

**Medway Historical Commission**

**Comprehensive Historical Survey Project**

**BOOK 2**

**WEST MEDWAY SURVEY**

**September 30, 1998**

<b>Street Address List of Properties</b>	<b>front</b>
<b>Medway Narrative History</b>	<b>page 1</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>page 30</b>
<b>Summary Report and Methodology</b>	<b>page 32</b>
<b>Property Inventories &amp; Photographs</b>	<b>pages 39-221</b>

**Claire Woodford Dempsey**  
**Social & Architectural Historian**  
**33 Grove Street, Winchester, MA 01880-3839**  
**617-721-7421**

**Medway Historical Commission**

**Comprehensive Historical Survey Project**

**BOOK 2**

***WEST MEDWAY SURVEY***

**September 30, 1998**

**Claire Woodford Dempsey**

**Medway Public Library  
26 High Street  
Medway, MA 02053**



ADDRESS	BOOK	PAGE	HOUSE
MEDWAY NARRATIVE HISTORY	2	001	
MEDWAY TO 1800	2	003	
AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY 1800-1830	2	006	
MANUFACTURING FOUNDATION 1830-1861	2	012	
MANUFACTURING TOWN 1861-1885	2	018	
INDEPENDENT TOWN 1885-1945	2	025	
RECENT CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE	2	029	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	2	030	
SUMMARY & METHODOLOGY	2	032	
BRIGHAM STREET 16	2	112	A.J. RICHARDSON
CHARLES STREET 13	2	114	
CHARLES STREET 19	2	118	
COTTAGE STREET AREA	2	058	
COTTAGE STREET 2	2	062	CUTLER
COTTAGE STREET 3	2	062	DEAN
COTTAGE STREET 4	2	062	FULLER
COTTAGE STREET 21	2	122	N.S. HOLLIS
COTTAGE STREET 23	2	125	C.S. CUTLER
COTTAGE STREET 36	2	129	RIPLEY
COTTAGE STREET 37	2	131	METHODIST CHURCH
COTTAGE STREET 39	2	131	METHODIST PARSONAGE
COTTAGE STREET	2	146	EVERGREEN CEMETERY
CROOKS STREET	2	135	OAKLAND CEMETERY
CUTLER STREET 6	2	140	PLAINVILLE SCHOOL
CUTLER STREET 7 & 9	2	143	W.L.G. HUNT DUPLEX
EVERGREEN STREET	2	146	EVERGREEN CEMETERY
FRANKLIN STREET 6	2	153	EMERSON N. BULLARD
HIGH STREET 9	2	108	O.P. NEWELL
HIGH STREET 12	2	155	
HIGH STREET 12 & 14	2	110	
HIGH STREET 21	2	157	P.S. SPARROW
HIGH STREET 25	2	159	J.C. CLARK
HIGH STREET 26	2	161	HIGH STREET SCHOOL
LINCOLN STREET AREA	2	046	HUNT-WEEKS STORE
LINCOLN STREET 2	2	164	
LINCOLN STREET 2r	2	166	
LINCOLN STREET 6 & 8	2	168	WEEKS
LINCOLN STREET 9	2	111	STORE HOUSE
LINCOLN STREET 10	2	111	GARAGE
LINCOLN STREET 15	2	108	
LINCOLN STREET 17	2	109	M. BRENNAN
LINCOLN STREET 18	2	109	G.S. LESURE
LINCOLN STREET 19	2	110	G. HOWE
LINCOLN STREET 24	2	055	TEMPLE
LINCOLN STREET 25 & 32	2	057	
LINCOLN STREET 26	2	054	T. IDE
LINCOLN STREET 28	2	054	E.C. BARBER
LINCOLN STREET 30	2	053	B.C. BARBER
LINCOLN STREET 31	2	055	F.A. NEWTON
LINCOLN STREET 34	2	053	G.R. DRAKE
LINCOLN STREET 35	2	052	D.S. WOODMAN
LINCOLN STREET 36	2	054	H.B. WOODMAN
LINCOLN STREET 37	2	052	B.F. NEWTON
LINCOLN STREET 39 & 41	2	056	

ADDRESS	BOOK	PAGE	HOUSE
LINCOLN STREET 40	2	052	MRS. DANIELS
LINCOLN STREET 43	2	053	BULLARD
LINCOLN STREET 44	2	055	D.H. NEWTON
LINCOLN STREET 45	2	056	BULLARD
MAIN STREET 121	2	176	E.F. POND
MAIN STREET 133	2	179	WARE
MAIN STREET 149	2	181	G.L. POND
MAIN STREET 151	2	185	
MAIN STREET 153	2	187	SUMNER ROBERTS
MAIN STREET 155	2	190	SALLY HASTINGS
MAIN STREET 158	2	193	REV. JACOB IDE
MAIN STREET 160	2	197	MARY TORREY
MAIN STREET 161-165	2	072	STONE MILL COMPLEX
MAIN STREET 173	2	200	S. CLARK
MANN STREET 5	2	170	
MANN STREET 9	2	172	
MANN STREET 11	2	174	
MECHANIC STREET 3 & 5	2	202	GAY-MOON
MECHANIC STREET 9	2	206	C.S. ELLIS
OAKLAND STREET 59	2	209	ST. JOSEPH'S CEMETERY
PHILLIPS STREET AREA	2	063	
PHILLIPS STREET 1, 3 & 9	2	068	ADAMS ROW HOUSES
PHILLIPS STREET 4 & 14	2	070	
PHILLIPS STREET 7	2	069	ADAMS ROW HOUSE
PHILLIPS STREET 11	2	069	WALKER
PHILLIPS STREET 13	2	069	WALKER
TEMPLE STREET AREA	2	084	
TEMPLE STREET AREA	2	086	A.M. SMITH BOOT/SHOE FACTORY
VILLAGE STREET 311	2	039	CAMPBELL MILL
VILLAGE STREET 314	2	108	
VILLAGE STREET 325	2	214	LAWRENCE STORE
VILLAGE STREET 329	2	110	
VILLAGE STREET 333	2	110	MRS. NOLAN
VILLAGE STREET 335	2	110	G. GIBSON
VILLAGE STREET 339	2	217	VIDETTO
WINTHROP STREET AREA	2	087	
WINTHROP STREET AREA	2	095	BAPTIST CHURCH & SMITH SHOE FACTORY
WINTHROP STREET 3	2	093	WALES M. KIMBALL
WINTHROP STREET 5	2	094	GEORGE S. RICE
WINTHROP STREET 6	2	092	ALFRED PARTRIDGE
WINTHROP STREET 7	2	092	S.J. CLARK
WINTHROP STREET 8	2	092	EDWARD C. MESSENGER
WINTHROP STREET 9	2	093	STEPHEN VOSE
WOOD'S CORNER	2	096	

# MEDWAY NARRATIVE HISTORY

## Use in conjunction with the Summary Report

Claire W. Dempsey

The area which is now Medway has the complex municipal history which characterizes many eastern Massachusetts towns. First divided between the Native American groups known as the Massachusetts and the Nipmuck, the land was claimed by the English as the New Grant to the older, eastern town of Medfield, in 1659. This area remained part of that town until 1713 when the new town of Medway was incorporated from Medfield's western lands. Undivided for the remainder of the 18th century and much of the 19th century, the large town of Medway included several named villages and sections. The section which later retained that name at the 1885 division had formerly been known as West Medway, while the section known as East Medway became the town of Millis. Within this report, the name *Medway* or *West Precinct* will be used primarily for what is now Medway and was West Medway, and *Millis* for what is now Millis and was East Medway. The current town of Medway also includes two villages within it. *West Medway village* is situated in the western section of the town generally between Village and Main streets. The town's other village, located to the southeast along and to the north and to the south of Village Street, will be known as *Medway Village*; it was also known historically as Factory Village. Local historians have employed the names Rabbit Hill, Wood's Corner, and Plainville for sections of West Medway village.

The town of Medway is located at the northwestern edge of Norfolk County, about twenty-five miles from Boston. This section of Massachusetts was first settled by English colonists in the third quarter of the 17th century as the towns of Medfield (1650), Mendon (1667), Wrentham (1673) and Sherborn (1674). Each of these towns grew and during the 18th century most divided into the towns that we know today. Besides Medway, incorporations in the area included Bellingham (1719), Holliston (1724), Franklin (1778), and Milford (1780). Norfolk County was separated from Suffolk County in 1793, taking with it much of the capitol's rural hinterland. The town is surrounded by Millis to the east and Franklin and Bellingham on the south, all in Norfolk County. Middlesex County borders the town on the north with the town of Holliston. The Worcester County town of Milford borders the town on the west. The town measures 11.66 square miles in size.

Medway is a comparatively level town, located to the north of the Charles River which forms its southern border. This meandering stream includes several of its best falls through its Medway length, one near Chicken Brook in West Medway and three in Medway Village, where the river falls nearly 40 feet. Small brooks in the town include Hopping Brook which runs south through the western part of town and Chicken Brook which runs south through the center of the town, both feeding into the Charles. The eastern edge of town is adjacent to the Great Black Swamp, mostly in neighboring Millis and fed by a brook which joins the Charles to the north and east. Although the Charles River runs to the east along the section south of Medway, it turns to run more nearly north between Millis and Medfield. The land slopes gently up from the river and

the swamp, which are located at about 40 meters above sea level, rising to the north and the west, but seldom above 60 to 75 meters. The western section of the town includes the highest land, about 90 meters in height. Soils are generally good, loamy and moist intervale, with some stony outcropping to the west.

The town's current landscape reflects the effects of three themes in the town's history: its agricultural beginnings and continuities; its mid-19th century industrial development and the associated expansion of its villages; and its mid-to-late 20th century suburban development. During its early years, during the colonial and Federal periods, the town grew and became more prosperous, with dispersed farms laid out along the road sides. A meetinghouse was located in what became the village of West Medway as early as 1750 and mill privileges were developed along the Charles River, but there was little clustered settlement. The rise of manufacturing at those same sites and in their vicinity brought significant growth and increased density during the 19th century. Medway Village on the Charles was the first to emerge, with the establishment of small textile mills on the falls, which remained as large employers well into the 20th century. The addition of a straw hat manufactory and small boot and shoe manufactories meant increased growth at mid-century. Increased growth at West Medway village began with the establishment of a regional turnpike in 1807 but accelerated significantly during the third quarter of the 19th century after the establishment of the railroad line and as boot and shoe manufacturers became the primary employers. Each of these villages boasted outstanding public and commercial buildings to serve their residents. While many of these enterprises continued into the early 20th century, growth fell off at that time and, while occasional new public buildings were added or rebuilt, little residential development occurred. The next wave of growth in Medway came after World War II when the construction of commuter routes made the town ripe for suburban development. The construction of modern housing, often in cul-de-sacs off the older thoroughfares, was accompanied by the division and demise of many town farms. New commercial enterprises have been accommodated in two strip malls, both located off Main Street.



## **Medway to 1800: Boggastow - Medfield's New Grant - West Precinct**

The area which is now the town of Medway is believed to have included the border area between the tribes of the Massachusetts to the east and the Nipmuck to the west. The area is just to the west of the large purchase which William Pynchon made from the shaman Chichatawbut in 1636, of land between the Neponset and the Charles rivers, which became the large colonial towns of Roxbury and Dedham. Within this large area, the section of the Charles River valley from Natick west to Millis was known as Boggastow. The area further to the west is believed to have been within the control of the Nipmuck, whose territory covered much of what is now Worcester County.

Soon after English settlers landed in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, they established towns in the basin surrounding Boston. Among the largest and the earliest of these was Dedham, settled in 1636 south of Watertown and extending south to the Rhode Island border. In the area to the west of Dedham some grants to individuals had been made, but these were not taken up at this time. In 1649, the town petitioned for more land and received a grant across the Charles River to the west, as long as they established a village in their new community of Medfield. After laying out land in small lots, the Old Grant settlement just east of the Charles became a buffer between Dedham and the Native American communities to the west; the area was incorporated as Medfield in 1651. Eight years later the town of Medfield petitioned for more land to the west of the Charles River and of the Old Grant and received the New Grant, a tract measuring approximately two miles to the east and west and four miles to the north and south. This area later became the large 18th and 19th century town of Medway, which included both the present Medway and the present Millis. In the division of this land, three large sections were defined, one along the river and one each east and west above it. A total of forty-seven farms were laid out here, varying significantly in size.

Medfield was one of many towns attacked during King Phillip's War of 1675-76. As recent scholarship has shown, attacks on English settlements focused on their houses and other buildings, demonstrating the Native American's dissatisfaction with the changes wrought on their land. Attacks on Medfield occurred in February, May, and July of 1676, when many of the buildings on the east side of the Charles were destroyed and seventeen town residents were killed. The town is likely to have been temporarily abandoned. The Native American losses were far greater than the colonial, with many removing from the area to the west and north. Others were gathered into the praying towns or into jails in Boston, from which they were executed or sold into slavery.

Medfield resettled and by 1693 had sixteen taxpaying heads of household; nine years later there were twenty-six families within the large area. A meetinghouse had been constructed early in the settlement, this was rebuilt in 1705. Controversy was predictable between those on the east side of the Charles River, where the meetinghouse was located, and those on the west with a greater journey to meeting. After debate the General Court decided to divide Medfield in two, separating the sections by the river, naming the new west-of-the-river section Medway, when it

was incorporated, Oct. 25, 1713. There are believed to have been about fifty families settled in the town at the time of this incorporation and many of their farmsteads have been located on this map by town-historian Jameson. His research suggests that most were established in the town's northeast section around Boggastow Brook, in Millis.

The new town's meetinghouse was located on Bare Hill, at the head of Pleasant Street at Main Street in Millis, but its location in the east soon set off another meetinghouse location controversy. The large town of Medway had at its center the Black Swamp, which precluded the siting of the meetinghouse at the geographic center of the town as was the common 18th century practice. Although the town considered re-siting the building to the west side of town, in 1748 the town established a second precinct for the west part of town. The section of the town which became the west precinct corresponds approximately to that of the New Grant of 1659. The meetinghouse and the burying ground were located on Evergreen Street, where the **Evergreen Cemetery (#800)** remains today. The meetinghouse followed the well-known New England form and materials: built of wood, nearly square at 34 by 40 feet, rising 20 feet to provide galleries, and covered in a gable roof. It stood here until the new one, which survives, was built further to the west. Towns seldom built any other public buildings during the colonial period, so this was the largest building in the precinct and its most important meeting place. Although the location of old roadways is not certainly known, paths providing access to the meeting house and the general path of Village Street along the Charles River seems to have been in use.

The town of Medway grew during the 18th century, as the eastern Massachusetts region became more densely settled. The area's population reached 785, with 138 families in 123 houses by 1765, retaining the low density that characterized many towns during the colonial period. At that time the town included 17 Negroes, a large number for that time and region. When the town was divided into school districts in 1760, two of the five districts were located in the New Grant or West Precinct area, dividing it north and south. Another district was added nine years later, on the county line, presumably for the section of the town on the north boundary which divided Suffolk (now Norfolk) and Middlesex counties. After the Revolution, the large area of old Medway joined its neighbors in an era of population growth, expanding to 1035 in 1790 and to 1213 in 1810. Although the relative density of each section is not known, it is unlikely that at this time the western section included any more than half of the population and development. Nonetheless, the first discussion of independence for the western section is said to have occurred in 1780.

Like most Massachusetts towns, the primary employment of Medway citizens was in agriculture. Known to historians as "mixed grain and animal husbandry," farming in the colonial period involved very small amounts of land in tillage to produce grains, most often only about five acres. Other sections of New England and other colonies were more suited to the raising of cereal grains, so the comparatively small quantities grown here supplemented diets and fed animals. Small orchards and gardens were located close to the house, and a number of sheds and a barn filled out the yard. Somewhat larger portions of land holdings were dedicated to grasses and pasturage for cattle, sheep, and pigs, located at a greater distance from the farm yard.



Clearing the land of trees and the need to process grains led to the establishment of water-powered mills. In Medway the Charles River provided fine falls in the vicinity that became Medway Village as well as further to the west along the Chicken Brook and its confluence with the Charles. The task of clearing these fields was laborious and the work of expanding farms was slow, with none of the large profits of extensive middle Atlantic and southern agriculture. In addition, or perhaps because of the low profitability of northern farms, slave and indentured labor was scarce, requiring families to rely on their members and their neighbors to build and expand their farmsteads, a process which tied the generations to one another.

