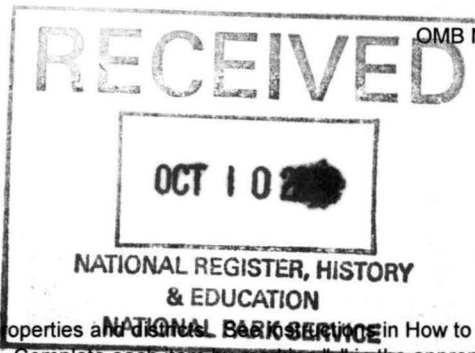


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



BH

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

1. Name of Property

historic name D.W. FIELD PARK

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number between Pond Street (Avon) and Pleasant Street (Brockton) not for publication

city or town Brockton / Avon vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Plymouth/Norfolk code 023/021 zip code 02401/02322

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

10/2/2000
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patricia Andrews

Date of Action

11/24/00

D.W. Field Park
Name of Property

Plymouth/Norfolk, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	6	building
24		sites
19	50	structures
34	1	objects
79	57	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: irrigation facility.
- Ice harvesting
- LANDSCAPE: park, natural feature
- TRANSPORTATION: vehicular
- OTHER: municipal water source

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation
- LANDSCAPE: park, natural feature, conservation
- TRANSPORTATION: vehicular

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
walls _____

roof _____
other _____

Narrative Description

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

D.W. Field Park

Name of Property

Plymouth/Norfolk, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING

CONSERVATION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN

Period of Significance

1925-1950

Significant Dates

N/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

Landscape architects Negus & Punchard

Daniel W. Field

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Brockton Parks & Recreation Dept.

D.W. Field Park
Name of Property

Plymouth/Norfolk, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 650 Acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	329900	4665080	3. 19	331100	4661540
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	331640	4663300	4. 19	330480	4662280
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Annette Marchesseault, Child Assocs., Cynthia Zaitzevsky, Betsy Friedberg, NR Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October 2000

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Brockton Parks Department / Town of Avon

street & number City Hall, 45 School Street / Buckley Center telephone 508-580-7113 / 508-588-0414

city or town Brockton / Avon state MA zip code 02401 / 02322

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. DESCRIPTION

Portions redacted

D.W. Field Park is a 650-acre park located in the northern section of Brockton and southern section of Avon, Massachusetts. It is a long, narrow park with three primary organizing elements: a chain of seven water bodies in the center; a six-mile circuit drive or parkway looping around the chain of water-bodies, and a band of woodland establishing the boundary between the parkway and the outside perimeter of the park. The park was laid out and constructed primarily between 1925 and the late 1930s as a philanthropic gift from prominent Brockton businessman and entrepreneur Daniel Waldo (D.W.) Field. Since Field had no children he considered the park his contribution to the future of his community.

The corporate boundary between Avon and Brockton, which also is the boundary between Plymouth and Norfolk counties, runs through the middle of D.W. Field Park. However, the park always has been maintained by the Brockton Park Department. Few superintendents have administered the park over its life-time. John Dorgan, Sr., who worked with D.W. Field when the park was being constructed, administered the park until the 1960's when his son John Dorgan, Jr., who is the current park superintendent, took over the position.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The northern section of Brockton, in which the park is located, is known locally as Montello, a name derived from the Italian word meaning "high plain." The inherent and manmade topographical features that underlie the landscape of D.W. Field Park remain intact, with one exception. One of the waterbodies in the park (construction of which pre-dated the park) was drained in the 1970s due to water quality issues.

The primary circulation system, the parkway, is intact and in relatively good condition. The pedestrian circulation system appears to have evolved over time.

At present, the scenic character of the park is largely composed of the sequential views of the park's water bodies as seen from the parkway. Most of the visual interest in the park is created by variations in scale between the waterbodies or within a waterbody due to islands, coves, and the presence or absence of foreground vegetation. Panoramic views of large, flat expanses of water,

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subtle variations in elevation from lake to lake, and the islands within the lakes are the strongest features in the park. More detailed focus and points of interest can be found in some contained views located at the outfalls and in the interior woodlands.

WATER BODIES

The seven man-made waterbodies cover one-third of the park's acreage, encompassing 201 acres. They form the strongest elements in the landscape character of the site. The park's topography slopes gently from north to south, so water flows from one lake to another through a series of man-made weirs and spillways. The waterbodies, in order of descent from north to south, are: the **Avon/Brockton Reservoir (map #8, photo #22)**, **Waldo Lake (map #7, photos #16 & 18)**, **Upper Porter Pond (map #6)**, **Lower Porter Pond (map #5)**, **Thirty Acre Pond (map #4)**, **Ellis Brett Pond (map #3)**, and **Cross Pond (map #2)**. The waterbodies from Thirty Acre Pond northward are part of the Beaver Brook watershed and were formed by damming Beaver Brook, which originally ran north-south through the site. The other ponds are part of the Lovett Brook watershed. All of the park's waterbodies except Waldo Lake originally were created as farm or mill ponds and pre-date the park. Some of these early ponds also supported an active ice-making industry in the mid-19th century. Cross Pond was created in the 1790s, Lower Porter Pond in the early 1800s, Ellis Brett Pond in the mid 1800s, the Reservoir in the 1880s, and Upper Porter Pond and Thirty Acre Pond in the early 1900s. Waldo Lake was created in the 1930s to complete the chain of waterbodies on the site.

ELLIS BRETT SWIMMING AREA & WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS

Until the 1970s swimming in Ellis Brett Pond was one of the most popular activities in the park. During the park's early years Ellis Brett Pond, which was named for its previous owner, was transformed from a modest farm pond, with some history as a swimming spot for local children, into a very popular public swimming area. The Ellis Brett swimming area was opened to the public in August of 1933. An Ellis Brett Neighborhood Center had been created in that area in the late 1920s to further develop recreation opportunities. The members pledged to work with Field to develop the Ellis Brett pool for the enjoyment of the whole city and to continue to contribute funding for "accessories for the beach." A swimming pier and bathhouse were constructed in 1934 on the southern shore of the pond.

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Unfortunately, increased runoff from development encroaching on the perimeters of the park, and other sources of pollution caused serious water quality problems, and the swimming area at Ellis Brett Pond eventually was drained in the 1970s. At present this former popular swimming area primarily is a marshy area surrounding a small pond.

Intense development all around the perimeter has caused considerable water quality issues for D.W. Field Park. As more and more impervious surfaces, such as roads, parking lots and buildings, have been constructed in the Beaver Brook and Lovett Brook watersheds, storm runoff has increased which has increased the potential for soil erosion. Sediments from soil erosion accumulate in the ponds in the park, releasing nutrients which promote excessive aquatic vegetation. The bacteria that decompose the vegetation remove the oxygen from the water, beginning the process of eutrophication. Aquatic life dies, and eventually the sediments begin to fill in the ponds. There is increasing evidence of this process in the southern part of the park in Ellis Brett and Thirty Acre Ponds.

CIRCUIT DRIVE / PARKWAY

The six-mile **D.W. Field Parkway** (map #1, photos #3 & 21), around the waterbodies was an integral part of the park's initial design intent. When the park was designed, pleasure-driving, a sequential viewing experience for purely aesthetic effects, was considered an important recreational activity. At present the roadway system still forms the basic structure of the park design.

The first 1 1/2-mile section of the road between Pleasant and Oak Streets was constructed by Warren Bros. Co., Boston, Massachusetts, in 1927. The roadbed was composed of "100 carloads of crushed stone" and sand, covered with a "bitulithic compound from the compounding plant at Gillespie Bros. Coal Co." (*Brockton Daily Enterprise* 9/9/27) Construction on the second section of the parkway between Oak and South Streets, was begun in October 1933. (*Brockton Daily Enterprise* 10/19/33)

The first section of the parkway is a single road rather than a circuitous drive, due to land acquisition patterns. When park construction began, Field did not own enough land to build a parkway that would circle the waterbodies in the southern part of the park, so the drive was built

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along the western shore of Cross, Ellis Brett and Thirty Acre Ponds, then crossed to the eastern shore of Lower Porter and Upper Porter Pond. Eventually Field was able to purchase enough land to continue the drive along both sides of Waldo Lake and the Brockton Reservoir.

