the last house in the present town of Rochester on the Marion road. About 1850, when the exciting question of the separation of Marion from Rochester was at the front, Capt. Lewis was one of the committee to report on the subject, which he strenuously opposed, saying, "I was born in Rochester, and in Rochester I mean to live and die."

Capt. Lewis was the father of David Swanson Lewis who served in the Civil War and was the father of Mrs. Winifred Lewis Gibbs, the Rochester correspondent of the *Wareham Courier*.

It was in the David Lewis house, (with the Lewis millpond in the rear—a beautiful little sheet of water) that Mary Hathaway was born, her father being then at sea. The house is one of many houses in Rochester whose interesting history is recorded by the ancient local historian, Hon. Abraham Holmes. The first house at this site (though on the other side of the road) was built by David Wing, town clerk, before the Revolution. It was afterwards bought by Theophilus Pease of whom curious incidents are recorded in ancient writings. Mr. Pease was a Quaker and was said to have "built a meetinghouse," possibly the Quaker meetinghouse that once stood near the old pound in Marion. Later the porch of the old Pease house was moved to the other side of the road to be the home of the miller. It has had many alterations and additions, but parts of the old house still remain in the present structure.

After leaving the sea Capt. Hathaway bought the house near the trout brook, opposite the blacksmith shop. This house also was made from an older house moved to this site by Joseph Cundall in 1804. It has had many additions and modifications and in its various stages has been Miss Hathaway's home throughout her life.

She was the oldest of five children, the others, all of whom are living, being Elizabeth T., now Mrs. C. W. Humphrey; D. L. K. Hathaway (better known by his second name of Lewis)—the only brother, now living at Warren; Ellen A., now Mrs. I. E. Hiller of Marion; Hattie Florence, now Mrs. Walton Delano of Marion.

Miss Hathaway's early life was that of the usual village girl. She attended the town schools, and then the Rochester Academy, at that time under the principalship of Mrs. Cornelia (Rounseville) Church. About 1875, soon after Wellesley College was opened, she and her sister Elizabeth spent three years at Wellesley, in the Preparatory School or in the College Department. She did not complete the college course, but has since then belonged to the college club of New Bedford, and the Wellesley Club of South-eastern Massachusetts.

After the death of her mother in 1889 Mary Hathaway took up bravely the duty of filling as far as possible, her mother's place to her father and the rest of the household, especially to the youngest sister, left in her girlhood without a mother's care.

A little later, her grandmother, Mrs. Delia King Lewis, then a widow, came to live in the Hathaway home, and was cared for by her granddaughter during her closing years. This grandmother was a devout and earnest church worker and her influence doubtless helped Miss Hatha-

way in taking up her own church activities.

She joined the church early in life, during the pastorate of Rev. William Joyslin, and from that time till the end she was always to be counted on for various lines of church service.

When the Christian Endeavor was formed in 1885, she was one of the charter members, and held its different offices including that of president. She was also active in the Local Union of C. E. Societies in this region, attending these interesting meetings herself and using her horse and carriage freely for the benefit of others not so well provided with conveyances.

After the death of Dea. John S. Ryder she accepted the position of church clerk and has held this office for ten years.

She was a member of the Rochester Auxiliary to the Woman's Board of Missions, and for some time held an office in the Woman's Board itself as agent for subscriptions to the magazine, "Life and Light."

She has been for many years a skillful and energetic director in the Ladies' Sewing Circle and for a long time secretary of that society.

In no department of church work will she be more missed than in the Sunday school of which she has been superintendent since 1903.

As one of the trustees of the Public Library and secretary of the Library Board she has also done effective public service. In all these lines of activity she will be greatly missed, and at the present time especially, when willing workers are so few, it seems as if her place can scarcely be filled.

The declining strength of her father during several years of invalidism made large demands upon his daughter for filial service. His death in 1914 left her life in some degree lonely and empty of the usual motives for active energy. Yet her home, in which she lived mostly alone with her household assistant, Miss Mary Anderson, was still the central gathering place for the families of her sisters and brother. Each Christmas especially it was made the scene of merry making and Christmas cheer in which "Aunt Mary" was always the central figure. Her thirteen nephews and nieces have much to remember her in the beautiful knitted garments and other gifts she has showered upon them. There is many a New England woman, who, having no children of her own has found large scope for maternal instincts in service to the children of her married brothers and sisters—thus deserving the sobriquet sometimes given of "The Profound Aunt." Of this kind of woman Mrs. Hathaway was one, and her cares and interests in this direction have lately increased by her becoming also great-aunt to the two little children of her oldest nephew, Mr. Albert Lewis Humphrey of Hartford. But the socks for the youngest baby were left unfinished when the faithful aunt at last laid down her "auntly" ministrations.

The end came suddenly, as it seemed, to the public who knew her so well. Less than five weeks before her death she was in her place as superintendent of the Sunday school. Then, almost before people knew that she was ill, came the news that all was over. On Monday, Dec. 17, the funeral service was held at the home which she had so long presided over, and graced by her presence. A large gathering of relatives and friends were present and the service was conducted by Rev. William Linaherr, recently the pastor of Rochester First church.

The village of Rochester Center feels deeply her loss, but it is also richer because of her life that has been so fully and abundantly lived in this community.

now the wife of Capt. Judah Hathaway, inherited his property.
The inventory included:

7/8 of a Grist Mill (partner Theophilus King held 1/8)	
1/3 of a Saw Mill	valued at \$472
Homestead Farm	valued at \$3500
One pair of oxen	\$225
One horse	\$140
Furniture in North chamber	\$ 39
Furniture in South chamber	\$ 20
Furniture in north lower chamber	\$15
Furniture in middle room	\$20
clock	\$5
Furniture in East room	\$18
Furniture in Sitting room	\$15
Kitchen, including crockery	\$25
Silver and cutlery	\$15
Government bonds	\$5900
Stocks	\$3050
Savings in bank	\$6419.45
Notes	\$2401.51
English Hay	\$144
Irish Hay	\$40

also land, swamp, boards, shingles, wagons, sleds,
tools, wheels, a plow, sheep, cows, a heifer, one bull.

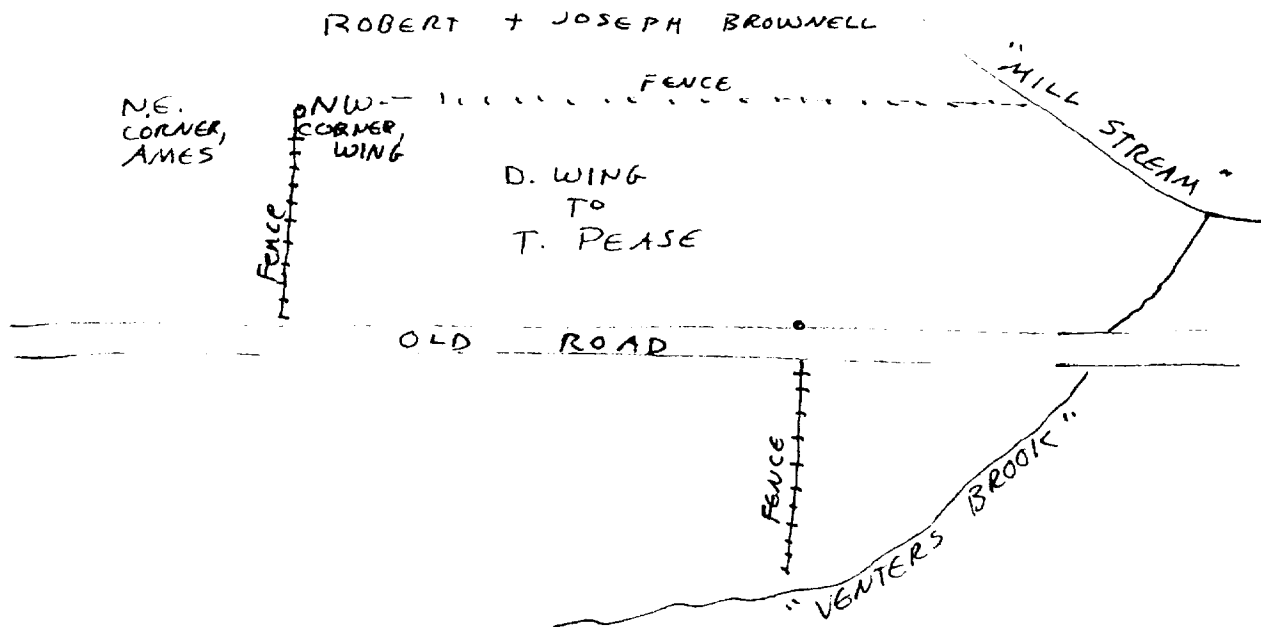
Plymouth County Probate Court Records

The widow, Delia King Lewis remained in the house until her death in 1897. Capt. Judah Hathaway and his wife now owned the property but did not ever live there. Their daughter, Elizabeth "Lizzie" had married Chester Humphrey in 1887, and had moved in with grandmother, and now were given title to the home. Judah continued to run the mill.

Judah Hathaway's maritime career began in 1849, when at the age of 17 he shipped aboard the whaler "Heckley" around Cape Horn with Capt. Alden Besse, four years out. Then aboard a schooner out of Marion, where he worked his way to First Mate. Then the "Admiral Blake", ~~s~~ schooner, and the "William Wilson",

(1785 The new road was laid to the wharf)

1794 David Wing sold his homestead to Theophilus Pease, Shipwright, land and buildings. The sketch below is based on the deed (Q.V.) and is my guess, dimensions are not given in the deed.



Theophilus Pease appears not to have lived there, but to have rented it to a succession of mill workers and millers. During the hurricane of 1815 ... "Theophilus Pease had gone to a small island in Mattapoissett to preserve some hay. He had with him a pitchfork, which he lashed to a fork in a tree and he stood on it for six hours, partly in the water, until the tide ebbed. All the trees but one ~~one~~ on the island were swept away, the only one remaining was the one he had chosen."

About 1801 the house, (or part of it), was moved across the new road as a home for the miller. Records, deeds nor wills show what T. Pease did with it.

David Lewis took over the poor farm in that house in 1850. He sold the home he had built in Sippican in 1832, and ran the farm for only about four years. After that he served as agent for the poor, as town clerk, and in other capacities.

When he died in 1868

and burned. Judah, the First Mate, was taken to the Azores in irons, there released and made his way home to be made Captain of the "William Wilson", which he sailed until he retired in 1868. He bought a farm in Rochester, across from the blacksmith shop and beside the trout brook (now # 56 Marion Rd.) , ran the mill and served in the legislature. It was here that he installed Rochester's first bath ~~u~~b.

Meanwhile, back at 269 Marion Rd., Chester and Lizzie had five children, their son Albert inherited the property and his only son was killed in a parachute accident in 1950. His daughter, Virginia sold the house out of the family.

The history of the mill goes back to very early in the 1700 s when Joseph Burge built a mill called " Sippican Mill", it was small and only lasted twenty years, presumably he built the dam, which formed the pond. Other attempts were made to start a mill there again, but none seemed really successful until the era when Theophilus Pease took over the property. I have no record of him being a miller, -he was a shipwright, -but the mill was there, employing many men, and it was at this time that a building to house the miller or the workers was moved for them.

I am guessing that the building grew to accomodate the large number of workers, thus being a perfect spot for a poor farm in 1850, when most mill workers had homes of their own and the large building stood mostly empty.

David Lewis

Delia King

David Smanson Lewis Hannah Ellen Leonard Lewis - 1889
Carrie Weld m. Judah Hathaway - 1914

Did not marry

Winifred Lewis
Victor Gibbs

Mary Hathaway 1859-1917 Elizabeth T. Hathaway 1860-1924 David Lewis King m. Ella Hohman 1858-1946 Ellen Hathaway m. Elwood Isaac Miller Nattie Florence Hathaway m. Walton Delano

Albert Lewis Humphreys 1889-1974 Ellen Hathaway 1893-1972 Judah Hathaway 1896-1986 Pauline Humphreys 1893- Elizabeth Lee Humphreys 1903-1978
Bethiah Hammond 1899-1925 William Tallman 1892-1973 Edna Hills 1895- Emory T. Simpson 1890-1981 Donald Wagner 1902-1981

Edward 1915-1950
Alice Paris

Virginia 1917-
Alonzo Hathaway 1916-1953

Robert 1929-

Judith 1933-

Harry Ambler 1892-1972

Robert 1940 Allen 1946

Anna 1946-

John 1936

David 1938

Humphrey 1920- Nathali 1923-

FORM C - OBJECT

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

[]

USGS Quad

MArion

Area(s)

A

Form Number

[]

Town Rochester

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Ball Park - Rochester Center

Address or Location Mary's Pond Rd.

Name Raynor M. Gifford Memorial Park

Ownership Public Private

Type of Object (check one):

- statue monument
- bust milestone
- group composition marker
- religious shrine
- boundary marker
- other (specify) _____

Date of Construction _____

Source _____

Designer/Sculptor _____

Materials Red brick/cement blocks

Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition Good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage _____

Setting Facing road, side of entrance
to park/ball fields

Recorded by Susan M. LaFleur

Organization Rochester Historical Comm.

Date (month/year) June 1999

Photograph



OBJECT FORM

DESIGN ASSESSMENT *see continuation sheet*

Describe the design features of the object, and evaluate in terms of other similar types of objects within the community.

This memorial is in the shape of a semi circle and is 19 feet long. Made of cement blocks, it is faced with red brick, as is the top and sides. The center is in the shape of an arch while the flanking sides rise in three steps. The sides are 1 foot wide and the steps are 3 ft., 4 ft., and 5 ft. in height. The arch is 6 ft in height and is 2 1/2 ft. wide. The front of the arch section has an alcove measuring 32 in. wide and 27 in. high. A large bronze plaque fills this space. It is set on a slanted back wall.

A very tall flag pole stands directly behind the center arch. Small shrubs and other plantings surround the monument.

There is no other brick memorial in town. Others being either of stone or wood.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Explain the history of the object, and how it relates to the development of the community.

At a Special Town Meeting held June 7, 1961 Article #3 was approved by voters. It read as follows: "Vote to designate the ball park at the Center as the "Raynor M. Gifford Memorial Park" and \$100.00 be appropriated to erect a sign and a committee of three (3) including one (1) selectman be appointed to carry out this purpose. Nominated Nathan Lawrence and Maurice Fuller."

Dedication of 1961 Town Report read

"Mr. Gifford was born March 6, 1890. He served the Town of Rochester in the following offices. School Committee - 1917-1923; Selectman, Board of Public Welfare, Board of Health - 1923-1961; Board of Assessors - 1949-1961."

March 6, 1967 an additional \$400 to "erect a suitable memorial " was approved by voters.

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION (*if applicable*):

Raynor M. Gifford
Memorial Park
This Park is Dedicated to the
Memory of Mr. Gifford who
Served the Town as a Selectman
And in other Town Offices from
1923 until his death in 1961

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Town Reports for 1961 & 1967
Sentinel Newspaper article July 5, 1979.
Family members

- Recommended for listing in National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Sippican Sentinel
July 5, 1979.

Rochester 300 Historical Series: Part 5

The Gifford Name

No history of Rochester would be complete without a mention of one of its best known officials, loved and remembered by many of the town's residents even to this day. This life long public servant was Raynor M. Gifford, farmer, cranberry grower and town Selectman.

Born in New Bedford, he attended Rochester schools, Fairhaven High School and Tabor Academy. In 1917 he was elected a member of the Rochester School Committee, and in 1923 he began a long career in "the front office" in the multiple capacity of Selectman, Assessor and Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Welfare. Although these responsibilities were later divided, for years "Uncle Ray" as he was affectionately known, kept track of them all without secretarial assistance, and practically in his head.

His style was earthy, and his drawling speech belied his native abilities. Although he labored on his farm and on his bogs, he found time to call upon and talk with people. Rated throughout the county as an astute administrator, he was the chief spokes-

man for the board he represented. At town meetings he was often subject to the abuse of those voting, and often he was blamed for what he did or had failed to do, but for 39 years Rochester's townspeople returned him to office, almost up to the time of his death.

In 1957 he donated land on Snow's Pond for a Boy Scout camp which later was named Camp Rayford, and about 1960 a baseball park on land purchased by the town from the estate of Catherine Rounseville was named after him. In the article following this action \$100 was appropriated to erect a monument to his memory. Probably Rochester has never had a public official so completely devoted to its interests or never will again, and the intelligence and ability he brought to its administration seemed to have carried on to other members of his immediate family.

His sister, Miss Selene Gifford, became U.S. Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a post she held for 12 years, and a service for which she was honored as one of six of the nation's

women to receive a federal award in 1964 for "outstanding achievement and leadership in major projects." Before assuming this post Miss Gifford had been Director of the International Refugee Organization of Geneva, Switzerland, and had served a one year term as European Director of Displaced Persons shortly after World War Two. In this latter position she directed the activities of as many as 7,000 workers.

A brother, Maxwell Gifford, served the town as postmaster, town clerk and town treasurer. One of his sisters, Mrs. Bernice Lawrence, still resides in Rochester, and another, Mrs. Doris Gurney lives in Huntington, West Virginia.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town Rochester

Property Address

MARy's Pond Rd.

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Area(s) Form No.

A

Massachusetts Archives Building

220 Morrissey Boulevard

Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Raynor M. Gifford was born in 1890 and attended Rochester schools, Fairhaven High School and Tabor Academy. He was a farmer and a cranberry grower. His farmhouse at 295 Hartley Rd. is today occupied by relatives. His barn across the road has been refurbished and used to store hay. The bog next to the home is no longer in use. In 1917 he was elected to the school committee. 1923 began his long career in the "front office." It was then that he was elected to the combined offices of Selectman, Assessor and Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Welfare. It was much later before these were divided into separate offices. "Uncle Ray" as he was known had no secretary and much of the work he did, he kept in his head. Though hard at work on his farm & bogs there was always time to talk with people in the town. Considered a fine administrator, he was the boards' chief spokesperson. So well liked, as well as a good "Town Father" he was returned to office by the people of Rochester at every election for 39 years.

In 1957 he donated land on Snow's Pond to the Boy Scouts. Their camp there became known as "Camp Rayford." Around 1960 the town purchased land in the center of town from the estate of Catherine Rounseville. Baseball fields were constructed here. A small basketball court and a play area for youngsters are here now as well. This park is the one later named for Mr. Gifford. In his younger days he enjoyed playing the game and was considered a pretty good player. The teams he played on would travel all around, even down to Falmouth just to play. Today the towns youth can enjoy the game while playing on fields named in his honor.

In a news article dated 1979 it was said - "Probably Rochester has never had a public official so completely devoted to its interests or never will again."

FORM C - OBJECT

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

30

USGS Quad

Marion

Area(s)

A

Form Number

915

Town Rochester

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Rochester Center

Address of Location junction Mary's Pond & Marion

Name Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Ownership Public Private

Type of Object (check one):

- statue monument
- bust milestone
- group composition marker
- religious shrine
- boundary marker
- other (specify) _____

Date of Construction 1999

Source Will Boutin

Designer/Sculptor Rex Monuments

Materials stone - bronze

Alterations (with dates) none

Condition new -

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage _____

Setting V shaped area between roads

Recorded by Susan M. LaFleur

Organization Rochester Historic Comm.

Date (month/year) MAY 1999

Photograph



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space.

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OBJECT FORM

DESIGN ASSESSMENT *see continuation sheet*

Describe the design features of the object, and evaluate in terms of other similar types of objects within the community.

Set in V-shaped area known as Calvin R. Daggett Square (MHC814) along with memorials to Calvin R. Daggett (MHC 908) WW I Memorial (MHC 907) and Rochester Honor Roll (MHC 910)

The uncut stone monument faces Mary's Pond Rd. and is approximately 2 1/2 feet across and 2 feet high. A bronze plaque sits slightly left of center. The plaque was made by Rex Monumental Company. The stone was found on the Hiller Estate, Eastover Farm (MHC Area B), and donated to the town by Robert B. Hiller.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Explain the history of the object, and how it relates to the development of the community.

A fitting memorial to those Rochester men who served in the war. The idea of Veterans Grave Caretaker Will Boutin. He submitted a request to the town noting there was no other memorial to that wars veterans. Money was allocated and after much work the memorial to all veterans, POWs and MIAs of the Vietnam War was completed.

A plaque honoring the Veterans of the war hung on a wall in the Town Hall. Because of it's placement it went largely unnoticed. Many, Vietnam Veterans in particular, thought the town should have a more fitting memorial and Mr. Boutin agreed. It was through his efforts that an appropriate sized stone was found and placed for all the townspeople to see.