Few if any buildings or landscape features can be certainly dated to this early settlement period in the town, so the general character of the town buildings must be assumed from research on the region as a whole. The first generation of buildings are likely to have been small and less durable than those which followed. Constructed in the English timber frame system, individual square boxes were constructed of posts and beams, sized to reflect their function in the plan, then linked to one another to form a variety of house plans. In New England, chimneys with one or more fireplaces commonly form the core of the building and entries are often located in front of the chimney bay, in a small lobby. Although single-room houses were common in other colonies during much of the pre-industrial period, most early New England houses had at least two rooms. The forms common for these small dwellings included a single room with the addition of a rear or lateral lean-to; two rooms arranged front to back; or two rooms arranged side-by-side. Larger houses employed the common and best-known center-chimney plan, with a room on either side of the center chimney, and a long large room across the rear, occasionally including small unheated rooms in the rear corners. Usually square or rectangular buildings, these were more commonly of a single story than of two and gable roofs predominated. Medway was settled primarily early in the 18th century so it is unlikely that buildings survive with the articulated and decorated frame which characterized First Period dwellings. Rather the interiors were simply covered, over the posts and beams and on the walls, in simply ornamented boards. Not surprisingly, houses of this type are often embedded within houses which were later expanded, and can only be identified after careful study of building interiors.

Several houses in Medway have traditional dates which claim colonial-period or 18th century construction dates for them. An exceptional group was surveyed for the Hydro-Quebec survey, most beginning their long lives as single-story center-chimney houses known as capes. These include **47 Fisher Street (#104)**, **53 Fisher Street (#105)**, **59 Fisher Street (#106)**, and **75 Fisher Street (#107)**. Larger buildings, rising to two stories, are the houses at **15 Ellis Street (#6)** and **260 Main Street (#101)**, the latter believed to have served as a tavern.

## **Agricultural Prosperity in West Precinct, Medway, 1800-1830**

During the first decades of the 19th century, most Massachusetts rural communities entered a period of growth and prosperity which had a significant impact on their landscapes. Across Massachusetts and all along the Atlantic coast, recent research has uncovered a national building boom which created many of the earliest components in the rural landscape which survives today. Many communities' oldest houses, certainly those which survive in significant numbers, date to this period. In New England in particular, the establishment of small villages and hamlets amongst the farms dates largely to this period as well. In eastern Massachusetts, the early development of water power, particularly for the manufacture of textiles along the large rivers and the many smaller brooks laid the foundation for an industrial landscape that would transform it later in the 19th century. The old town of Medway experienced many of these same trends and the surviving historic resources of the first quarter of the 19th century include many of the town's best known landmarks.

In Medway and Millis, slow population growth characterized the war years, and the twenty years between 1765 and 1785 added only sixty-five citizens to the town's population. The 850 residents occupied 137 houses and another 144 buildings were located across the landscape, likely to include primarily the small barns of the town's farms. In spite of the post-war depression and credit crisis, population growth soon returned to Medway, adding nearly 200 in the next five years. After a distinct stasis during the decade of the 1790s, growth returned once more, adding about 160 to the town by 1810. Growth during the next three decades was significant, as the town grew from 1213 in 1810 to 1525 in 1820 and to 1756 in 1830. A plan was put forward to make a new town of the West Precinct, with parts of neighboring Holliston, Franklin, and Bellingham, in 1806, but it did not succeed. Two decades later in the 1820s another unsuccessful proposal would have divided the east and west precincts into new towns.

For much of this period, growth was accompanied by a continued development of the agricultural economy, as larger numbers meant land was cleared and worked more effectively and local markets for sale and exchange improved. Agricultural patterns remained generally the same, with no marked alteration of crops or markets, but rather a continuation of the improvement of farmlands, with more land under cultivation on more and better-developed farms. The earliest effects of this growth was a concomitant intensification of growth along the routes established during the colonial period. Within farmsteads, houses continued to be sited close to the road with their outbuildings nearby. As will be seen below, the survival of so many of these buildings demonstrates that they were built more durably than their predecessors and appeared more commonly in larger sizes than during the 18th century. Evidence from other communities suggests both the construction of new buildings and the expansion of old buildings during this period, so there may be earlier buildings embedded in buildings here identified as first constructed during this boom. As several generations worked the land, the number of buildings on a large or divided farm increased, bringing clusters of houses along some roadways, and the increase in cleared land made neighbors more aware of one another.

Improvements to transportation were accomplished with the construction of additional roads to connect these households, in particular the Hartford and Dedham Turnpike. Opening in 1807, the turnpike ran directly across the town from east to west, the path now known as Main Street or Route 109. While not a particularly successful investment, it certainly worked well for the development of land along it and for the establishment of a simple route from the West Precinct to its neighbors. By 1830, the state-mandated map of the town showed an array of major routes besides the turnpike. In the west of town, roadways followed the current paths of Fisher, Adler/West, and outer Milford streets, through the uplands on either side of Hopping Brook. Summer Street then as now was long, straight, and running nearly north-south across the town west of the center, paralleled by Winthrop, running through about the center of the present town. Three angled roads connected these north-south routes: Lovering at the north, Adams at the center, Highland at the south. Besides the turnpike, roads running east-west included the old path along Village Street near the Charles River, another route along Coffee and the eastern section of Lovering, splitting to run south as Maple Street to Winthrop and north following the western section of Lovering. North-south roads between the turnpike and Village Street included the general paths of High, Holliston, and Oakland streets. Holliston continued to the north of the turnpike, with branches to the east including the Ellis Street elbow and Grove Street. These remained the primary town thoroughfares throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

Soon these factors resulted in the development of a number of settlement clusters in the town, setting the stage for the emergence of multiple villages that came to characterize the landscape of the large town of Medway. The first grew along the Charles River at its best falls, where multiple small mills were established and eventually grew into Medway or Factory Village as it was known in the 1830s. In 1805, a group of important Medway citizens established the Medway Cotton Manufactory and constructed the White Mill, which stood until the 1880s when the site on the river at Sanford Street was redeveloped with the large mill which survives there (**Area E**). Downstream three additional mill privileges were also developed for textile manufacturing, for cotton thread and batting and wool carding (**Area F**). When the west part of the large town of Medway got a separate post office in 1803, it was located in Medway Village. A schoolhouse was built there when the New Grant school district was divided in two in 1816. and a small cluster of dwellings, several of which still survive.

The second village was the more traditional one for this period trend, emerging near the meetinghouse. Shortly after the opening of the turnpike a debate about the meetinghouse location led to the construction of the new West Precinct meetinghouse, now the **Medway Community Church (#22)** on the turnpike west of the first one on Rabbit Hill. Built in 1814, the large building was an overt statement, employing the most fashionable form and ornament of the period. The large building presented its richly ornamented gable and entry end to the street, reflecting the shift in meetinghouse orientation as congregants choose to sit facing the pulpit, repositioned in the narrow gable end. A pedimented vestibule screens the semi-projecting tower rising from the gable roof. Pilasters trim the corners of the main block and the vestibule, supporting the cornice and gable ends. The central door is enclosed in the stylish combination of pilasters and an open pediment enclosing a semi-circular fanlight; it is flanked by doors trimmed

with simpler entablatures. Above the center door is a central Palladian window and above it in the gable end is a semi-circular fan. Many of these ornamental features would be repeated on the more stylish houses constructed in the town during this and the next two decades. Town meetings took place in each precinct in alternate years, and although their appearance and location are unknown, each precinct is said to have built a separate parish house; the west precinct's was located at Main and Franklin.

The prominence of the meetinghouse would bring a multiplier effect to the vicinity, already an important crossroads, construction which led to the growth of the New England village that characterized this period. Strung out along the main thoroughfares, new residences and public buildings were added in this period. Baptists were already meeting in neighboring towns, and a group formed here early in the century, building their first church in 1822 on Main Street at the corner of Winthrop; the building was later moved for use as a boot shop and replaced by a new church. On Main Street a public hall was constructed, of unknown appearance, but the first of what would become a common landscape feature in Medway's villages. Early stores and shops may survive in West Medway, with possible examples including **185 Main Street (#65)**, **187 Main Street (#67)**, and **189 Main Street (#69)**.

With agricultural prosperity came new forms and more ornament, as well as more buildings. Among many householders, houses of three, four, or five rooms per floor were most common in Massachusetts communities early in the 19th century, and single-story houses still outnumbered large two-story ones. Continuing to dominate planning was the central chimney heat source and the most common types share the tendency to cluster rooms around a single stack of heat sources. Like the smaller examples, these houses are square or rectangular blocks under a gable roof, but more commonly were constructed with two tiers or piles of rooms. In the common center chimney plan, the front pile includes a lobby entry with a room on either side, and in the rear a large central rooms flanked by smaller unheated rooms. Interior finish in these houses retained the use of vertical board paneling in simpler houses and in the secondary rooms of larger houses. Plastering of walls became more common and fireplace surrounds more ornamental, the focus for use of the newly fashionable Federal ornament.

Houses of a single story and garret were the most common, known as the Cape Cod house, and are found in the large five bay version, as well as the four bay and three bay versions. The **Metcalf House at 119R Village Street (#159)** is perhaps the earliest surviving example in Medway Village. It is uncharacteristically asymmetrical but employs a refined entry treatment of fluted pilasters and molded entablature. A later example in Medway Village, ornamented in the Greek Revival style, is the **Carey House at 25 Holliston Street (Area G)**. Examples have not been certainly identified in West Medway. In rural Medway several capes were identified during the Hydro-Quebec survey, **257 Main Street (#103)**, and during earlier survey efforts at **360 Village Street (#55)**, and **106 Holliston Street (#4)**.



Large two-story houses of central chimney form are named for that dominant feature, the center chimney house. During their popularity in the 18th and early 19th centuries, they were constructed primarily in the five-bay, center-entry variation, but they can also be found in the number of smaller versions, of three and four bay dimensions. An example of a center chimney house in Medway Village is the altered **Metcalf House**, now the Village Inn at **194 Village Street (# 10)**. In West Medway, center chimney houses are found in small numbers including the fashionable hip-roofed **Thayer House** at **314 Village Street (#12)**. Gable-roofed examples include the **Cutler House** at **203 Main Street (#72)**, with a pedimented entry, and the **Deane House** at **184 Main Street (#14)**, which has an entry treated with an entablature and pilasters.

Examples of center chimney houses in rural Medway are more plentiful but ornamentally quite plain. Although the **Curtis House** at **2 Curtis Lane (# 46/172)** is said to date to 1705, it appears now in a Federal configuration with a simple entablature entry. The **Lovering House** at **148 Lovering Street (# 177)** is quite plain and the **Adams House** at **62 Adams Street (Area J)** employs a simple entablature entry. The **Cutler House** at **19 Winthrop Street (Area L)** is said to be a 1785 addition to an earlier house which no longer survives; its chimney is now gone and it was ornamented in the Greek Revival style. The **Lovering House at Red Gate Farm, 81 Lovering Street (#173)**, also had a later Greek remodeling, with an entablature supported with ribbed pilasters. The **Partridge-Plympton House (#179)** at **116 Summer Street** has been altered with Italianate ornament and a Mansard roof. Other examples surveyed during earlier survey efforts include the now-demolished main house at **Breezy Meadows Camp (#86)**.

In addition to the more common center chimney houses, Medway is known to include at least one example of the square plan house, the two-story **Adams House** at **86 Holliston Street (#171)**. Exterior clues that alert the viewer to the distinctiveness of the house include its offset chimney and irregular facade, now screened by a porch. Square plan houses vary from the central chimney types in their framing technology as well as their plan, abandoning the additive system of interlocking room and chimney bays for a square box, consistently divided into four framing spaces. Their floor plans employed a three-room configuration of a single large room occupying one pile and a medium and a small room in the other pile.

Wealth brought not just new big houses but new plans as well, and for the first time in Medway, houses were constructed with genteel central halls rather than small lobby entrances. The choice of the wealthiest in late 18th and early 19th century Massachusetts, this is the plan which accompanied the best-known early housetype, known to architectural historians as the Georgian, known then as the double house. Here again the overall massing principal was a rectangular block under a gable roof set parallel to the road. The hallmark of this type is the plan of a double pile of rooms opening off a central through passage, made possible in New England through the substitution of paired chimneys for the single stack. The chimneys were located in the building's interior (one in each tier, each enclosing two fireplaces) or four chimneys were located along the lateral walls. The arrangement of openings on the exterior and of rooms on the interior became more symmetrical and the use of fashionable ornament became more common.

Examples of these houses, constructed early in the 19th century, are numerous in Medway. Among the most fashionable buildings from this period is the **Sanford Mansion** at 7 **Sanford Street** (#152), a gable-roofed example with a service ell and elaborate detailing in Medway Village. The entry included a semi-circular fan framed by fluted Tuscan pilasters and a broken pediment with dentils in the raking cornice. At the eastern edge of Medway Village, the **Elias Whitney House** at 90 **Village Street** (#167) also employs a hip roof and its entry has sidelights and a louvered elliptical fan. In West Medway village examples include the **Fuller House** at 201 **Main Street** (#42), with an entry composed of a fan light surrounded by an entablature supported by pilasters; the **Ward House** at 182 **Main Street** (#63), with an entablature entry treatment, while altered examples survive at 200 **Main Street** (#71), 190 **Main Street** (#112) and 18 **Milford Street** (#117). The large building known as the **Tavern House**, 192-98 **Main Street** (#123), is composed of two apparent double houses, while the **Samuel Adams House** at 207 **Main Street** (#45) extends to eight bays in length and includes portions which are single and double pile in plan. The hip-roofed **Cutler House** at 18 **Winthrop Street** (Area L) is an exceptionally well-preserved rural example, with a stylish entry of Tuscan pilasters supporting a pulvinated frieze and Greek key carving in the cornice. The **Wight House** at 116 **Winthrop Street** (#50/175) is also a double house, with a pilaster and entablature entry. The house at 119 **Holliston Street** (#5), with a hip roof, is very long and may have a double house at its core. During the Hydro-Quebec survey, several examples of these houses were identified including 258 **Main Street** (#100), 108 **Milford Street** (#88), and 68 **West Street** (#87).

A smaller number of builders built houses that appeared on the facade to take the double house form, but reduced the total size through manipulation of the arrangement of the rear pile. Their front sections were often backed by chimneys on the rear wall, one doubling its fireboxes to serve the rear room in the ell. The most common of these were known as ell houses because of their footprint, and examples include a large proportion of the Federal style houses. In Medway Village there are several examples of this type, clustered to the east at the intersection of Oakland and Village streets. The most elaborate is the **Clark House** at 98 **Village Street** (#166), with a hip roof, a cornice with pulvinated frieze and modillion blocks, and an entry with a semi-circular fan surrounded with an entablature and supported by pilasters. All the others have hip roofs and most have other fashionable features, including the pilastered entry at the **Brown House** at 5 **Oakland Street** (#165) and the fan light and pilasters at the **Walker-Mason House** at 86 **Village Street** (#169); the **Pond House** at 91 **Village Street** (#168) has been altered.

In West Medway the house built by the minister **Rev. Jacob Ide** at 158 **Main Street** (#203) is among the most elaborate examples of this period and type. It sports a fashionable hip roof and its south-facing facade and long west elevation are each of the five-bay enter-entry form, with fine fan-and-entablature treatments. In addition to the two-story rear ell, the property includes a long story-and-a-half service wing on the west side that connects the house to its English barn. Just across the street **Sally Hastings' House** at 155 **Main Street** (#204) employs a simpler entablature at the front entry and its long rear ell is a story and a half in height, with a



still-lower rear section. Closely related is the house at **4 Milford Street (#34)** which included a door surround of molded architraves and corner blocks.

The countryside saw the construction of these large and impressive buildings as well. The **Adams-Leland House at 145-47 Summer Street (#178)** is a variation which retains the center-chimney hall-and-parlor front pile with a rear service ell. Its entry has a semi-circular fan light surrounded by an entablature, with supporting pilasters. An unusual example is the **Partridge House at 30 Winthrop Street (Area K)**, with a three-bay facade and center chimney that suggest an early date, but with ornament in the Italianate style at the windows. Other rural examples identified during early survey efforts include the now saltbox shaped **227 Main Street (#57)**, **67 Holliston Street (#1)**, and **71 Summer Street (#15)**.

A sign of new developments in Medway was the construction of multi-family housing. An early example which no longer survives but illustrates the popularity of the type in elite contexts is the fashionable Lovering-White duplex that stood on Village Street at Barber Street. The three-story hip-roofed block has took the six-bay form with center paired entries. The rarer survival is a row house, also in Medway Village, consisting of four living units arranged side by side at **103-109 Village Street (#157)**. Like the most common duplexes, these units are small, consisting of an entry and a room across the front and two rooms in depth; the second story includes one large room in front and two smaller ones in the rear. The facades of the individual units are three bays in width and entries are paired.