The D.W. Field Parkway is (in terms of design by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and his successors) a roadway limited to pleasure vehicles that allows an uninterrupted driving experience and an uninterrupted scenic experience within the confines of a park. The circuit drive becomes a destination in itself and not a method of passing through one segment of the city to another. The drives of New York's Central Park are the best example of the type.

At present the park's circuit roadway system is a two-lane road paved with asphalt. It accommodates two-way vehicular traffic between Pleasant and Oak Streets. However, vehicles currently are prevented from exiting the southernmost part of the park at Pleasant Street. At Oak Street the park's circuit drive becomes a one-way vehicular road. One lane is designated for vehicles and the other is designated for bikers and pedestrians.

Vehicles can access the park in several areas where the park's circuit drive meets municipal streets. Oak Street, a busy municipal Brockton Street and South Street, a less traveled Avon road bisect the circuit drive. Pleasant Street, another busy Brockton street, runs perpendicular to the southern end of the park's circuit drive, and Pond Street, another Avon road, is tangent to the circuit road on the northern end. Vehicles can access the park from any of these streets. However, the park currently is closed to traffic between 9:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. or 10:00 a.m. between Pleasant and Oak Streets, and from 9:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. north of Oak Street. At present the main entrance to the park is considered to be the northbound entrance from Oak Street, adjacent to **D.W. Field Golf Course (map #9, photo #10)**. Many commuters find the park's circuit drive a pleasant alternative to busy municipal streets, increasing traffic flow in the park during peak commuting hours.

At present there are 7 paved and 7 unpaved designated parking areas in the park. There is not a continuous or coherent pedestrian circulation system throughout the park, so primary use is concentrated in a few areas that relate to parking lots. These areas are highly impacted visually and ecologically, increasing both soil erosion and soil compaction in the park.

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WOODLAND AND OTHER VEGETATION

As mentioned previously, the present scenic character of the park is composed primarily of sequential views of the water bodies as seen from the circuit drive. A buffer of natural woodland between the circuit road and the park boundaries defines the perimeter of the park. Natural woodlands also exist along the perimeters of the waterbodies and on islands in the waterbodies. When the park originally was created the surrounding landscape consisted of low density residential development surrounded by large tracts of open rural land. At present the park's long property line has become the edge of the scenery. Commercial and residential developments have been encroaching on the natural woodland around the perimeter of the park. Development can be seen at the southern entrance to the park. An earthen berm blocks views of development at Westgate Mall near the northern edge of the park, but it needs to be enhanced with a natural buffer of vegetation. The perimeter of natural woodland is very vulnerable in the northern part of the park, around Waldo Lake and the Brockton Reservoir, because the park's property lines in the Town of Avon are very close to the parkway. There is little room left for woodland buffer.

OBSERVATION TOWER

The most significant structure in the park is a 60-foot **Observation Tower (map #41, photos #11 & 12)** built in 1928 on the highest elevation in the park, an area locally known as Indian Cave Hill or Tower Hill. The tower was built from stones gathered from various parts of the park. It overlooks Waldo Lake and Upper Porter's Pond to the west, and D.W. Field Golf Course to the east. There is some evidence that the tower was built by the Brockton construction firm of H.F. Johnson, a firm Field used on subsequent projects. The tower is interchangeably referred to as the "central tower" and the "memorial tower," with no written explanation of either designation.

Directly west of the tower, across the parkway, is a concrete landing and concrete steps down to a pedestrian path. The concrete landing contains **D.W. Field's Handprints, footprints and The Saying: "Please Enjoy, Do Not Destroy D.W. Field Park."** (map #42, photo #13)

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ENTRANCE PIERS/GATES

A series of large and small piers, constructed of local field stone, mark each instance where D.W. Field Parkway intersects municipal cross streets. At each intersection a **Large Pier** (approximately 10 feet high by 3 feet square) is flanked by a **Smaller Pier** (approximately 5 feet high by 3 feet square). These piers are located at: Pleasant Street (**map # 18 & 19; photo #1**); Oak Street (**map #20 & 21, photo #7**); South Street (**map #22, 23, 24 & 25**), and Pond Street (**map 26 & 27, photo #21**). All of the large piers except two are inset with carved granite plaques bearing the name of the park. The plaque on one of the large piers at the park entrance along Pleasant Street announces the date on which the park was dedicated. At present the piers generally are in good condition, although some need re-pointing and graffiti-removal. The stone piers are an integral part of the park's history, and Field frequently expressed pride in them.

Some piers have metal gates attached to them to regulate vehicular traffic in the park. Several of the gates have been damaged. In 1991 new **Metal Gates (map #54 , photo #7)** were designed by Child Associates, Inc., Landscape Architects, Boston, Massachusetts, and installed at the northern entrance to the park along Oak Street. This has been established as the main entrance to the park. Mortar joints in the adjacent piers were repaired when the new gates were installed.

RESERVOIR GATE HOUSE

A brick **Reservoir Gate House (map #50, photo #19)** is located along the southeastern edge of the Avon/Brockton Reservoir, marking the entrance to the reservoir area. The gate house has a stone foundation, a slate roof, and wood doors and door frames. It was constructed ca. 1880s, when the reservoir was constructed. It possibly was designed by the Brockton City Engineering Department. It is unknown who constructed it. At present, the gate house is in fair condition, although the masonry needs to be cleaned of graffiti. The stone foundation needs some restuccoing, and the brick needs to be repointed. The wood doors and door frames also are in need of repair. Although it is no longer used this small, square red brick building has strong appeal as a park structure.

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BATHHOUSE

The foundation of the Ellis Brett swimming area **Bathhouse (map #28)** is located at what had been the southeastern shore of Ellis Brett Pond, before the pond was filled in. An October 1933 interview with the *Brockton Enterprise* quotes Field as planning for a “new and modern bathhouse with a red roof to furnish facilities from 2,500 to 3,000 bathers.” The bathhouse was constructed in 1934. It was designed by the Brockton City Engineering Department and was constructed by H.F. Johnson of Brockton. Unfortunately, the bathhouse burned sometime in the 1950s or 1960s and sat as a vacant ruin until it was demolished in the 1980s.

BRIDGES , WALLS, CULVERTS AND CONCRETE SPILLWAYS

There are many **bridges, walls, culverts and concrete spillways**) constructed of local field stone throughout the park. (These elements, as well as parking areas and pedestrian paths are listed as a single resource in Section 5.) (**map #5**) Many were constructed in the 1930s by WPA workers. Most notable are Waldo Lake Bridge (**photo #6**), constructed in 1934, and a series of water stairs designed to create a “waterfall” at the southern end of Thirty Acre Pond (**photo #5**), constructed in the 1930s. Waldo Lake Bridge was designed by A.J. Masfield, City Engineer and constructed by H.F. Johnson. At present these bridges and walls all need minor repairs, such as re-setting or replacing stones. The footbridge at Thirty Acre Pond (**photo #4**) and the retaining walls and arched road bridge at the Brockton Reservoir require stone replacement. The various stone wall fragments found throughout the park presumably mark previous property boundaries. (**Photos #2, 14, 15, and 17** also show some of these elements.)

PUBLIC RESTROOM

A public **Restroom Facility (map #37)**, located just inside the Oak Street entrance was added to the park in the late 1950s. It is constructed of concrete block and has a flat roof, uncharacteristic of other structures in the park. It is the only public restroom facility in the park. Another concrete block building was built near the public restroom in the late 1960s as a **Pump House (map #38)** for the golf course.