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION *(if applicable)*:

VIETNAM _ Those Who Fought For Each Other 1959-1975

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

The Wander - newspaper

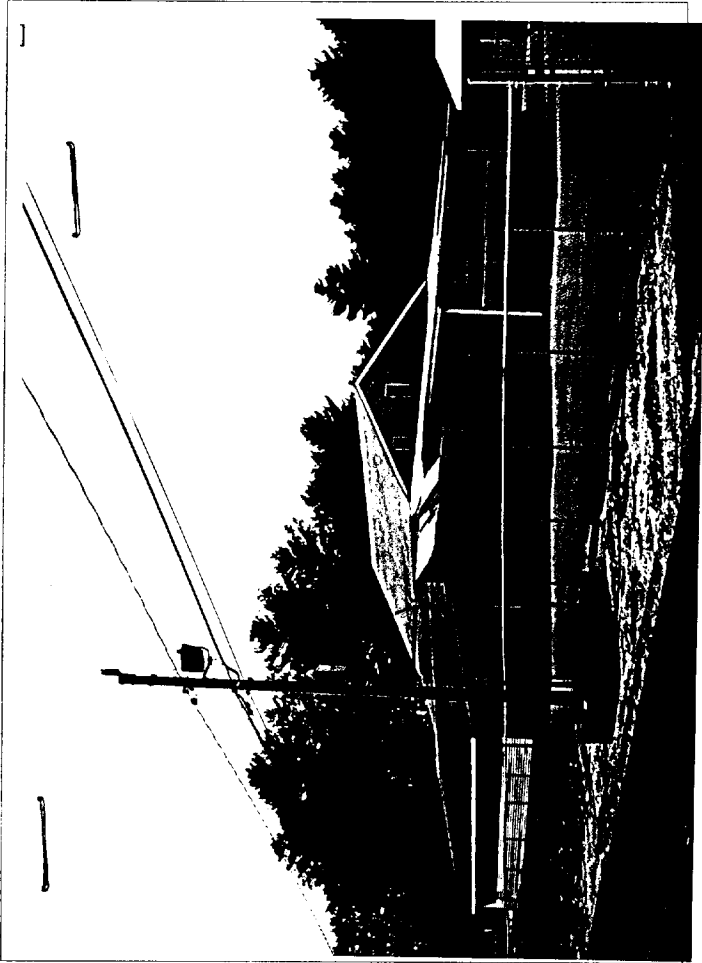
Will Boutin - Veteran's Grave Care Taker for Town of Rochester

Recommended for listing in National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a*

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
12/4	Snipatuit Pond		68

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 Massachusetts Archives Facility
 220 Morrissey Boulevard
 Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Address 475 Mary's Pond Road

Historic Name Decas Cranberry Company

Uses: Present commercial

Original commercial

Date of Construction ca. 1935

Source John Decas (owner)/ 1936 map

Style/Form No Style

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation concrete

Wall/Trim vinyl, corrugated metal

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

warehouses, office (mid-20th c.)

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

multiple ells (mid-late 20th c.)

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 14.8 acres

Setting chainlink fence lines perimeter; paved drive runs throughout complex; Mary's Pond across street and cranberry bogs to NE and SW

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
475 Mary's Pond Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
68

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

The Decas Cranberry Company at 475 Mary's Pond Road is comprised of a large screen house and six ancillary buildings. The screen house sits at the southwest corner of the property and is a 1½-story, L-shaped building that features a low pitched, front-gable roof. The building has several paired service entrances. The primary entrance (east) appears to be a shed-roof service entrance that projects from the northeast end of the building. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl and corrugated metal and the roof sheathing is asphalt. The building rests on a concrete foundation and fenestration consists of replacement windows. The six ancillary buildings include warehouses, an office, and a fresh fruit building. The buildings all sit to the north of the screen house and are 1-story, gable-roof, vinyl and corrugated metal sided, utilitarian structures with large loading docks and service entrances. The entire complex sits on approximately 15 acres of land that are located across the street from the Decas cranberry bog (MHC 801). The property is in good condition and is bordered by a chain link fence and mature trees to the east, west, and north.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

The first known efforts to grow cranberries commercially in Southeastern Massachusetts began in the early 19th century. The cultivation of cranberries began on Cape Cod about 1850, and the nearby town of Plymouth became one of the leading cranberry producers in the state. The cranberry's rise in popularity among local farmers in the late 19th century was based on the fact that they grew best in previously worthless swampland, and provided a much needed supplement to their economy. Other factors in cranberry development included the depletion of soil from other crops, the rising value of cranberries, and the invention of the cranberry scoop. In the early 20th century, demand and market projections prompted the consolidation of family-owned bogs into large companies, as evident in the formation of the Decas Cranberry Company.

The cultivation of the cranberry in Rochester began in 1908 with the Hiller Brothers Inc. when Robert and Isaac Hiller of Marion and Juda Hathaway of Rochester built a 4 and 10 acre bog adjacent to Batis Road and Mary's Pond Road to Perry Lane, prior to the extension of Mary's Pond Road to East-Over Farms (MHC Area B). The Hiller Brothers continued to build bogs in that same area until 1948, at which time they had totaled approximately 50 acres of bog in Rochester and approximately 50 acres adjacent in Marion. Benjamin A. Vose of Marion also began building a bog around 1905 in swamp land adjacent to the Hiller Brothers development. These bogs are now owned by the Hiller Brothers, whose current land totals approximately 155 acres (personal communication, Barbara Besse, June 1998).

Cranberry bog outbuildings typically include a screen house, which is built next to the bog to provide shelter for the workers who screen the crop. Other outbuildings include pump houses, that control the water level of the bog, and workers shanty's, often used to house seasonal workers or the construction workers who build the bog.

The history of the Decas Cranberry Company began around the turn of the century when William and Charles Decas moved from Greece to New Bedford, Massachusetts. As teenagers, they began peddling produce throughout homes from New Bedford to Wareham. With their brother Nick, the Decas brothers successfully established a cranberry growing business. In 1935, the Decas brothers invested in a cranberry bog (MHC 801) on Mary's Pond in Rochester, across the street from the company's present-day site. The business began in a small shed and quickly grew. In the 1940s the shed burned down and the company bought an old dance hall/roller rink and converted it into the present-day screen house to accommodate the

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community:**
Rochester**Property Address:**
475 Mary's Pond Road**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125****Area(s)****Form No.**
68

growing business. This old dance hall is probably the Arcade Dance Hall, constructed by James T. Slattery for N. Morelli and Sons in 1931 (Building Inspection Cards). The property is identified as a dance hall on a 1936 map (1936 map). The six ancillary buildings on the property were all constructed in the mid-20th century after the conversion of the screen house. Today, the company has grown to include six bogs that cover 450 acres throughout Rochester. The company also markets berries on behalf of over 180 Massachusetts growers whose combined yields exceed 10% of the national crop and includes an agricultural supplies and services company (personal communication, John Decas, May 1998).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (continued)

- Building Inspection Cards. *Public Safety Records*. Massachusetts State Archives Facility, various dates.
- Committee of the Town of Mattapoissett. *Mattapoissett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts*. The Grafton Press, New York, NY, 1907.
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- Goodenough, Caroline Leonard. *Legends, Loves, and Loyalties of Old New England*. Published by the author, Rochester, MA, n.d.
- Gurney, Judith Jenney. *Tales of Old Rochester*. Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1990.
- Hurd, Duane Hamilton, ed. *History of Plymouth County*. J.W. Lewis & Co., Philadelphia, PA, 1884.
- Leonard, Mary Hall. "Old Rochester and Her Daughter Towns". *New England Magazine*, vol. 20, p. 613-635, n.d.
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- Massachusetts Historical Commission. *MHC Reconnaissance Survey Report, Town of Rochester*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Massachusetts State Archives Facility, 1981.
- Personal Communication, John Decas, May 1998.
- Personal Communication, Barbara Besse, June 1998.
- Town of Rochester. *List of Residents; Street List; Alphabetic List*. Rochester, MA, 1997.
- Vertical files located at the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.

Maps

- 1795 *Rochester, Massachusetts*. Hand drawn map of town of Rochester.
- 1830 *Map of Rochester*. A. B. Hammond.
- 1856 *Map of the Town of Rochester, Plymouth County*. Henry Francis Walling.
- 1879 *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts*. Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, ME, 1986.
- 1903 *Plymouth County Atlas of 1903*.
- 1936 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1936*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made January 15, 1934.
- 1941 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1941*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made August 1941.
- 1969a *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1704*. Rochester Historical Society.
- 1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854*. Rochester Historical Society.
- 1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
- Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans. Various surveyors and dates.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

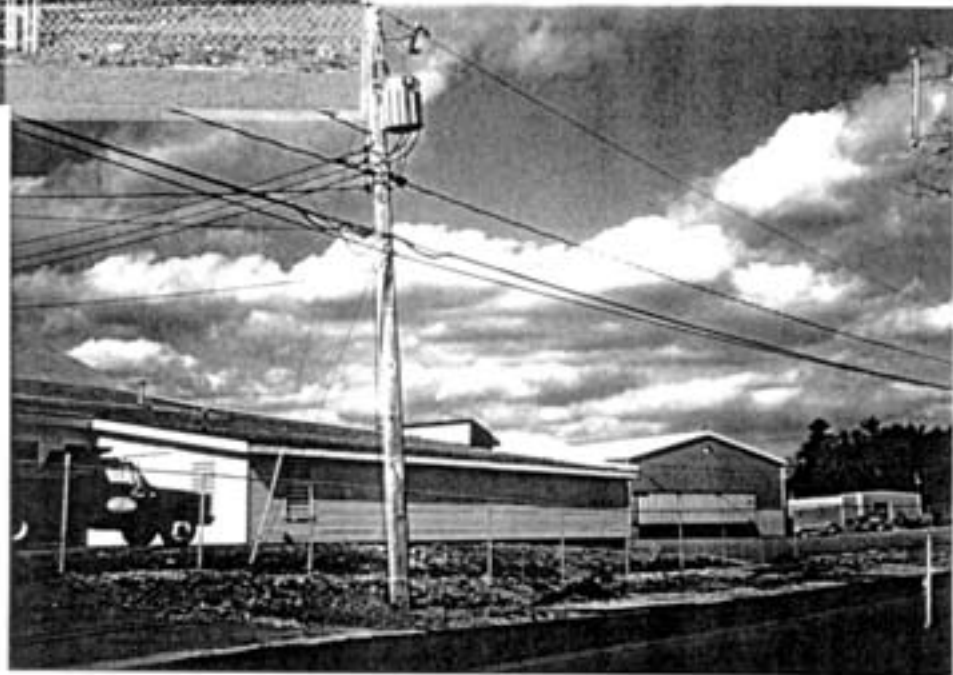
Property Address:
475 Mary's Pond Road

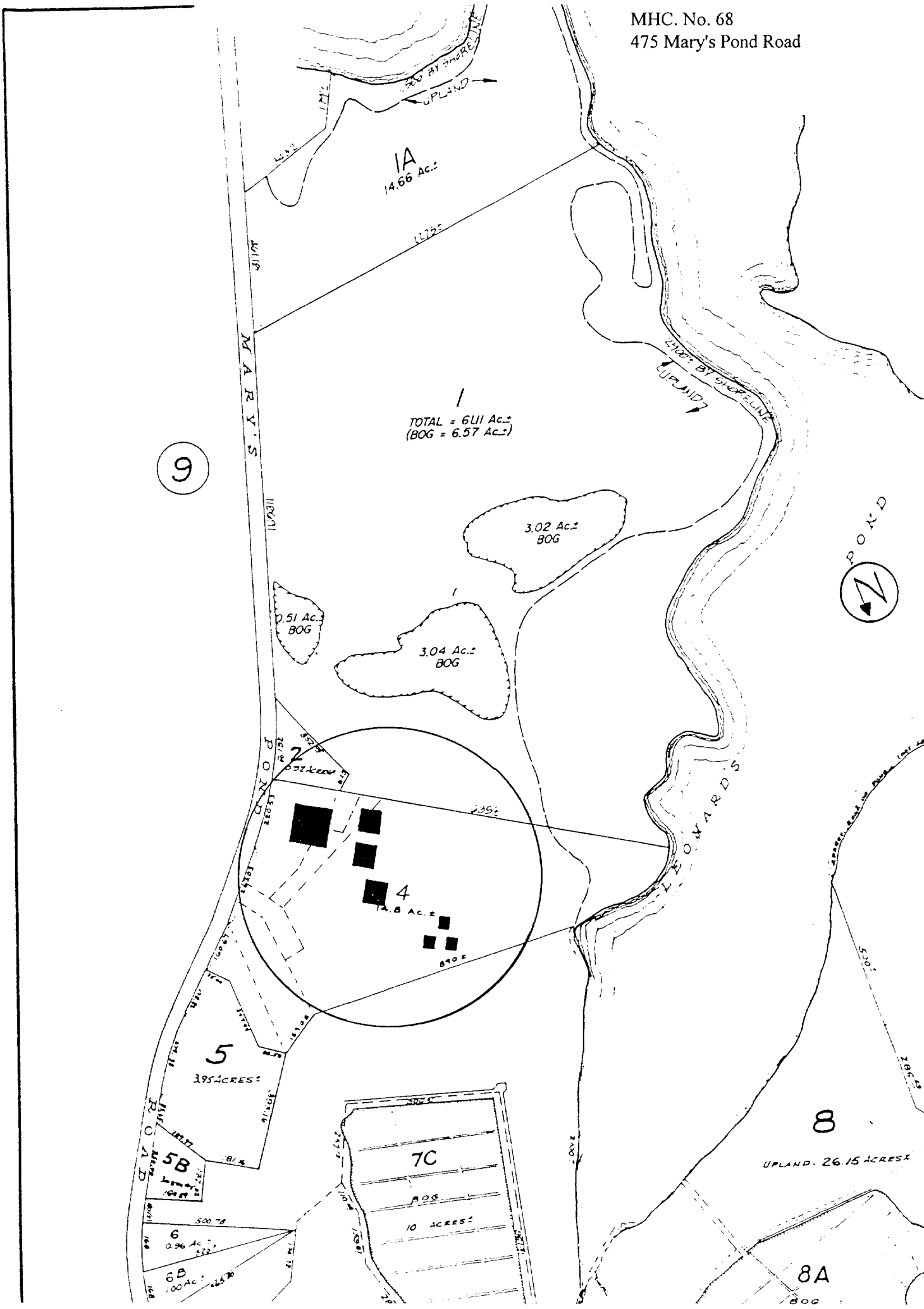
**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
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PHOTOGRAPHS





**FORM H - PARKS
AND LANDSCAPES**

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Assessor's number

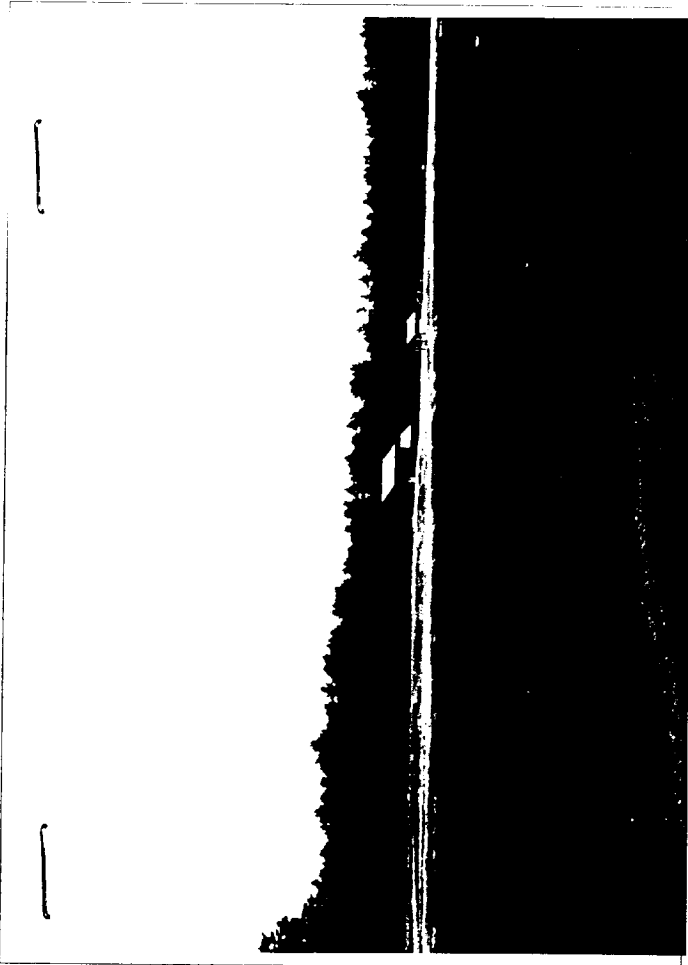
10/2

USGS Quad

Snipatuit Pond

Area(s) Form No. Forms within

801
916



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Address or Location across from 475 Mary's Pond Road

Name Decas Cranberry Bog

Ownership Public Private

Type of Landscape (*check one*)

- park
- green/common
- garden
- boulevard/parkway
- other (*specify*) cranberry bog
- farm land
- mine/quarry
- training field

Date or Period early 20th c.

Source John Decas (owner)

Landscape Architect _____

Location of plans _____

Alterations/Intrusions (*with dates*) _____

Condition good

Acreage 69.71 acres

Setting set along south side of Mary's Pond Road; to
northeast of Mary's Pond; across street from Decas
Cranberry Company (MHC 68, ca. 1935)

Recorded by M.K. Harrington and Emily L. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
Mary's Pond Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
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Boston, Massachusetts 02125

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801 916

VISUAL/DESIGN ASSESSMENT *(continued)*

Located along the east side of Mary's Pond Road is the Decas Cranberry Bog, a roughly rectangular bog that curves with the road and occupies 69.71 acres. It sits just north of Mary's Pond across the street from the Decas Cranberry Company (MHC 68, ca. 1935). There are seven associated buildings with this bog that sit across the street and three that sit just along the border of the bog. The three buildings are all small, 1½-story, gable-roof structures.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

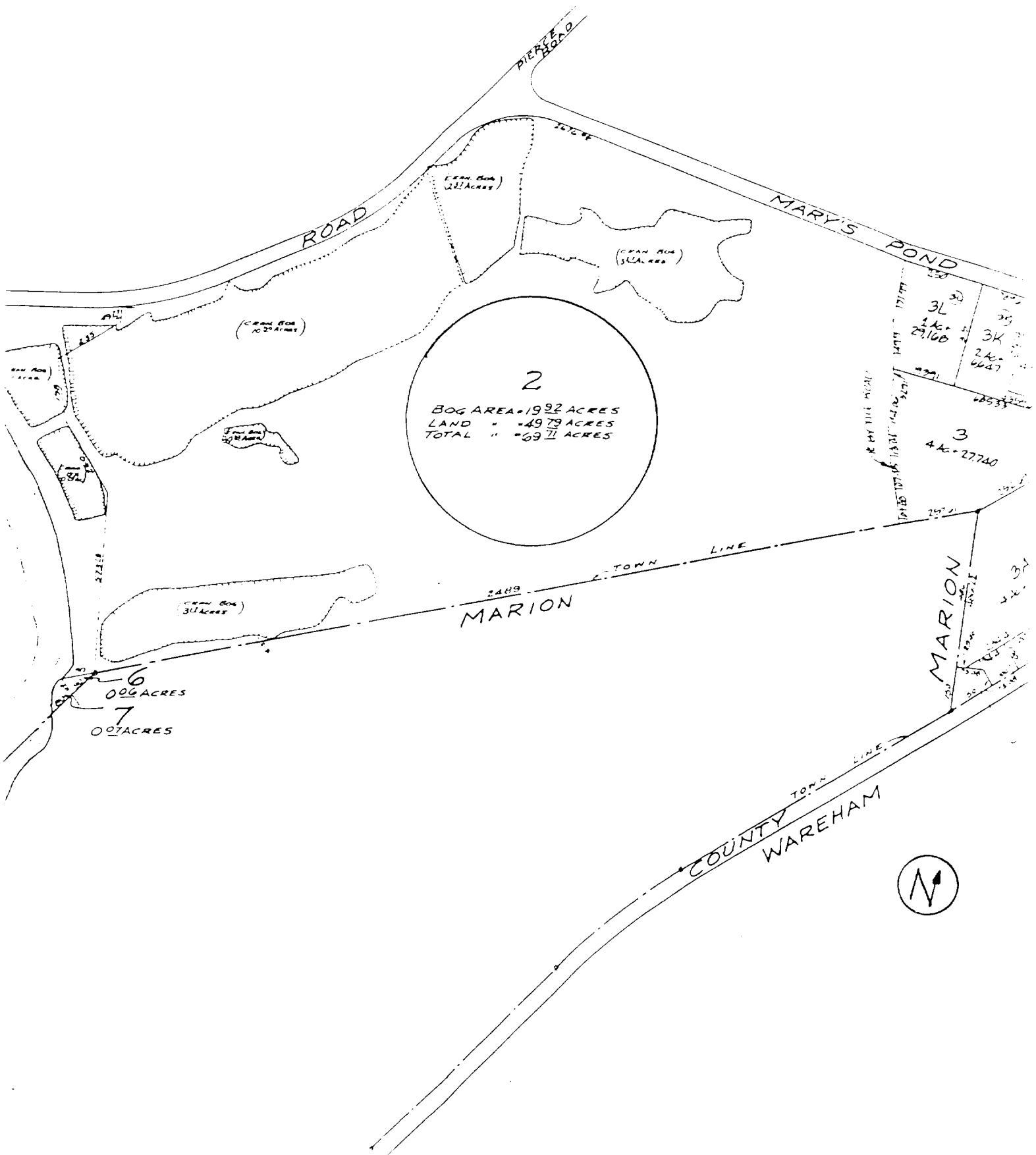
The first known efforts to grow cranberries commercially in Southeastern Massachusetts began in the early 19th century. The cultivation of cranberries began on Cape Cod about 1850, and the nearby town of Plymouth became one of the leading cranberry producers in the state. The cranberry's rise in popularity among local farmers in the late 19th century was based on the fact that they grew best in previously worthless swampland, and provided a much needed supplement to their economy. Other factors in cranberry development included the depletion of soil from other crops, the rising value of cranberries, and the invention of the cranberry scoop. In the early 20th century, demand and market projections prompted the consolidation of family-owned bogs into large companies, as evident in the formation of the Decas Cranberry Company (MHC 68, ca. 1935).