## **Laying the Foundations in Manufacturing, West Precinct, Medway 1830-1861**

During the second quarter of the 19th century, development in Medway intensified, with population size and density increasing with the continued rise in the importance of manufacturing and trade within the economy. Population doubled between 1830 and 1860, growth which accounts for the significant expansion of the town's two villages, Medway Village and West Medway. From the small-scale, innovative operations which characterized the turn of the 19th century, Medway developed large and established firms, with large textile, shoe, and hat manufactories. This diversity of firms added a significant number and variety of manufacturing jobs to the more traditional agricultural employments that had characterized the town's first century. To accommodate this expansion, a variety of house types were constructed in the villages. To the large houses of traders and professionals and the smaller homes of artisans were added new types for the middle class whose rise was fueled by this expansion. For industrial workers, company-built housing was minimal, but some multi-family examples can be noted, and boarding and small houses also accommodated them.

Medway's population grew and was associated with an elaboration of the social institutions to accommodate its increased size and diversity. The population of 1756 in 1830 grew to 2043 in 1840, but growth was particularly rapid in the next decade, when the total increased by about a third to 2778 in 1850, slowing slightly to grow by about half that in the next decade, reaching 3195 in 1860. The construction of purpose-built schoolhouses and the increase in the number of school districts is reflective of this expansion, as well as of the expansion of the town infrastructure and the heightened emphasis on education. By 1852 Medway had thirteen districts, four through eight in the West Precinct: IV in the west at the corner of Fisher and West streets east of Hoppin Brook; V in the north; VI in West Medway on Slocumb Street; VII in Medway Village on Village Street where St. Joseph's Church stands; and VIII in the east on Main Street. Churches were added to accommodate the expansion, with the Orthodox building their own church in Medway Village, and the Baptists rebuilding and the Methodists adding one, both in West Medway.

One of the distinctive characteristics of Massachusetts' intensifying agricultural was the associated development of home manufactures, either as part of the processing of farm goods or the manufacture of decorative and useful items. In many instances these were supplementary to farm income, but increasingly these employments became the sole livelihood. Both straw bonnets and boots and shoes followed this trend. Shoe and boot manufacture was slow to mechanize, but many Medway men made their living or supplemented it binding uppers. By the 1850s the town included 200 employed in the hat industry producing about \$100,000 in goods. As the economy diversified, more intensive residential development occurred with the construction of houses for those engaged in other than agricultural pursuits, as traders, artisans, and employees in these various manufacturing efforts. The town's two villages continued to expand, increasing their density along the major roads and adding additional streets to accommodate more housing. As large blocks were formed, the settlement plan began to acquire the characteristics of the grid, and beginning the shift from "village" to "town."

The growth at Medway Village was the largest, perhaps because of the cluster of manufactories which gave the area the name "Factory Village" during this period. Cotton manufacturing was well-established on the Charles River's several falls. In addition, straw hat and bonnet manufacturing, a regionally significant specialty, became an important employer in the village, particularly of women. Development in Medway paralleled the industry as a whole, beginning with putting out from a general store and expanding into factory production, with the largest plant built in the 1840s on Church Street. The village increased in both size and density, well-illustrated by Walling's maps of 1852 and 1858. Village Street, the primary road through the area and paralleling the river, was lined with houses from Walker Street in the east to Holliston Street in the west. The latter, which runs north to the other major town road, Main Street, was also lined with houses on its east side. At the opposite end of the village Oakland Street, another northerly route, was beginning to see development. Several shorter north-south streets ran up from Village Street, with development on Broad, Barber, and Sanford streets and Lovers Lane. Even a small number of east-west routes were laid out, beginning the transition to a gridded street pattern, including North, Sanderson, River, and Canal streets. During the period a handful of public buildings were added, a large school and the Orthodox Congregational Church, giving the village an air of autonomy. By the 1840s, the town added Medway Village as the third location for its town meeting cycle.

West Medway expanded as well, but added density rather than new streets. The older roads, Evergreen, Mechanic, and Oak streets, remained in place, but most new building occurred on the path of the turnpike, now Main Street. Both Milford and Highland streets, closest to the meeting house, were significantly built up. Franklin and High streets, connecting Main and Village streets, and the upper half of Lincoln Street were laid out, but few houses had been built along them. Besides the spine of Main Street, a distinct cluster developed at the intersection of Main, Winthrop, and Evergreen, but to the south this western section of Village Street remained sparsely populated. Boot and shoe manufacturing dominated West Medway industry, in a number of small shops which employed mostly men. Added public buildings characterized development here as well, as Mechanics Hall replaced the earlier public hall on Main Street in the 1840s, a new Baptist Church was built at the corner of Winthrop and Main streets in 1852, and a Methodist Church was constructed on Cottage Street.

The wave of building in the town that accompanied this growth can be discerned in the landscape in the new use of Greek Revival ornament for both public buildings and residences. Just as the earlier Federal or Adamesque style had its origins in the archaeological discoveries of Roman domestic building at Pompeii and Herculaneum, this was a revival of interest in Greek precedents, after the long hegemony of Roman ideals. Surviving Greek sites were rediscovered and these temples provided models for new designs, both in their form, in particular the columned temple, and in their ornament, the components of the Greek orders. Greek ornament was exceptionally widespread, and although much is made of archaeological obsessions among its architect-proponents, rural practitioners developed a distinctive and popular version as well. This version relied on the bold geometric character of the style and the most elaborate buildings

employed full pedimented fronts supported by Greek order columns. But simpler versions were very popular, ironically using the elements of the plain Tuscan order, most commonly including pilasters supporting entablatures to ornament the edges of buildings as well as their entries.

Large public buildings employed the most elaborate versions of the style. The **Village Congregational Church, 170 Village Street (# 7)** was constructed in the end-gabled form with a Doric portico and a steeple in 1838. Nearby, the town's largest straw shop was an impressive manufactory, with an Ionic portico screening a three-bay, center-entry facade, and extending fifteen bays in two sections to the rear. Two other Medway Village buildings shared this impressive form, but have also been lost or severely altered, the Crowell Fisher house and store each had full Ionic porticos on their facades, and stood side-by-side on Village Street east of Sanford Street. In West Medway, two later public buildings employed related forms, but no full porticoes. The new Baptist Church of 1852, which stood on Main at Winthrop, was an end-gabled block with paneled pilasters dividing its regular bays on each elevation and supporting a deep cornice, with a steeple and a hooded center entry. The **Methodist Church at 37 Cottage Street (#231 )** in its original form was decorated with corner paneled pilasters at its corners, and an added enclosed entry porch and a square cupola. The **Sumner Robbins Building at 153 Main Street (#205)** is a deep two-and-one-half story end-gabled block which may have had a two-story portico, and served as a boot manufactory and a shop.

The largest single family houses made good advantage of the temple-front form, adding large pedimented elements and colonnades to their facades. Often these builders retained the traditional five-bay facade with center entry, changing only the roof on an otherwise Georgian-plan house. The best examples are side-by-side at **202 and 204 Main Street (#s 43, 44)** in West Medway, the **Wight House** and the **Cushing House**, each employing full Doric porticoes. Other ambitious examples in that neighborhood include the **Parsonage at 193 Main Street (#41)**, with a broad facade and a Tuscan-entablatured center entry, the house at **6 Slocomb Place (#25)**, and the house at **16 Milford Street (#115)**, a high-gabled story-and-half house with a recessed first floor on its five-bay facade. In Medway Village a large Greek Revival example of the five-bay end-gabled house type can be seen at the **Hurd House at 204 Village Street (#11)**. Outside the villages, the **Daniels House at 56 Village Street (Area I)** resembles the Hurd House, with a Doric wrap-around porch, corner pilasters, and a closed pediment. The **Bancroft House at 55 Summer Street (#180)** is a smaller-scaled two-story example with a high gable roof and a recessed first floor, forming a porch and supported by Tuscan columns. The Hydro-Quebec survey located a house like this at **24 West Street (#92)**.

Some builders continued to build houses in the familiar form of a gable-roofed block, applying stylish ornament to a building which retained many traditional features. The earlier Georgian type houses provided builders with an effective large plan that remained popular during this period. As the stove came to replace the fireplace as the primary heating source in the middle of the 19th century, large chimney stacks gave way to small stove flues so that their importance to planning and design was reduced. Both one-and-a-half and two-and-a-half story examples are

known, and the addition of ells and bays is common in later and more ambitious examples. In West Medway several well-preserved examples can be seen. The **Fuller House** at **191 Main Street (#70)** has pilasters decorated with a key ornament popularized by Asher Benjamin and a wing with a porch expanding its plan. The **J.S. Smith House** at **146 Main Street (Area N)** has a Doric porch as well as the popular pilaster treatment. The **P.S. Sparrow House** at **21 High Street (#217)** is now plain and retained the smaller ell house form, while the gable-block house at **329 Village Street (Area S)** has a Colonial Revival portico. The **Partridge House** at **6 Franklin Street (#210)** is a large story-and-a-half example, with an exceptionally high attic story lit with gabled dormers. Its ornament follows the regional pattern for the style, using the Doric entablature to ornament the building's cornice and extending around the side walls, and supported by pilasters in the corners; the side-lit entry has a broad pediment. The **Pond House** at **149 Main Street (#207)** is quite similar, though with a lower gable roof and employing an exceptionally broad entablature entry with unusual panels flanking the side-lit door. The **J.C. Clark House**, **26 High Street (#216)**, has small windows set under the eaves to light its upper story. Other examples include the **Mann Houses** at **7 Milford (#36)** and **3 Milford Street (#78)**, the **Deane Houses**, also known as Cutler Row, at **8, 10, and 12 Highland Street (#s 29, 28, 61)**, and the **Pond House** at **188 Main Street (#68)**. The form could also be reduced in width to four bays, as seen at the **Pond House** at **10 Milford Street (#81)**.

In Medway Village examples include the one-and-a-half story **Cole House** at **7 Oakland Street**, the two-story plainly ornamented **Walker House** at **54 Village Street (Area D)**, and the one-and-a-half story house at **1 North Street (#145)**. In rural Medway, the **Hawes House** at **264-66 Village Street (#170)** is an example with gabled wings and a frontispiece composed of an Ionic entablature with Greek keys in the pilasters. The **Loving House** at **102 Summer Street (Area J)** has a recessed entry surrounded by an entablature, as well as a wing. Earlier survey efforts located large gable blocks as well, including the house at **266 Main Street (#102)**, the house at **329 Village Street (#54)**, which has had Colonial Revival alterations, and those located during the Hydro-Quebec survey, including **2 West Street (#49)**, **80 West Street (#96)**, **411 Village Street (#95)**, and **28 Clark Street (#110)**; the smaller, story-and-a-half example at **90 Milford Street (#89)** is unusual because it is brick. Gothic houses commonly are found in this form, including the story-and-a-half **Seavey House** at **5 Church Street (#141)** and the larger **Clark-Munroe House** at **6 Sanford Street (#151)**, both in Medway Village.

Commonly associated with the rise in popularity of the Greek Revival was the new house type known to period builders as the end house, a new element in the repertoire. Dating to the second quarter of the century, the rise of this house type is associated with the change in the outward appearance of houses in the region with the reorientation of the house to the street to produce the gable-fronted house, as we have seen in the public buildings and large stylish houses described above. What was new, however, was the combination of this orientation with the side-hall plan, sometimes viewed as a portion of the center-hall plan, and expressed on the exterior in a three-bay facade. Most early examples are simple blocks enclosing paired parlors flanked by a hall, with the common addition of a service ell to the rear or, as seen often in



Medway, a wing to the side. These houses were constructed in large numbers in the Greek Revival style, and became the most common 19th-century house type, constructed also in the Italianate and the Queen Anne styles.

In Medway Village, a significant number of end houses were constructed during this period. Houses were built both individually and in groups of identical or very similar examples, the later likely to represent speculative development. A large Greek Revival example with full Doric-portico is the **Ray-Dewire House** at **6 Pine Street (#148)**, and examples with single story porches and paneled pilasters can be seen at **169, 171, 173; 175, and 177 Village Street (#s 121-25)**. Otherwise quite similar but probably originally built without porches are the houses at **6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 22, and 24 Holliston Street (#s 126-32)**. Other examples further to the north on **Holliston Street (Area G)** include the two-story **Farrington House** at **28** and the **Macker House** at **30**. Small Greek Revival examples include the **Cary-Barton House** at **110 Village Street (#158)** and the **Cary-Finnernan House** at **7 John Street (#143)**. Recessed porches are often found in houses of this form, as in the Greek Revival **Macker House** at **6 Mansion Street (#144)**.

West Medway also employed the Greek end house. The **D.S. Woodman House** at **35 Lincoln Street** has a number of Greek Revival details, including an enclosed pediment, a deep, plain entablature, and a door surround composed of Doric-order pilasters and a simple, deep entablature. An original or early side porch is supported by elaborate open lattice-work columns and decorated with a vergeboard designed to imitate tent edging is Gothic Revival in style. The **Ellis House** at **9 Mechanic Street (#200)** is a simple example with a Tuscan treatment of the gable end and the entry. Other well-detailed and well-preserved examples can be found on **Winthrop Street (Area M)**, including the **Sewall Smith House** at number **4** and the **S.J. Clark House** at number **7**. Other large examples include the **Adams House** at **11 Milford Street (#82)**, with full pilasters at the door and the gable end; the exceptionally deep **Fuller House** at **1 Milford Street (#77)**, which employs similar pilasters; the altered **Mann House** at **2 Milford Street (#37)**; and the **White House** at **3 Highland Street (#31)**. Similar examples with wings include the **Newell House** at **9 High Street** and **335 Village Street (Area S)**. A well-preserved story-and-a-half example is the **Cutler House** at **6 Cottage Street (Area O)**, with a plain entry but full pilaster treatment at the gable end and a deep molded cornice. Two other good examples survive on **Winthrop Street (Area M)**, the **Alfred Partridge House** at number **6** and the **Edward C. Messenger House** at number **8**. Other small examples include the neighbors on **Highland Street, 2, 4, and 6 (#s 32, 30, 58)**, and nearby the **Grant House** at **11 Highland (#27)**, the **Metcalf House** at **5 Milford Street (#79)**, the **Velin House** at **6 Milford Street (#35)**, and the **B.C. Barber House** at **30 Lincoln Street (Area R)**. A variation can also be seen in the four-bay wide **Partridge House** at **1 Highland Street (#33)**, with a wing connecting to a carriage house.

A small number of examples retain Gothic treatment. The **Hollis House** at **21 Cottage Street (#228)** has scalloped verge boards on the main block and small shed-roofed additions to



the side walls which may be picturesque components often found in association with this style. Related in massing to the end house but with significant variations is the comparatively plain **Temple House at 24 Lincoln Street**, a story-and-a-half gable-roofed block, oriented with its gable end to the street. The block is flanked by shed-roofed bays, one on the north side including the entry and positioned mid-way along the wall. Like the Temple House, the **Newton-Walker House at 44 Lincoln Street** is a relatively rare example of the Gothic Revival style. The main block has a low, set-back wing and a central projecting gabled entry bay. The central bay is duplicated on a smaller scale by two flanking wall dormers, each with elaborate jig-sawn pendant and bracket decoration.

Examples of the end house were also constructed in rural Medway. A large two-story example is the Greek Revival **Adams House at 104 Summer Street (Area J)**, with a wing and an entablature entry with keys in the pilasters. Story-and-a-half examples include the **Cutler House at 34 Winthrop Street (Area K)**, with a cornice and corner pilasters, and the **Hixon House at 102 Winthrop Street (#174)**, with pilasters at the corners and the entry. A four rather than a three bay example can be seen at the two-story **Ward House at 10 Ward's Lane (#176)**. The Hydro-Quebec survey located a large example at **76 Milford Street (#90)**, with a Queen Anne door added, and the more common story-and-a-half examples at **5 West Street (#94)**, and at **38 and 47 Clark Street (#s 109 and 108)**. Earlier survey efforts located houses like these, including the two-story house with a wing at **316 Village Street (#13)**, the one-and-a-half story example with a wing at **10 Coffee Street (#3)**, and the more common story-and-a-half type at **261 Village Street (#60)**.