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D.W. FIELD GOLF COURSE

D.W. Field Golf Course (map #9, photo #10) started as a nine-hole course constructed in 1926 on 75 acres of low-lying pasture land donated by D.W. Field. It was built because Field and Park Commissioner Harold Keith loved the game of golf.² It was the first public golf course in Brockton and originally was known as the Oak Ridge Golf Course. During the 1930s it was expanded to an 18-hole course, with WPA assistance. It has changed very little since then, with the exception of the addition of a parking lot in the late 1960s and modification of four interior holes in the early 1970s. Today the golf course is as popular as when it opened.

Although the golf course technically is a part of D.W. Field Park, the golf course and the park were considered separate elements when they were created.³ When the park was constructed the Park Commission felt that no part of the \$30,000 annual appropriation for the development of the park should be used for the construction of the golf course. Today the park and the golf course are administered jointly, but they appear to be two distinctly different landscapes.

At present, the D.W. Field Golf Course still is very popular in the Brockton community and it is used heavily all day long, every day of the week during the golf season. The **Club House (map #40, photo #9)**, designed by the architect K.D. Hamilton and constructed by the George E. Keith Co., is a significant element of the D.W. Field Golf Course. Originally it was a 50-foot by 30-foot wood frame building, opened in November of 1927. An addition was added to the club house in 1949. The original club house still is in good condition, and experiences heavy usage.

Archaeological Description

Environmental, historical and archaeological information exists that documents the presence of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within the boundaries of D. W. Field Park. An Assessment of the archaeological potential of the park has been enabled

as
part of an overall Master Plan commissioned by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management to rehabilitate a number of Olmsted Parks in the State

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No other sites are known in the general area (within one mile) of the park. Prior to the reconnaissance survey, no prehistoric sites were known either in the town of Brockton or Avon. Environmental characteristics of the park indicate the presence of several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites.

Most soils in the area were formed in glacial till. Given the above information and the size of the nominated area (approximately 650 acres),

Areas of low sensitivity included wetlands and disturbed locales.

There is a moderate to high potential for locating historic archaeological resources within the boundaries of the D. W. Field Park. All of the park's waterbodies except Waldo Lake were originally created as farm or mill ponds and pre-date construction of the park. Some of these early ponds were also reported to support an ice making industry in the mid-19th century. This information indicates the potential for locating stratigraphic and structural evidence of dams and waterways that helped create the early ponds. Structural evidence of ice houses may also be present. Foundation remains from at least one ice house have been identified on the shore of Thirtyacre Pond. The creation of mill ponds also implies the presence of mills and structural evidence from potential grist, saw, or textile related industries. However, none of these mills have been identified in this area. If these mills were present, their location has been lost through the years. The term "mill pond" might also have arose through their association with the ice making industry. The identification of the early ponds as farm ponds also indicates the potential for structural evidence of animal pens and agricultural related outbuildings. Twentieth century archaeological resources associated with construction of the D. W. Field Park are also known on the property. Foundation remains from a bathhouse built in 1934 exist on what was originally the southeast shore of Ellis Brett Pond. The bathhouse burned in the 1950's or 60's and was

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demolished in the 1980's. Stratigraphic evidence should also exist from filled areas in the park including the filled swimming area of Ellis Brett Pond. No evidence of historic deposits other than 19th and 20th century field trash were located during the 1986 archaeological reconnaissance survey of the park.

ENDNOTES

1 Viewing towers have a long and rich history in the field of landscape design. King Alfred's tower at Stourhead, based on the tower of St. Mark's in Venice, is a classic example of a monument that commemorates an event and offers a vantage point to view a composed landscape. The tower in the landscape with a flag flying from the top became a symbol of patriotism. The re-use of local stone for park structures is also a long-standing tradition in English landscape design and one widely used by Olmsted in his public park designs.)

2 At the time Brockton had two private golf courses, Thorny Lea on West Street and the Brockton Country Club on Copeland. Field believed that this "healthy" sport should be available to average citizens. By the 1920s golf was no longer exclusively a sport of the wealthy and privileged. It was becoming enormously popular with the general public, and municipal courses were being built all over the country. Although golf had been played in the great meadow at Franklin Park in Boston since the late 1890s, it wasn't until the mid 1920s that a formal nine hole golf course was laid out adjacent to D.W. Field Park. Brockton's Park Commissioners cited the popularity of the Franklin Park course and the public golf courses in Hartford and Los Angeles as evidence of the importance of the sport.)

3 Frederick Law Olmsted vehemently objected to golf in public parks as an exclusive activity which "sacrificed the pleasure and comfort of many" for the pleasures of a few. Field avoided this issue as his golf course neither intruded into his park nor detracted from the park's landscape experience.)

(end)

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Portions redacted

Summary Statement

D.W. Field Park is significant under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places in that it “is associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of our history.” In its conception, design, construction and subsequent stewardship, D.W. Field Park incorporated the influence of the American urban park movement of the late 19th and 20th centuries. Although this is a relatively late example of a large urban park, and was begun in the decades when most cities already had large parks, and the playground movement was in the ascendancy, D.W. Field and his fellow Brocktonians subscribed to the same social and humanitarian values as Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., the chief exponent of the movement.

D.W. Field Park also is significant for its role in the development of Brockton’s water resources, which were implemented in response to the growing population of the city. As the largest park in Brockton, offering a variety of both active and passive recreational opportunities, it is significant also as a recreational facility within the context of community development.

D.W. Field Park also is significant under Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places because “it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.” The park exemplifies the informal, naturalistic style of park planning pioneered by Olmsted and Calvert Vaux and continued by their successors and other landscape architects influenced by them. D.W. Field shared Olmsted’s aesthetic sensibilities and his social and humanitarian values. Field loved the Maine Woods and the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, as did Olmsted. D.W. Field Park possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

F.L. Olmsted and Co. served as consultants to the City of Brockton in 1892, advising city officials on the best sites for a proposed new park system. John Charles Olmsted visited Brockton on several occasions, but no design plans were produced by the firm. A tentative preliminary design, called the “Lake Parkway” plan, was made by the Brockton City Engineer’s office in 1925. The City Engineer at the time was Herbert Snow. Another preliminary plan was made by landscape architects Negus and Punchard in 1926. Although neither of the design plans was implemented directly, the Negus and Punchard plan has some resemblance to the park as constructed. Although Field surely was influenced by the Negus and Punchard Plan, D.W. Field should be regarded as the principal creator of the park which bears his name. He is unlikely to

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have produced drawings. He carried out his ideas directly on the ground in the course of supervising park workers.

D.W. Field Park is not a “country” park like Prospect Park or Franklin Park, where the landscape becomes the destination. It is a park designed to be moved through, where the circuit roadway is just as important at the water bodies and other natural features of the park. Views of the natural scenery are continually changing with movement along the parkway.

Parkways were an important element of landscape design during the time in which D.W. Field Park was being constructed. In such designs, roadways were created for pleasure vehicles, providing an uninterrupted driving experience and an uninterrupted scenic experience within the confines of a park. The circuit drive became a destination in itself, not just a means of passing from one place to another. Olmsted’s roadway system in New York’s Central Park is the best example of this type of parkway concept. Field had ample opportunity to see such parkways and scenery under construction in the work of the Olmsted firm in the Boston municipal park system (Fenway, Riverway and Jamaica way) and the Boston metropolitan park system (Fellsway East, Fellsway West and many other examples.)

These types and areas of significance will be amplified and further justified in the narrative statement and chronology that follows.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

BROCKTON: A GROWING INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for D.W. Field Park by the Public Archaeology Laboratory of Providence, Rhode Island, in January 1986 as part of the Department of Environmental Management’s Olmsted Historic Landscape Program. Four prehistoric sites were discovered in the park. They are known as the Beacon, Wales, D.W. Field and Shaw sites. Some of these sites are located along what was probably the original course of Beaver Brook and may have been small camp sites. Since the 1986 survey was at the reconnaissance level only, and no further archaeological surveys have been made in the park, it is difficult to assess the significance of this information.