The cultivation of the cranberry in Rochester began in 1908 with the Hiller Brothers Inc. when Robert and Isaac Hiller of Marion and Juda Hathaway of Rochester built a 4 and 10 acre bog adjacent to Batis Road and Mary's Pond Road to Perry Lane, prior to the extension of Mary's Pond Road to East-Over Farms (MHC Area B). The Hiller Brothers continued to build bogs in that same area until 1948, at which time they had totaled approximately 50 acres of bog in Rochester and approximately 50 acres adjacent in Marion. Benjamin A. Vose of Marion also began building a bog around 1905 in swamp land adjacent to the Hiller Brothers development. These bogs are now owned by the Hiller Brothers, whose current land totals approximately 155 acres (personal communication, Barbara Besse, June 1998).

Cranberry bog outbuildings typically include a screen house, which is built next to the bog to provide shelter for the workers who screen the crop. Other outbuildings include pump houses, that control the water level of the bog, and workers shantys, often used to house seasonal workers or construction workers who build the bog.

One of many cranberry bogs in Rochester, the Decas Cranberry Bog has been cultivated since the early 20th century, prior to 1935. One of 6 bogs owned by the Decas Cranberry Company (MHC 68, ca. 1935), this was the first bog to be cultivated by the company when they began in 1935.

The history of the Decas Cranberry Company (MHC 68, ca. 1935) began around the turn of the century when William and Charles Decas moved from Greece to New Bedford, Massachusetts. As teenagers, they began peddling produce throughout homes from New Bedford to Wareham. With their brother Nick, the Decas brothers successfully established a cranberry growing business. In 1935, the Decas brothers invested in a cranberry bog on Mary's Pond in Rochester, across the street from the company's present-day site. The business began in a small shed and grew quickly. In the 1940s the shed burned down and the company bought an old dance hall/roller rink and converted into the present-day screen house to accommodate the growing business. The old dance hall/roller rink was constructed in the early 20th century, before 1936 (1936 map). The



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
Mary's Pond Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
801 916

6 ancillary buildings were all constructed in the mid-20th century after the conversion of the screen house. Today, the company has grown to include 6 bogs that cover 450 acres throughout Rochester. The company also markets berries on behalf of over 180 Massachusetts growers whose combined yields exceed 10% of the national crop and includes an agricultural supplies and services company (personal communication, John Decas, May 1998).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (continued)

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Maps

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- 1830 *Map of Rochester*. A. B. Hammond.
- 1856 *Map of the Town of Rochester, Plymouth County*. Henry Francis Walling.
- 1879 *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts*. Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, ME, 1986.
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- 1969a *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1704*. Rochester Historical Society.
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- 1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
- Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans. Various surveyors and dates.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
Mary's Pond Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
801

PHOTOGRAPHS





Staff photo by Mike Valeri

Dave Gaipo of New Bedford heads out for a day of fishing at Mary's Pond in Rochester.

Mary's Pond beach is private

By Rachel G. Thomas
Standard Times staff writer

ROCHESTER — The state oversees the water and the fish in it. The town takes care of the road running past, called by the same name as the body of water.

And for most of this century, town residents have believed that that all-important piece of land between Mary's Pond and Mary's Pond Road — the beach — was the county's domain.

But it appears that the sand where kids plop their towels and toys on the way to a splash in the clear, fresh water, is private property.

That was what town, county and state officials found out when they tried to get the issue settled, once and for all.

"For years, we have been trying to cre-

ate a recreation area near the beach," town Conservation Agent Laurell J. Farinon said. "We had a beach committee that was working on that for the past couple of years."

Town officials knew that Mary's Pond is considered by the state as a "great pond" because of its size. "It means the state can stock it with fish, and that access for fishermen is important," Ms. Farinon said.

The town owns 1,700 linear feet along the shoreline at another part of the pond and had built a boat launching ramp there, Ms. Farinon said. But most swimmers use the beach area off Mary's Pond Road.

When officials decided it was time to move ahead with the beach site develop-

ment, they asked Plymouth County Register of Deeds staff to research the deed so Rochester would have it all in writing, Ms. Farinon said.

Days turned to weeks, weeks to months; finally, about a year later, county clerks passed along their findings. They didn't own the beach.

"It was news to everybody that the county didn't own it and the town didn't own it," Ms. Farinon said.

Then who did? County records showed two deeds for adjoining beach-front property, as shown in maps of the road layout. Each revealed different people with the same name: Hiller.

At that point, Ms. Farinon and (See MARY'S POND, Page A2)

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

34/1B; 29/6,6A

Marion

69-73

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Address 171 Mendell Road

Historic Name Mendell Farm

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction late 18th c./before 1800

Source Anonymous n.d./ visual inspection

Style/Form Georgian

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

cottage (MHC 70, early-mid-19th c.); garage (MHC 72, early 20th c.); garage (MHC 73, early 20th c.); barn (MHC 71, early 20th c.); 2 sheds (20th c.); 1-story barn (1997)

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

side ell with porch (late 19th c.); 2 1/2-story, side-gable ell (mid-19th c.)

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date _____

Acres approximately 30 acres

Setting set back about 10 feet from road; front of property lined by shrubs, stone wall and open fields across street

Recorded by M.K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community:**
Rochester**Property Address:**
171 Mendell Road**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125****Area(s)****Form No.**
69-73**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)***

The Mendell Farm at 171 Mendell Road is a relatively rare example of a late-18th-century, agricultural complex comprised of a 2½-story, Georgian-style, residential building and 7 outbuildings. It is one of only three surviving examples of the Georgian style in Rochester. The main block is rectangular in plan and has a side-gable roof. It has a symmetrical, five-bay facade (east elevation) and is three bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and set within a projecting arched vestibule that features a six-light transom and wood panel surrounds. Fenestration consists of single, 6/6 double-hung sash windows flanked by louvered shutters and set in rectangular openings with molded lintels and sills. The structural system is timber frame on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Brick chimneys with flared, open caps rise from the center ridge of the main roof and the ridge of both side ells. Other notable exterior architectural features include cornerboards, cornice returns, and molding. Attached to the south elevation of the main block is a 2½-story, side-gable side ell (mid-19th c.) on a stone foundation. This side ell connects to a 1½-story, side-gable ell with three triangular dormers. A secondary entrance on its south elevation is set within an open entrance porch that features paired Doric columns and a pergola supported by Doric columns. A 1-story, gable-roof, wood shingle cottage (MHC 70, early-mid-19th c.) is located to the south of the house. A large 1½-story, gambrel-roof barn (MHC 71, 20th c.) set on a concrete foundation is located in the field across the street from the house. To the east of this barn is a 1-story, end-gable barn currently under construction. To the north, along this same side of the road, is a 1½-story, gable-roof, wood shingle garage (MHC 72, early 20th c.) with a wood shingle roof and a concrete foundation as well as a 1½-story cobblestone barn/garage (MHC 73, 20th c.) set on a concrete foundation. Two 1-story, gable-roof sheds (20th c.) are also associated with the property, which includes cleared agricultural fields to the east of the main house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Mendell Road was named for the Mendell family, several of which lived along this road and in the immediate area in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

The Mendell Farm was constructed in the late 18th century by David Mendell (1763-1823). After David's death in 1823, the farm was taken over by his son, Benjamin (1804-1882). Benjamin operated the farm until his death. At that time the farm, which was valued at \$4,840, passed to Benjamin's son, Stephen Crosby Mendell (1847-1905). Other members of the Mendell family, including Mrs. R. Mendell, W. P. Mendell, and B. Mendell, also resided in the area (Walling 1856; 1879 map). Stephen Mendell owned and operated the farm with his wife until 1902 when it was handed down to their son Chester Stephen Mendell (1878-1963). Chester resided at the farm until 1918. Shortly thereafter it was sold to Governor Noble Foss. By 1920, Foss and his wife formed Rochester Farms, Inc. with Noble listed as clerk of the corporation. At this time the property was known as the "Chester S. Mendell Farm." During this period, the small home of Charles Chase was moved to the property and used as a stable (probably the present-day cottage). Chase, a laborer who worked for Benjamin Mendell for many years, lived near Sherman Corner (L.C. Humphrey 1941). On December 11, 1935 the farm was transferred back to Noble Foss from Rochester Farms, Inc. On December 18, 1967 the farm was sold by Foss to Dorothy Plumb who had previously resided on Marion Road. After Dorothy's death, her son Gibbs V. Bray inherited the farm and resided there until May 9, 1979 when he sold it to Henry and Katherine Roberts (Anonymous, "Farm at Mendell Road").

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *(continued)*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
171 Mendell Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
69-73

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Town of Rochester. *List of Residents; Street List; Alphabetic List*. Rochester, MA, 1997.
Vertical files located at the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.

Maps

- 1795 *Rochester, Massachusetts*. Hand drawn map of town of Rochester.
1830 *Map of Rochester*. A. B. Hammond.
1856 *Map of the Town of Rochester, Plymouth County*. Henry Francis Walling.
1879 *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts*. Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, ME, 1986.
1903 *Plymouth County Atlas of 1903*.
1936 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1936*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made January 15, 1934.
1941 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1941*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made August 1941.
1969a *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1704*. Rochester Historical Society.
1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854*. Rochester Historical Society.
1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
----- Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans. Various surveyors and dates.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
171 Mendell Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
69-73

PHOTOGRAPHS



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
171 Mendell Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.
69-73

PHOTOGRAPHS



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

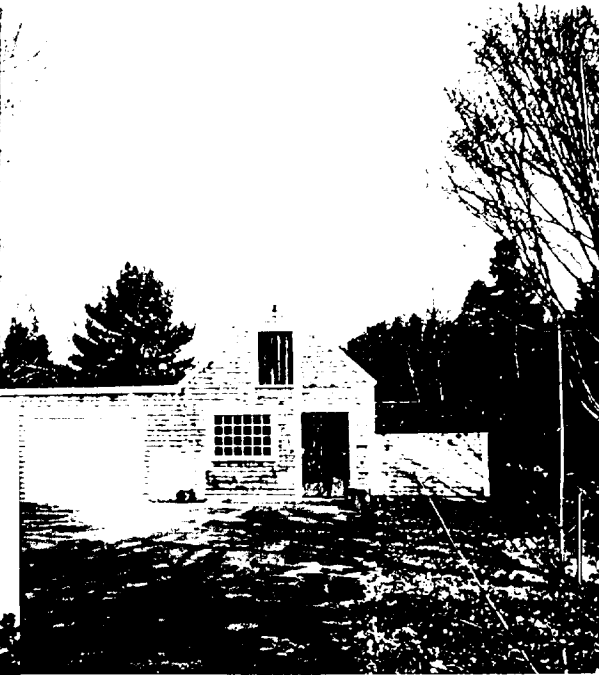
Property Address:
171 Mendell Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
69-73

PHOTOGRAPHS





28



Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archive Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community
Rochester

Property Address:
171 Mendell Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	69-73

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by: M.K. Harrington, E. Paulus

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

Mendell Farm is locally significant as a relatively rare example of a late 18th century agricultural complex. It is historically associated with the Mendell family, a prominent Rochester family, as well as Governor Noble Foss. The residence is one of only three surviving examples of the Georgian style in Rochester and its extensive agricultural outbuildings are all excellent and well-preserved examples of their style and type. Mendell Farm possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets criteria A and C of the NRHP in the areas of agriculture and architecture. Additional historical research will be required to complete the nomination.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

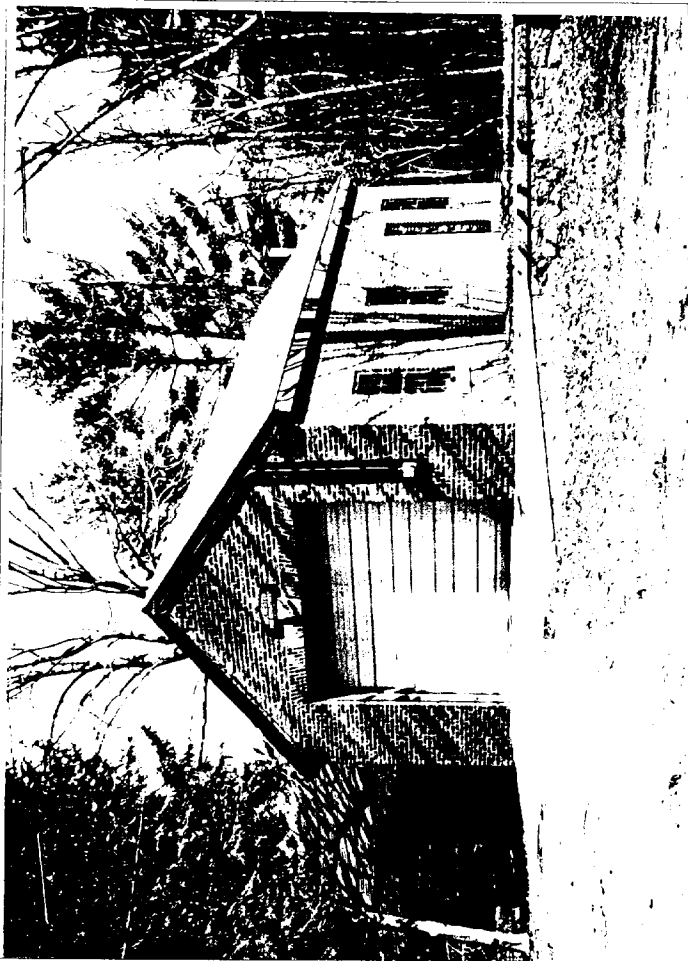
Form Number

25/2

Snipatuit Pond

74

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Address Neck Road

Historic Name Rochester Fire Department Station No. 2

Uses: Present civic

Original civic

Date of Construction ca. 1950

Source 1941 map/ 1969c map

Style/Form Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation poured concrete

Wall/Trim brick

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

none

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

none

Condition good

Moved X no yes Date _____

Acreage 6.9 acres

Setting bordered by a stone/concrete retaining wall;
accessed by a gravel drive

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community:**
Rochester**Property Address:**
Neck Road**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125****Area(s)****Form No.**
74**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *(continued)*

The Rochester Fire Department Station No. 2 on Neck Road (across from 751 Neck Road) is a 1-story, Colonial Revival-style building. It is an unaltered example of its type and period within the survey area and is notable as the only single-engine fire station in town. Located immediately south of the Middleboro town line, the building is rectangular in plan and has an end-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical, one-bay facade (west elevation) and is four bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a metal roll-top door topped by a splayed, brick lintel with a concrete keystone. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with splayed, brick lintels, concrete keystones, and stone sills. The building rests upon a poured concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Other notable exterior architectural features include cornice returns and a wide cornice. The property is in good condition. There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Neck Road extended only as far as the Joseph Clark House, at 478 Neck Road (MHC 79, 1812) in 1856 (Walling 1856). By 1879, the causeway over the Snipatuit Pond had been built, and Neck Road had been extended into Middleboro (1879 map).

The Rochester Fire Department Station No. 2 was constructed ca. 1950 for the New Bedford Waterworks (MHC Area M). The original fire engine remained there for a short period (Rochester Historical Commission). Fire stations built in the Colonial Revival style were quite common throughout southeastern Massachusetts through the early-mid-20th century. Located to the north of the Bisbee Corner Area (MHC Area H), this station serviced the northern part of town. The building does not appear on the 1936 or 1941 maps, although it does appear in 1969 and is identified as the "North Rochester Fire Station" (1969c map). The main fire station is located in the former Waterman School at 59 Hartley Road (MHC 122, 1883). Currently, the property is still owned by the Waterworks and is leased to the town of Rochester (Rochester Historical Commission).

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- Goodenough, Caroline Leonard. *Legends, Loves, and Loyalties of Old New England*. Published by the author, Rochester, MA, n.d.
- Gurney, Judith Jenney. *Tales of Old Rochester*. Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1990.
- Hurd, Duane Hamilton, ed. *History of Plymouth County*. J.W. Lewis & Co., Philadelphia, PA, 1884.
- Leonard, Mary Hall. "Old Rochester and Her Daughter Towns". *New England Magazine*, vol. 20, p. 613-635, n.d.
- Marion Bicentennial Commission. *Sippican 76*. Marion Bicentennial Commission, Marion, MA, 1976.
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- Personal Communication, Barbara Besse, June 1998.
- Town of Rochester. *List of Residents; Street List; Alphabetic List*. Rochester, MA, 1997.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
Neck Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

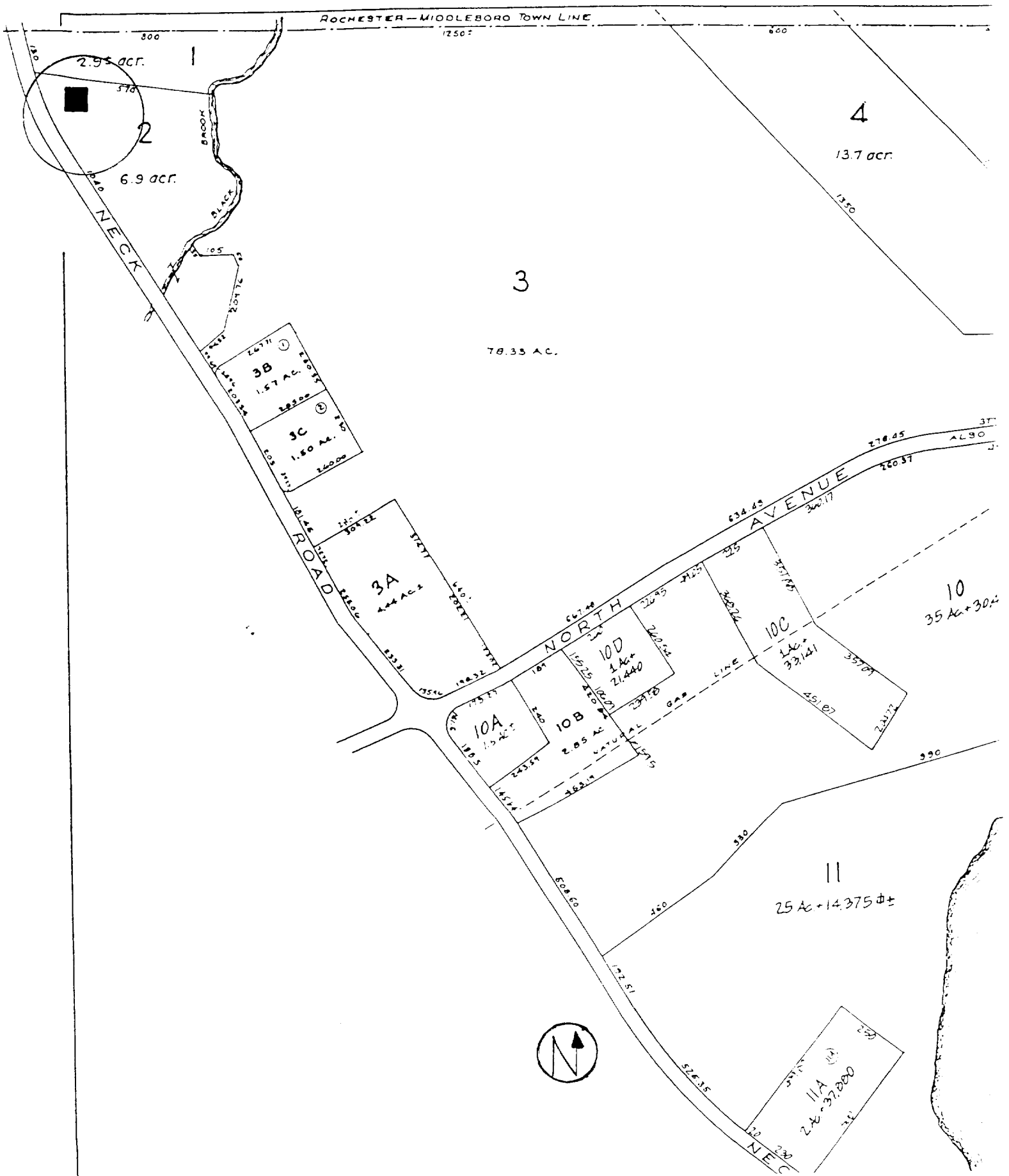
Area(s)

Form No.
74

Vertical files located at the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.

Maps

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- 1830 *Map of Rochester.* A. B. Hammond.
- 1856 *Map of the Town of Rochester, Plymouth County.* Henry Francis Walling.
- 1879 *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts.* Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, ME, 1986.
- 1903 *Plymouth County Atlas of 1903.*
- 1936 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1936.* (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made January 15, 1934.
- 1941 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1941.* (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made August 1941.
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- 1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map.* Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
- *Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans.* Various surveyors and dates.



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

26/28D

USGS Quad

Snipatuit Pond

Area(s)

Form Number

76

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 340 Neck Road

Historic Name L. Snow House

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction early 19th c./ before 1856

Source Walling 1856

Style/Form Federal/ Full Cape

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

1-story shed; garage (early 20th c.)

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

1-story, shed-roof ell (mid-20th c.)