With the rise of denser settlements and manufacturing employment, multi-family housing became more common in Medway. The most common was the duplex or semi-detached house in the two-story, six-bay, paired entry version. A large Greek Revival example, the **Fisher Duplex**, survives at **100-102 Village Street (#156)** in Medway Village. Another example is the **Hunt Duplex** located in West Medway at **7/9 Cutler Street (#227)**, also a six-bay, double-pile, two-story building with evidence of the common Greek entablature treatment at its cornice.

## A Manufacturing Town, West Precinct, Medway, 1861-1885

During the next quarter century, growth in Medway continued and accelerated, bringing yet another wave of building to the town. Population continued to expand, from 3195 in 1860 to 4242 in 1875, its high point during this period. By far the majority of Medway residents could be found in the western district of the town that would soon separate from its eastern neighbor. The year before separation, 1884, saw the population of nearly 4000 divided among the three general areas, to include about 2000 in West Medway, 1200 in Medway Village, and 800 in East Medway. At least part of this expansion must be attributed to the belated but final arrival of a successful railroad line. After a false start in the 1850s, the railroad came to Medway in 1861, with stops in Medway Village and West Medway village. Industries established earlier in the century flourished, including textiles, straw hats, and various branches of shoemaking. Growth was particularly marked in West Medway, where a grid of streets grew up between the old meetinghouse center on Main Street and the depot on Village Street near the confluence of Chicken Brook and the Charles River. But elsewhere as well expansion occurred, with Medway Village expanding to the north and existing buildings and landscapes remodeled, expanded, and rebuilt. Much of this work can be traced through the town preference for the various modes of ornament known as the Italianate.

At least part of this growth was accomplished through immigration to the town by workers in search of employment in its factories. And while many newcomers came from New England communities where agricultural opportunities were on the wane, others were a part of the large migrations to the region from Ireland and Canada. By 1875, the foreign-born in the large town numbered 742, about 20% of the total of over 4000. More than half of these were from Ireland, with about another 15% from Nova Scotia. Figures for 1880 demonstrate that the effect of immigration was deeper than this, however, because as many as half of the townspeople who were themselves native born had one or both parents who were not. The shift in job opportunities was perhaps as dramatic as immigration, as a town of farmers became a town of factory workers. Among males, bootmakers alone outnumbered farmers by more than two to one, and manufacturing as a whole by nearly four to one. Most women remained homemakers, but the town's textile mills and straw bonnet shops employed over 150 women.

Manufacturing was at its height during this period, as the major employers in textiles, boots and shoes, and straw hats were all at full employment. In 1885, the western part of Medway included seven boot and shoe shops, five textile mills, four coal yards, four cider works, three machine shops, three box and saw mills, and a dozen country stores and groceries. Not all of these can be located or fully characterized, but several of the primary employers are worth noting. The Church Street Straw Shop remained in operation in Medway Village, as did the small mills along the Charles. The three eastern privileges were united as Eaton and Wilson in 1869, manufacturers of batting, wadding, and shoddy. At **Eaton and Wilson (Area F)**, only two buildings survive, **67 Village Street** and **9 Populatic Street**, the former taking many uses over time, the later serving as a shoddy mill. The western privilege was substantially rebuilt in the 1880s for the new woolen mill that investors established there. The **Sanford Mill (Area E)** on

Sanford Street on the Charles River includes a well-preserved complex of mill buildings, richly ornamented in the Italianate style. The main block is a long gabled block with a tall Mansard tower, with several ells to the rear. An office is located in front of this mill, also of brick and trimmed in stone. To the rear of the parcel another large building survives, added during the later expansion of the mill, which continued during the early 20th century.

In West Medway, boot and shoe factories dominated, including large complexes on Main Street and smaller operations at Wood's Corner. These buildings were commonly of frame, large rectangles which favored gable roofs at mid-century, but later following the period preference for Mansard roofs on prominent public buildings, work places, and residences. Daniels Shoe Shop, operated by Willard and his son Leander on Main Street at Mechanic, began as two intersecting gable blocks of three stories and was expanded with a large block of three stories with a Mansard roof. To the east on Main near Temple Street, the Smith Boot Shop grew up behind Joseph S.'s house, which had a similarly sized Mansard-roofed center and gabled sections to the front and rear. Still further east, Pond's Boot Shop was a smaller Mansard block. Shops in the Village Street area were more transient, but the Awl Shop on Awl Street has been well documented as a high gabled block of three stories. The paper mill too is gone (see **Campbell Mill Archaeology Area**), formerly located at the confluence of the brook and the river; it was a long and low building, a form that well accommodated large and heavy paper making machines. These powerful engines of Medway's economy have in nearly all instances been lost, skewing the picture of the landscape at this critical phase in the town's history.

The change in the composition of the population was paralleled by changes in its social institutions. Roman Catholic Irish brought their faith to the Protestant town and the first mass was celebrated here in 1851. The area was established as a mission of Milford in 1857, when the number of Catholic families was said to number forty, and was transferred to Holliston in 1870. **St. Joseph's Church, 151 Village Street (# 9)** was begun in 1876 and for years celebration was in the basement. The mission became an independent parish in 1885 and the building was finally dedicated the next year. The large frame Gothic building has a large gabled nave with shed-roofed aisles and a facade enriched with a gabled entry porch on the east and a square entry tower on the west. The number of Roman Catholics soon outstripped all other denominations combined, according to an account of church membership. Another Protestant denomination, the Protestant Episcopal church, began meeting in East Medway or Millis, until the church there burned in 1871. A new building, **Christ Church**, was constructed at **14 School Street (#154)** in Medway Village in 1871 from a design by Earle and Fuller and stonework executed by Elmer Videtto. The building is of fieldstone with a very picturesque silhouette, with a high gabled nave and a corner tower. The general expansion of the town and in particular of Medway Village led to the establishment of two new cemeteries there, **Oakland Cemetery, Crooks Street (#801)**, in 1865 and the Roman Catholic **St. Joseph's Cemetery, 59 Oakland Street (# 802)** in 1876.

Besides the churches, the number of secular public buildings increased as well, although fewer of these have survived. Acknowledging the growth and importance of Medway Village, the

first Sanford Hall was built in 1872 for public and town meetings, a three-story, mansard-roofed block with a corner tower. Schools in the town were also improved, in the rural districts but most notably in the villages. District V in the north had a new school, believed to have been built in 1861 but burned in 1894; the district VI school at West and Fisher was a brick building, believed built in the 1860s and standing for a century. The town's two large multi-classroom school buildings, Italianate buildings of T plan, included one built on High Street in West Medway in 1862, the third building of that district, and one at the corner of School and North streets in Medway Village; neither survive. The **Plainville School** was a ninth district added to Medway, bringing the total in the western part of town to six. It remains at **6 Cutler Street (#226)** at the top of Phillips Street, now serving as the American Legion Hall. Built in 1860, the end-gabled block rises to two stories and retains its bracketed cornice; additions to accommodate the hall include a broad porch across the facade and a one-story flat-roofed wing. School buildings that are now used as residences include **71 Milford Street (#71)** and **29 North Street (#146)**.

Medway Village continued to grow during this period, adding more development on the existing streets and extending them to make a deeper grid. Pine, Broad, and Barber each extended past North Street to terminate at the railroad line. In addition to the major public buildings enumerated above, the village added new hotels, including the Hotel Gladstone on Village Street, three-stories under a Mansard roof with a Doric portico across the front. It was later expanded but suffered several fires during the 20th century. The Hotel Grant on Pine Street combined lodging and boarding with manufacturing in a single large three-and-a-half story gable-roofed building, a distinctive combination of uses.

Expansion in West Medway was extensive in this period, when the coming of the railroad is the likely impetus for continued strength of industry and another residential building boom. To the long spines created by Village Street on the south and the turnpike/Main Street on the north were added more connecting north-south streets and, for the first time, short streets running east-west between them. By 1876, the county atlas shows these new additions, the extension of Lincoln and Cottage streets to Village, and the addition of parallel streets including the full-length Norfolk Street and the shorter Phillips and Brigham streets. Shorter east-west streets were added including Wellington, Guernsey, Cutler, Richardson, and Williams. Below Village, Charles, Campbell, and Haven streets created a small grid there. Along the Main Street corridor new additions were made of public and commercial buildings, including two which survive: the **Tailor Shop** at **195 Main Street (#40)** and the **Torrent Fire House** at **197 Main Street (#39)**, each now a three-bay gable-fronted building of two stories. Further east at the corner of Main and Lincoln the Odd Fellows Block was a two-story building under a Mansard roof, with a hall on the second floor. Many Italianate residences were constructed during this period between Main and Village streets, on small lots of about a half-acre to an acre in size. Although many of the lots along these streets were never developed, leaving some gaps in the streetscape, this phase of development gave rise to a density and configuration that resembles that of the settlement form known commonly as the town.



Several of the key components in this landscape were clustered on Village Street near the confluence of the Charles River and Chicken Brook, where the new development in Medway was concentrated. The mill privilege was of long standing but the addition of the railroad depot was no doubt key to the addition of other manufactories and public buildings here. Built shortly after the railroad opened in 1861, the original appearance of the depot is unknown. Missing also are the Stanley Hotel and the Grand Army of the Republic Hall that stood across from one another at the bottom of Norfolk Street. The Stanley Hotel resembled a large residence, a five-bay wide house rising to two stories under its gambrel roof, with a full first-floor porch. The GAR hall was two stories with a Mansard roof, oriented with its narrow end and storefronts facing Village Street. Three important stores from this period do survive, however, just to the west of this lost pair, at the bottom of Lincoln Street. Directly on Village Street at **325 Village Street (#212)** is the **Lawrence Store**, a large three-story mansard-roofed building which has been altered to a residence and thus has lost many of its commercial features. Facing Village Street the large store at **2 Lincoln Street (#222)** takes the common form of period commercial buildings, rising to two stories and presenting its gable end to the street, with a first floor facade dominated by large windows. The smaller store on the back of the same lot, **2r Lincoln Street (#223)**, is a single story with large windows and false front with clipped-corners. Less well preserved examples in the vicinity, as well as examples which combined retail and residential space, include **1 Lincoln, 2 and 8 High, and 329 Village streets (Area S)**.

Accompanying this economic and institutional development was an unprecedented rate of construction of new housing. Residential house types remained in many ways the same. Large, two-story houses continued to employ the gable block form with center hall plan, but large end house outnumbered them significantly. Similarly, among story-and-a-half houses, the end house dominated over the smaller cottages. Many of Medway's end houses added wings at this time, often screened by a porch. Each of these basic forms was commonly embellished with bay windows, projecting bays, and cupolas. Occasionally this quest for a picturesque profile led to the construction of bent houses, composed of two intersecting gabled blocks and employing a plan which distributed public spaces in both sections. But other stylish features did make their way into the town, in particular the use of lower roof profiles in combination with deep eaves supported by brackets. Some builders also employed the four-sloped Mansard roof, but the gable roof remained the standard. The Italianate embellishment of these forms included many elements of the classical orders used by Greek Revival design, but reinterpreted through the Italian Renaissance lens to include a greater use of curved shapes, particularly the round-headed arch, and more plastic and enriched moldings, architraves, entablatures, and entire orders.

Several large houses from the third quarter of the 19th century were constructed across the town, commonly taking a two story height and employing the ever-popular center hall plan. Italianate examples of the gable block in Medway Village are the ample hip-roofed **Whitney House at 11 Barber Street (#138)** and the **Partridge-Hodgson House at 180 Village Street (#135)**, which also includes a cupola as was common in large examples of the style. West Medway's large hip-roofed **Pond House at 121 Main Street (#209)** is among the town's most

ambitions in this style, also with a cupola. In the **Temple Street (see Area M)**, three gable-roofed examples of this type survive: the **Baptist Parsonage at 2 Temple Street** boasts two ornamented elevations to take advantage of its siting on a corner, including a pedimented elevation on Main and a three-bay center entry elevation on Temple. Nearby, the five-bay **A.M. Smith House at 144 Main Street** is embellished with polygonal bay windows, while the **C.H. Dean House at 11 Temple Street** was simpler, with a three-bay facade. The **Daniel's House, 180 Main Street (#111)**, may be an older house updated with the addition of a console-supported hood at the entry. At Wood's Corner (**Area S**), several gable-roofed examples were constructed including the **J.E. Hunt House, 15 Lincoln Street**, with a hood entry and flanking bay windows, and the houses at **330, 332, 334 Village Street, 2 Awl Street, and 8 Haven Street**. Several ell houses survive there as well, including the **Robie House at 15 High Street**, and the **Dolan Houses at 336 and 340 Village Street**. Even small houses retained these popular early plans, as in the story-and-a-half Italianate **Allen House at 19 Charles Street (#213)** in Wood's Corner, which has a single-pile front section and a lower rear ell, with wall dormers expanding the upper story; another example is the **Ross House at 5 High Street (Area S)**. The unusual house at **1 John Street (#142)** in Medway Village is of single pile configuration.

Small and large Italianate end houses were constructed in large numbers in Medway, and as a group probably constitute the town's most common type and style combination. West Medway's expansion in the 1860s and 1870s was accomplished almost entirely in this mode of building. Among the large houses on Main Street is the well-preserved two-story example at **133 Main Street (#208)**, which has retained its rich console supported entry hood as well as the brackets that enrich its cornice and the polygonal bay windows on its side elevation. **10 Temple Street (Area N)** is also well preserved, with gabled bays projecting from each side's rear pile and polygonal bay windows on the facade. The **Bullard House at 43 Lincoln Street (Area Q)**, decorated only with an elaborately bracketed door hood and has a rear two-story service ell. Smaller examples are found nearby and on the side streets, including the **Torrey House at 160 Main Street (#202)**, the **Richardson House at 16 Brigham Street (#233)**, the house at **3 Cottage Street (Area O)**, and the **Cutler House at 23 Cottage Street (#229)**. Entire streetscapes are dominated by this house type and style, including **Winthrop Street (Area M)**, where the **Stephen Vose House** at number 9 and the **Wales M. Kimball House** at number 3 both take this form; the **Temple Street Area (Area N)**, which includes five examples at **4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 Temple Street; 26, 34, and 36 Lincoln Street (Area Q); 3, 7 and 10 Awl Street (Area S);** and all of the examples on **Phillips Street Area (Area R)**. Medway Village examples include the **Jencks House at 143 Village Street (#160)** and the small **Darling House at 16 Barber Street (#139)**, with a small projecting bay and a scrolled entry hood. Several examples employ distinctively broad and flat gable roofs, emulating the types illustrated in pattern books of the period. **Cottage Street (Area O)** includes a pair of examples with broad and low hip-roofed examples, **4 and 2**.

Occasionally the end house was elaborated with the addition of wings on the long lateral walls. These wings are usually visually and functionally secondary to the main block, and are



associated with the growing number of service areas added to houses during the middle years of the 19th century; it is not clear that this type is functionally distinguished from those that extend service ells to the rear. Two-and-a-half-story end houses with substantial side wings with porches are all located toward the northern end of Lincoln Street. The **A. Hixon House at 42 Lincoln Street** shares with the others detailing which includes large-scale paneled pilasters with molded capitals supporting heavy eave returns, a deep entablature in the cornice, and pedimented window hoods. Italianate features include the heavy square chamfered and bracketed porch columns, and a polygonal bay window on the first floor with a concave Mansard roof and bracketed window sills. The **B.F. Newton House at 37 Lincoln Street** is similar in plan and scale, with window hoods composed of segmental arches with small paired brackets that give the appearance of dentils. The **Mrs. Daniels House at 40 Lincoln Street**, is more simply decorated with an elaborately bracketed door hood and a large-scale side wing with a porch. Other West Medway examples include the **Daniels House at 179 Main Street (# )** and the **Methodist Parsonage at 39 Cottage Street (#232)**. The **Clark House at 173 Main Street (#201)** has this low roof on both its main end-house block and on the large wing which flanks it, and a broad pedimented entry and paired brackets provide ornament. A related example is the **Lawrence House at 3 Haven Street (Area S)**. Toward the south end of Lincoln Street is a group of smaller story-and-a-half end houses with a combination of Italianate and Queen Anne detailing, the **E.C. Barber House at 28 Lincoln Street**, the **B.C. Barber House at 30 Lincoln Street (Area Q)**. Wood's Corner examples include the house at **13 Charles (#214)**, which adds a large wing and connecting carriage house, and its neighbors at **7, 9, and 14 Charles Street** and **18 and 21 Lincoln Street (Area S)**.