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During the early settlement period of the Brockton (known at the time as North Bridgewater) agriculture was the primary economic activity, although harvesting oak and chestnut trees for use in shipbuilding also was important. The economic base began to broaden with the introduction of some commercial and industrial enterprises in the area. In 1811 Micah Faxon to North Bridgewater from Randolph and established a shoe making concern, using his patented production technique which enabled the entire process to be completed in only one operation. Twenty-five years later the town was producing 100,000 pairs of shoes a year. By the end of the Civil War it was said that "half the Union Army was shod by North Bridgewater." Many of the shoe workers were recent immigrants, coming principally from Ireland, Italy, Sweden and Lithuania.

In 1881, North Bridgewater was incorporated as Brockton and became the first city in Plymouth County. Manufacturing continued to be a significant part of the local economy, and the city grew faster than any other municipality in Massachusetts between 1875 and 1885. The third electric power station in the United States and the first three underground wire systems in the world were developed in Brockton in 1883, with assistance from Thomas Alva Edison's chief engineer Frank J. Sprague. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company Power Station still stands at 70 School Street and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Brockton also was the second city in the world to use incandescent arc lamps and the first to light a theater with electricity.

Brockton's sewerage system also was well advanced after it was developed in the 1890s. Amos Glover and G. Herbert Snow, the City Engineer, designed Brockton's sewerage filtration plant, which was built in 1893 and used a new system of intermittent downward filtration. The Old Colony Railroad had built a line through North Bridgewater in 1846, and, in 1896, Brockton abolished all railroad grade crossings by constructing a 0.7-mile stone railroad viaduct, complete with arched bridges and integrated rail stations. In the early 1890s the city also built several distinguished public buildings, including the Brockton City Hall, designed by Wesley L. Minor (1892-1894) and the Plymouth County Courthouse by J. Williams Beal (1891). The city's prosperity also allowed wealthy parishes and congregations to build fine churches, such as St. Paul's Episcopal Church by Cram, Wentworth and Ferguson (1893) and St. Edward's Catholic Church in the Montello section of the city, designed by Maginnis and Walsh (1915), which also had windows by the Charles Connick Company, by then perhaps the leading stained glass company in the country.

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By 1920 Brockton was the leading shoe manufacturing city in the world with 48 shoe companies at a combined worth of almost \$20 million. Despite such rapid growth, Brockton had one of the lowest death rates in Massachusetts and little inferior housing, although agricultural land began to disappear as residential development intensified. The area was threaded by numerous streams and brooks, and its wetlands were steadily drained, filled and developed.

Brockton city officials began discussing development of city parks in 1892. In September of that year John Charles Olmsted, of F. L. Olmsted and Co., visited the city. With City Engineer Herbert Snow and Mr. Kimball, a consulting engineer, he inspected the sites proposed for parks which were to be constructed as part of a new sewer system. At that time the city had not appointed a park commission. Between August 1892 and April 1893 the Olmsted firm either prepared or received at least 30 plans for this project, which is listed at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site under "Brockton Parks" (Olmsted firm job number 1330). The endeavor appears to have been referred to as the "Trout Brook Project" in Brockton. Of the 11 plans which have survived, nine were produced by either the Brockton City Engineer's office or the Brockton Sewerage Commission. The two remaining plans were produced by the Olmsted firm. One is a profile of a proposed street between Grove Street and Forest Street, dated April 24, 1893 (Plan 1330-29). The other is a sketch showing a proposed location for the Pumping Station, which seems to have been a sketch prepared over another plan from the Brockton Sewerage Commission (Plan 1330-15-1/2). This plan was received by the Olmsted firm on December 15, 1892. Both of these plans are extremely tentative.

In October 1892, F. L. Olmsted and Company submitted a report to the Committee on Sewerage and Drainage recommending three connected parks running through the Salisbury Valley, with a parkway on the east side. The firm emphasized that the system need not be built at once but should be implemented gradually. The full text of this report was published in the Brockton Daily Enterprise, as was much of the correspondence between the Olmsted firm and the city. John Charles Olmsted made two further visits to Brockton in November and December of 1892, emphasizing again the need to have a continuous park system along Trout Brook. At the 1892 visit, Olmsted also presented plans for grounds around a proposed sewerage pumping station (probably Plan 1330-15-1/2). At this meeting, City Engineer Snow said that he had sufficient information from the Olmsted firm and would not have further need of their services. Nothing more came of this project, since no appropriation had yet been made for the proposed parks.

The Mayor of Brockton appointed a five-man Park Commission in April 1893. In May 1894, City Engineer Snow prepared a report for Mayor Whipple on proposals for parks for Brockton,

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advocating a well-planned system including the preservation of open spaces, views and river courses. In the same month, D.W. Field was appointed a Park Commissioner, and the Commissioners were authorized to spend \$500.00 to investigate the matter of parks. John Charles Olmsted was again called in. He noted that since his last visit, the railroad yard had been extended down to the river, making implementation of the 1892 "Trout Brook Plan" impossible. Instead, he advised the immediate acquisition of Mill Pond. Mayor Whipple suggested that the Park Commissioners visit parks in other cities, which they apparently did in 1896.

The Park Commissioners voted to engage a landscape architect to work with City Engineer Snow to make sketch plans and estimate the cost of the three proposed parks in September 1907. In May 1908 they voted to contract with an architect named White, but no further action was taken for several more years. The Park Commission purchased six acres of land from D.W. Field for a playground between May and Hartland Avenues.

In June 1925 D.W. Field made a presentation to city officials in which he proposed to donate 450 acres of his land in the Montello section of the city for a public park. He used the "Lake Parkway" plan prepared by the City Engineer's Department to outline his vision. The "Lake Parkway" plan included some of the elements found in the park as it exists today, such as a series of linked water systems, but it only provided pedestrian access, not a parkway. Shortly after Field's presentation to the city officials, they inspected the land he proposed to donate to the city. The following month the Board of Aldermen voted to accept the land Field offered, and the Board passed an order to appropriate \$30,000 for the first year of work. The Common Council did not approve this appropriation until April of the following year. In 1926 Field also donated Cross Pond and land for the D.W. Field Golf Course and its clubhouse to the city.

D.W. FIELD: PHILANTHROPIST AND VISIONARY

D.W. Field was born February 18, 1856, in Brockton where his family owned a farm and other land in the Montello section of the city. The family had lived in this area since the early part of the 19th century. Field did not pursue the family business of farming. Rather, he became a very prosperous shoe manufacturer, businessman and philanthropist. His interest in civic improvement, however, was not a result of his business success. It started when he was a young man. At the age of 23, Field organized a group of North Brockton residents who petitioned the city to have street lights installed in their neighborhood. Public funds were not available, so private money was raised and the lighting was installed under Field's supervision.

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As noted in the Summary Statement, Field was appointed to the Brockton Park Commission in 1894. After several years of inaction, the Board of Park Commissioners was re-established in 1905. Field was chairman of the Board from that date until his death in 1944. He not only donated all of the land for D.W. Field Park. He also persuaded others to donate land for Eldon B. Keith Field, two swimming pools and Perkins Park. Several small playgrounds also were built using city money and private funds during Field's tenure. Field personally supervised the construction of all of the Brockton parks of this period, often using his own teams and labor. This set the pattern for his involvement with D.W. Field Park, beginning in 1926.

In addition to donating land for D.W. Field Park, Field built the Wales Home for Aged Women on North Main Street and the Rose Cottage for Nurses at Brockton Hospital. He also contributed to the Hospital and the Brockton Y.M.C.A. Scholarships were provided for students at Brockton High School according to his will, and he partially endowed the maintenance of D.W. Field Park.