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 5.07 acres

Setting set back about 20 feet from road; open fields to south; trees line west perimeter of property

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (month/day/year) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
340 Neck Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.
76

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

The L. Snow House at 340 Neck Road is a 1½-story, Federal-style, residential building. It is a typical example of the Federal style as applied to a Full Cape-type building and is similar in style and vintage to several of the buildings within the survey area along this northern portion of Neck Road, including the Isaac Clark/Ira Clark House at 404 Neck Road (MHC 77, 78, ca. 1800) and 485 Neck Road (MHC 80, early 19th c.). The building is rectangular in plan and has a side-gable roof with a raised basement level at its south end. The main block has a symmetrical, five-bay facade (west elevation) and is three bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and topped by a blind fanlight and flanked by 5-light sidelights. Fenestration consists of 12/12 double-hung sash windows flanked by louvered shutters and set in rectangular openings with splayed wood lintels and simple wood sills. The structural system is timber frame on a granite foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A gable dormer projects from the east slope of the roof. A concrete-faced chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. Other notable exterior architectural features include a Palladian window on the south elevation. Attached to the main block is a 1-story, shed-roof, rear ell (mid-20th c.) on a concrete foundation. The property is in good condition and also includes a 1-story, gable-roof shed and a side-gable garage (early 20th c.) with 2 vertical wood doors.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Neck Road extended only as far as the Joseph Clark House, at 478 Neck Road (MHC 79, 1812) in 1856 (Walling 1856). By 1879, the causeway over the Snipatuit Pond had been built, and Neck Road had been extended into Middleborough (1879 map). The area on Neck Road known as "Scraggy Neck", or "Scragged Neck" is located along and extends above the eastern shore of Snipatuit Pond.

The property across from 343 Neck Road was constructed in the early 19th century, prior to 1856 when it was the residence of L. Snow (Walling 1856). In 1879, A. Briggs resided there and by 1910, Allen F. Fuller, a farmer, and M.I. Fuller resided there. Several other members of the Fuller family, including Ira F. Fuller, occupied the property up the street at the Isaac Clark/Ira Clark House at 404 Neck Road (MHC 77, 78, ca. 1800) (1879 map, Foss 1910-11:129). The Fuller family, who currently occupy several residences in Rochester, have been associated with the "Scraggy Neck" area for more than 100 years. Allen F. Fuller and M.I. Fuller remained at the residence until at least 1941 (1941 map). By 1969, Maurice A. Fuller owned this property as well as the Isaac Clark/Ira Clark House at 404 Neck Road (MHC 77, 78, ca. 1800). Though the house is no longer in the Fuller family, the Fullers currently own properties in the area at 343 Neck Road (MHC 75, mid- 20th c.) and 356 Neck Road (List of Residents 1997:13).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *(continued)*

- Committee of the Town of Mattapoisett. *Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts*. The Grafton Press, New York, NY, 1907.
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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
340 Neck Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
76

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Vertical files located at the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.

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1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
----- Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans. Various surveyors and dates.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
340 Neck Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
76

PHOTOGRAPHS





TOWN OF ROCHE ASSESSORS' P.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

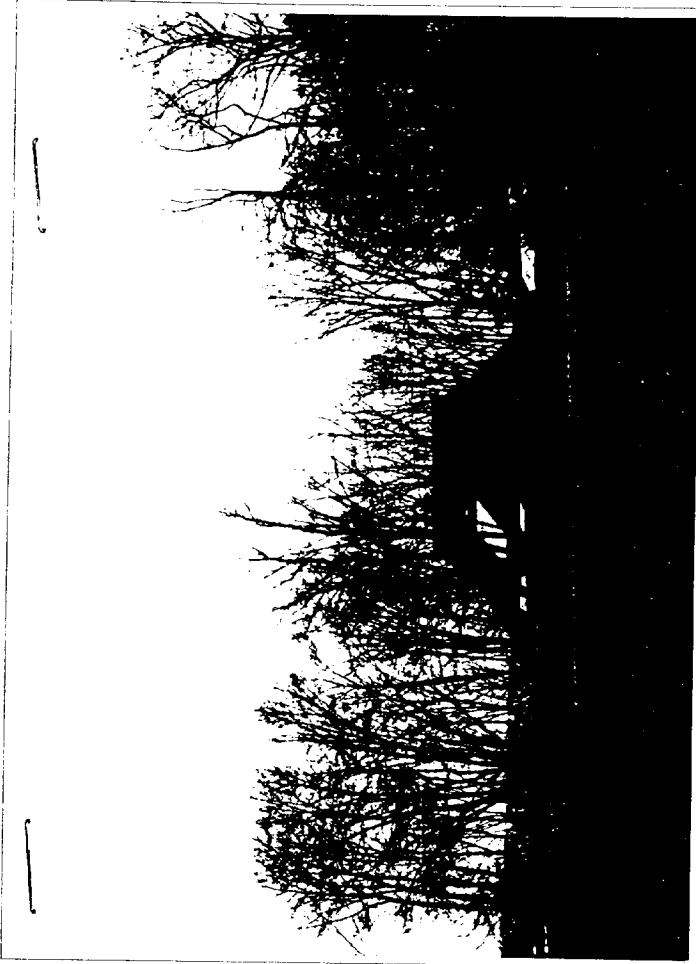
Form Number

26/20C

Snipatuit Pond

75

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Address 343 Neck Road

Historic Name _____

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction mid-20th c.

Source 1941 map/ 1969 map

Style/Form No Style

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation not visible

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

1-story shed (20th c.); foundation remains

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

none

Condition good

Moved X no yes Date _____

Acreage 2 acres

Setting set back about 300 feet from road at water; long,
gravel drive to east; open fields to east, north, south

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
343 Neck Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.
75

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

The property at 343 Neck Road is a 1½-story, residential building. It is rectangular in plan and has a front-facing gable roof. The main block has an asymmetrical, four-bay facade (south elevation) and is three bays in depth. The primary entrance is offset on the facade and obscured by trees. Fenestration consists of single and paired replacement windows set in rectangular openings with simple wood lintels and sills. Aluminum hoods top the windows along the south elevation. The structural system is wood frame and the foundation is not visible. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. One brick chimney rises from the south slope of the roof. The 1-story, 2-bay entrance porch is located at the north end of the east elevation and features a hip roof with plain wood supports. Other notable exterior architectural features include a belcast roofline. The property is in good condition and also includes a shed and the remains of a foundation at the end of the driveway.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Neck Road extended only as far as the Joseph Clark House, at 478 Neck Road (MHC 79, 1812) in 1856 (Walling 1856). By 1879, the causeway over the Snipatuit Pond had been built, and Neck Road had been extended into Middleborough (1879 map). The area on Neck Road known as "Scraggy Neck", or "Scragged Neck" is located along and extends above the eastern shore of Snipatuit Pond.

The property at 343 Neck Road was constructed in the mid-20th century, for a member of the Fuller family (1969c map). The family, which currently occupies several residences in Rochester, has been associated with the "Scraggy Neck" area for over 100 years. The building stands on land that in 1936 was occupied by a small building that sat directly on Neck Road, on the property of the L. Snow House at 340 Neck Road (MHC 76, early 19th c.), which was also owned by the Fuller family. The foundation that remains near the present-day building is probably the remnants of this earlier building. The present-day building was constructed in the mid-20th century, before 1969 (1969c map). Today, the property is occupied by Rebecca and Carol Fuller (List of Residents 1997:20).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *(continued)*

- Committee of the Town of Mattapoisett. *Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts*. The Grafton Press, New York, NY, 1907.
- Foss, A. E. & Company. *Resident and Business Directory of Rochester, Wareham, Marion, and Mattapoisett, Massachusetts*. Hopkinton, MA, various dates.
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- Gurney, Judith Jenney. *Tales of Old Rochester*. Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1990.
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- Leonard, Mary Hall. "Old Rochester and Her Daughter Towns". *New England Magazine*, vol. 20, p. 613-635, n.d.
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- Town of Rochester. *List of Residents; Street List; Alphabetic List*. Rochester, MA, 1997.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
343 Neck Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
75

Vertical files located at the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.

Maps

- 1795 *Rochester, Massachusetts.* Hand drawn map of town of Rochester.
- 1830 *Map of Rochester.* A. B. Hammond.
- 1856 *Map of the Town of Rochester, Plymouth County.* Henry Francis Walling.
- 1879 *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts.* Saco Valley Printing, Fryeburg, ME, 1986.
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- 1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854.* Rochester Historical Society.
- 1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map.* Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
- *Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans.* Various surveyors and dates.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

26/26D,16A

Snipatuit Pond

77, 78

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Address 404 Neck Road

Historic Name Isaac Clark/Ira Clark House

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1800

Source RHS files

Style/Form Federal/ Full Cape

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

barn (MHC 78, early 20th c.); 3 sheds (20th c.)

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

1-story side ell (19th c.)

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 15 acres

Setting set back about 20 feet from road; stone wall
borders north and south; large, open fields and
water across street

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community:**
Rochester**Property Address:**
404 Neck Road**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125****Area(s)****Form No.**
77, 78**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)***

The Isaac Clark/Ira Clark House at 404 Neck Road is a 1½-story, Federal-style, residential building. It is a typical example of the Federal style as applied to a Full Cape-type building and is similar in style and vintage to several of the buildings within the survey area along this northern portion of Neck Road, including The Joseph Clark House at 478 Neck Road (MHC 79, 1812), 485 Neck Road (MHC 80, early 19th c.), and the L. Snow House at 340 Neck Road (MHC 76, early 19th c./before 1856). The building is rectangular in plan and has a side-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical, five-bay facade (west elevation) and is two bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade below a 4-light transom supported by paired, fluted pilasters. Fenestration consists of 12/12 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with splayed wood lintels and simple wood sills. The structural system is timber frame on a granite foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A concrete chimney rises from the center ridge of the roof. Attached to the main block is a 1-story, side-gable ell (19th c.). The property is in good condition and also includes three sheds (20th c.) as well as a 1½-story, gambrel-roof barn (MHC 78, early 20th c.) that rests on a concrete foundation across the street and features a cupola, cornerboards, and cornice returns.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Neck Road extended only as far as the Joseph Clark House, at 478 Neck Road (MHC 79, 1812) in 1856 (Walling 1856). By 1879, the causeway over the Snipatuit Pond had been built, and Neck Road had been extended into Middleborough (1879 map). The area on Neck Road known as "Scraggy Neck," or "Scragged Neck" is located along and extends above the eastern shore of Snipatuit Pond.

The Isaac Clark/Ira Clark House was constructed ca. 1800 by Isaac Clark. Clark built the house using timber from an old house that stood to the east behind the present-day structure. A 1704 map identifies only 1 building in the "Scragged Neck" area located on the east side of Snipatuit Pond in the approximate area of where this old house would have stood and is identified as the residence of Joseph Burgess (1969a map). Ira Clark was born in the house soon after it was completed and remained there after his marriage to Anna Fuller, a widow. Anna had two sons from her previous marriage. John Alden Fuller and Freeman Fuller. The Fuller family, who currently occupy several residences in Rochester, have been associated with the "Scraggy Neck" area for over 100 years. According to the town historian, 5 generations of the Fuller family have resided in the Isaac Clark/Ira Clark House and all of the males who have lived in the house, have also died in the house (personal communication, Barbara Besse, June 1998). John Alden Fuller served in the Civil War and died at a young age shortly after returning home (RHS files). By 1879, Freeman had inherited the house and by 1936 the property had been passed on to Maurice A. Fuller, a carpenter, and his wife Ruth B. Fuller (1879 map; 1936 map). Prior to 1969 the property, still in the hands of the Fuller family, had expanded to include several outbuildings (1969c map). Currently, Virginia Decker, daughter of Maurice, and John Decker reside there (List of Residents 1997:9). Maurice Fuller Jr., brother of Virginia Decker, now resides nearby at 356 Neck Road (List of Residents 1997:13).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *(continued)*

Committee of the Town of Mattapoisett. *Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts*. The Grafton Press, New York, NY, 1907.

Foss, A. E. & Company. *Resident and Business Directory of Rochester, Wareham, Marion, and Mattapoisett, Massachusetts*.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
404 Neck Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.
77, 78

Hopkinton, MA, various dates.

Goodenough, Caroline Leonard. *Legends, Loves, and Loyalties of Old New England*. Published by the author, Rochester, MA, n.d.

Gurney, Judith Jenney. *Tales of Old Rochester*. Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1990.

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1936 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1936*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made January 15, 1934.

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1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854*. Rochester Historical Society.

1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.

----- Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans. Various surveyors and dates.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
404 Neck Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.
77, 78

PHOTOGRAPHS



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
404 Neck Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02122

Area(s)

Form No.
77, 78

PHOTOGRAPHS



Two selectmen have lived in this home

SRA Clark 18 - 18.

Both lived 11 yrs in home

Maurice Fuller SR. 1950-1954

The Outbuildings -

The hen house was built about 1850, was used by
Great grandmother of present owner Virginia Decker.

The middle building was a carriage shed once
attached to the house. It was moved to present
location by M. Fuller SR.

The 3^d, farthest back is a hen house built in 1923
by M. Fuller Sr.

SCRAGGY NECK AREA

A-I #79 The Ira Clark Homestead ⁴⁰⁴ 356 Neck Road

Isaac Clark built this house in a hurry ,in order that the baby his wife was expecting could be born in it. In his haste, he used lumber from an old house which stood in the woods to the east,behind this house.

The baby born there,Ira, was born in the year 1800,so with that,we date this house as having been built in 1800.

Ira,(Capt.Ira,)married the widow Anna(Bishop)Fuller,and adopted her two sons,one,John Alden Fuller,became ill during his service in the Civil War,returned home,and died. The other son,Freeman Fuller, inherited the house,and his son,Maurice Fuller Sr.raised his two children there.His daughter Virginia Decker,lives there today.

The house stands on what Old Timers called Scragged Neck, on Neck Road high above Snipatuit Pond.

A-I #78 340 Neck Road

Maurice Fuller Jr.,sold to Stewart, it has again been sold. Obviously old,needs research

A-I # 80 Joseph Clark house 478 Neck Road

Joseph Clark,born 1777,married Fanny Haskell 1802 and built this house 1812. Newspapers found in walls ,placed there during construction,prove the date.

Their son Peleg raised his family there,his daughter Fanny H.Clark,born 1855,lived there.

There is a period of history as yet unresearched

Richard & Virginia Wood bought it in 1954,restroed it and named it Apple Knoll Farm. and are the present owlers. 1997

Charles S.Ashley Jr.,son of New Bedford's Mayor, was the owner in 1918. He remodeled it,from a tumbledown farmhouse.adding a bri floored porch,enlarged the kitchen,and called the place Ashwood Farm.

Carriage shed and wood shed are now a garage

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

26/23

USGS Quad

Snipatuit Pond

Area(s)

Form Number

79

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) _____

Address 478 Neck Road

Historic Name Joseph Clark House

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction 1812

Source RHS files

Style/Form Federal/ Full Cape

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof wood shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

garage (mid-20th c.); shed (early 20th c.)

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____

side ell (early 19th c.); rear ell (19th c.); sun porch (ca. 1918)

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 4.14 acres

Setting set back from road about 20 feet with landscape;

stone wall to north; paved drive leads to garage

south



Sketch Map

see attached map

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
478 Neck Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.
79

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

The Joseph Clark House at 478 Neck Road is a 1½-story, Federal-style, residential building. It is a typical example of the Federal style as applied to a Full Cape-type building and is similar in style and vintage to several of the buildings within the survey area along this northern portion of Neck Road, including the Isaac Clark/Ira Clark House at 404 Neck Road (MHC 77, 78, ca. 1800), 485 Neck Road (MHC 80, early 19th c.), and The L. Snow House at 340 Neck Road (MHC 76, early 19th c./before 1856). The building is rectangular in plan and has a side-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical, five-bay facade (west elevation) and is two bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a vertical wood door topped by a 5-light transom. Fenestration consists of 12/12 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with splayed wood lintels and plain wood sills. The structural system is timber frame on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with wood shingles. A shed dormer addition projects from the east slope of the roof and a secondary entrance is located on the south elevation. A brick chimney skimmed in concrete rises from the center ridge of the roof with an iron sign that reads "1812" attached to the east side. Alterations include the dormer, a 1-story, side-gable ell (early 19th c.) on the south elevation and a 1-story, shed-roof ell (19th c.) that extends from its east elevation. This side ell addition includes an enclosed sun porch (ca. 1918) at its south end that features simple wood posts and screens. A brick chimney rises from the center ridge of the side ell. The property is in good condition and also includes a detached, 1-story, side-gable garage (mid-20th c.), a small, wood shingle shed (early 20th c.), and a well to the east of house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Neck Road extended only as far as the Joseph Clark House in 1856 (Walling 1856). By 1879, the causeway over the Snipatuit Pond had been built, and Neck Road had been extended into Middleborough (1879 map). The area on Neck Road known as "Scraggy Neck", or "Scragged Neck" is located along and extends above the eastern shore of Snipatuit Pond.

The Joseph Clark House at 478 Neck Road was constructed in 1812 by Joseph Clark (b. 1777), ten years after his marriage to Fanny Haskell in 1802. Newspapers found in the walls of the house, placed there during construction, help to date the house to 1812 (RHS files). Joseph and Fanny's son Peleg lived there with his family in the mid-19th century. Peleg's daughter, Fanny H. Clark, born in 1855, lived there in the mid-to-late 19th century. The 1856 map shows the building as the last house on Neck Road. It is identified on the map as the residence of J. Clark (Walling 1856). By 1918, the property was occupied by Charles S. Ashley, Jr., son of New Bedford's mayor, who restored the house, added a brick floored porch, enlarged the kitchen, and added a sun porch in that year. Ashley named the property Ashwood Farm. Richard and Virginia Wood purchased the property in 1954, restored it, and named it Apple Knoll Farm. They converted a carriage and wood shed on the property for use as a garage and also owned the property across the street at 485 Neck Road (MHC 80, early 19th c.). They also owned an extensive agricultural field to the north that is currently part of the property at 485 Neck Road (MHC 80, early 19th c.). Richard Wood was an engineer for the New Bedford office of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and Virginia was an office supervisor for the same company (Karwoski, no date; RHS files). The Woods reside there to the present day and also own the property at 501 Neck Road (List of Residents 1997:35).

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
478 Neck Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
79

PHOTOGRAPHS



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
478 Neck Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

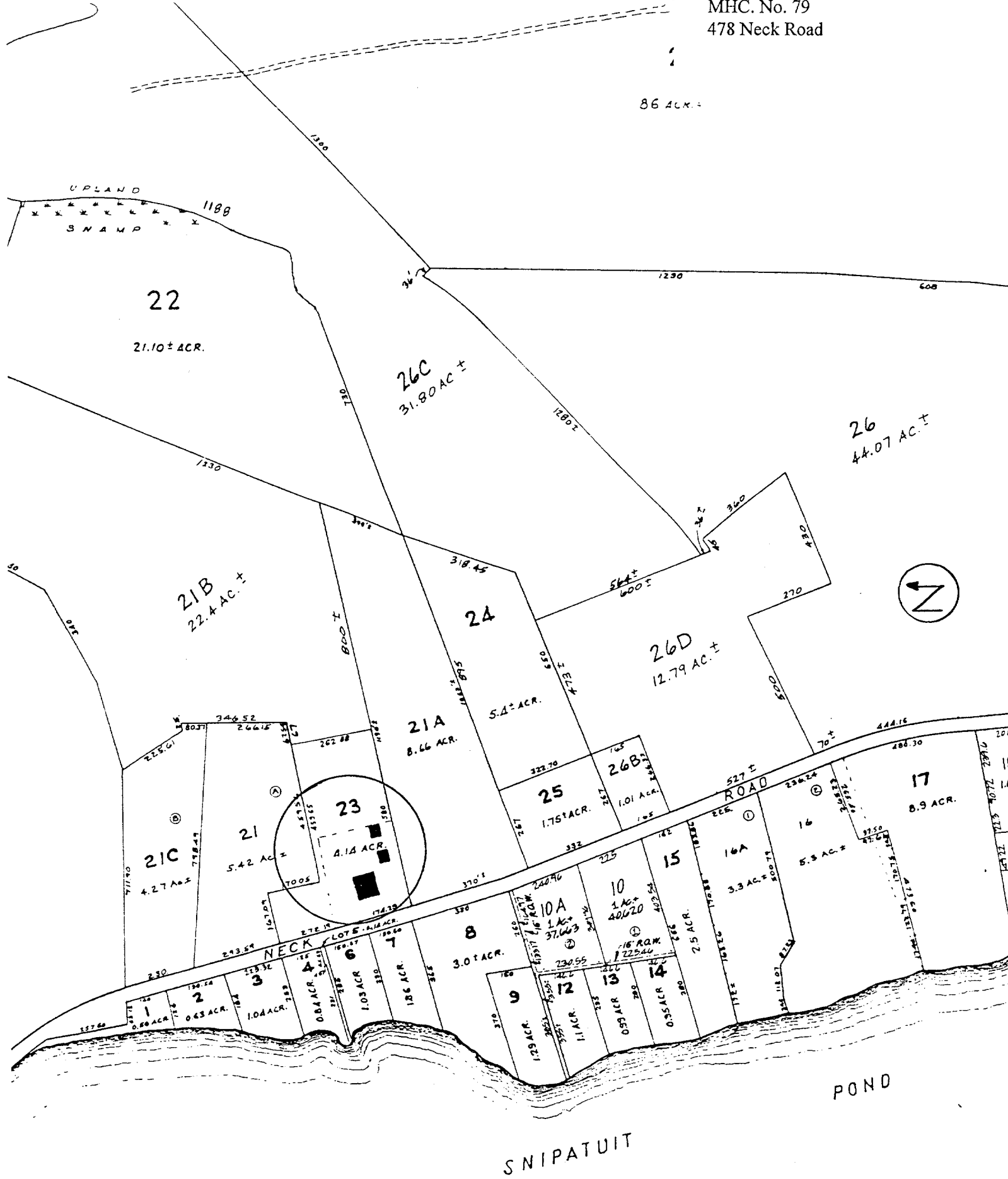
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- 1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854.* Rochester Historical Society.
- 1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map.* Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
- *Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans.* Various surveyors and dates.