Related to the picturesque developments of enriching bays and bay windows was the development of the bent house, a simple version of the Italianate villa form. A large Italianate example, **The Cary House/St. Joseph's Rectory at 2 Barber Street (#161)**, has an elaborate main block enriched with bay windows, porches, and cupola, and a wing matching it in both size and ornament. In West Medway, examples include the plainer **George C. Rice House at 5 Winthrop Street (Area M)** and two small and plain examples at **6 and 8 Lincoln Street (#s 224, 225)**, each a story-and-a-half in height with polygonal bay windows on the end-gabled section.

A variation of the Italianate style, sometimes known as the Second Empire, employs similar decorative elements and a distinctive roof known as the Mansard. Mansard-roofed examples are rare but can be seen in West Medway in the small two-story **Ripley House at 36 Cottage Street (#230)**, the **Bullard House at 181 Main Street (#113)** is an elaborate and well-preserved example with bay windows flanking the windows, three dormers, and round-headed windows throughout. At **Woods Corner (Area S)**, the **Nolan House at 333 Village Street** has a central pedimented dormer, and other examples include the **Pierson House at 12 Campbell Street**, the end house versions with bell-cast roofs at **16 and 19 Lincoln**, and the three-story **323 Village Street (#53)**. The **F.A. Newton House at 31 Lincoln Street** is a two-story mansard-block house, altered through the loss of its front porch and changed

fenestration. In Medway Village examples large three-story examples include the old **St. Joseph's Rectory on Village Street (#8)**, a small two-story version in the **Partridge Cottage at 15 Broad Street (#140)**, and the unusual Mansard-roofed bent house, the **Mason House at 12 School Street (#153)**.

After over a century of struggling unsuccessfully for independence, the West Precinct finally became the independent town of Medway in 1885. Earlier, in 1869, a scheme for division would have set the Medway Village section off to a new eastern town rather than with the west. And indeed, when the division was finally made, the published pamphlets of the various factions suggest it was what to do about the large centrally located village that caused much of the discord. The West Precinct, with two thriving villages, was much larger than the east, and some proponents believed that the only options were three towns or one, not two. Those who proposed no division were concerned for retaining the conservative element of East Medway, which they felt provided a contrast to the transients of Medway Village and West Medway. They also were concerned about the loss of the "central" role of Medway Village for the large town. Proponents of three towns solved these problems by allowing each village to retain its northern and southern hinterlands, emerging as the new towns of West Medway, Sanford, and Medway. But it was apparently the strength and cohesiveness of the larger villages that won out against these arguments. The long standing sense of the West Precinct as a distinctive entity won the day and became the new Medway when its smaller but older sibling became Millis.

## Stability in an Independent Town, Medway, 1885 to 1945

No sooner did the West Precinct gain its autonomy and individual identity as the independent town of Medway than the town and region experienced an economic and developmental downturn. After nearly a century of rapid population growth and economic development, Medway entered a period of stasis and later decline that paralleled the experience of many of its neighbors. Manufacturing in the town and region had reached its high point, and the migration of factories and jobs to the south took its toll. While some businesses remained, others closed voluntarily or never reopened after fire. The national depression which followed on the heels of this trend, and the subsequent economic demands of the war extended the pattern into the middle of the 20th century. Little new construction was undertaken in the town, of either workplaces, public buildings, or housing. Like many parts of New England, the area entered a period of stability that had the ironic effect of preserving many aspects of the historic landscape, as new development was brought nearly to a halt, allowing the survival of a landscape that epitomizes growing 19th-century towns.

The clearest sign of this new phase in the town's history can be traced in the modest fluctuations in the town's population. In 1885 after incorporation, the town's population numbered 3460, and fell in each succeeding decade to reach a low of 2697 in 1910. Thereafter the population began to grow slowly, reaching 3297 by 1940. Within the stable population, immigration patterns brought new groups to the town. The total population of 2846 in 1915 included 625 who were foreign born, and perhaps more telling, about 1500 had one foreign born parent and over 500 had two. Canadians and Irish made up the second and third largest groups among the foreign-born and the largest and second largest groups among those representing second generation residents. The newest group in the town were Russians and Poles, totaling over 200 in the first generation and about 500 in the second generation, and including many Jewish immigrants. Of particular note, the groups build a number of synagogues in Medway. In the north of Medway, one was built on Hill Street in 1899, a low hip-roofed block with its hooded entry to one end of the long side of the building; it was later moved and has been demolished. Another synagogue survives **73 Village Street (# 155)** in Medway Village, **Agudath Achim Synagogue**, built in 1919, a hip-roofed block with a central hooded entry into the three-bay street-facing section.

In many ways this period is the story of the demise of many of the town's largest economic enterprises. A summary of the town's businesses in 1909 pinpoints the problem: although several of the town's manufacturers of long standing remain in business, the woolen mill, wadding, straw hats, to name the largest, none of the shoe and boot factories remained, most with their buildings lost but a small number turned over to other operations. In the next decades the pattern continued, as a number of the largest manufactories burned and none were rebuilt. In Medway Village, the outstanding Greek Revival Straw Works burned in 1935 and other manufactories were eventually demolished as well. In West Medway a similar pattern can be identified: the Campbell Paper Mill burned in 1890, as did the Daniels and the Smith shops. An exception to the pattern was the development of the old Stone Mill privilege, **161-65 Main Street (Area P)** on

Chicken Brook. After nearly a century as a small stone factory, the site was redeveloped as a large modern woolen manufactory in 1928. Built of brick, the long low building was regularly fenestrated and ornamented. It later became the home of United Awl when it outgrew and abandoned its long-term site on Awl Street in Woods Corner. At Woods Corner two new enterprises were added at this time, a patent medicine factory at **9 Lincoln Street** and a garage at **10 Lincoln Street (Area S)**.

Public buildings were lost as well. The hurricane of 1938 was responsible for the destruction of the Baptist Church at the corner of Main and Winthrop streets. The congregation then became associated with the Congregationalists, forming the congregations now known as the Medway Community Church. The Methodist Church survived but its congregation did not, and the building was sold for use by the Masons as a hall in 1930. Among the few expansions was that at Christ Church, where Crosswell Hall was added in 1899. The GAR Hall which had served as town offices in recent years burned in 1918 but the records were fortunately saved. **Sanford Hall** in West Medway was burned and rebuilt to serve as town offices in a brick Classical Revival mode at **155 Village Street (#59)**. The Anderson School was built on Village Street in 1918, a brick Classical Revival building extending to eleven bays with a central Doric frontispiece surrounding a large pedimented entry. The new **High Street School** was built on the site of the old on **High Street (#215)**, also a brick Classical Revival building that was later converted to library use. A purpose-built poor farm for the town also dates to this period, built on Lovering Street in 1898, a large Classical Revival building of three stories under a hip roof, extending to seven bays with a central projecting section; it has been altered.

Early in the period the railroad depots were rebuilt, taking the familiar form of small blocks with deep overhanging eaves from the gable roofs, supported with ornamental braces and providing some shelter. The old depots were converted for use as freight depots. Street cars came to the town in 1897, which seems to have been served by routes to the east and west which eventually stretched out to take in the villages here. Across the Charles River from the West Medway railroad depot in Woods Corner was Woodland Park in Franklin, a recreational park with a dance pavilion, games, boats, and swimming opportunities for visitors. Accommodating the street car to the train led to the construction of the subway in Wood's Corner, which allowed the cars to travel below the railroad grade.

As growth slowed so did the construction of large single-family houses. The end house remained an important part of the architectural repertoire, embellished with Queen Anne elements including projecting bays and windows, spindle-work trim, or variously-shaped windows. Among the most ambitious in West Medway was the **Gay-Moon House** at **3/5 Mechanic Street**, a complex Queen Anne style house that may have components of an earlier building within it. The large end house core has a large wing with a rounded end wall and a high tower sits in the re-entrant angle between the two sections. The house at **12 High Street (#218)** is an end house with a low octagonal corner tower, bay windows, and a projecting bay on its rear pile. The **Creasey House** at **15 Milford Street (#84)** is a small end house with a narrow wing and rich

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Primary Sources

Bailey, O.H.. *[Panoramic] View of Medway and West Medway, Massachusetts, 1887*. Boston: C.H. Bailey & Co., 1887.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Maps of Medway, 1794 and 1831.

Medway Historical Society, Historic Photographs.

Medway Public Library, Historical Collections.

Medway, Town of. Town Records, including Tax Collectors' Records (1800-1924) which include Lists of polls and estates, 1821-1860, Tax Assessors Records, and Town Annual reports (c. 1850-1950).

Medway *Directories*, various years.

Robinson, E. *Robinson's Atlas of Norfolk County, Massachusetts*. New York: E. Robinson, Publisher, 1888.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Maps for Medway, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884.

Sherman, W.A.. *Atlas of Norfolk County*. 1876.

Walling, Henry F. *Map of the Town of Medway, Norfolk County, Massachusetts*, 1852.

\_\_\_\_\_, *Map of Norfolk County, Massachusetts*, 1858.

### Secondary Sources

Blumin, Stuart M. *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989.

Bushman, Richard. *The Refinement of America: Persons, Houses, Cities*. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1992.

Candee, Richard M. *Building Portsmouth: The Neighborhoods & Architecture of New Hampshire's Oldest City*. Portsmouth: The Portsmouth Atheneum, 1992.



Donovan, Francis D. *The Hartford & Dedham Turnpike in Medway*. Medway, MA: by the author, 1995.

*The Middle Post Road in Medway*. Medway, MA: By the author, 1991.

\_\_\_\_\_. *The New Grant: A History of Medway*. Medway: Town of Medway, MA, 1976.

Gowans, Alan. *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930*. Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1986.

Handlin, David P. *The American Home: Architecture & Society, 1815-1915*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1979.

Hubka, Thomas C. *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn*. Hanover: Trustees of Dartmouth College and the University Press of New England, 1984.

Jameson, Ephriam O. *History of Medway, Mass., 1713 to 1885*. Providence, R.I.: J.A. & R.A. Reid, 1886.

Larkin, Jack. *The Reshaping of Everyday Life, 1790-1840*. New York: Harper and Row, 1988.

Mason, Orion Thomas. *The handbook of Medway history: a condensed history of the town of Medway, Massachusetts*. [Medway, MA]: G.M. Billings, 1913.

McMurray, Sally. *Families and Farmhouses in 19th Century America*. New York: Oxford University, 1988.

Medway, Mass. Village Congregational Church. *Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization of the Village Congregation Church, Medway, Mass., Friday, Sept. 7, 1988*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1888.

Medway Historical Society, Medway, Mass. *Medway, Massachusetts, proceedings at the celebration of Old Home Day ....* Rufus G. Fairbanks, ed. [Medway], 1904.

Nylander, Jane C. *Our Snug Fireside: Images of the American Home, 1760-1860*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1993.

Sinnott, Edmund W. *Meetinghouse and Church in Early New England*. New York: Bonanza Books, 1963.

**COMPREHENSIVE HISTORICAL SURVEY PROJECT  
WEST MEDWAY SURVEY  
MEDWAY, MASSACHUSETTS**

**SUMMARY REPORT AND METHODOLOGY**

30 September 1998

**CLAIRE WOODFORD DEMPSEY**

SOCIAL & ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

33 GROVE STREET, WINCHESTER, MA 01880-3839

617-721-7421

During 1997/98, the Medway Historical Commission completed a comprehensive inventory of the town's historic resources, as part of an ongoing program of preservation planning. Claire W. Dempsey, social and architectural historian, was retained to complete this work, with a budget of \$11,000. The Commission began work on its inventory in 1995 and since that time has completed systematic survey of Medway Village and many of the town's agricultural properties. With the assistance of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), the Medway Historical Commission now focused on the areas around the Rabbit Hill National Register Historic District, in the town's other village of West Medway. The methodology for completing this project and the findings are described below.

Ms. Dempsey served as principal and supervisor of this survey project. Ms. Dempsey has conducted the last two years of Medway's survey and built on that knowledge and continuity during this larger and culminating phase of survey. Extending the survey into new areas was facilitated by a general familiarity with the both the cultural resources and the documentary sources for the town of Medway. Synthesizing the extensive materials on the town's long and rich history was challenging, and below there is a recommendation that some of this earlier work be reexamined and expanded. Ms. Dempsey set the project's methodology, selected properties and areas for inclusion in the survey, provided most of the photography, prepared area forms and National Register Criteria Statement forms, and wrote the narrative history.

Ms. Dempsey employed two assistants on the project, John Clemson and Jennifer Morvan. Mr. Clemson, a graduate of the Preservation Studies Program at Boston University, has worked on survey projects with Ms. Dempsey in the past, in the communities of Swampscott and Haverhill. Ms. Morvan is a recent graduate of the University of Virginia, with a masters degree in architectural history, and a resident of Medway. They described and documented selected properties, and prepared inventory forms. Laura Driemeyer, who worked on the last two years of the survey, assisted in the project's final phases.

This survey emphasized field research and historical documentation for anticipated final products initially estimated by the MHC and the Medway Historical Commission to cover

approximately 120 resources. In a combination of area forms and individual forms, 136 properties were included in this phase of the inventory. The aim of the methodology described below was to assure that the completion of this comprehensive inventory accurately reflects the surviving resources and significant themes in Medway history, builds on previous research, and provides opportunities and suggestions for future research.

The scope of work presented the general outline of the work to be accomplished, specified the products required from that work, determined the broad time limits of work scheduling, and established the sequence of phase meetings between the selected consultant, the Medway Historical Commission, and the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) staff. This methodology outlines the consultant's approach to the work planned for this project, divided into the tasks described below, keyed to the four phases of the project scope, and to a schedule for completing each phase.

## **PHASE ONE**

Phase One of the Scope of Work included the tasks preparation, location, and selection. During preparation, available maps and historic sources for the town were reviewed and a methodology for the project outlined. Next the historic properties were located and a field list was prepared. The selection process began during this phase with the development of selection criteria and their application to the field list of properties. Existing inventory was also evaluated and mapping of these properties was begun. Phase One was completed in November 1997.

### **Preparation:**

Research for the survey began with a review of the existing material describing the history and landscape of the town. Medway has three distinct landscape forms within it: the hilltop village, the mill village near the river, and the rural landscape of the uplands to the north and west, with a recent veneer of late 20th century development. The consultant has prepared inventory materials for the river-side Medway Village as well as a significant group of agricultural properties. The consultant was already familiar with the existing secondary sources on the town, including the exceptionally thorough *History of Medway* by Ephriam O. Jameson (1886) and the recent *The New Grant* (1976) by Francis D. Donovan, as well as the key 19th century historic maps and basic primary sources, in particular the tax assessors records. A general bibliography was also included. David Hoag's computer-generated maps of the town have been very useful and were used once again to provide maps for the individual forms. A base map was selected, a town-wide map, which includes property lines and which the Commission has been using to map its identified properties. The project assistants, Clemson and Morvan, familiarized themselves with this existing research.

### **Location:**

The consultant was well acquainted with Medway and a review of the properties identified by the Commission for consideration during this year's survey occurred during this phase of the survey.

A list of 124 properties was supplied to the consultant by the Medway Historical Commission, and a modern map with these properties indicated. The consultant began to examine properties identified on this list, as well as to locate other properties appropriate for possible inclusion in the survey. Using the maps described above and visual inspection of the buildings in the field, she began to assemble a list of historic properties to be surveyed this year and has begun to photograph those properties.

### **Selection:**

Based on this list and field work to date, the consultant began to select resources for focused attention and further research. As reflected in their list of resources to be surveyed, the Commission recognized both the MHC policy to apply a geographic approach and the emerging "landscape" approach to historic resources. For some of these resources, an area form will provide an overview and relate the individual properties to one another. In addition to these priority areas the consultant will select a range of functional types and chronological periods for representation as set forth in MHC survey methodology.

### **Evaluation of Existing Inventory:**

One component of this project was to review existing inventory forms and the National Register nomination for Rabbit Hill, and to incorporate that research into the final evaluation of the town's landscape and into its narrative history. Three major endeavors were identified, and these combined to complete a total of about 100 forms. The Medway Historical Commission had conducted research and completed inventory forms, as had an organization known as Architectural Heritage, primarily during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. This group of forms includes little information on the buildings or their owners, and are often lacking in basic information including address, map, or photograph. The Rabbit Hill area had already been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (1988), and inventory forms for that area were prepared toward that end. Many of these forms share the same shortcomings of those prepared for other sections of the town. These forms are in need of improvement and replacement, as described in the final recommendations. Forms completed during the Hydro-Quebec survey were also reviewed, and, due to their more recent date and the involvement of a professional, their quality compares more favorably to recent work.