Field's interest in nature, agriculture and parks originated in his youth, when he read the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson. (While Field's middle name is the same as Emerson's, it is unclear whether the two men were related.) Field's interest in nature continued throughout his life. At the age of 47, in 1903, Field began to study biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He said of his adult study: "It helped me materially to understand a lot of things. I had practice but needed the theory." Field also was appointed a member of the Visiting Committee of the Bussey Institution, then Harvard University's agricultural school. Beginning about 1900 he and his wife spent most winters in Pasadena, California, as did many affluent easterners. The Fields purchased land in Burbank, California, in 1920, where they maintained a garden and a citrus orchard.

As an elderly man, Field reminisced to his biographer that: "The thought always possessed me that every city should have breathing spots, parks for its people. And I never lost sight of the fact that some time I was going to see the one of which I had dreamed. And with this in mind I started to acquire such property as I realized would be necessary to carry out my plans." (Field's advocacy of parks as "breathing spots" for the people of the city closely mirrored F.L. Olmsted's philosophy of park design.)

Field and his wife Rosa had no children. Their benefactions to Brockton were their legacy to the future. Field said of the park: "I want not other monument to my memory than the assurance that I have accomplished my aim." He also was recorded as saying: "I lie awake nights and plan some new feature, and in the morning I drive up and see if the idea is practical. I never miss a day going around the place..."

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Because of his business accomplishments and his philanthropies, Daniel Waldo Field was a highly influential figure, not only in Brockton, but in the larger Boston community as well.

THE PARK: A COMMUNITY SHOWPIECE

A preliminary plan for D.W. Field Park was prepared by Boston landscape architects Samuel P. Negus and William H. Punchard in 1926. Punchard had apprenticed in the Olmsted office beginning in 1893 and had worked on the Riverway section of the Boston and Brookline park system. This appears to have been the model for the plan he and his partner prepared for D.W. Field Park. Its naturalistic, informal landscape character and its linked waterways encircled with a parkway reflect Punchard's origins in the Olmsted office. The D.W. Field Park plan connected the now 650 acres of the park and surrounded them with a circuit drive offering sequences of views of the scenery within the park. In January 1926, Negus and Punchard also prepared a detail plan for the "Ground near Pleasant Street," a drawing owned by the Frances Loeb Library at Harvard University. The only other reference to this plan is in an article in the Brockton Enterprise of September 9, 1927, which reads:

"The landscape architects who have been over the entire site have confided to Mr. Field that he has within his grasp the natural material with which to create a scenic driveway in the class with the Fenway, Boston's beauty spot. And those who know the public spirited Brocktonian best avow that he will not be satisfied with a park nearly as good as the Fenway."

The Negus and Punchard Plan was not implemented in any specific way, but it undoubtedly gave Field a general guide to implement his own ideas, conceived occasionally as he was lying awake at night. There are no known plans for the park by Field. It is unlikely that he drew any. Instead, he supervised construction directly on the site as he had been doing for years with other Brockton parks, and as the owners of large country properties (Charles Sprague Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum and designer of his own "Holm Lea" property in Brookline, among them) had been doing for generations.

The bulk of the construction of D.W. Field Park was carried out between 1925 and 1934. First priority was given to road construction, which began in September 1925 under contract to Sawyer Construction of Boston. (Sawyer was required to hire Brockton laborers.) Portions of the park were opened in 1927, and in December of that year Field announced that he would build a 60-foot stone tower on the highest land in the park. The architect of the tower (if there was one) is unknown. It may have been constructed by H.F. Johnson, a local firm. It was completed the

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following year. Field offered land in the Town of Avon to extend the park in 1930. There was some question about the City legality of Brockton owning land in the Town of Avon, but it was accepted.

Further work was done to the park in 1931 and 1932. There are several informative photographs in Ralph Freeman Paulding's 1932 book Daniel Waldo Field: Impressions of Those Who Know Him, which illustrate the romantic character of the park's scenery only a few years after construction. The economic effects of the Depression had been felt by then, but work on the park continued incrementally. In 1936, the Massachusetts administrator of W.P.A. funds allocated 47 men to work on the construction of Waldo Lake. A photograph owned by the Brockton Park Commission shows Field supervising these men as they cleared the site of the lake on October 28, 1938. Between 1936 and 1939 Henry Vincent Hubbard of the Olmsted Brothers firm made studies for the land adjacent to lower Porter Pond (Olmsted firm plan number 1332-1-9). Hubbard was asked to prepare plans for a playground in that area in 1939. These Olmsted Brothers studies are tentative, and it is unclear whether they were carried out. By December 7, 1942, when the United States entered World War II, the park was virtually complete. Except for stocking the ponds with fish and water fowl, little work was done on the park during the war years. D.W. Field died in May 1944, closing the period of significance of the park.

Archaeological Significance

Any prehistoric archaeological resources recovered at the D. W. Field Park may contain information that helps to understand the prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns employed by Native peoples in the towns of Avon and Brockton. Little amateur or professional research has been completed in these towns making any sites potentially significant. Artifact collecting activity has also been poorly documented. Archaeological sites in this area may contain information that documents the importance of the interior Taunton River drainage to local and larger regional patterns of Native settlement and subsistence.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to help document the construction of the park, landuse modifications to the Beaver and Lovett Brook drainages that
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predate the park and, the 19th century industrial history of the Avon/Brockton area. Additional documentary research combined with a more intensive level of archaeological survey and testing may identify additional sites of historic industrial land use associated with farm and mill ponds created before construction of the D. W. Field Park. The above research and careful mapping can help reconstruct the complex history of dam and waterway construction and re-routing of natural drainages common throughout the park. Presently unidentified mills may be located as well as ice houses known to exist on the property. Foundation remains from at least one 19th century ice house have been identified on the southwestern shore of Thirtyacre Pond. Research efforts may not have been sufficient to locate additional resources of this type at the reconnaissance level of survey. Each of these resources can help us better understand the growth of industry and the local economies of Avon and Brockton during the 19th centuries. Evidence of 18th century industry in the area may also be present. Artifact, landscape and structural evidence related to 19th and 20th century quarry activities may also survive at the northeastern corner of Thirtyacre Pond.

Potential resources associated with this industrial site might contribute information on quarry technology and the sources of materials used for park and earlier construction in the vicinity.

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Perkins, Jesse, surveyor. Map of North Bridgewater, 1830. Massachusetts Historical Commission (copy).

Plans at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, Massachusetts for Job Numbers 1330 (Brockton Parks, 1892-1894) and 1332 (D. W. Field Park, 1939).

Plans at the Brockton Park Commission.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

D. W. Field Park is located in the northern section of Brockton and in the southern part of Avon, Massachusetts. The corporate boundary between Brockton and Avon lies in the middle of Waldo Lake, one of the park's man-made waterbodies. This boundary also is the dividing line between Plymouth and Norfolk counties.