86 AC. ±



22

21.10 ± ACR.

26C
31.80 AC ±

26
44.07 AC ±

21B
22.4 AC ±

24

26D
12.79 AC ±

21A
8.66 ACR.

5.4 ± ACR.

25

1.75 AC. ±

26B
1.01 ACR.

17
8.9 ACR.

21

5.42 AC ±

23

4.14 ACR.

21C
4.27 AC ±

8

3.0 ± ACR.

10A
1 AC ±

10
1 AC ±

15

2.5 ACR.

16A

3.3 AC ±

16

5.3 AC ±

1

0.80 ACR.

2

0.43 ACR.

3

1.04 ACR.

4

0.84 ACR.

5

1.03 ACR.

6

1.86 ACR.

7

1.86 ACR.

9

1.29 ACR.

11

1.1 ACR.

12

0.59 ACR.

13

0.59 ACR.

14

0.59 ACR.

POND

SNIPATUIT



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

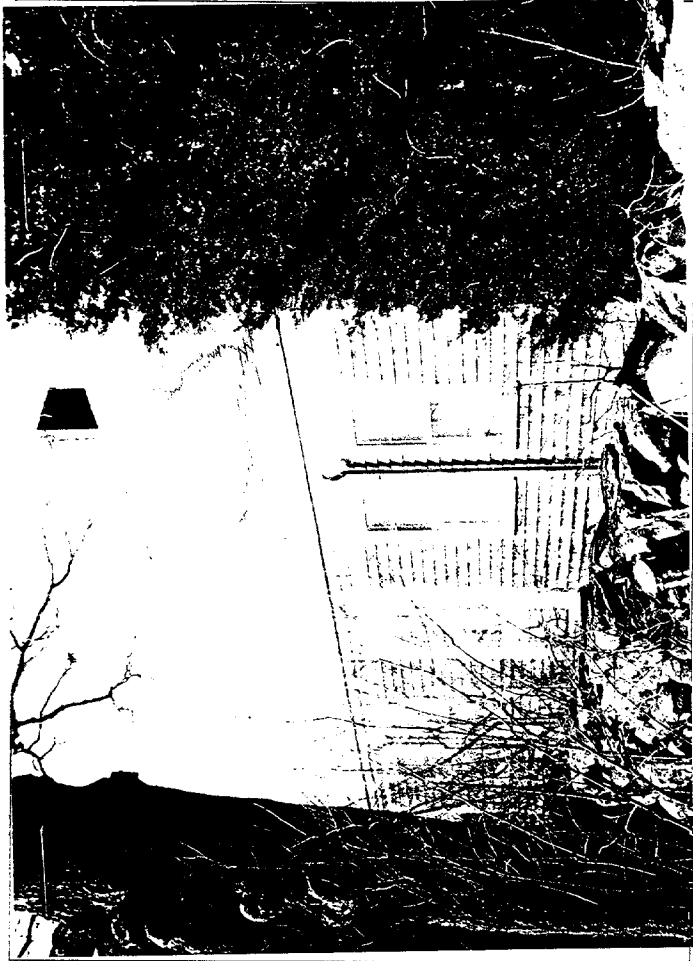
Form Number

26/3

Snipatuit Pond

80

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 485 Neck Road

Historic Name _____

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction early 19th c.

Source visual inspection

Style/Form Federal/ Full Cape

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

garage (early 20th c.); shed (early 20th c.)

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

1-story gable addition at rear (mid-late 19th c.); sun porch (early 20th c.)

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 1.04 acres

Setting set back from road about 20 feet; bordered by a low, stone perimeter wall and gate at front of the property; accessed by gravel drive at rear of house

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (month/day/year) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
485 Neck Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
80

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

The property at 485 Neck Road is a 1½-story, Federal-style, residential building. It is a typical example of the Federal style as applied to a Full Cape-type building and is similar in style and vintage to several of the buildings within the survey area along this northern portion of Neck Road, including The Joseph Clark House at 478 Neck Road (MHC 79, 1812), 404 Neck Road (MHC 77, 78, ca. 1800), and The L. Snow House at 340 Neck Road (MHC 76, early 19th c./before 1856). The building is rectangular in plan and has a side-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical, five-bay facade (south elevation) and is two bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and is flanked by pilasters and wood panel surrounds. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with splayed wood lintels and simple wood sills. The structural system is timber frame on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the north slope of the roof. Other notable exterior architectural features include cornerboards and cornice returns. Alterations include a 1-story, end-gable addition to the rear (mid-late 19th c.) and a 1-story sun room addition on the west elevation (early 20th c.). The property is in good condition and also includes a garage to the north (early 20th c.) and shed to the northwest (early 20th c.).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Neck Road extended only as far as the Joseph Clark House, at 478 Neck Road (MHC 79, 1812) in 1856 (Walling 1856). By 1879, the causeway over the Snipatuit Pond had been built, and Neck Road had been extended into Middleborough (1879 map). The area on Neck Road known as "Scraggy Neck", or "Scragged Neck" is located along and extends above the eastern shore of Snipatuit Pond, and prior to the construction of the Snipatuit Causeway, was the northern-most section of Neck Road.

Based on architectural evidence and comparisons with other buildings of similar style and vintage, the property at 485 Neck Road was constructed in the early 19th century. The building does not appear on a map of the town until 1936, indicating the building may have been moved from an earlier site. In 1936 this building sat across the street from the Joseph Clark House at 478 Neck Road (MHC 79, 1812), occupied at that time by H. Ashley (1936 map). There is no name associated with the building, indicating that was probably part of the H. Ashley homestead. The Ashley's owned the complex until at least 1941, and by 1969 it was occupied by R. Wood (1941 map, 1969c map). At this time, the Wood's also owned the Joseph Clark House as well as a residence at 501 Neck Road. Today, the property is used as a summer residence and owned by John Sanders. The property includes an extensive agricultural field to the north that formerly belonged to the Joseph Clark House (List of Residents 1997:20).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *(continued)*

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- Foss, A. E. & Company. *Resident and Business Directory of Rochester, Wareham, Marion, and Mattapoisett, Massachusetts*. Hopkinton, MA, various dates.
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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
485 Neck Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
80

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Town of Rochester. *List of Residents; Street List; Alphabetic List*. Rochester, MA, 1997.
Vertical files located at the Rochester Historical Society in Rochester, MA.

Maps

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- 1903 *Plymouth County Atlas of 1903*.
- 1936 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1936*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made January 15, 1934.
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- 1969a *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1704*. Rochester Historical Society.
- 1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854*. Rochester Historical Society.
- 1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map*. Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
- *Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans*. Various surveyors and dates.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
485 Neck Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
80

PHOTOGRAPHS



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
44/19	Snipatuit Pond		81

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 Massachusetts Archives Facility
 220 Morrissey Boulevard
 Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (*neighborhood or village*) North Rochester

Address 751 Neck Road

Historic Name "Stillwater"

Uses: Present residential
 Original residential

Date of Construction early-to-mid-19th c.

Source Walling 1856

Style/Form Federal/ Gothic Revival/ Full Cape

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____
detached garage; 2 sheds (early 20th c.)

Major Alterations (*with dates*) _____
1-story side ell (19th c.); gable dormer (mid-19th c.)

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 2 acres

Setting set back from road about 50 feet; bordered by a low, stone perimeter wall; woods to the west; large, square stone posts at entrance to drive

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (*month/day/year*) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community:**
Rochester**Property Address:**
751 Neck Road**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125****Area(s)****Form No.**
81**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)***

"Stillwater" at 751 Neck Road is a 1½-story, Federal-style/Full Cape residential building with Gothic Revival-style details. It is a typical example of a Full Cape updated with Gothic Revival-style elements in the mid-to late 19th century. The building is rectangular in plan and has a side gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical, five-bay facade (north elevation) and is two bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and flanked by 2-light sidelights. Fenestration consists of 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with splayed wood lintels and simple sills. The structural system is timber frame on a granite foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building is notable for its large, steeply-pitched cross-gable, which breaks the cornice line above the primary entrance. The cross-gable was added sometime in the mid-19th century. Other notable exterior architectural features include a gothic, arched lintel above the window as well as a sign that reads "STILLWATER", both set in the cross-gable end. A shed roof dormer projects from the south roof slope. Attached to the main block is a 1-story side ell addition (19th c.) that contains a secondary entrance on its west end. Brick chimneys are located on the center ridge of the main roof and on the side ell addition. The property is in good condition and also includes a detached garage and two sheds (early 20th c.)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

By the late 18th and early 19th century, North Rochester had developed to include its own church, store, fulling mill, sawmill, and iron foundry. Early residents included members of the Bisbee, Bennett, Clark, Combs, Crapo, Morton, Perkins, Pierce, Sears, Winslow, and Wood families. North Rochester, like Mattapoissett and Marion, was a distinct community within the larger town until the construction in 1879 of the Snipatuit Causeway, which allowed for easier access to Rochester Center (MHC Area A) (Underhill 1997:2).

The Stillwater Mill was an outgrowth of the former Stillwater Furnace, an iron works which stood on Black Brook from 1750 to 1850 (RHS files). Operated by Captain Zenas Wood, the furnace was confined to operation in the winter season (MHC 1981:5). The name Stillwater was derived from the apparent sluggishness of the stream (Committee of the Town of Mattapoissett 1907:106). In the latter part of the 18th century, the Stillwater Furnace provided employment to about 40 men in the manufacture of hollow-ware from the iron ore obtained from the neighboring ponds (Weston 1906:119).

The property known as "Stillwater" received its name from the Stillwater Furnace. The house, located just north of the mill on the west side of Neck Road, may have been constructed by one of the iron works owners. In 1856 the house was occupied by P. Crandon and by 1879 it was under the ownership of C. Augustus Covell, a fruit grower (Walling 1856; 1879 map). Covell remained at Neck Road until his death in 1918 and by 1919, ownership was turned over to Willis K. Goodrich, a carpenter. By 1926, Goodrich had removed to Marion Road where he remained until at least 1934 (Foss 1933-34:180). Goodrich, however, still owned the property, which consisted of three buildings north of Black Brook on the west side of Neck Road, from at least 1936 through 1941 (1936 map; 1941 map). By 1969, the property was owned by G. Messier and more recently by the Cusolito family (1969c map; List of Residents 1997).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *(continued)*

Committee of the Town of Mattapoissett. *Mattapoissett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts*. The Grafton Press, New York,

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
751 Neck Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
81

PHOTOGRAPHS



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
751 Neck Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
81

NY, 1907.

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Massachusetts Historical Commission. *MHC Reconnaissance Survey Report, Town of Rochester.* Massachusetts Historical Commission, Massachusetts State Archives Facility, 1981.

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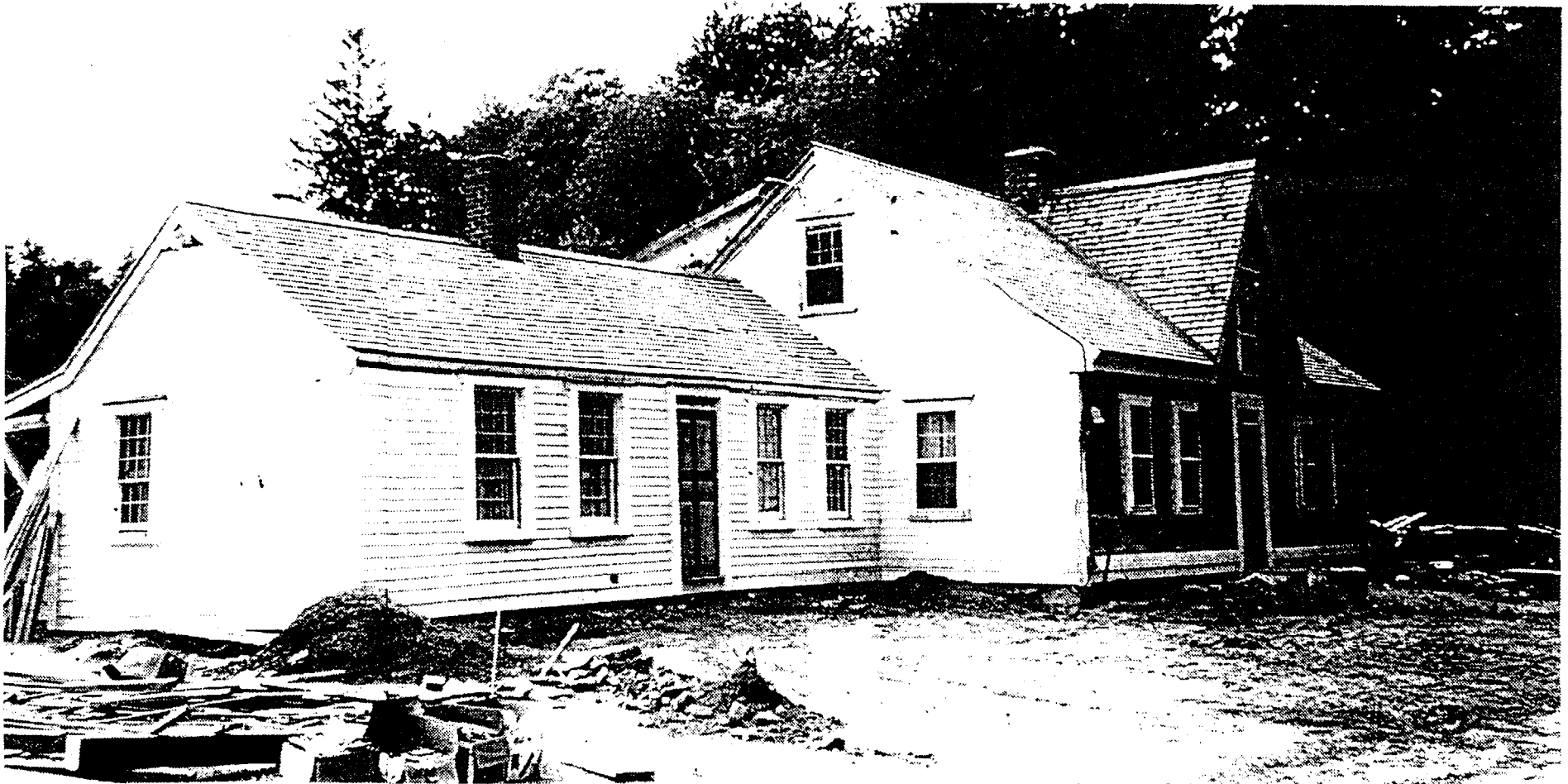
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1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854.* Rochester Historical Society.

1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map.* Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.

----- *Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans.* Various surveyors and dates.

, 'Stillwater' runs deep



"STILLWATER" is the name given to this 19th-century home on Neck Road in Rochester, just over the Middleboro town line. The house, which was owned for many years by Middleboro resident Mimi Duphily's mother, may have some connection with the early iron works of the same

name. Stillwater Furnace, which is across the street from the house, operated for about 100 years beginning around 1750, and the ell at left, which predates the main house, may have been built about the same time. (Gazette Photos by Jane Lopes)

STILLWATER

A-H 72

751 Neck Rd.

The house called Stillwater receives its name because an iron works, called Stillwater Furnace, existed on Black Brook from about 1750 to 1850. This house was probably the home of one of the many owners, most likely Abner Wood.



A-H 72
Stillwater

In local lore

By JANE LOPES
Editor

ROCHESTER - Marion Road in Middleboro becomes Neck Road in Rochester at about the spot where colonial iron workers would have harvested timber from the ancient forest to operate the Stillwater Furnace. Some 40 men would have been working at the site 200 years ago.

Around a bend in the road are stone posts and a low stone wall that mark the boundaries of another Stillwater, a modest country home that sits back from the road just north of the mill site for which it was named. Is it possible that some of the workmen from the mill also constructed the sturdy cottage that first occupied the site?

Recent restoration work, and the discovery of residue from an iron operation around the foundation of the two-room ell, have raised questions about the structure and renewed interest in Stillwater Furnace, where cast iron products were produced for nearly 100 years, beginning around 1750.

A dated beam in the basement helps to confirm that the main portion of the house, a Federal-style Cape updated in the late 19th century with Gothic Revival details, was built around 1827. Little is known, however, about the tidy two-room ell that appears to have been built at a much earlier date.

Recent restoration work, and the discovery of residue from an iron

The remains of the Stillwater Furnace itself are located on property now owned by the city of New Bedford. Off to the west of the road that was officially laid out by Rochester selectmen in 1780 is the dam which appears to have been constructed partly of slag from the iron works, Mr. Kierstead said. On the opposite side of the road are stone walls that might have enclosed a barn or coal shed. The wall running along Neck Road, Mr. Kierstead said, contains an unusual variety of quartzite that would not have been native to this area. Foundry operators often imported quartzite from England, and later from a site in Worcester, Mr. Kierstead said, because the strength of the stone made a sturdy hearth.

The Stillwater Furnace was developed, according to Middleboro historian Thomas Weston, by Capt. Zenas Wood. Capt. Wood may have been involved in other local enterprises. A history of Rochester and Mattapoissett, published by the Mattapoissett Improvement Association in 1907, has Abner Wood and his son Zenas dismantling the first meeting house built in North Rochester. "Hastily constructed" of poor materials in 1748, the church was taken down 40 years later by Mr. Wood and his son, who apparently received the timbers in payment.

"Mattapoissett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts," the 1907 history, indicates that a blast furnace operated at Stillwater. But interesting questions about the iron works are raised by David Ingram of Foxboro, an amateur historian whose main interest is colonial iron works of New England. Mr. Ingram notes that the Rochester history later refers to a "puddling" operation at Stillwater. The difference between a blast furnace and a puddling furnace, Mr. Ingram said, is that while raw material, iron ore, was smelted in a blast furnace, the latter operation involved

operation around the foundation of the two-room ell, have raised questions about the structure and renewed interest in Stillwater Furnace, where cast iron products were produced for nearly 100 years, beginning around 1750.

Leland Smith, the housewright who is working on the restoration of the house, suspects the older portion of the house was occupied by the iron master at Stillwater Furnace, in which case the sturdy little building would offer a wealth of information about the lifestyle of a colonial industrialist or his representative. Much of the original architectural features are still intact, including beaded wall paneling, flooring - and perhaps the interior of the original fireplace, which like most open hearths of the period was at some point blocked out and replaced with a stove.

Mimi Duphily of South Middleboro, whose mother, Claire Messier, lived in the house for many years, is perhaps most responsible for the revival of interest in the property.

"I first saw the house when I was 16, and I fell in love with it," said Mrs. Duphily, who pointed out the house to her mother. Mrs. Messier purchased the home while her daughter was in nursing school. Mimi and her husband Willy were married in the house, which is now owned by their daughter and son-in-law, Michelle and Rick Cusolito.

Mrs. Duphily and her family have collected information about the house over the years, including newspaper articles on a former owner who captained ferries between New York and Boston, but little is known of the early history of the site.

Matthew Kierstead, an industrial archaeologist with Public Archaeology Laboratories (PAL), said the two-room ell "is certainly old enough to be associated with either the furnace" or a sawmill that operated in the same location later in the 19th century.

"Regardless of any direct association, the site is quite interesting," Mr. Kierstead said. PAL's survey of Rochester's historic sites and buildings suggests the house "may have been constructed by one of the iron works owners."

the remelting of cast iron objects, which were then "recycled" as "everything from a kettle to a cannon."

"People make assumptions and build up stories from there," Mr. Ingram said. "History is largely legend."

In any event, Stillwater Furnace and its namesake across the street

Iron Works Are Recalled

Site Is Owned
By New Bedford

MRS. JOSEPH A.
CHAMBERLAIN
Standard-Times Correspondent
ROCHESTER, Nov. 12—

History of Rochester shows that in the early 1700s there was a flourishing iron works at Stillwater on Black Brook. Bog iron was abundant at one time in this area particularly in and near Assawampsett and Great Quittacas ponds.

Evidence shows that hundreds of years ago, Indians used the metallic substance to make the red ceremonial paint which they smeared on their faces and bodies when they wanted to make themselves awesome.

Stillwater Mills, and all that remains today is a foundation overgrown with shrubbery, was located in the northeast section of Rochester. The mill derived its name from the fact that the water ran so slowly it was noiseless.

Signew by Town Clerk

The Old Middleborough Historical Association has in its possession the earliest written reference to this iron works. The valuable paper is signed by Town Clerk Ebenezer Sproutt, who served in Middleboro from 1748 to 1755.

The paper contains the following information: "July 21st: 1748, Captain Nathaniel Southworth was chosen moderator of said meeting—and then the town (Middleborough) by vote chose Captain N. Southworth, Captain, Ebenezer Morton, John Miller, Mrs. John Bennet and Jacob Tomson a committee to view the iron 'ear' in Assawampsett Pond near Robert Richmond, and to lease out or sell the same to the best advantage they can for the use of the town and if they lease it, not to exceed the term of 15 years; Mr. Jonathan King of Taunton to have the 'prefferance,' in case he will give as much for the same as any other person."