## **PHASE TWO**

Phase Two of the scope of work included the tasks selection, description, documentation, and evaluation. Properties selected for survey during phase two were described and documented following the MHC survey method. The selection process continued during this phase, completing a list of properties to be included in the survey. Additional research, an outline for the narrative history, and sample inventory forms were also prepared at this time. Phase Two tasks were completed in March 1998.



**Continuing Selection:**

During this phase the consultant and the Commission agreed to a final list of properties to be included in the comprehensive inventory project.

**Description:**

During phase two the consultants returned to the selected sites to record detailed descriptions of the properties under consideration. To assist in this effort the consultants designed a field form for each historic property, assuring consistent recording of important features and decorative details. These forms provided the basis for the completion of the majority of the MHC inventory forms, including the basic descriptive material focused on the front of the form as well as the architectural description on the rear. Additional photographs were taken as necessary of buildings and/or structures, outbuildings, and significant architectural and landscape features.

**Documentation:**

During phase two the consultants conducted site-specific historical research. Research into primary and secondary historical documents provided important confirmations about assessments of dates and alterations made in the field, as well as supporting information about the history of the property. This task commonly relies on existing research on particularly well-known buildings, families, and organizations in the town, carefully checked against a selection of primary sources. Most basic of these sources were the historic maps, complemented by assessors records and directories where available. These same sources provided the beginning for research on previously unknown properties as well. This research provided the essential information for the historical narrative section of the inventory forms, as well as for the narrative history of Medway.

**Evaluation:**

The preparation of the narrative history for Medway establishes the context within which to evaluate the resources located and researched during other tasks and phases. Here, the relationship of the resources to one another, and to themes, events, and persons important to the town's past is established and explored. Here too the themes and resources of the town can be placed within the regional development of Norfolk County and Massachusetts. Information on the whole town, on the types of resources in the town, and on individual buildings and areas within the town all contribute to the preparation of a narrative of Medway's history examined through its landscape and architecture. Because several years of survey activity were included in the narrative, a proportionally large part of the project time was devoted to this effort. At this time, all of the inventory forms for earlier years of survey were added to the base map, color coded for the Medway Historical Commission, in black for the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

**PHASE THREE**

Phase Three of the scope of work included the bulk of the work for the project including the tasks description, documentation, and evaluation. At this time, more detailed descriptions

were prepared for the individual properties, intensive documentary historical research took place, and the properties were evaluated through the preparation of the town's narrative history and application of the National Register criteria. Phase Three products were submitted in May and August 1998.

#### **Description and Documentation:**

During phase three, these tasks continued, with field work and historical research completed for the final list of selected properties. Inventory forms were prepared and submitted for review and research for the narrative continued.

#### **Evaluation:**

Research and writing on the narrative history continued during this phase. The character of the earliest of the existing inventory forms called into question the reliability of the information within them, and indeed it was with some reluctance that the consultant included them within the narrative history. Only the most general information about them was deemed appropriate for inclusion. The problem was particularly acute for the Rabbit Hill National Register Historic District, where this designation should have guaranteed reliable research, but in this instance did not. Again, additional research on this area will be suggested in the recommendations below. The consultant also identified properties believed to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. For each property, a determination was made about its physical integrity, general period of significance, and the applicability of the four NR criteria: association with broad patterns of our history, lives of significant persons, embodying distinctive architectural characteristics, or likely to yield important information. In consultation with the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Medway Historical Commission agreed with the consultant's recommendation that all of the surveyed properties were likely to be eligible within an expansion of the Rabbit Hill National Register district to include the larger village of West Medway.

#### **National Register Criteria Statement for West Medway.**

Research during this survey project recommended that Medway's Rabbit Hill Historic District be significantly expanded, to include a larger part of the village of West Medway. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988, the area includes the oldest core of the village, those stores and dwellings which surround the second building of the first church, an outstanding Federal design of 1813. This cluster follows the well-established pattern of New England villages, growing as a clustered settlement in the early 19th century and including a full range of building types and styles popular during the early 19th century. Although already listed, these properties are in need of modern research and analysis. The area recommended for inclusion surrounds this early core and represents the area's next stage of development, in which the meetinghouse village expanded into a larger type of place, known in other parts of the country as a town. A second node of development began with the establishment of a railroad line south of Rabbit Hill on Village Street. From these two nodes settlement grew and eventually merged into a single large settlement. The area included more commercial buildings, significant numbers of manufacturing establishments, and blocks of residential development, a significant proportion of which was constructed in the 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s. The area thus has a uniformity of form and

appearance which is distinctive to this period and style of development, emphasizing end houses in the Italianate style for dwellings, and large stores and factories built in three-story mansard-roofed blocks. While many of the factories are gone, a significant part of the landscape remains, in good condition and with few other losses or intrusions. The area recommended for this expanded district is quite large and extends primarily to the east and to the south of Rabbit Hill: extending along Main Street east to Elm Street, and including the small areas that extend to the north of Main including Oak, Mechanic, Temple, and Winthrop streets; following the streets to the south of Main running to Village Street, and including Franklin, High, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Cottage, and the cross streets between them; and all of the Woods Corner Area S. The area to the west and north of Rabbit Hill should be reviewed for inclusion in the district.

## **PHASE FOUR**

During Phase Four the final version of each of the products were determined and completed, and recommendations were made for future survey and registration. Phase Four tasks was completed in September 1998.

### **Presentation:**

The consultants determined the final format for the final products of this survey project, including the narrative history, inventory forms, area forms, lists, and maps. The inventory forms were corrected and the numbering system applied to them; they were then entered into a final street-indexed historic comprehensive inventory list. Comments on the narrative history were incorporated by the consultant, and inventory form numbers added to property references within it. The maps were corrected and updated with inventory numbers for submission.

### **Recommendations for future survey and registration.**

Although much survey work has been done in recent years in Medway, the character of earlier survey suggests that additional work be undertaken to bring that material up to current standards. The Medway Historical Commission could accomplish this in a number of ways. Assembling better research on the properties is important, and volunteer efforts toward that end are underway. Better assessments of the buildings themselves will be critical as well, and the Commission is likely to need professional assistance to accomplish this. The Commission may choose to take this information and prepare or engage a consultant to prepare new MHC inventory forms for the properties. For properties within the recommended National Register district for West Medway, this research might instead be immediately incorporated into the nomination.

Nomination of the town's two villages, West Medway and Medway Village, should also be a priority for the Medway Historical Commission. In both instances, these 19th century landscapes are key representations of the town's history and include resources critical to community character, in some instances under threat from neglect, remodeling, or demolition. The Commission might also consider whether these areas are appropriate for greater protection, either

as local historic districts, neighborhood conservation districts, or through possible adjustments to zoning regulations.

Finally, the Medway Historical Commission should consider methods for recognizing and protecting its fast-vanishing rural landscape. Many of the critical components of this landscape have been identified, but areas of visual and conservation value should also be considered in combination with those of historic importance. Again, the Commission should consider an array of methods available for protecting these landscapes, including purchases of critical parcels, cooperating with property owners to put agricultural and forest land under protection, designating agricultural overlay zones, and generally encouraging and supporting the continued agricultural use of open spaces. Continuing traditional uses will provide the best protection for the agricultural landscape.



Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Office of the Secretary  
State House, Boston

FOR MHC  
OFFICE  
USE ONLY

Town \_\_\_\_\_ MHC NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM     /    /         /    /    /    /    /    /    /    /    /    /    /    /    /      
                 ZONE         EASTING         NORTHING  
 QUAD \_\_\_\_\_  
 NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ yes ☐ No

## IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION	1. SITE NAME(S) <u>Campbell mill</u>		MAS NO.		OTHER NO.	
	2. TOWN/CITY <u>Medway</u>		COUNTY			
	3. STREET & NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE) <u>311 Village Street</u>					
	4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <u>N/A</u> <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private</span>					
ENVIRONMENT	5. SITE LOCATED BY <input type="checkbox"/> CRM Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational Collector <input type="checkbox"/> Field School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site: <u>survey</u>					
	6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes) <input type="checkbox"/> 17th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 18th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 20th C. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown					
	6b. ESTIMATED OCCUPATION RANGE <u>1800-1900</u>					
	7. DATING METHOD		MAPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		TITLE SEARCH <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
			COMPARATIVE MATERIALS		ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS <u>local histories</u>	
	8a. SITE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> Agrarian <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)					
	8b. DESCRIBE <u>paper mill</u>					
	9. DESCRIBE SIZE, HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES			10. STRATIGRAPHY Surface Indicators Stratigraphy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface finds <input type="checkbox"/> NOT Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Markers <input type="checkbox"/> Cellar Hole		
	11. SOIL		USDA Soil Series		Contour Elevation	
Acidity 1 _____ 7 _____ 14 (Acid) (Base)			% Slope of Ground <input type="checkbox"/> 0-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-15 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-25 <input type="checkbox"/> over 25			
13. WATER		NEAREST WATER SOURCE <u>Charles River</u>		SIZE AND SPEED		
14. VEGETATION		PRESENT		PAST		
15. SITE INTEGRITY <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed				IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE		
16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Land <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded Soils <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Scattered Buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Visible from Site <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated						
17. ANY THREATS TO SITE DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <u>N/A</u>						
18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Free Access <input type="checkbox"/> Need Owner Permission <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> No Access						

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community    Property Address  
**Medway      311 Village Street**

Form #

Area **Campbell Paper Mill Site**

That view and the Sanborn atlas provide the best available information about the mill's appearance. The mill is stretched out along the brook, between the small canal and dam on the river and Village Street. The main block is a gable-roofed block of two stories and seven bays across its river-facing elevation, with a central entry. A small shed-roofed section was positioned off to the east of the main block, and other masses of unknown appearance are added to the east and north elevations as well. A long low ell extends from the north or rear with high smoke stacks. The duplexes are clearly shown in this view and an open shed, which may be associated with the complex is just across Village Street. The Sanborn map includes a slightly different configuration, but identifies the two-story section as a store room with the rag rooms adjacent. The long block includes the paper engines, probably power generators, the paper machines, and an office at the street end. A store room which does not appear on the panorama is shown on the river. The map also traces the water ways, which in paper manufacture were important to the manufacturing process as well as to supply power.

The paper mill is believed to have burned in 1890, and the site is not included in the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of 1892 and 1897, nor are there paper manufacturers listed in the directory of 1896, which tends to support this claim. By 1903 a small hip-roofed electric plant is noted here, and in 1910 and 1920 it is shown as the National Roller Chafe Iron Co. This company was formerly located in a complex nearby on Village Street and seems to have relocated here when that complex was demolished. It is not known when this complex was lost.

## REFERENCES

Walling, *Map of the Town of Medway*, 1852  
Walling, *Map of Norfolk County*, 1858  
Sherman, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1876  
Bailey, *Panoramic View of West Medway*, 1887.  
Robinson, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1888  
Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884  
Donovan, *The New Grant: A History of Medway*, 1976.  
Jameson, *History of Medway*, 1885.  
Medway Directories 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914.  
Medway Valuations 1853, 1873.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

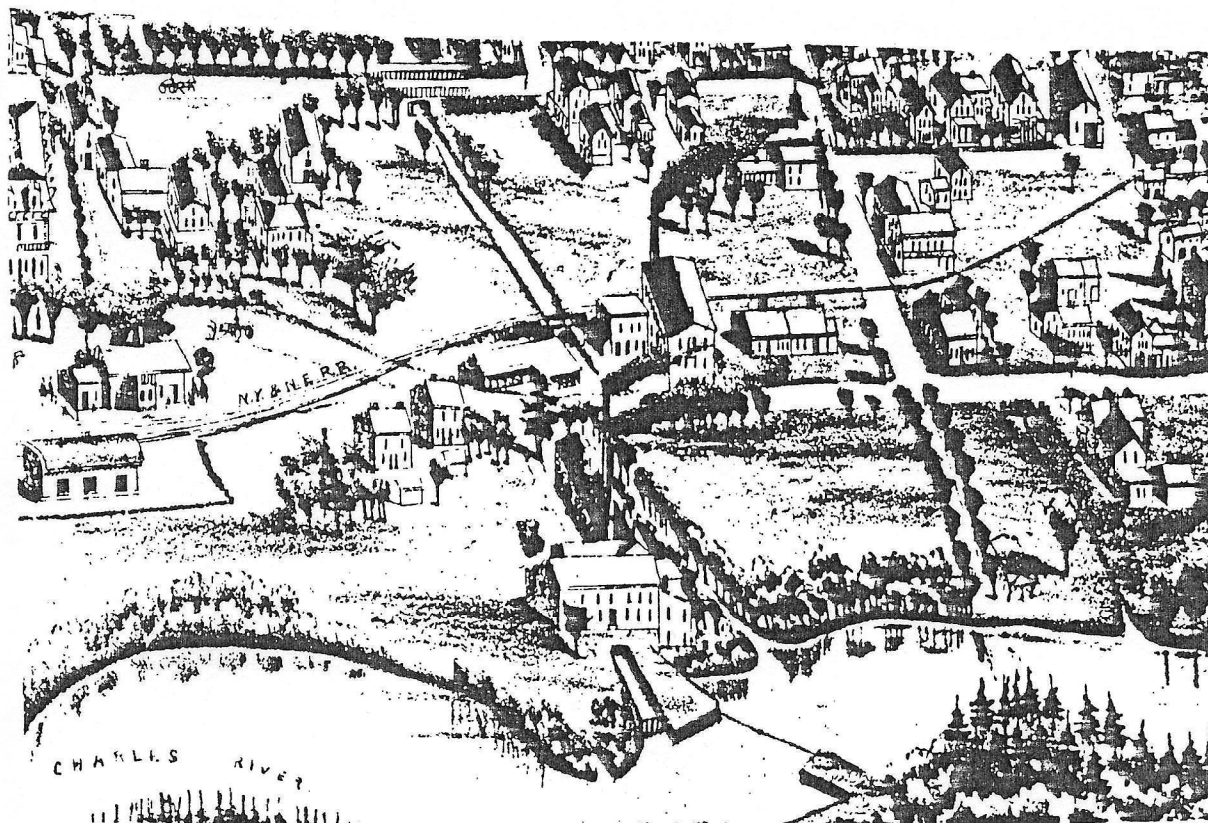
Community  
Medway

Property Address  
311 Main Street

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Form #

Area



Panorama of West Medway, 1889

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

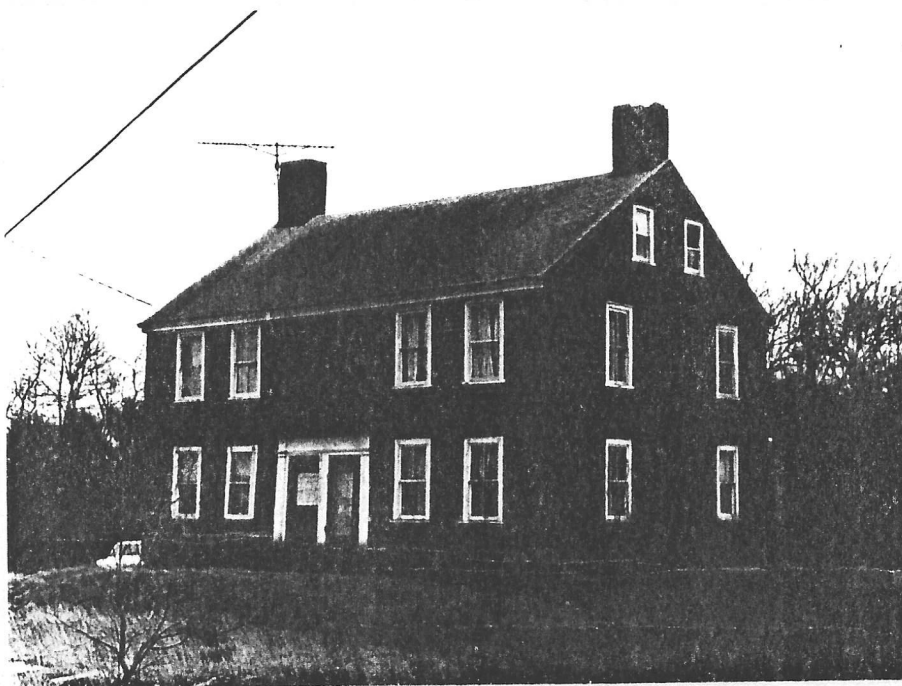
Community  
Medway

Property Address  
311 Village Street

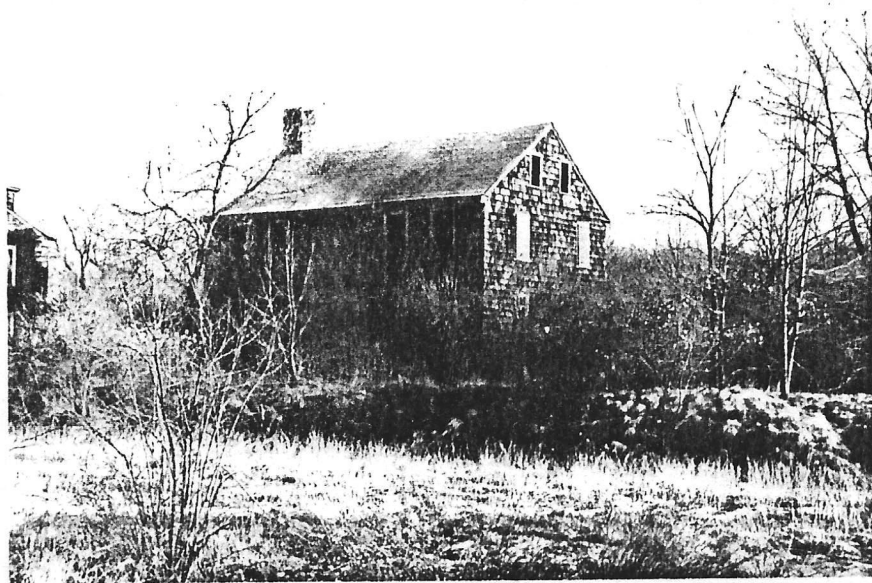
Form #

Area

May  
1979



1989





FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Number

USGS Quad

Area Letter

Form #

2A - 16-32

Holliston

Q

[267-279]