The property boundaries for D.W. Field Park run north from Pleasant Street, across Oak Street in Brockton, and beyond South Street to Pond Street in Avon. The park's property boundaries used in the nomination are the original park boundaries, established during the park's development between 1925 and 1949/50. A significant portion of the parkland was purchased by D.W. Field and donated to the City of Brockton for the purposes of this public park.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Date: June 1998

Photographer: Child Associates

Negatives in possession of photographer

1. Pleasant Street, Brockton, entrance gate, camera facing N
2. Sluiceway and parkway bridge, facing W
3. Parkway scenery, near Thirty Acre Pond, facing N
4. Footbridge at 30 Acre Pond, facing W
5. Waterfall at 30 Acre Pond
6. Waldo Lake Bridge
7. Oak Street, Brockton, entrance, facing E
8. Upper Porter Pond
9. Golf Course Club House
10. Golf Course
11. Observation Tower, facing W
12. Observation Tower and approach, facing E
13. D.W. Field Footprints
14. Stone walls fragments, spillway, Waldo Lake
15. Stone Bridge, Waldo Lake
16. Waldo Lake landscape
17. Pathway alongside Waldo Lake
18. Waldo Lake landscape
19. Reservoir Gate House
20. Parkway, with rock fragments
21. Pond Street, Avon, entrance
22. Brockton Reservoir, Avon

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Map #	Historic Name	Address	Constructed	Resource	Status
<u>PARKWAY</u>					
1	D.W. Field Parkway (roadway)	Brown, Pleasant & South Streets	1927-late 1930s	ST	C
<u>WATER BODIES</u>					
2	Cross Pond		1790s (mill pond)	SI	C
3	Ellis Brett Pond		mid 1800s, drained 1970s	SI	C
4	30 Acre Pond		c. 1907	SI	C
5	Lower Porter Pond		early 1800s	SI	C
6	Upper Porter Pond		early 1900s	SI	C
7	Waldo Lake		1930s	SI	C
8	Avon/Brockton Reservoir		c. 1880s	SI	C
<u>GOLF COURSE</u>					
9	D.W.Field Golf Course	Oak Street	1920s-1930s	SI	C
40	Club House	Oak Street	1927, 1949	B	C
10	<u>PARKING, PATHS AND SPILLWAYS</u>				
	stone walls		pre-1927	ST	C
	stone walls		c. 1927-1940s	ST	C
	stone wall	Oak Street	1997	ST	NC
	paved parking		c. 1925-present	SI	C
	unpaved parking		c. 1925-present	SI	C
	paved pedestrian paths		c. 1930s-present	SI	C
	unpaved pedestrian paths		c. 1930s-present	SI	C
	wood bridge		c. 1930s-present	ST	C
	stone spillway; 48" pipes; footbridge		c. 1930s-1940s	ST	C

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Map #	Historic Name	Address	Constructed	Resource	Status
<u>PARKING, PATHS AND SPILLWAYS (cont).</u>					
	concrete spillways		c. 1927-1940s	ST	C
	earthen dam with water stairs		1927-late 1930s	ST	C
	concrete bridge with free-standing stone side walls		1927-late 1930s	ST	C
	stone dam		1927-late 1930s	ST	C
	stone dam with overflow culvert	Oak Street	c. 1930s – 1940s	ST	C
	stone wall and bridge		c. 1930s – 1940s	ST	C
	boulders at road edge		1927- late 1930s	SI	C
	concrete bridge; stone side walls		1927 – late 1930s	ST	C
	boulders at water's edge		1927 – late 1930s	SI	C
	metal culvert	South Street	1927 – present	ST	C
	concrete spillway	South Street	c. 1900 – present	ST	C
	concrete culvert		c. 1900 – present	ST	C
<u>SITE FURNITURE</u>					
11	3 metal & wooden benches		c. 1940s – present	3ST	NC
12	3 metal & wooden benches		c. 1940s – present	3ST	NC
13	15 metal & wood benches & picnic tables		c. 1940s – present	15ST	NC
14	11 metal & wood benches & picnic tables		c. 1940s – present	11ST	NC
15	10 metal & wood benches		c. 1940s – present	10ST	NC
16	2 metal grill pits		c. 1940s – present	2ST	NC
17	3 metal & wood benches		c. 1940s – present	3ST	NC
<u>ENTRY PIERS</u>					
18	2 large & 2 small stone entry piers one large pier insert with metal plaque reading: <i>D.W. Field Park, Presented</i>	Pleasant Street	c. 1925	4O	C

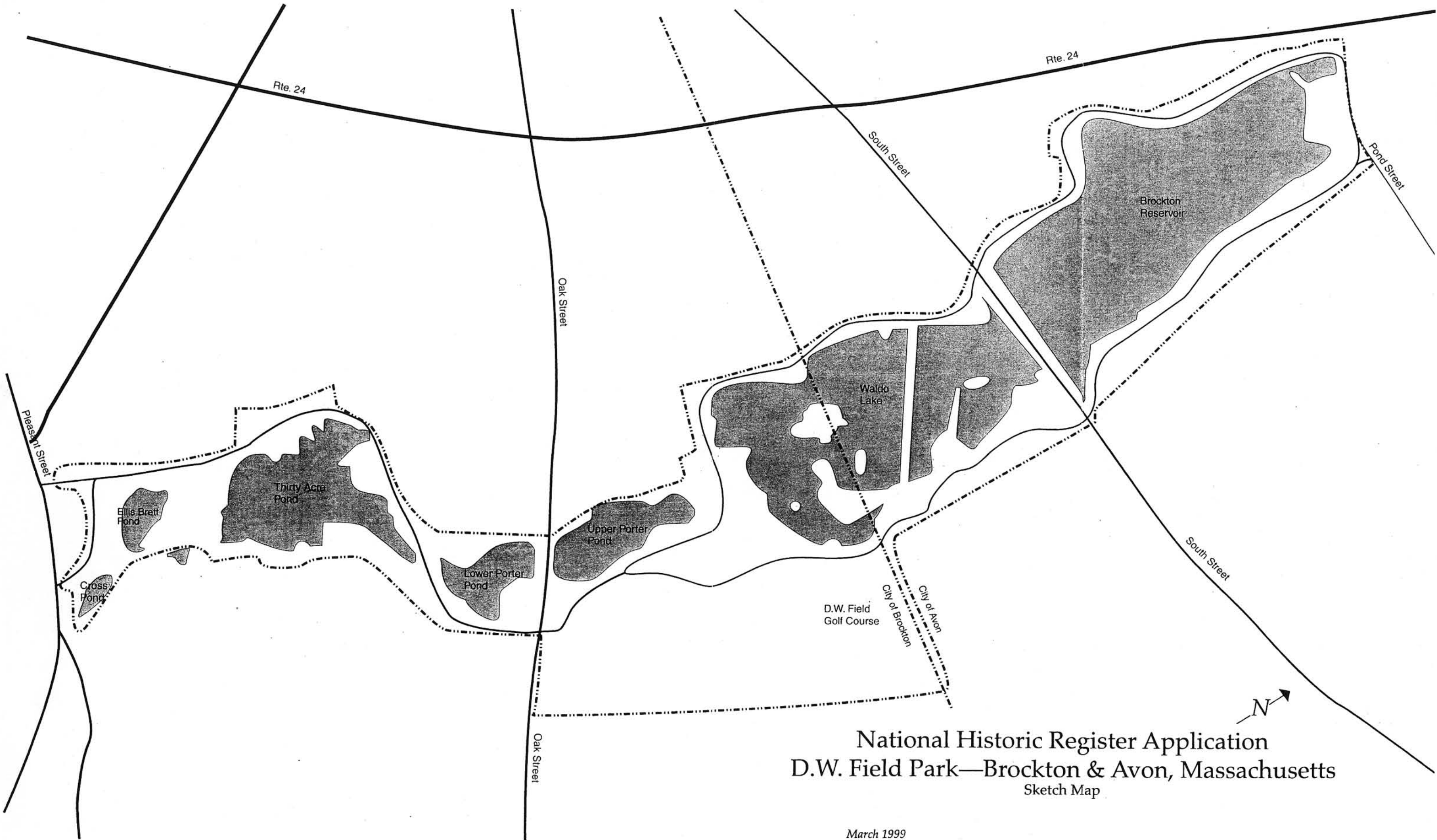
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Map #	Historic Name	Address	Constructed	Resource	Status
<i>to City of Brockton by Daniel Waldo Field, October, 1925</i>					
19	2 large & 2 small stone entry piers	Pleasant Street	c. 1925	4 O	C
20	2 large & 2 small stone entry piers large pier inset with granite plaque reading <i>D.W. Field Park</i>	Oak Street	c. 1927- mid 1930s	4 O	C
21	2 large & 2 small stone entry piers large piers inset with granite plaque reading <i>D.W. Field Park</i>	Oak Street	c. 1927- mid 1930s	4 O	C
22	2 large & 2 small stone entry piers	South Street	c. 1927 – mid 1930s	4 O	C
23	2 large & 2 small stone entry piers	South Street	c. 1927 – mid 1930s	4 O	C
24	2 large & 2 small stone entry piers	South Street	c. 1927 – mid 1930s	4 O	C
25	2 large & 2 small stone entry piers	South Street	c. 1927 – mid 1930s	4 O	C
26	large stone entry pier	Pond Street	c. 1927 – mid 1930s	O	C
27	large stone entry pier	Pond Street	c. 1927 – mid 1930s	O	C
<u>OTHER SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS</u>					
28	bath house ruin		1934	SI	C
29	pine grove with WW I plaque		early 1920s	SI	C
30	ice house foundation/ruin		1800s	SI	C
31	boulder, engraved with D.W. Field message to <i>Enjoy, Not destroy</i> the park		1920s – 1930s	SI	C
32	wooden shed (municipal)		mid-1950s	B	NC
33	wooden gazebo		1989-1991	ST	NC
34	metal storage shed (municipal)	Oak Street	c. 1940s – present	B	NC
35	private house	Oak Street		B	NC
36	private house	Oak Street		B	NC