By 1773 the iron works was a thriving business under the joint ownership of influential men of that time. The firm of Stillwater Mills included a smelting furnace, sawmill, gristmill and a shingle mill.

Among the owners of Stillwater Mills at that were Hopstill Bisbee and Joseph Pierce, both of Rochester. Descendants of Bisbee still own the property. Part of it now is owned by the City of New Bedford.

original families of Rochester
tain the land purchased from the
Indians living in Plymouth County.
The land which included Stillwater
Mills and the Bisbee property
was purchased from the
Wampatuck Indians.

Indian history shows that Wampatuck was an Indian chief and in 1661 he sold some of his lands to the English colonists under the jurisdiction of the court in Plymouth. The white men wished to do everything legally and live in peace with the red men and saw to it that the Indians received money for their land grants.

The land at Bisbee corner has been passed down through each generation of the family and it is believed to be one of the few families that still has the land purchased by the descendants from the Wampatuck Indians.

Stillwater Mills, located in the northeast section of Rochester, was on the site of Black Brook, which has its beginnings in springs in the Rock section of Middleboro. The springs flow down through and into the ponds, forming natural reservoir whose waters are used by New Bedford for its water supply now.

Employed 40 Men

During the early 19th Century, Stillwater Mills furnished employment for about 40 men. Those men were employed in the manufacture of hollow ware made from the iron ore in the nearby ponds. The ore was taken from the ponds by tongs and sold to the owners of Stillwater Mills. During this period the business was carried on under the leadership of Captain Zenas Wood.

The first agreement in regards to Stillwater Mills is a long and complicated document written in the wording of that period. The sum and substance of this paper, which is among the papers in possession of Old Middleborough Historical Association, is that a group of men agreed to build a furnace over the dam at Black Brook for the making and casting of hollow ware and cast iron. The gates were not to be shut down until Sept. 12 of each year and to be hoisted up April 12 of each year and continue open until Sept. 12.

The legal agreement states, "if a full supply of water be wanting and there shall not be 3 feet and 8 inches of water in the sawmill flume as the said flume now lies at the head thereof next to the gate, that we will, at the motion and desire of the founder or chief workman in said furnace immediately shut down our gates or cause them to be shut down, otherwise pay and allow triple the damage that shall accrue to the owners of said furnace."

Furnace Demolished in 1818

After the leadership of Zenas Wood, history shows the mill was operated by a Mr. Leach and Mr. Hooper quite successfully for a number of years. These two men built and stocked a store for the use by their employees. Finally, the supply of ore seemed to be exhausted and the furnace was demolished in 1818.

Each of the stockholders had his turn at Stillwater Mills. After the city of New Bedford appropriated the waters of Great Quittacas for its water supply and took control of the watershed...

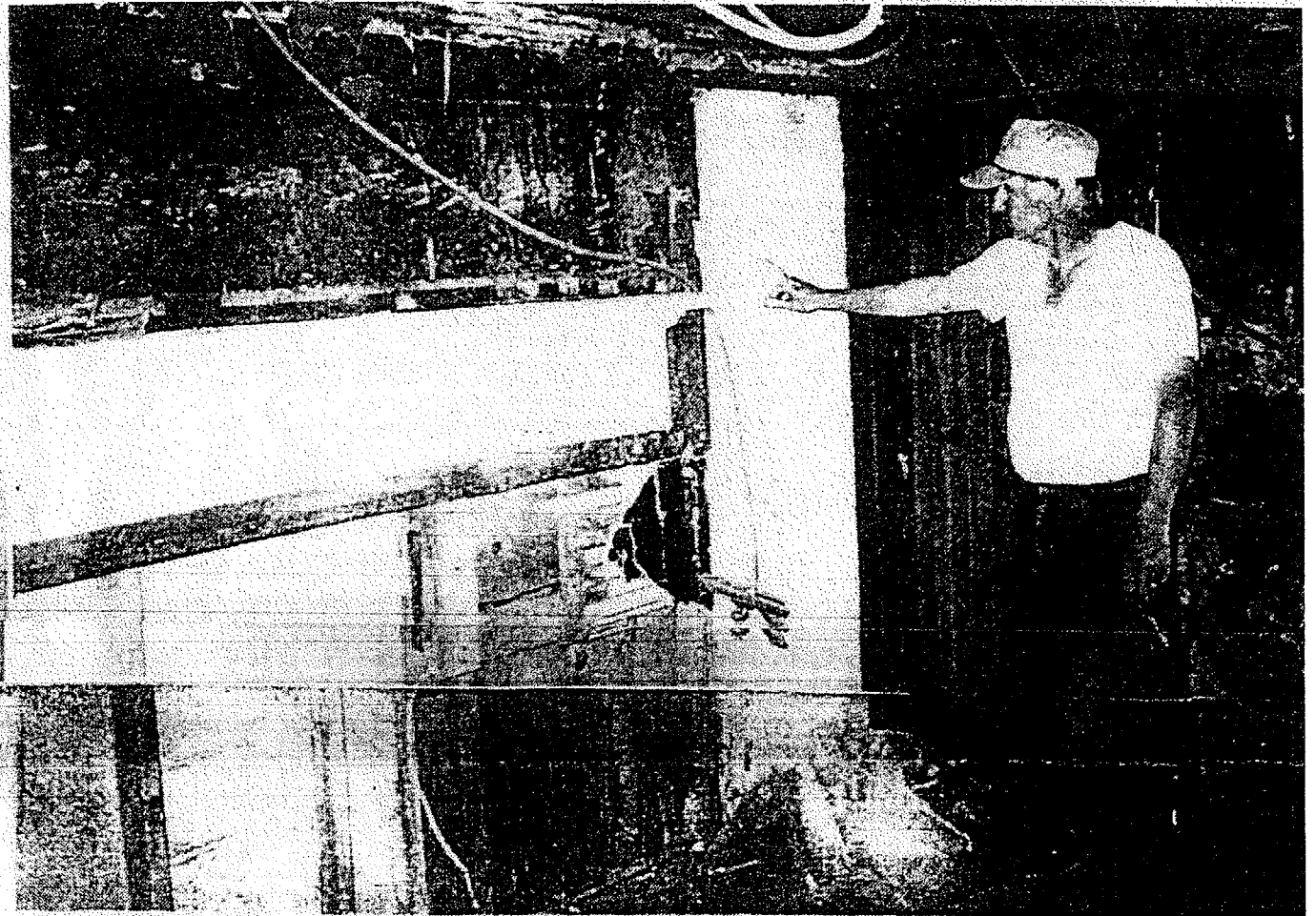
!!! that remains now
the site of a once flou
ishing iron works

See

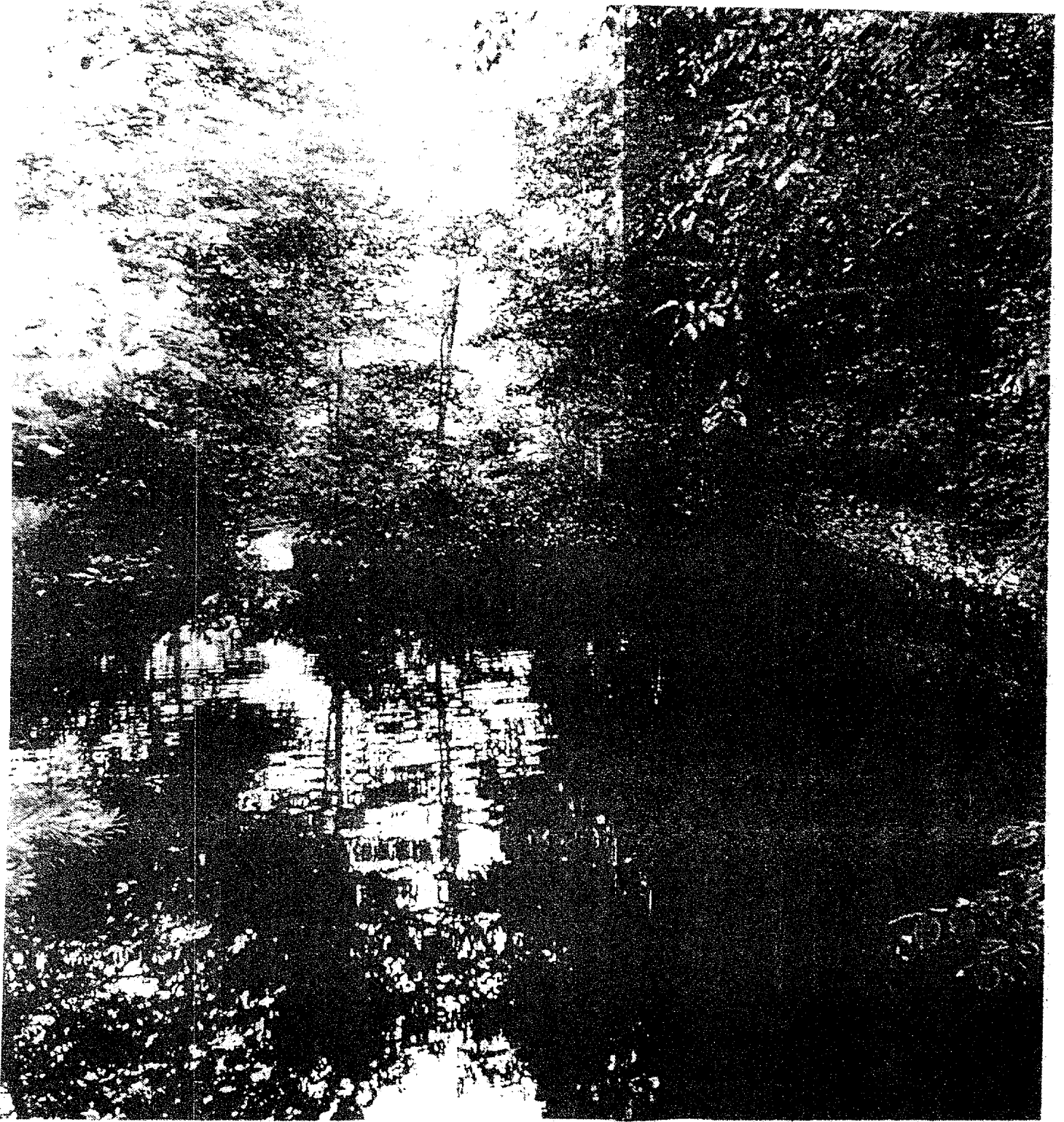


THE GOTHIC REVIVAL gable added to the house sometime in the last century carries the name that arouses curiosity about a possible connection with the nearby Stillwater Furnance.

offer tantalizing glimpses into the life of those who lived and worked in this corner of Middleboro and Lakeville many generations ago.



HOUSEWRIGHT Leland Smith points to architectural details which he believes date the earliest portion of the house to the mid-18th century including beaded paneling on the walls.

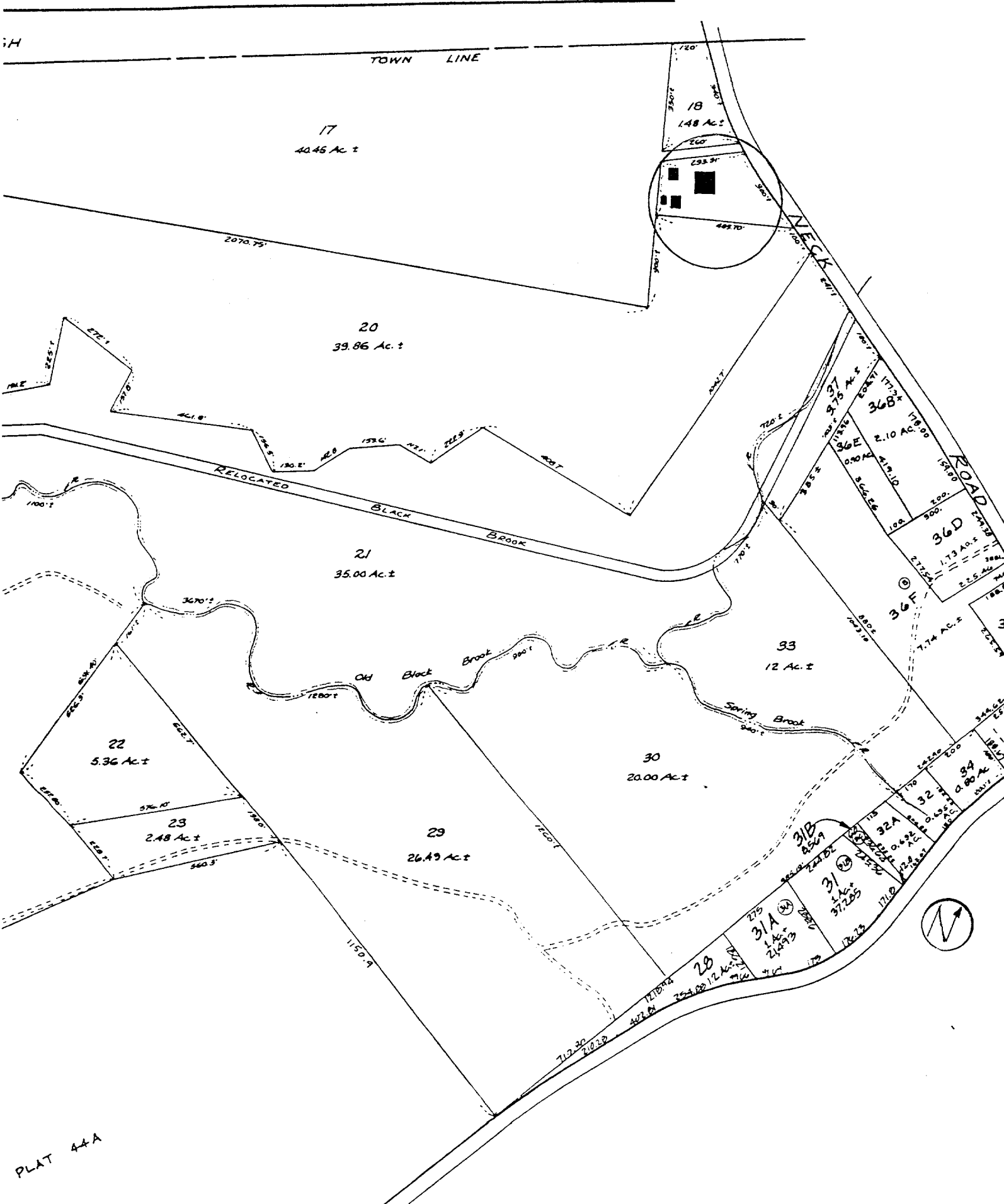


THE DAM on Black Brook at the Middleboro-Rochester town line was the site of an 18th-century iron works that was later converted to a

sawmill. **The Stillwater furnace** was so named because of the apparent sluggishness of the stream, according to Rochester historians.



STONE WALLS across the street from the iron works include pieces of a variety of quartzite that was used to build furnace hearths, according to industrial archaeologist Matthew Kierstead.



PLAT 44A

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

2/7

Marion

82-84

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 232 New Bedford Road

Historic Name E.B. Gammons House/Olde Field Farm

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction mid-19th c./ before 1856

Source Walling 1856

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

1 1/2-story, gambrel-roof barn (MHC 83, late 19th c.); 1 1/2-story, gable-roof barn (MHC 84, mid-19th c.); 1-story barn (20th c.); (2) 1-story, gable-roof sheds

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

(2) 1-story, gable-roof ells

Condition good

Moved X no yes Date _____

Acreage 15.21 acres

Setting accessed by a tree lined, paved drive and circular gravel drive; set back from road about 150 feet with an enclosed field to the north

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (month/day/year) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community:**
Rochester**Property Address:**
232 New Bedford Road**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125****Area(s)****Form No.**
82-84**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)***

The Olde Field Farm at 232 New Bedford Road is a fine and well-preserved example of a Greek Revival-style farmhouse and is notable for its agriculturally related outbuildings and fields. The farm is comprised of the house, three large barns, two small sheds, and extensive agricultural fields. The house is rectangular in plan and has a front facing gable-roof. The main block has an asymmetrical, three-bay facade (north elevation) and is two bays in depth. The primary entrance is offset on the facade set below a 3-light transom, wood panel surrounds, and a molded hood. Fenestration consists of 2/1 and 6/6 double-hung sash windows flanked by louvered shutters and set in rectangular openings with wood panel surrounds. The structural system is timber frame on a fieldstone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two brick chimneys skimmed with concrete pierce the west slope of the roof. Other notable exterior architectural features include a broad frieze that runs along the west and east elevations of the main block. Attached to the main block is a 1-story, side-gable ell on the west elevation with a secondary entrance as well as a 1-story, shed-roof ell on the east elevation. The property is in good condition.

To the south of the house is a 1½ story, end-gambrel, barn (MHC 83, late 19th c.) with a 3-bay facade (north elevation). The facade features 6/6 double-hung sash windows and two entrance doors that flank the center bay. A sign that reads "Temple Place" tops the west bay entrance door. Resting on a stone foundation, the barn is clad in wood shingles and the roof sheathing is asphalt. The west elevation features a large, vertical wood door. Two small, side-gable, wood shingle sheds stand to the south of this barn.

A 1½-story, Greek Revival-style barn (MHC 84, mid-19th c.) stands to the southwest of the house. The barn has a front-gable roof and a two-bay facade (north elevation). The facade features a large, vertical wood door and a 6/6 double-hung sash window as well as a loft door in the gable end. A sign that reads "Olde Field Farm" tops the large door. A small, 1-story, shed-roof ell extends from the west elevation and includes an entrance door. Resting on a fieldstone foundation, the barn is clad in wood shingles and the roof sheathing is asphalt. Notable features include cornice returns, a frieze, and cornerboards, and a cupola vent that sits at the center ridge of the roof. The building may have originally served as a horse barn.

The southernmost barn (20th c.) stands 1-story in height with a side-gable, saltbox-roof and a 3-bay facade (west elevation). Resting on a fieldstone foundation, the barn has three large, paired, vertical wood doors.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Mattapoissett and New Bedford roads had developed to include several stores, a school, and several mills by the mid-19th century, although it was not densely settled. By the 1930s, Mattapoissett Road remained sparsely settled, with only a few houses along this road. New Bedford Road, however, had continued to develop and was dotted with numerous buildings, especially near the intersection with Mattapoissett Road (1936 map). Several of the same families who lived along these two roads in the 19th century, continued to reside there well into the 20th century. The Mattapoissett Road area continues to preserve its rural feel to the present day.

The Olde Field Farm was constructed in the mid-19th century, before 1856 when E.B. Gammons lived there (Walling 1856).

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community:**
Rochester**Property Address:**
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By 1879, George F. Healy occupied the farm and a map of that year includes the footprint of an outbuilding standing roughly south of the house (1879 map). This outbuilding is probably the mid-19th century, Greek Revival-style barn (MHC 84, mid-19th c.). George A. Healy, a trader and poultry raiser, listed in the city directories as residing on New Bedford Road as early as 1903 (Foss 1903-04:36). By 1907, George F. Healy is listed alongside George A. as residing on New Bedford Road (Foss 1907:132). By 1933, George A. had passed away and his widow, Josephine E. and Ms. Elizabeth Healy remained at the farm (Foss 1933-34:180). In 1936, the farm was still in the Healy family as occupied by J. Healy (probably Josephine) and the farm had expanded to include a total of 4 outbuildings (1936 map). By 1969, the property was occupied by T. Oldfield. A map from 1969 shows the footprints of only two outbuildings that stand south and southwest of the house (1969c map). These two outbuildings are probably the mid-19th century, Greek Revival-style barn (MHC 84, mid-19th c.) and the late 19th century gambrel-roof barn (MHC 83, late 19th c.). The farm stood vacant in 1997 and is occupied today by Dr. Kootz (Rochester Historical Commission).