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Massachusetts Archives Building

220 Morrissey Boulevard

Boston, Massachusetts 02125

2A - 158, 5a

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Name of Area **Lincoln Street**

Present Use **Residential**

Construction Dates **1852-1876**

Overall Condition **good**

Major Intrusions and Aterations  
**minor siding, fenestration  
and additions**

Acreage **8.7 acres**

Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

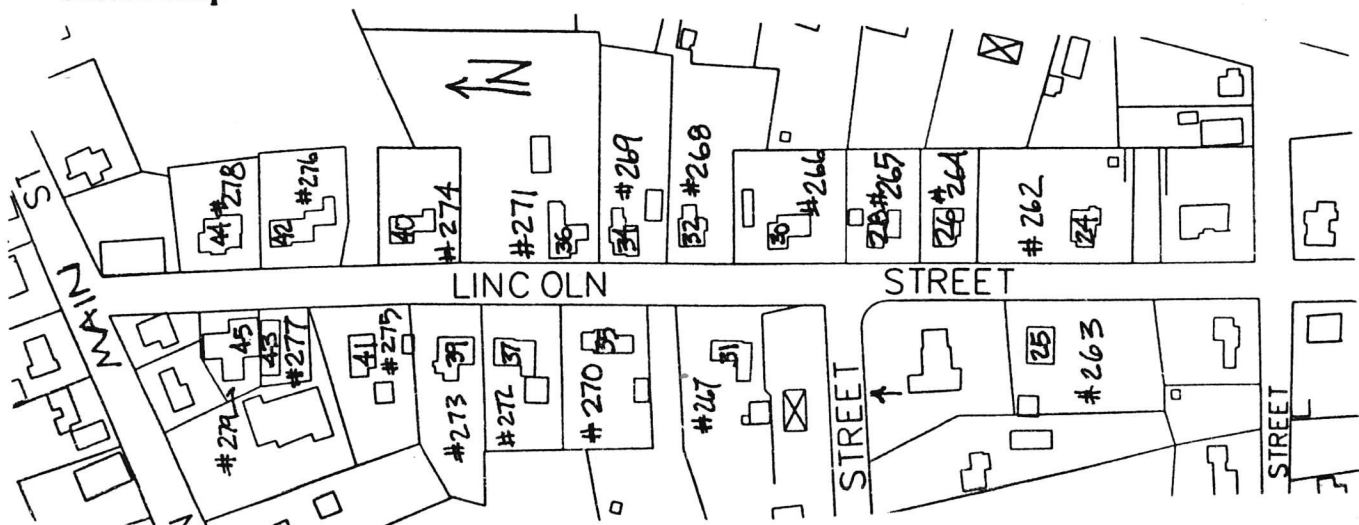
Date (month/year) **March 1998**

Photo roll/frame **10/1, 3-5, 7, 11,  
11/14-18, 20, 21, 23  
14/4a-6a**



Sketch Map

42 Lincoln St



**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *(see continuation sheet)*

The Lincoln Street Area is a well-preserved linear, residential streetscape containing a variety of mid-to-late nineteenth-century styles and types of single-family houses. The area is dominated by the Italianate style, but includes examples of other revival style of the second half of the nineteenth century, including Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Classical, and Colonial. The area also possesses a range of types but most of the houses are end houses. All of the houses face Lincoln Street, which runs in a straight north-south direction, between Main Street and a deep gully that runs perpendicular to the street just south of 24 Lincoln Street. Sited on regular lots along the street, there are eighteen houses within this area. Their form and style is representative of the development of West Medway as it expanded from a meetinghouse village into an industrial town during the third quarter of the 19th century.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(see continuation sheet)*

Lincoln Street is one of the north-south streets that joins Main and Village street in West Medway. Until the 1830s and 1840s, the area occupied by Lincoln Street constituted the center of a large block formed by Main, High, Village, and Cottage streets. Both Main and Village streets were lined by early commercial or industrial buildings and residences, but "side streets" connecting them were few. The upper section was laid out by 1852, one of the first developments of the village as it shifted from a linear settlement to a more-densely occupied grid. Lincoln Street's houses were largely constructed between 1858 and 1876, when the street was extended to Village. Lincoln Street evolved piecemeal as the area continued to industrialize, commercialize and populate throughout the second half of the nineteenth century.

**REFERENCES**

- Ellis, Plan of Medway, 1794.  
Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831.  
Walling, Henry F., *Map of the Town of Medway*, 1852.  
Sherman, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1876.  
Robinson, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1888.  
Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884.  
Donovan, *The New Grant - A History of Medway*, 1976.  
Jameson, *The History of Medway Mass., 1713-1885*, 1886.  
Medway *Directories*, various years.

X Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement in Summary Report.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community Property Address  
Medway Lincoln St., 24.45

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

Area Q Form # [262-279]

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Among the many end houses is a group of similar two-and-a-half-story end houses with substantial side wings with porches, all located toward the northern end of Lincoln Street. The A. Hixon House at 42 Lincoln Street shares with the others detailing which includes large-scale paneled pilasters with molded capitals supporting heavy eave returns, a deep entablature in the cornice, and pedimented window hoods. Italianate features include the heavy square chamfered and bracketed porch columns, and a polygonal bay window on the first floor with a concave Mansard roof and bracketed window sills. The B.F. Newton House at 37 Lincoln Street is similar in plan and scale to the others in the group, but has an unusual decorative feature. Its window hoods are composed of segmental arches with small paired brackets that give the appearance of dentils. Other decorative features include corner pilasters, paired brackets, a round-headed attic window, and a pedimented door surround. The D.S. Woodman House at 35 Lincoln Street may be earlier than the others in the group. It has a number of Greek Revival details, including an enclosed pediment, a deep, plain entablature, and a door surround composed of Doric-order pilasters and a simple, deep entablature. An original or early side porch supported by elaborate open lattice-work columns and decorated with a vergeboard designed to imitate tent edging is Gothic Revival in style. The Mrs. Daniels House at 40 Lincoln Street, is more simply decorated with an elaborately bracketed door hood and a large-scale side wing with a porch. Directly across the street is a similarly scaled but much simpler two-and-a-half-story end house, the Bullard House at 43 Lincoln Street, decorated only with an elaborately bracketed door hood. The Bullard House is narrower and taller and has no side wing, but does have a rear two-story service ell. (#276) (#272) (#270) (#274) (#277)

Toward the south end of Lincoln Street is a group of smaller story-and-a-half end houses with a combination of Italianate and Queen Anne detailing. All are similar in scale and have similar detailing including plain entablatures with thin eave returns (with the exception of the Temple House, which has open eaves). A house with the same paired bracketing, polygonal bay, and side wing as the larger examples is the H.B. Woodman House at 36 Lincoln Street. A two-story addition has been erected behind the main block of the house, unembellished by decorative features. An entry porch, marked by a small pediment, wraps around the side of the main block to this ell. The G.R. Drake House at 34 Lincoln Street has large-scale paneled pilasters and a Queen Ann wrap-around porch with turned columns. The B.C. Barber House at 30 Lincoln Street retains only part of its corner pilaster capitals and may be an earlier Greek building. The E.C. Barber House at 28 Lincoln Street and the T. Ide House at 26 Lincoln Street are more altered examples. (#271) (#269) (#266) (#265) (#264)

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community  
Medway

Property Address  
24.45 Lincoln St.

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

Area Q

Form # [262-279]

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

Related in massing to the end house but with significant variations is the comparatively plain **Temple House** at **24 Lincoln Street**, a story-and-a-half gable-roofed block, oriented with its gable end to the street. The block is flanked by shed-roofed bays, one on the north side including the entry and positioned mid-way along the wall. Two others retain the tradition of locating the entry on the long wall and they retain the traditional orientation as well. Like the Temple House, the **Newton-Walker House** at **44 Lincoln Street** is a relatively rare example of the Gothic Revival style. The main block has a low, set-back wing and a central projecting gabled entry bay. A pendant and bracket decorates the peak of the gable. The central bay is duplicated on a smaller scale by two flanking wall dormers, each with elaborate jig-sawn pendant and bracket decoration. The projecting central bay is also wrapped with an octagonal piazza supported by open lattice columns with plain open-arched brackets. Other stylistic features include open eaves and a console-like bracket at each side of the wall dormer in the side wing. The **F.A. Newton House** at **31 Lincoln Street** is a two-story mansard-block house, altered through the loss of its front porch and changed fenestration.

(#262)

(#278)

(#267)

Other types found in the area were constructed late in the 19th century and early in the 20th. **45 Lincoln Street** is a single-story gable-block house with a Classical entry porch decorated with a keystone. **25 Lincoln Street** is a well-preserved Classical foursquare. Its primary decorative feature is a full front porch supported by Tuscan columns and "two-toned" siding of framed clapboards topped by skirted shingles. **32 Lincoln Street** is a foursquare with a side-hall plan, and has an altered, enclosed entry porch and side porch. The most recent historic house in the Lincoln Street Area is an early-twentieth-century two-family house at **41 Lincoln Street**. This house is typical of the form, a two-story gable-roofed building oriented with its gable end to the street, and three broad bays across the facade. A with a double-deck balcony screens the entry on the right side of the facade and a two-story polygonal bay is on the left. The only modern intrusion in the area is a post-World-War-II Cape Cod house located at **39 Lincoln Street**.

(#279)

(#263)

(#268)

(#275)

(#273)

Landscaping on Lincoln Street is in a generally open, park-like plan with limited border plantings. Plantings generally consist of shade trees and foundation plantings. Most drives and walks are asphalt or concrete. Several houses, including 25 and 28 Lincoln Street retain early twentieth-century garages. 34 and 37 Lincoln Street retain nineteenth-century carriage houses with lofts.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Community

Property Address

Medway

24-45 Lincoln St.

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Massachusetts Archives Building

220 Morrissey Boulevard

Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Q

Form # [262-279]

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(continued)*

Many of the third-quarter of the 19th century occupants of the houses lining Lincoln Street worked in nearby shoe and boot factories. Alonzo and later Clarence Hixon, who lived at 42 Lincoln Street, worked at Abner Smith's Boot Factory located near the corner of Main and Temple streets. Daniel S. Woodman, who lived at 35 Lincoln Street, was the crimping room boss at Daniels Boot Factory, which was located at the bottom of Lincoln Street; Woodman also served as a selectman during the 1880s. H.B. Woodman, who lived at 36 Lincoln Street, was a presser at the Curtis Straw Shop in Medway Village. The Bullard House, 43 Lincoln Street, was part of the Joseph N. Bullard shoe shop complex, which occupied several small sheds behind the house; Bullard also owned another larger residence that faced Main Street. Toward the south end of the street, the house at 24 Lincoln Street was occupied during the 1870s and 1880s by Timothy Ide, a blacksmith.

Several small business owners and professionals lived on Lincoln Street during the late nineteenth century. Henry A. Walker, a lawyer, lived at 44 Lincoln Street, originally occupied by D.H. Newton. G.R. Drake, who lived at 34 Lincoln Street, was a real estate broker. The Medway postmaster, George E. Pond, built the house at 31 Lincoln Street; this house was owned during the early 1920s by Robert Dougherty, who constructed two large green houses behind the house to serve his plant nursery business, Hillside Greenhouses. George O. Guild, who lived at 25 Lincoln Street was described as a dealer in kindling wood. Mrs. Temple, who lived at 24 Temple Street, was a nurse. Unfortunately many of the property owners listed on the commercial atlases either did not list their occupation in the directory or were not listed in it at all.



**Lincoln Street Area Q**  
**West Medway, Medway MA**  
**Area Data Sheet**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>MHC #</u>
Temple House	24 Lincoln Street	Gothic	end gabled block 1.5	1858-76	262
House	25 Lincoln Street	Classical	foursquare	1910-22	263
T. Ide House	26 Lincon Street	Italianate	end house 1.5	1858-76	264
E.C. Barber House	28 Lincoln Street	Italianate	end house 1.5 & wing	1858-76	265
B.C. Barber House	30 Lincoln Street	Italianate	end house 1.5 & wing	1858-76	266
F.A. Newton House	31 Lincon Street	Italianate	mansard block 2	1858-76	267
House	32 Lincoln Street	Classical	foursquare	1888-1903	268
G.R. Drake House	34 Lincon Street	Italianate	end house 1.5	1858-76	269
D.S. Woodman House	35 Lincoln Street	Italianate	end house 2 & wing	1858-76	270
H.B. Woodman House	36 Lincon Street	Italianate	end house 1.5	1876-88	271
B.F. Newton House	37 Lincoln Street	Italianate	end house 2 & wing	1858-76	272
House	39 Lincoln Street	Colonial	cape	after 1945	273
Mrs. Daniels House	40 Lincon Street	Italianate	end house 2 & wing	1858-76	274
Two-family House	41 Lincoln Street	Classical	two-family	1888-1903	275
A. Hixon House	42 Lincon Street	Italianate	end house 2 & wing	1858-76	276
Bullard House	43 Lincoln Street	Italianate	end house 2	1858-76	277
D.H. Newton House	44 Lincoln Street	Gothic	gable block 1.5	1858-76	278
Bullard House	45 Lincon Street	Classical	gable block 1.5	1888-1892?	279

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
Medway 24-45 Lincoln Street

Form # (#262-279)

Area Lincoln Street Q



40 Lincoln St  
←



37 Lincoln St →



35 Lincoln St

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community    Property Address  
**Medway**    **24-45 Lincoln Street**

Form # (#262.279)

Area    **Lincoln Street**    Q



← 30 Lincoln St

43 Lincoln St →



← 34 Lincoln St

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
Medway 24-45 Lincoln Street

Form # (#262.279)

Area Lincoln Street Q



← 28 Lincoln St

26 Lincoln St →



← 36 Lincoln St





INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
**Medway 24-45 Lincoln Street**

Form # (#262.279)

Area **Lincoln Street Q**



← 44 Lincoln St

24 Lincoln St →



← 31 Lincoln St



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
Medway 24-45 Lincoln Street

Form # (#262-279)

Area Lincoln Street Q



41 Lincoln St →



← 39 Lincoln St

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community      Property Address  
**Medway**      **24-45 Lincoln Street**

Form #      (# 262-279)

Area      Lincoln Street      Q



← 25 Lincoln St

32 Lincoln St →



FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Number  
**5G-31-34**

USGS Quad  
**Holliston**

Area Letter  
**O**

Form #  
**(#254-257)**

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

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Name of Area **Cottage Street**