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
D.W. FIELD PARK, BROCKTON/AVON, MA**

Map #	Historic Name	Address	Constructed	Resource	Status
37	concrete block restroom facility	Oak Street	late 1950s	B	NC
38	concrete block pump house, golf course	Oak Street	late 1960s	ST	NC
39	concrete block storage building, municipal		late 1950s	B	NC
41	Central Tower (observation tower)		1927-1929	ST	C
42	concrete terrace and steps with D.W. Field handprints, footprints and the quotation <i>Please Enjoy, Do Not Destroy, D.W. Field Park</i>		1927-1929	ST	C
43	island (man-made)		1930s	SI	C
44	island (man-made)		1930s	SI	C
45	island (man-made)		1930s	SI	C
46	underground water main covered by earthen dike		early 1900s; dike widened and raised in 1933	SI	C
47	stone rip-rap		1927- late 1930s	ST	C
48	island (man-made)		1930s	SI	C
49	earthen dam	South Street	c. 1880s	ST	C
50	brick reservoir gate house	South Street	c. 1880s	B	C
51	island (man-made)		c. 1880s	SI	C
52	island (man-made)		c. 1880s	SI	C
53	marshy area		c. 1880s	SI	C
54	metal entry gates		c. 1980s	O	NC

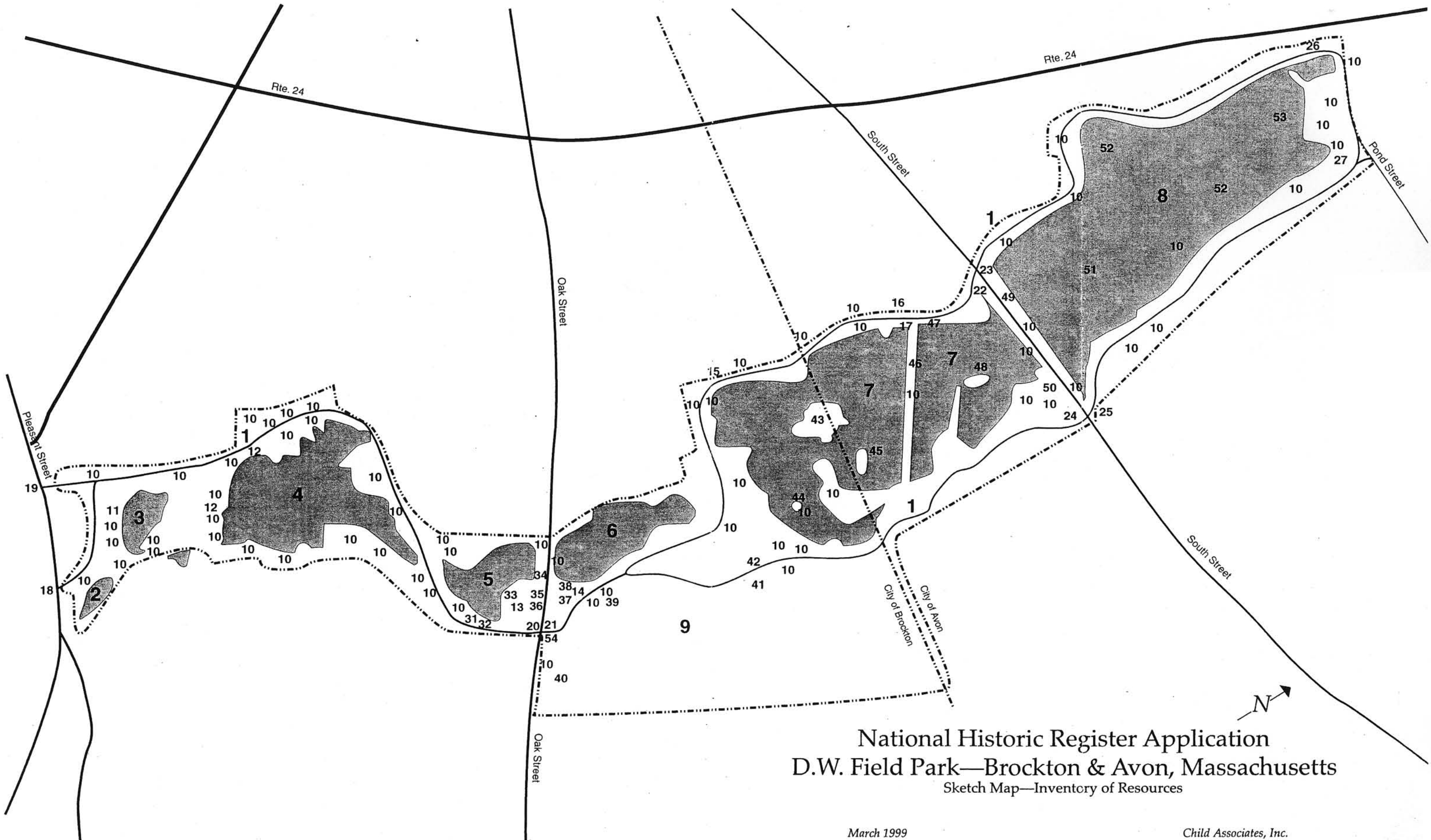
TOTALS:	Buildings	2 C	6 N/C	8 total
	Sites	24 C		24
	Structures	19 C	50 N/C	69
	Objects	34 C	1 N/C	35



National Historic Register Application
 D.W. Field Park—Brockton & Avon, Massachusetts
 Sketch Map

March 1999
 rev. July 2000

Child Associates, Inc.