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1941 *Plan of Town of Rochester, 1686-1941*. (Based on Plymouth County atlas of 1903). Additions and changes made August 1941.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

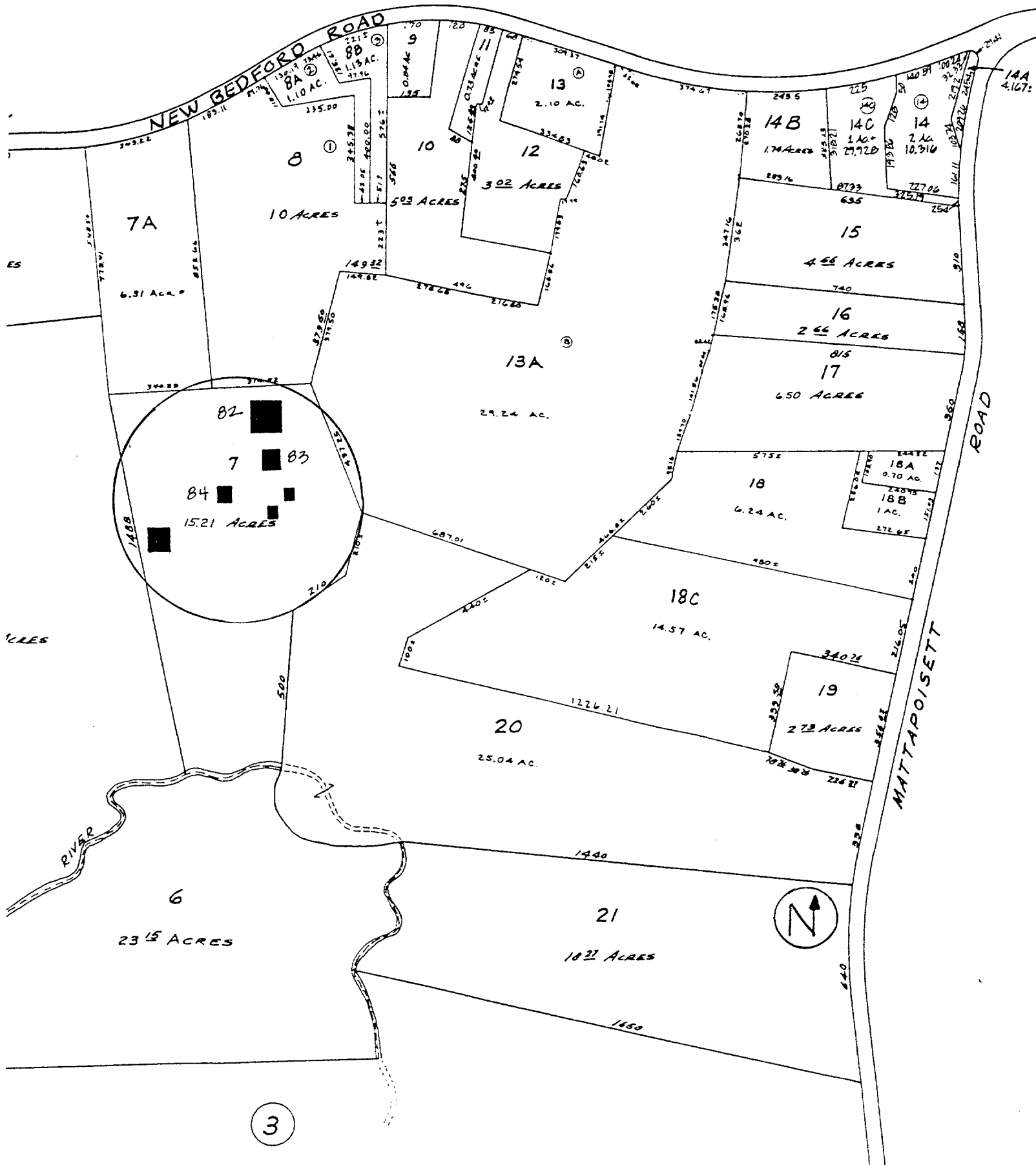
Property Address:
232 New Bedford Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

Form No.
82-84

- 1969a *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1704.* Rochester Historical Society.
1969b *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts, 1854.* Rochester Historical Society.
1969c *Town of Rochester, Massachusetts Town Map.* Prepared by Tibbetts Engineering Corp., New Bedford, MA.
----- *Town of Rochester Assessor's Plans.* Various surveyors and dates.



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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PHOTOGRAPHS



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

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232 New Bedford Road

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Area(s)

Form No.
82-84

PHOTOGRAPHS



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

32/7

Marion

85

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map

see attached map

Town Rochester

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 251 New Bedford Road

Historic Name John Sherman Jr. House

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1690

Source sign on building/ 1704 map

Style/Form Colonial

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

shed (late 19th c.)

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

2 1/2-story ell (late 20th c.); wood deck (late 20th c.);
replacement windows

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage approximately 7 acres

Setting set back from road about 30 feet with a gravel
drive that leads to the side ell; bordered by a stone
retaining wall

Recorded by M. K. Harrington, E. Paulus

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Date (month/day/year) June 1998

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEETCommunity:
RochesterProperty Address:
251 New Bedford RoadMassachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.
85**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)***

The property at 251 New Bedford Road is a 2½-story, Colonial-style, residential building. It is a fine example of the Colonial style and is notable for its long association with the Sherman family. The building is rectangular in plan and has a side-gable, saltbox roof. The main block has a symmetrical, three-bay facade (south elevation) and is two bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a vertical wood door with iron hinges and features a classical entablature and wood panel surrounds. Fenestration consists of single, 6/6 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with molded lintels and simple wood sills. The structural system is timber frame on a fieldstone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A corbeled brick chimney with a flared cap rises from the center ridge of the roof. Attached to the building's west elevation is a large, 2½-story ell (late 20th c.) on a concrete foundation. This addition doubles the building's footprint and contains an open, shed-roof porch with simple wood posts and rails along its south elevation. The west elevation of the ell includes 2 garage door openings. The rear of the ell has been cut away for a wood deck (late 20th c.) that extends across the north elevation. The property is in good condition and also includes a shed (late 19th c.).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

Mattapoissett and New Bedford roads had developed to include several stores, a school, and several mills by the mid-19th century, although it was not densely settled. By the 1930s, Mattapoissett Road continued to be sparsely settled, with only a few houses along this road. New Bedford Road, however, had continued to develop and was dotted with numerous buildings, especially near the intersection with Mattapoissett Road (1936 map).

According to the sign on the front of the building, the house at 251 New Bedford Road was constructed around 1690. The property appears on a 1704 map of the town and is identified as the residence of John Sherman Jr. The only building on New Bedford Road at this time, it stands west of the Mattapoissett River and northwest of what is identified as Hatch's Bridge (1969a map)* One of the more prominent families in Rochester, the Sherman's also occupied residences at 2-4 Rounseville Road (MHC 125, early 20th c.) and E.W. Sherman ran a grocery store in Rochester Center during the early 20th century at 27 Marion Road (MHC 62, ca. 1850). The Sherman Cemetery on Pine Street (MHC 812) is the resting place of many of these early settlers. In 1854, New Bedford Road was still sparsely settled, and 251 New Bedford Road was occupied by K. Sherman (1969b map). By 1879, the property was still in the hands of the Sherman family and occupied by N. Sherman. In 1903, the city directory identifies Lydia J. Sherman, a dressmaker, as the only Sherman on New Bedford Road and by the early 20th century, members of the Sherman family resided throughout Rochester (Foss 1903-1904:45). By 1933, William E. Sherman, a farmer, and his wife Rachel M. were living there (1936 map). William and Rachel remained there until at least 1941 (1941 map). By 1969, E. Sherman resided there and today the property is owned by the Letendre family.

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* & ** See corrections on continuation sheet

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
251 New Bedford Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)

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PHOTOGRAPHS



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Rochester

Property Address:
251 New Bedford Road

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
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Area(s)

Form No.
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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

Massachusetts Historical Commission

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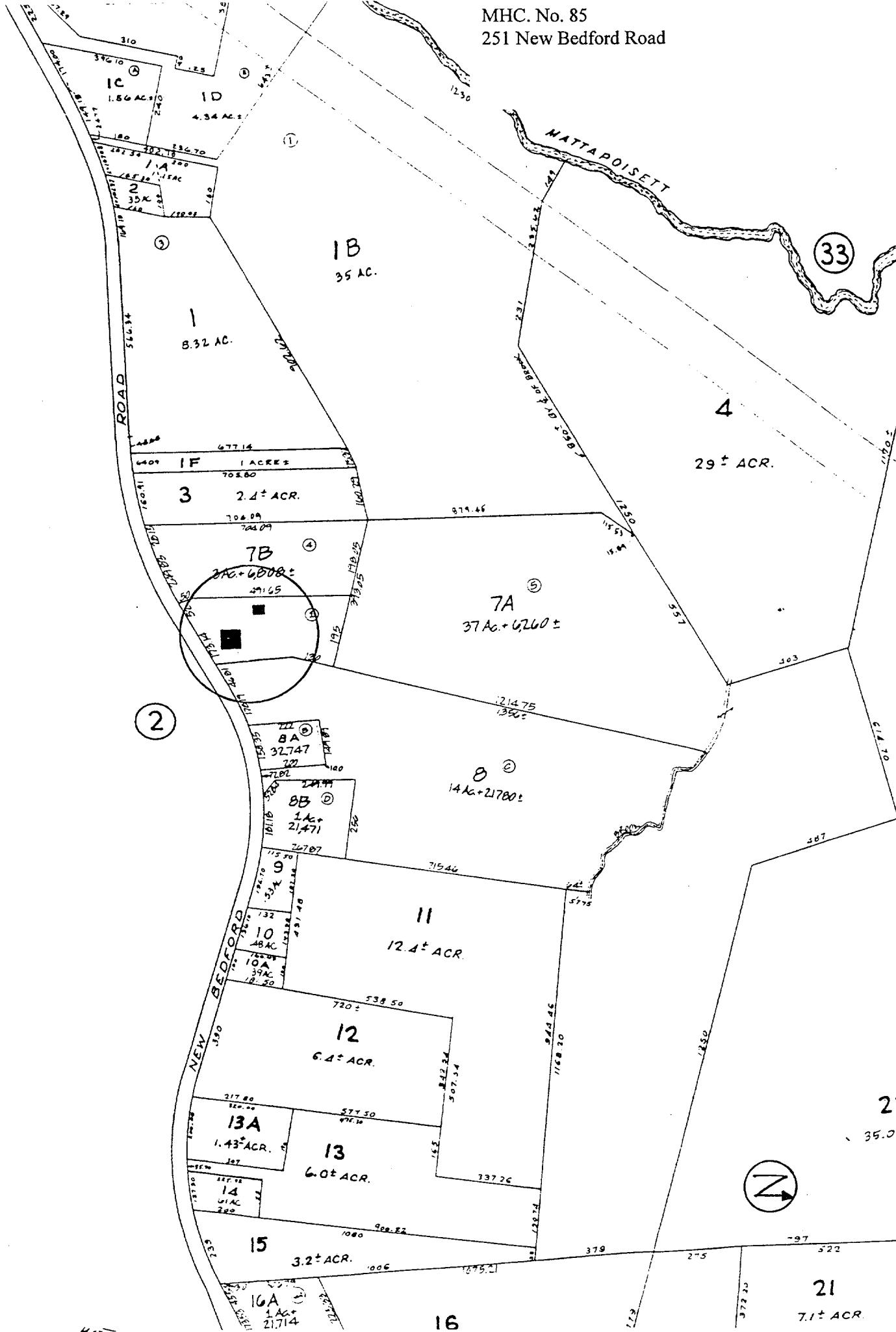
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* & ** Corrections from previous page

Although the Sherman name was prominent in the Town of Rochester, the family at 251 New Bedford Rd. is not known to be related to any of the other Shermans in town then or now. There is also no known connection to the Sherman Cemetery, Pine St., Rochester. Family members lie in the Center Cemetery, Dexter Lane and in the Long Plain Cemetery, Acushnet.

Lydia not the only Sherman living in the area. The house at 251 New Bedford Rd. was occupied by Nehemiah Sherman, son of K. (Kelly) Sherman, until his death in 1908. He was single. His sister Susan also lived in the home. Nehemiah was a Naval Veteran of the Civil War, farmer and a shoemaker, using one of the rooms upstairs as a shop to do his work.

William and Rachel (Ellis) Sherman, Nehemiah's nephew moved into this house about 1915, perhaps a little earlier, and continued to live there until their deaths. Hers in 1956. Their son Everett then lived in the home till his death in 1983. The home then passed to his niece who sold the home out of the family.



#355 NEW BEDFORD RD.

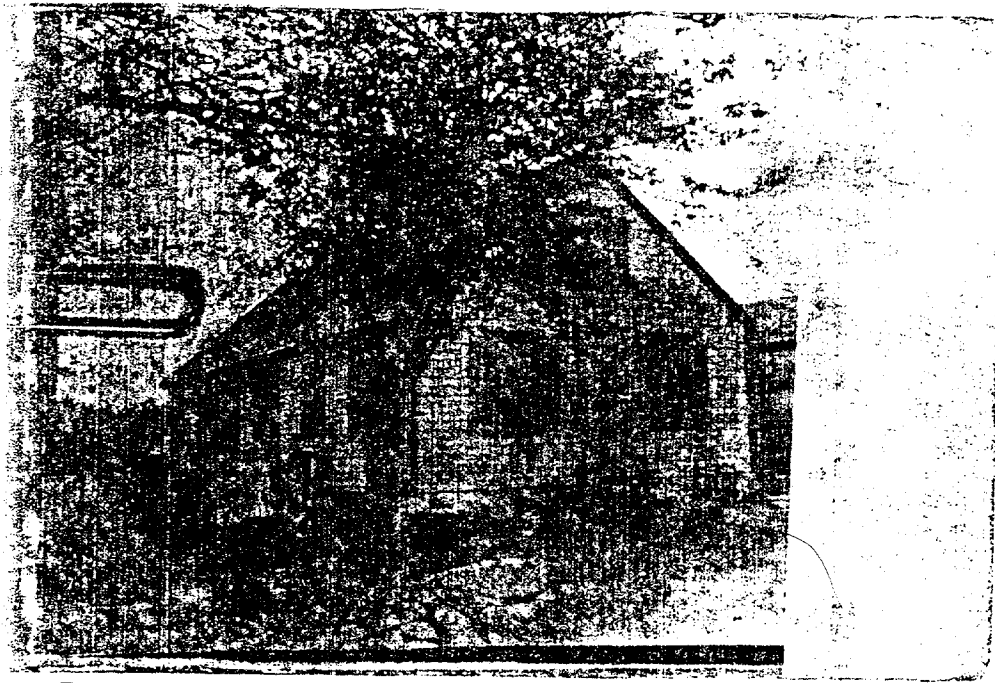
The Jenkins Homestead is an old Cape Cod home. The original house had only two rooms. These are on the east side of the house. These two rooms have no cellar under them. The walls near the ceiling are curved. There has been two additions to the original. One to the west with a dormer being placed on the front of the house. The other with two large rooms added to the north of the original. The house is put together with wooden pegs, also the barn, shed, and other buildings are all attached to the house. Many of the old houses were joined this way.

William Jenkins (Donald's great-grandfather)
p
purchased the property from Samuel Braley in 1873.
William's son Walton H. Jenkins (Donald's grandfather)
and his wife Mary C. Smellie raised their family of
seven children here. The home is now occupied by
Donald F. and Eunice (Winslow) and their two daughters
Linda and Johann.

255 New Bedford Rd. Jenkins

The Jenkins homestead is an old Cape Cod home. The original had only two rooms. These are on the east side of the house. These two rooms have no cellar under them. There have been two additions to the original. One to the west, with a dormer being placed on the front of the house, the other with two large rooms added to the north of the original. The house is put together with wooden pegs, also the other buildings attached to the house. Many of the old houses were joined this way.

William Jenkins purchased the property from Samuel Brley in 1873. Williams son Walton H. Jenkins and his wife Mary C. Snellie raised their family of seven children here. The home is now occupied by Donald Jenkins his wife Eunice (Winslow) Jenkins and their daughter Linda.



Built It to Last

By Lucy M. Wallbank

Progress, as related to road building, changes the landscape, certainly — and sometimes not for the better. But on a certain section of New Bedford Road, in Rochester, something is being done to preserve the old charm and attractiveness of our countryside.

In the early 1800s, Zebulon Thompson cleared his land for farming. The stone he removed from the virgin fields he set aside for a wall with which to fence them. It was heavy, bone-wearying work. The larger stones he probably got out with the help of oxen and a stone boat.

(A man would loosen the earth around the stone, put a rolling hitch on it with a chain, and the oxen could pull the stone right out of the ground and onto the stoneboat—a sort of large-planked toboggan with the front end about 3 inches from the ground.)

At any rate, that wall now belongs to Mrs. Olive B. Winslow, a descendant. It is 400 feet long. When road builders, under Chapter 90 highway improvement work, wanted to straighten a curve, it meant taking down the old wall on Mrs. Winslow's property.

But Mrs. Winslow, whose family has always lived in Rochester, requested that they rebuild the wall at the edge of the road, just as it had been for all these years.

It is fortunate that Maxwell M. Lawrence, a stone mason, was on hand to direct other Rochester Highway Department employes, Maurice A. Fuller Jr., Everett E. Sherman, Winfred Parker and John Duarte. They have rebuilt Zebulon Thompson's stone wall in the old tradition. Mrs. Winslow has a wall that will last and last.





While workmen take a break for lunch, Mrs. Olive B. Winslow checks progress of a double-faced wall being rebuilt on her property on New Bedford Road, Rochester. Field stone and cut granite capping were also used in the original wall built by her ancestor, Zebulon Thompson, when he cleared the land for his homestead, in the early 1800s.

The New Bedford Sunday Standard-Times—October 9, 1966



100

100

In Area no. <u>C</u>	Form no. <u>Roc. 78 17</u>
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Town Rochester, Mass
 Address 459 New Bedford Rd
 Name Charles Sturtevant House
 Present use Home and Barber Shop
 Present owner Cabral
 Description: _____
 Date _____

Source Plymouth Registry of Deeds

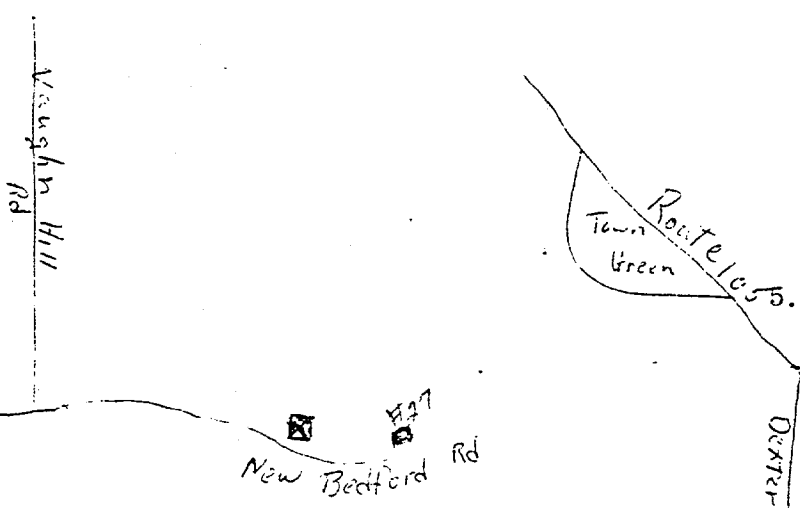
Style _____
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboards
 Outbuildings (describe) Large old barn
 Other features _____

Altered _____ Date _____
 Moved No Date _____

5. Lot size:
 One acre or less _____ Over one acre X
 Approximate frontage 600'
 Approximate distance of building from street 50'

6. Recorded by _____
 Organization Rochester Historical Comm.
 Date 6/24/73

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
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 MHC Photo no. _____

(over)

JUN 30 1973



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

ROCHESTER 459 NEW BEDFORD RD.

Area(s)	Form No.
C	ROC 17

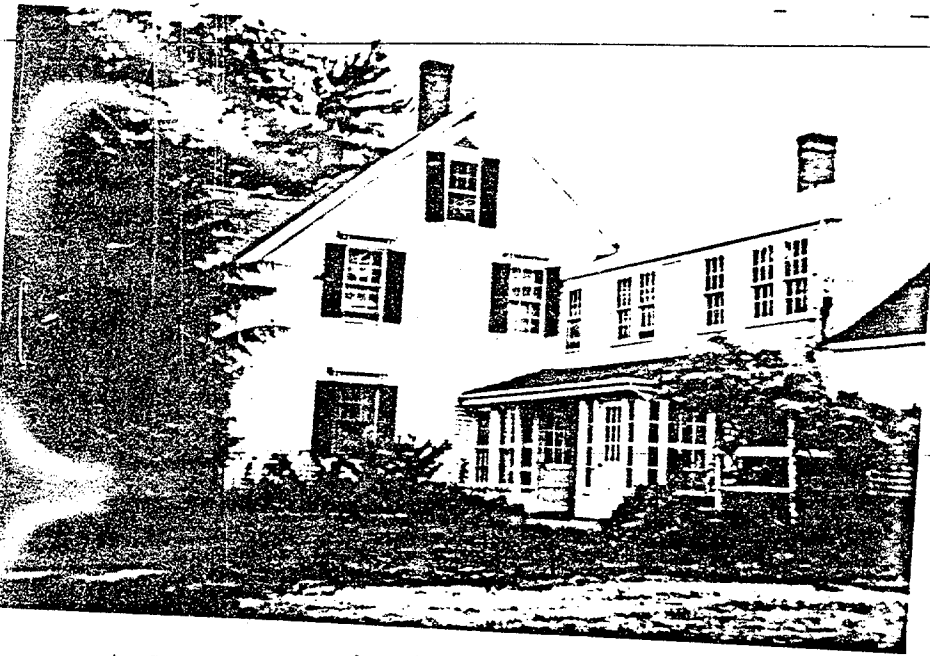
	31	18
CABRAL, FRANK & MARGARET	10/11/55	BK2455 PG 119
CABRAL, MARGARET (Life) - Remainder to FRANK CABRAL, JR.	3/26/87	BK7573 PG 142
CABRAL, FRANK, JR. & MARGARET, Co-Trustees of the Cabral Family Realty Trust	5/8/92	BK10962 PG 342
CABRAL, FRANK, JR. & MARGARET Co-Trustees of the Cabral Realty Trust	11/15/94	BK13261 PG 161



FORM B - BUILDING

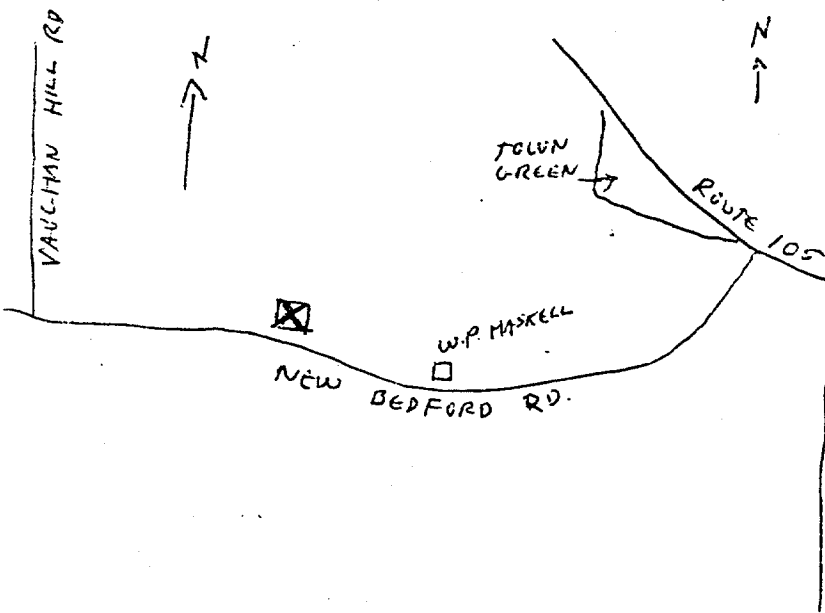
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no. C	Form no. 27 ROC. 16
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City Rochester
 Address ⁴⁸⁷ New Bedford Rd.
 Name: Zebulon Thompson house
 Present use home
 Present owner Mrs. C.G. Bruce
 Description: DR. SICKLES
 Date 1856
 Source Haskell Memoirs
Ply, Co. Registry of Deeds
 Style ?