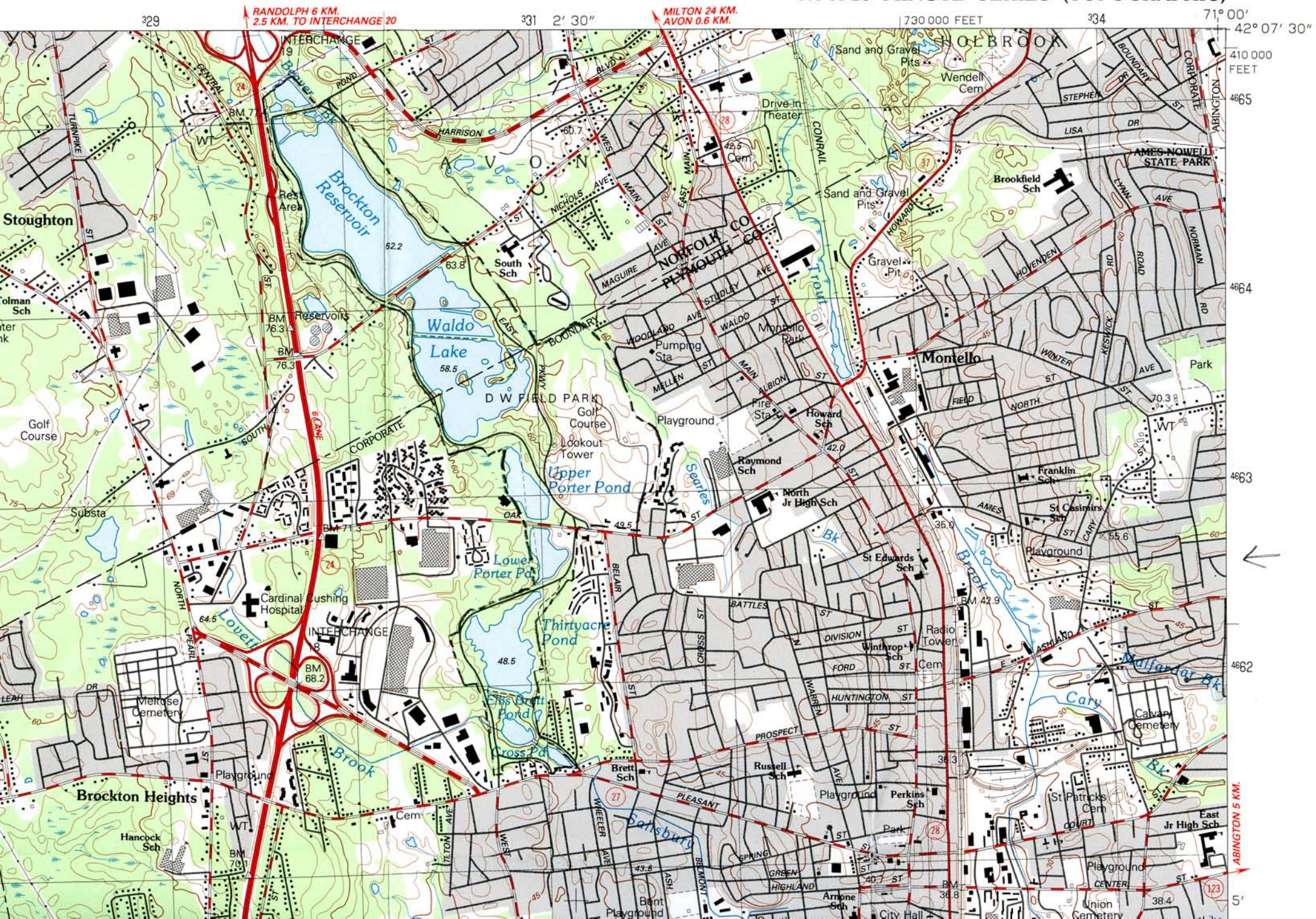


National Historic Register Application
 D.W. Field Park—Brockton & Avon, Massachusetts
 Sketch Map—Inventory of Resources

March 1999
 Rev. June 2000

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7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)





1. Pleasant Street, Brockton, entrance gate, camera facing N (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



2. Sluiceway and parkway bridge, facing W (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



3. Parkway scenery, near Thirty Acre Pond, facing N (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



4. Footbridge at 30 Acre Pond, facing W (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



5. Waterfall at 30 Acre Pond (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



6. Waldo Lake Bridge (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



7. Oak Street, Brockton, entrance, facing E (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



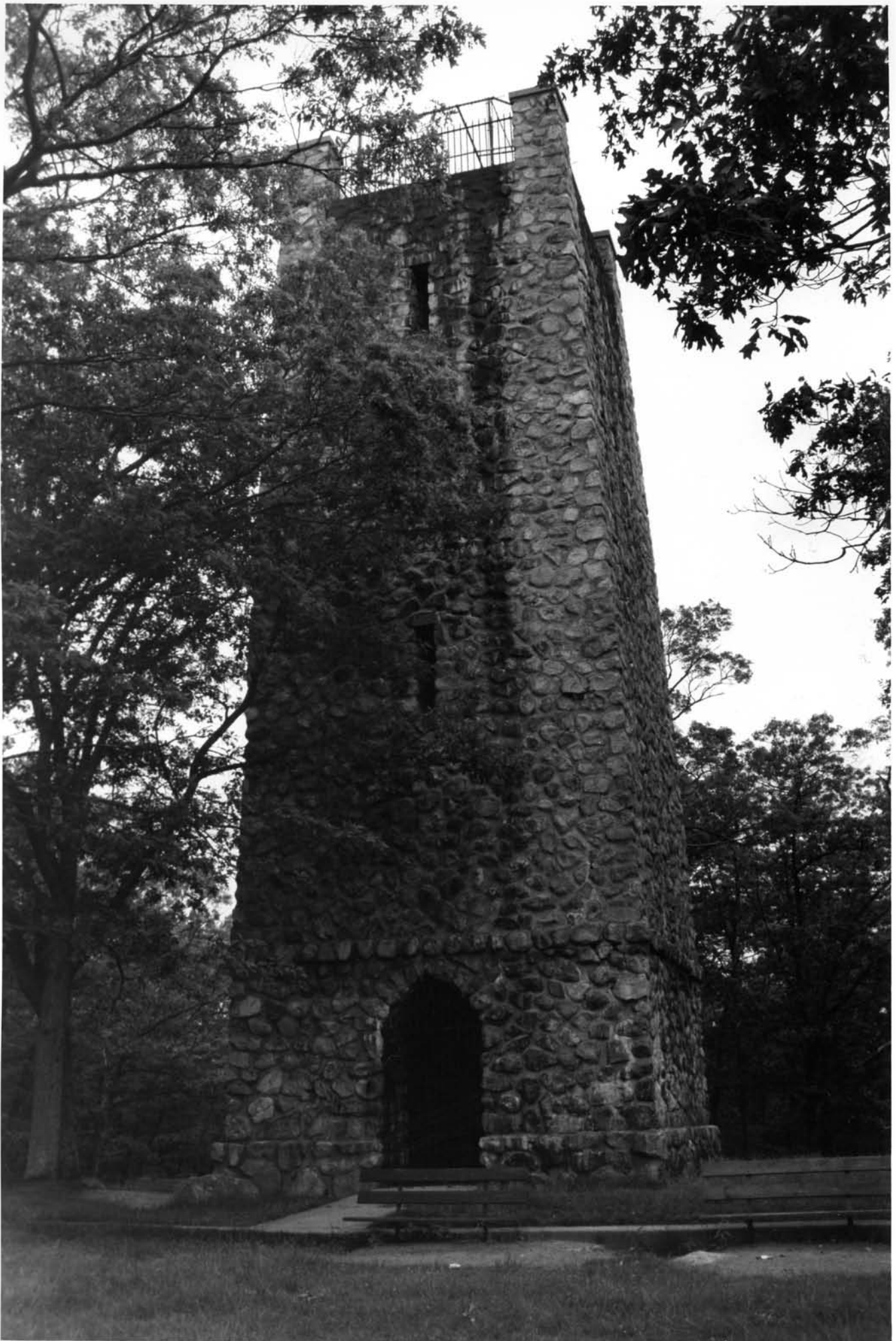
8. Upper Porter Pond (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



9. Golf Course Club House (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



10. Golf Course (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



11. Observation Tower, facing W (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



12. Observation Tower and approach, facing E (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



13. D.W. Field Footprints (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



14. Stone walls fragments, spillway, Waldo Lake (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



15. Stone Bridge, Waldo Lake (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



16. Waldo Lake landscape (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



17. Pathway alongside Waldo Lake (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



18. Waldo Lake landscape (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



19. Reservoir Gate House (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



20. Parkway, with rock fragments (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



21. Pond Street, Avon, entrance (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)



22. Brockton Reservoir, Avon (Photographer: Child Associates, June 1998)