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboards
 Outbuildings (describe) attached sheds
 Other features _____

 Altered _____ Date _____
 Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:
 Less than one acre _____ Over one acre X
 Approximate frontage 350'
 Approximate distance of building from street
30'

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 USGS Quadrant MA 10 76
 MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by M. J. Gifford
 Organization Rochester Historical Comm.
 Date 6/27/73

(over)

JUN 30 1973

7. Original owner (if known) Zebulon Thompson
 Original use home
 Subsequent uses (if any) and dates home

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Science/ invention	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Arts	<input type="checkbox"/>	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social/	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	Military	<input type="checkbox"/>	Humanitarian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Political	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community development	<input type="checkbox"/>				

9. Historical Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

In the mid 1700 Seth Haskell built a house on this site. his daughter Abiah Pickens sold the house to Stonecutter Isaac Thompson, and his son Zebulon inherited it. It burned in the 1850s and Zebulon rebuilt this building in 1856. Only the doorstone is original.

Zebulon was rich, eccentric and a bachelor, which may explain the unusual architecture. His 2 neices were his heirs, Emma and Caroline Leonard, relatives of the Haskells. (The three names are intermarried many times) This is all told in detail in the book "Legends, Loves and Loyalties of Old New England" by Caroline Leonard Goodenough, daughter of one of the above neices, and mother of the present owner.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Haskell family memoirs "Legends, Loves, Loyalties, etc..."
 Ply. Co. Registry of Deeds.



Emma Medland's mother's dolly Amy
at a teaparty in the Rochester House .

Now Sickle House - New Bedford Rd

Other doll is Carolyn's doll

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C	26 ROC-15

1. Town Rochester

Address ⁵⁴¹ New Bedford Rd.

Name: William Prince Haskell house

Present use home

Present owner David and Julia Enroth

Description:

Date 1862

Source Haskell Family Records

Style GOTHIC COTTAGE
~~Georgian Revival~~

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboards

Outbuildings (describe) Barn, Silo

Other features _____

Altered interior, back Date many times

Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:

Less than one acre _____ Over one acre X

Approximate frontage 500'

Approximate distance of building from street

40'

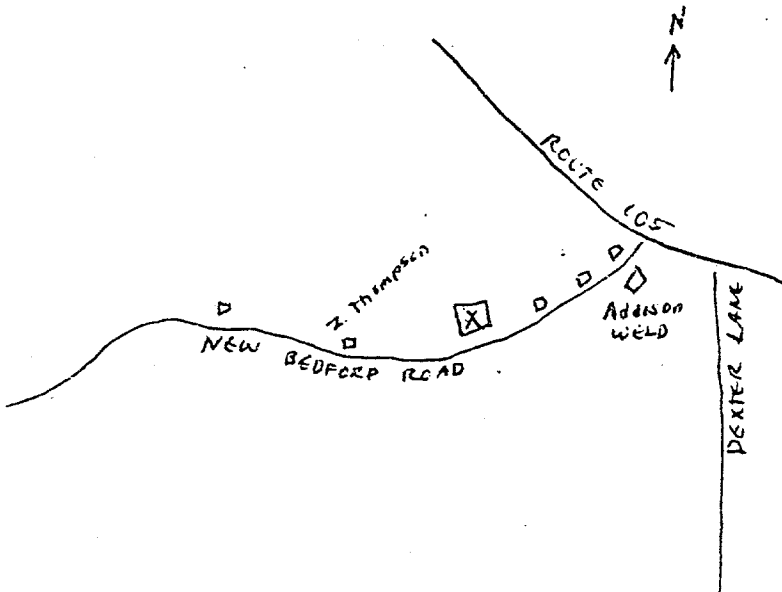
6. Recorded by Judith J Gurney

Organization Rochester Historical Comm

Date June 27, 1973



in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



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MHC Photo no. _____

(over)

JUN 30 1973

ROCHESTER 541 NEW BEDFORD ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

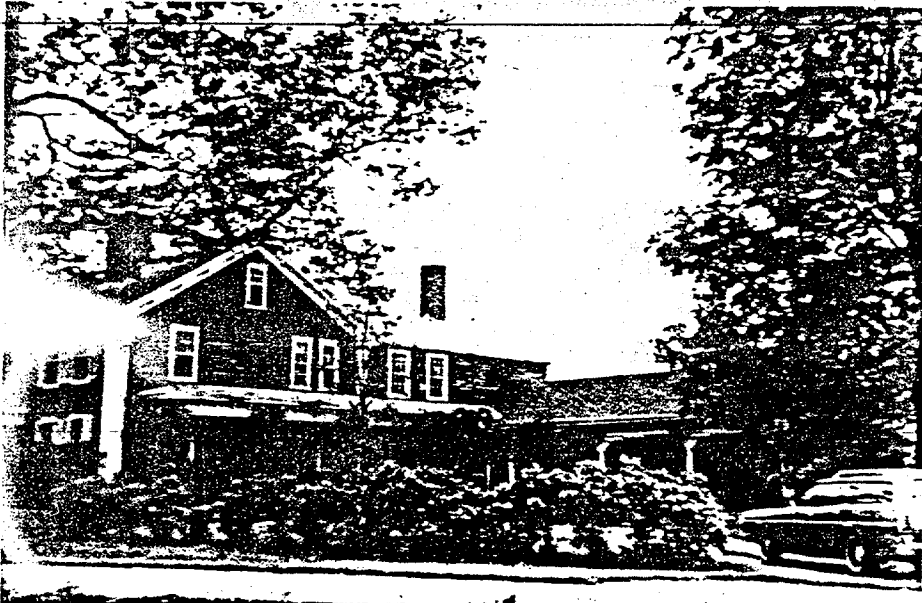
Area(s)	Form No.
C 5	15



FORM B - BUILDING

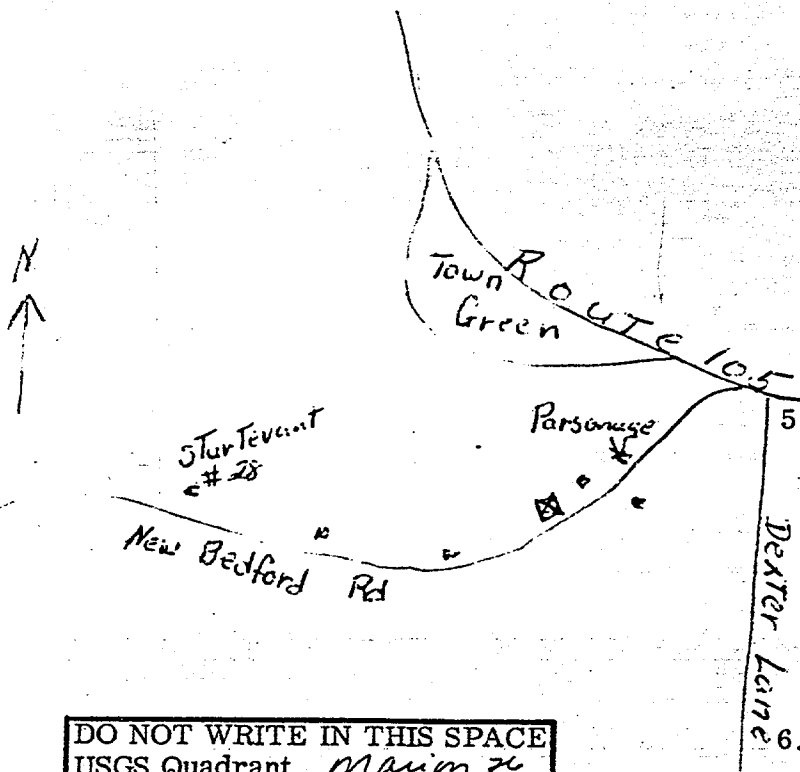
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no. C	Form no. 29 ROC.18
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City ROCHESTER, MASS
Address 561 NEW BEDFORD RD.
Name Lot Haskell House
Present use Home
Present owner A. Barton Cummings
Description:
Date 1800
Source Registry of Deeds
Haskell family records
Location Cape Cod

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



Architect _____
Exterior wall fabric clapboards
Outbuildings (describe) attached - 2 carriage
Other features _____

Altered _____ Date _____
Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:
Less than one acre _____ Over one acre X
Approximate frontage 200'
Approximate distance of building from street
20'

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MHC Photo no. _____

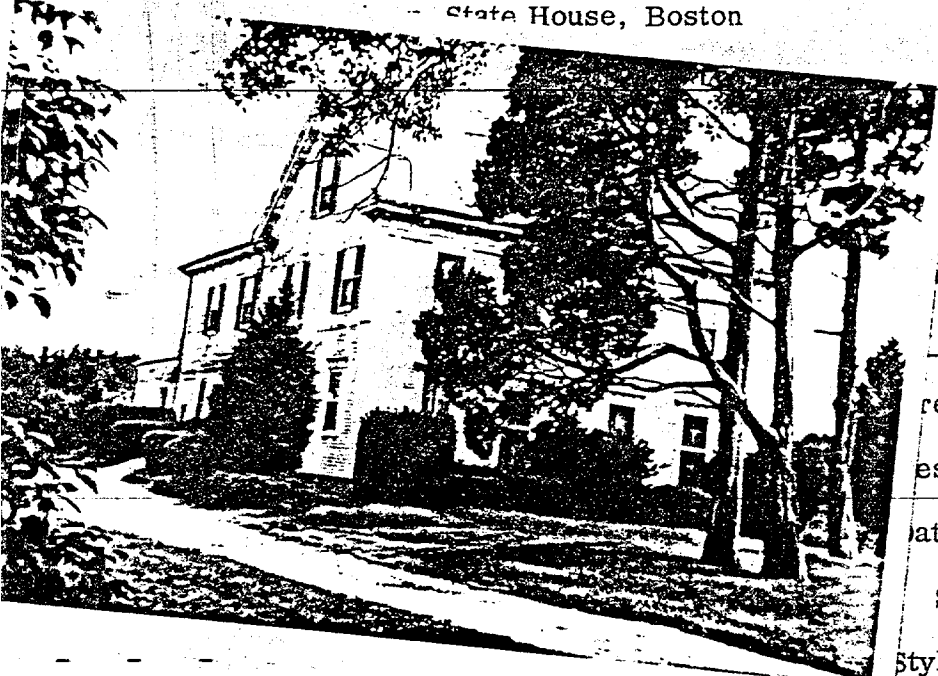
6. Recorded by Martha J. Lyford
Organization Rochester Historical Commission
Date 6/27/73

(over)

FORM B - BUILDING

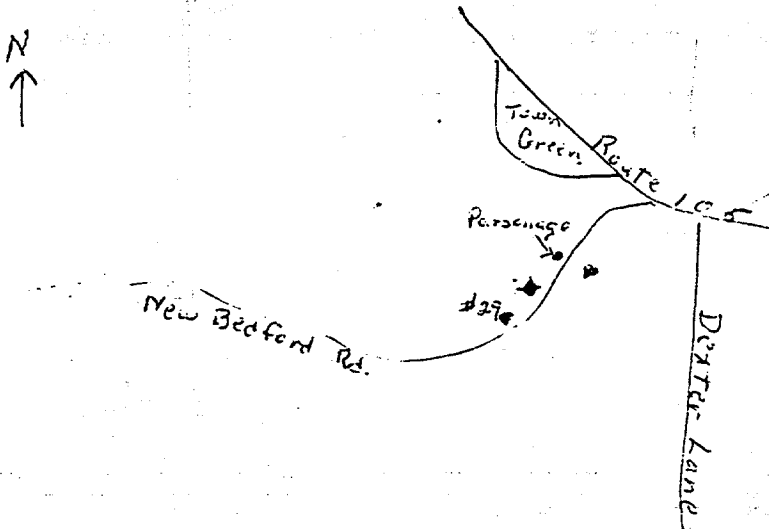
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
State House, Boston

In Area no. <u>C</u>	Form no. <u>30</u> ROC. 19
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City ROCHESTER, MASS
 Address 567 575 NEW BEDFORD RD
 Name Ephriam Haskell House
 Present use Residence
 Present owner DAVID MARTIN
 Description:
 Date 1850
 Source Registry of deeds - Haskell Genealogy
 Style Federal

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboard
 Outbuildings (describe) _____
 Other features _____

Altered Porch removed Date mid 1900's
 Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:
 One acre or less _____ Over one acre X
 Approximate frontage 300'
 Approximate distance of building from street
50'

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
 USGS Quadrant M40074
 MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by M. Martha J. Gifford
 Organization ROCHESTER HISTORICAL
 Comm.
 Date 6/29/73

(over)

JUN 30 1973



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Areas:	Form Number
			177

Town ROCHESTER

Place (neighborhood or village) Haskell Neighborhood

Address 595 New Bedford Road

Historic Name Parsonage-First Congregational Church

Uses: Present Private Home

Original Built for use as Parsonage

Date of Construction 1828

Source Church Records

Style/Form Georgian Colonial

Architect/Builder Probably Solomon K. Eaton

Exterior Material:

Foundation Stone

Wall/Trim Clapboard/Wood Shingles

Roof Typical-Asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures Original Building
 had Summer Kitchen and Barn Attached

Major Alterations (with dates) Present owners have been carrying out complete restoration since 1987 to a degree beyond original beauty. All work done in keeping with period of house. Only kitchen area still to be completed.

Condition Excellent

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 40,800 Sq.Ft. 278.8' Frontage

Setting On a well-traveled road yet a country setting near Rochester Center in area of other historical homes and well-kept newer residences

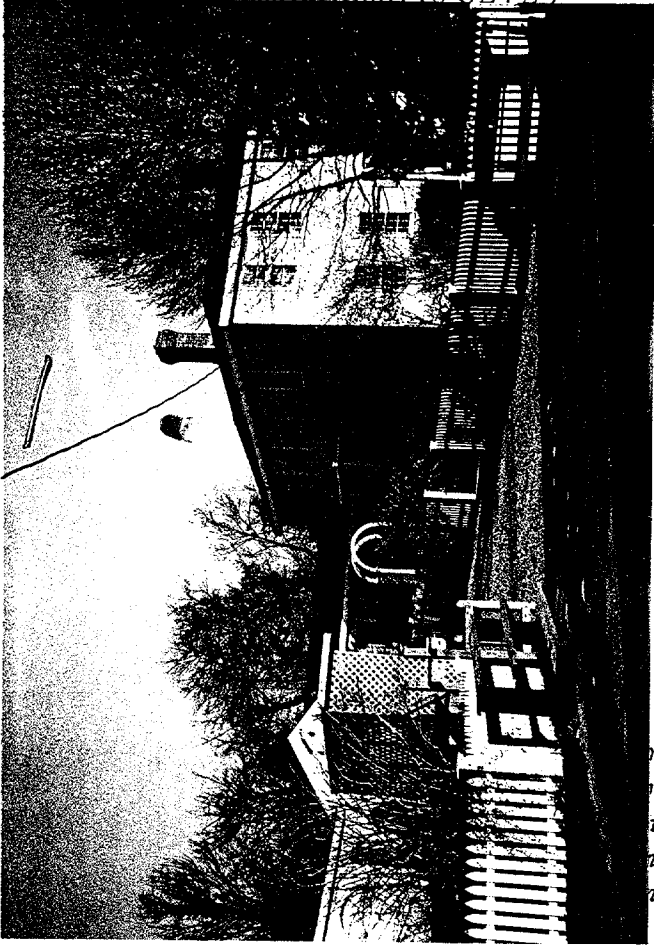
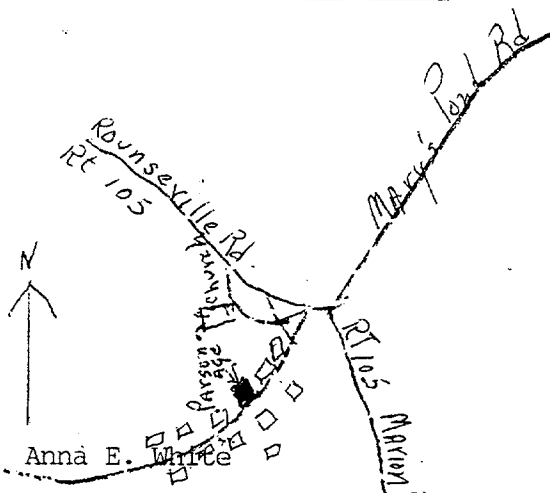


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Recorded by Ann E. White

Organization Rochester Historical Commission

Date (month/year) March, 1998

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This Georgian Colonial house, built for use as a parsonage and so used with occasional periods as rental property, was owned by the First Congregational Church of Rochester until 1987. The original house had a summer kitchen ell and attached large barn on the west side. On April 5, 1909, the parsonage suffered extensive fire damage (probable chimney fire) destroying about 1/4 of the back corner of the house. New chimneys were built at that time but damaged quarter was not restored. Since 1987, the present private owners have opened up and replaced a fireplace and built new mantle, replaced the deteriorated front door with door believed to be one of the original doors found on the premises, a heavy six panel door now set off with a fluted molding casing. Interior of the house has been put in prime condition in historical context. Still to be completed is restoration of the kitchen area, including addition of area destroyed by fire on the downstairs level. Present owners have also added similar ell and attached garage to what original house had, but at slightly different angle to conform to present by-laws. House is attractively painted in colors suitable to the period of the house and landscaping also carried out accordingly. It is a striking addition to a neighborhood of other historical homes and well-kept newer residences.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This parsonage was built in 1828 for the Reverend Jonathan Bigelow, who was commuting from Hingham, MA, a distance of approximately 50 miles. The hardship of conducting a ministry at such a distance by horseback or even horse and wagon would make it imperative to provide a dwelling place adjacent to the church and so the house was built. Reverend Bigelow served until 1849 and played a great part in the building of the present church (1837) and the Rochester Academy building (1839)—the Academy was a great educational force for a generation. The building is still owned by the church and used for multiple purposes even today.

The decision to sell the historic parsonage in the mid 1980's came about because of the trend of today's pastors to own their own homes and build up equity for their retirement years. In this instance, the former parsonage property has been considerably enhanced.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Church Records, First Congregational Church of Rochester
"Mattapoissett and Old Rochester" Leonard & Others
Detailed records/research by present owners, Roland & Dorothy Manny

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no. C	Form no. Roc. 14 25
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1. Town Rochester

Address ⁰⁰⁰ New Bedford Road

Name: Addison Weld house

Present use home

Present owner Royal Haskell

Description:

Date Circa 1860

Source Registry of Deeds

Style Federal

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings (describe) Garage with Apt. over

Other features _____

Altered _____ Date _____

Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:

Less than one acre _____ Over one acre

Approximate frontage 300'

Approximate distance of building from street
60'

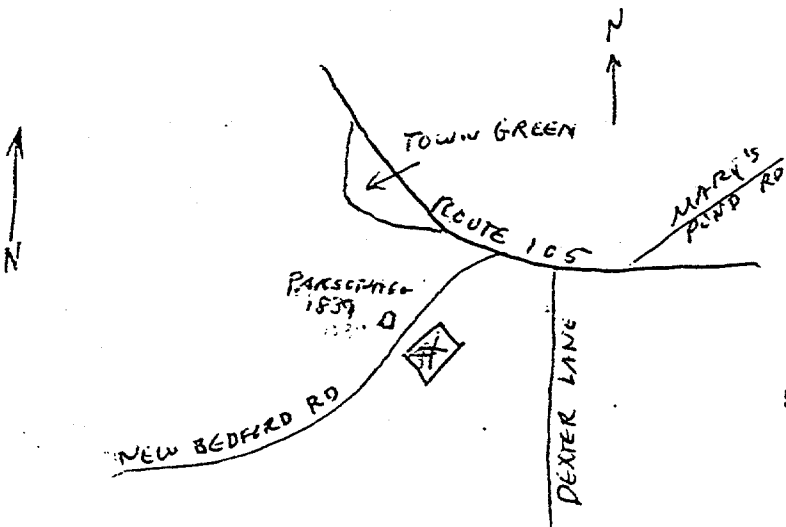
6. Recorded by Martha J. Gifford

Organization Rochester Historical Comm

Date 6/27/73



in relation to nearest _____
other buildings. Indicate north.



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JUN 30 1973