Present Use **Residential**

Construction Dates **1831 - 1876**

Overall Condition **Good**

Major Intrusions and Alterations  
**none**

Acreage **about one acre**

Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**

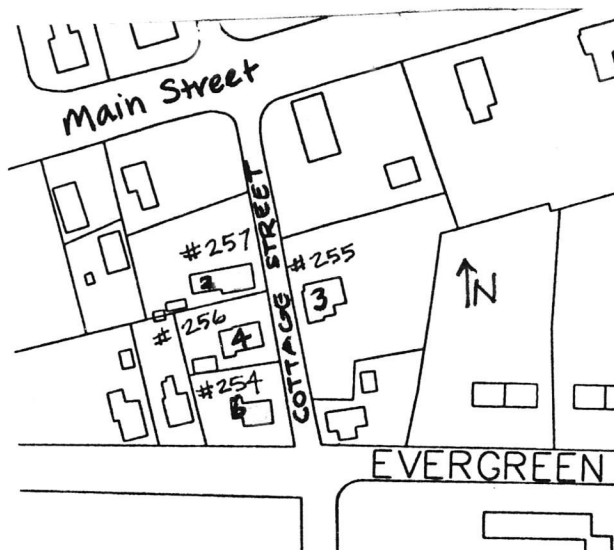
Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date (month/year) **December 1997**



Sketch Map

6, 4, 2 Cottage



**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *(see continuation sheet)*

The Cottage Street Area is a grouping of four small-scale end houses on small suburban lots, all of which are in popular mid-nineteenth century styles including Greek Revival and two variations of Italianate. All of the houses are also similar in scale, having three-bay facades with side entries, two-room depths, and side-hall plans. The two gable-roofed examples are one-and-a-half-story in height, while the two flat-roofed Italianate examples are both two full stories in height. All of the houses have small ell or wing additions. The area is unified by the similar setbacks, small lot sizes, and proximity of the houses within it. The Cottage Street area is bordered to the north by the north lot lines of 2 and 3 Cottage Street, to the east by Cottage Street and the rear or east lot line of 3 Cottage Street, to the south by the south lot lines of 6 and 3 Cottage Street, and to the west by the rear or west lot lines of 2, 4, and 6 Cottage Street.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(see continuation sheet)*

The Cottage Street area is a cohesive, well-preserved section of one of the older densely developed residential neighborhoods in West Medway, constructed during the period of great expansion in West Medway. The section of Main Street where Cottage, Evergreen, Winthrop, and Temple streets intersect with it, formed a small dense node to the east of the meetinghouse core during the third quarter of the 19th century, in part because of the location there of the Smith Boot and Shoe Manufactory and the Baptist Church; see area forms for the Temple Street and Winthrop Street areas. The head of Cottage Street formerly was the location of the C.H. Dean Boot Manufactory and Mechanics Hall. This area is characterized by small cottages arranged on minimal lots built to house agricultural laborers and workers in the local emerging shoe industry. Cottage Street appears as early as the 1831 Hales map of Medway. The small block bordered by Cottage, Main, and Evergreen streets was populated by a group of small cottages by 1858. Land to the east of this block was in agricultural use until after the turn of the twentieth century. Directly south of the area is an early burial ground dating to the 1750s that grew into the Evergreen Cemetery.

**REFERENCES**

- Jameson, *The History of Medway Mass., 1713-1885*, 1886.  
Donovan, *The New Grant*, 1976.  
Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831  
Walling, Henry F., *Map of the Town of Medway*, 1852.  
Walling, Henry F., *Map of the County of Norfolk*, 1858.  
Sherman, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1876.  
Robinson, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1888.  
Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884.  
Medway *Directories*, various years.

X Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement in the Summary Report.



**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Community	Property Address
<b>Medway</b>	<b>2, 3, 4, 6 Cottage Street</b>

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

Area	Form #
<b>Cottage Street</b>	<b>O [247-57]</b>

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *(continued)*

The oldest and best-preserved example in the area is **6 Cottage Street**, a one-and-a-half story end house with bold, large-scale Greek Revival trim, built between 1831 and 1852. The primary decorative features of this house include the large paneled pilasters located at each corner, which terminate in bold Doric capitals and support a broad cornice composed of a series of plain shadow moldings. The gables are finished with thin eave returns that frame similar gableboards. Other classical elements on this house include the window and door heads, which are composed of plain board cornices capped by a thin molding. The entry is slightly recessed in a simple Greek Revival surround and the fenestration consists of six-over-one double-hung sash.

Within the Cottage Street Area are two somewhat unusual, almost identical Italianate end houses, built between 1852 and 1858. Both have characteristic low-pitched hipped roofs that are virtually flat. Their flat-roofed appearance is emphasized by a flat fascia that surrounds the roof of each house. The house at **4 Cottage Street** has a shallow wrap-around front porch that historic maps suggest is original and has been altered by the removal of its bracketing. The house at **2 Cottage Street** retains the paired brackets that decorate its cornice and original paired brackets also decorate the window and door heads, and it retains its original recessed entry and one-over-one double-hung sash. Both houses have single-story rear ells.

The last house of the group and the only one on the east side of Cottage Street, **3 Cottage Street**, is a simpler house than the rest, built between 1858 and 1876. Although it has been resided with synthetic clapboards, the house retains its original plain board cornice, eave returns, two-over-two double-hung fenestration, and bracketed door hood. The house also has a variation in massing in the form of a story-and-a-half wing in the rear pile of the north or left-side elevation. Three small projections have also altered the house's massing, in the form of a shed-roofed additions on the south or right-side elevation, a flat roofed extension in the re-entrant angle formed by the main body of the house and its north wing, and a shed-roofed rear extension.

The Cottage Street Area is unified by its landscaping. The three houses on the west side of the street are all located on a low embankment and share a fieldstone retaining wall with steps for each front walkway and openings for narrow asphalt drives. The embankment forms a continuous lawn across the four properties which is uninterrupted save for the large foundation plantings that surround the added front porch of the center house, No. 4. Across the street, No. 3 sits close to the street. South of the area is the Evergreen Cemetery, which dates to the late-eighteenth century.



**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Community	Property Address
<b>Medway</b>	Cottage Street, 2,3,4,6

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

Area	Form #
<b>Cottage Street</b>	0 (#254.257)

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(continued)*

The earliest house in the area is **6 Cottage Street**, owned by E. Cutler, probably the Elisha Cutler known as a developer of houses during this period in Medway. In 1854, he reported ownership of seven houses, location unspecified, as well as three "on the hill" and two "on Village," among other property holdings. Later it was owned by George W. Newton, a farmer whose land and large house was located diagonally across Cottage Street on Evergreen Street, during the late 19th century. The house was presumably rented to tenants.

Cutler is also suggested as owner of **2 and 4 Cottage Street** in 1858. **2 Cottage Street** was occupied by A. Grant, probably Alexander, in 1876 and 1888, and later by Charles A. Grant, a laborer and probably a relation. **4 Cottage Street** was owned by V.R. Combs in 1876 and by James Coombs, perhaps a son, during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Coombs was a grocer in West Medway whose main residence was on Main Street near the corner of Franklin Street. This house was presumably rented to tenants.

**3 Cottage Street** was owned in 1876 by a partnership of two prominent property-owners, Dean and Fuller. Charles H. Deans was a prominent local lawyer and judge who owned a boot shop at the intersection of Cottage and Main streets (see Temple Street area form), laid out lots along what would have been the northern extension of Cottage Street, and also owned properties in association with Elisha Cutler. A.M.B. Fuller, a jeweler who owned a shop at the south-east corner of Main and Franklin streets in West Medway, was also the owner of several houses in the Phillips Street area. By the end of the century, Fuller was the sole owner.

# FIRST PERIOD SURVEY

INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET  
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
229 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MA 02125

Community *Medway* Property Address *Cottage Street, 2, 3, 4, 6*  
Area(s) *0* Form No. # *254-257*



*4 and 2 Cottage St*



*3 Cottage St*

FORM A - AREA

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

Assessor's Number  
2A-52, 62- 66,  
113, 114, 135-38

USGS Quad Area Letter Form #  
**Holliston R (#280-291)**

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Photo roll/frame **12/0-5, 14/19a-24a**

Name of Area **Phillips Street Area**

Present Use **Residential**

Construction Dates **1873-1888**

Overall Condition **good**

Major Intrusions and Alterations  
**none**

Acreage **4.8 acres**

Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date (month/year) **March 1998**



Sketch Map

*5 Phillips st*



**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *(see continuation sheet)*

The Phillips Street Area is a highly uniform streetscape of well-preserved, small-scale end houses lining a straight, narrow residential street. The area is bordered to the north by Cutler Street and to the south by the last two houses facing Phillips Street (numbers 16 and 13) near Guernsey Street. The east and west borders are formed by the rear lot lines of the houses facing Phillips Street, which runs north-south in direction. Most of the houses in the area fall into two groups of virtually identical houses in terms of size, roof pitch, decoration and fenestration pattern. The basic house throughout the area is a one-and-a-half story end of three bays with a side entry in the first story and two bays in the upper story of the facade; the side elevations consist of two bays. The forward bay on the side elevation closest to the side hall are generally blank. Most of the houses in the area have replacement sash but retain their plain board surrounds, while the more elaborate bracketed group have molded window hoods.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(see continuation sheet)*

The Phillips Street Area is located in the section of West Medway to the east of Chicken Brook, known according to local historian Donovan as Plainville. Most houses on the street were constructed between 1873 and 1876, based on the map for that year which shows most of these buildings and the tax listing for the owner of three years before, which includes house lots but no buildings. 11, 13 and 14 Phillips Street were constructed slightly later, between 1876 and 1888. Contemporary maps and directories indicate that 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Phillips Street were owned by Metcalf Adams, a druggist at 32 Lincoln Street, during the early 1880s. Property tax valuations from the 1870s and 1890s indicate that although he was responsible for developing most of Phillips Street, Metcalf Adams was not involved in widespread development or land speculation in town. His only properties consisted of the Phillips Street lots and houses.

**REFERENCES**

- Donovan, *The New Grant - A History of Medway*, 1976.  
Jameson, *The History of Medway Mass., 1713-1885*, 1886.  
Walling, Henry F., *Map of the Town of Medway*, 1852.  
Walling, Henry F., *Map of the County of Norfolk*, 1858.  
Sherman, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1876.  
Robinson, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1888.  
Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884.  
Medway *Directories*, various years.  
Medway Tax Assessors Records, various years.

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement form in Summary Report.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community  
Medway

Property Address  
116 Phillips Street

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

Area

Form # (#280-291)  
Phillips Street R

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The first group, which includes **1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Phillips Street** all have identical corner boards, cornice decoration consisting of a single board that overlaps the corner boards, eave returns, and window surrounds. Built by the same developer, Metcalf Adams, they were known as **Adams Row**. Among the houses in the first group that retain their large, elaborate Italianate door hood brackets, are 1, 3, and 9 Phillips Street. Two of the houses in this group were altered late in the nineteenth to early in the twentieth century when larger porches were added: 5 Phillips Street has a full front porch that wraps around the left side of the house supported by simple turned columns, 7 Phillips Street has a gabled entry porch supported by Tuscan columns. Other alterations to the first group of houses are in the form of additions. 3 Phillips Street has a large enclosed side porch to the right, 5 Phillips Street has a small extension under the side porch to the left, 7 Phillips Street has a projecting rear-door vestibule to the right, and 9 Phillips Street has a shed-roofed dormer in the left slope of the roof as well as a kitchen wing and early-20th-century single-car garage attached by a breezeway. 7 Phillips Street retains a decorative stained-glass stair window and original two-over-two sash. All of the houses in this group also have small shed-roofed extensions to the rear of the main block of the house. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that this feature is an early-twentieth-century addition. These maps also indicated that each house originally had a small shed in the back yard, most likely privies, none of which survive.

#280  
281  
283  
284  
285

The second group of similar houses includes **11 and 13 Phillips Street**, (1876-88) which were constructed slightly later than the first group but are identical in most ways to them. They are, however, more richly decorated with paneled pilasters at the corners, more elaborate entablatures composed of shadow moldings with cyma moldings at the corners implying column capitals, and paired bracketing in the eaves and entablature. Again, these houses have been added to or slightly altered. 11 Phillips Street has lost its doorhood but has a Queen Anne-style entry porch that wraps around the side of the house to the right, ending in a projecting shed-roofed side porch. Portions of the wrap around section of the porch have been enclosed recently, but the central section appears to be an early addition. 13 Phillips Street retains its original Italianate doorhood and has a series of projections on the left elevation, including a hip-roofed projecting bay in the front pile, a two-story gabled bay in the rear pile, a single-storied gabled projection on that bay, and a rear ell that connects an older garage to the house.

#287  
289



# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community  
Medway

Property Address  
1.16 Phillips Street

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

Area Form # (#280-291)  
Phillips Street R

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The three houses that fit into neither group but are nevertheless similar in scale and fenestration pattern are **4, 14 and 16 Phillips Street**, which are also end houses. **The Gay House, 16 Phillips Street**, retains its original Italianate door hood brackets that are smaller and simpler than the others. This combined with a slightly lower roof pitch may indicate that this house was constructed slightly later than the rest or by a different builder. **14 Phillips Street** (1876-88) has slightly different fenestration in its facade comprised of a single-story polygonal bay and an entry porch that wraps around the left side of the house supported by turned columns that retains spindlework and jigsaw brackets. **4 Phillips Street** is a story-and-a-half with an exceptionally low-pitched gable roof. Although it retains an elaborately bracketed doorhood, the eave lacks the deeper reveal of the other houses and the fenestration appears to be altered, with a paired window in the facade and replacement sash that lacks the height of the other windows in the area. This house has other newer features such as large dormers, a rear ell that may be older, and a single-car gable-roofed garage that appears to be early twentieth-century.

Two other houses are more complex, including wings which expand their end house form. **The A. Adams House, 12 Phillips Street**, has a story-and-a-half side wing, a porch in its reentrant angle and a rear ell and breezeway connecting the house to a nineteenth-century carriage house. **The Camp House, 10 Phillips Street**, is a full two-stories in height with a large, two-story wing to the left. It has a single-story polygonal bay in the facade but it is otherwise unadorned. It retains its original two-over-two sash and is the only shingle-clad house in the neighborhood.

Landscaping in the area is generally open; only 10 and 14 Phillips Street have wood picket fences. Several houses retain older outbuildings. No. 12 has a small, story-and-a-half carriage house, and 4, 5, 7 and 13 Phillips Street retain small, early-twentieth-century single-bay garages. The topography gently slopes downward in a southerly direction. Most houses have a gentle embankment in front with grass lots landscaped with foundation plantings and shade trees. Several houses have low retaining walls in front. The streetscape is generally uninterrupted by border plantings and has an open, park-like setting.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Community

Property Address

Medway

116 Phillips Street

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Massachusetts Archives Building

220 Morrissey Boulevard

Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area

Phillips Street R

Form # (#280.291)

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(continued)*

By 1888 these buildings, including 11 and 13 Phillips Street, were owned by Henry A. Walker, a lawyer who lived at 4 Lincoln Street. Individual owners included the Gay family at 16 Phillips Street, A. Adams at 12 Phillips Street, and L.R. Camp at 10 Phillips Street. Henry A. Walker, an attorney, however, owned numerous small subdivisions in Medway in addition to his own house on Lincoln Street and a commercial block referred to as the Walker Block, for a total value of \$12,215, indicating a degree of real estate speculation.

Tenants during the 1880s and 1890s, including members of the Gay family, were all workers in either the Abner M. Smith Boot Factory on Main Street or the L.S. Daniels Boot Factory on Lincoln Street. Individual tenants and their functions in the factories included Charles E. Burr, a boot burnisher; Asa H. Carpenter, a treer; Peter Dowd, a boot treer; Charles W. Estes, a boot treer; William Feehly, a bootmaker; Horace E. Force, a bootmaker; Arthur S. Gay, a boot maker and later a stitcher; Owen G. Gromley, bootmaker; Ernest M. Morse, an employee of Abner Smith's boot factory; David F. Nugent, a trimmer at Daniel's boot factory; Peter O'Bryne, treer; Herbert Pratt, shoemaker; Edgar M. Smith, a blocker; and John H. Dodd, a laster. Other professions were represented by John L. Hadley, a carpenter; James Dowd, a grocer and his driver John Fitzpatrick, who boarded with him; Gilbert H. Gilmore, a weaver employed at the Sanford Woolen Co.; and the children of Arthur S. Gay: Melissa, a teacher at the intermediate school and William, a gardener. It is not possible to associate most tenants with individual houses as they were not numbered at least until after 1914, the date of the last available directory.

Early in the twentieth century the demographics of the neighborhood remained the same. Some in the neighborhood were employed at the Clicquot Club bottling plant in Millis, including James McGourty and John and Napoleon Pleau. Other residents were employed in mills in West Medway, including Frank McGourty, Patrick McGourty and Charles Pickering. Other professions found in the neighborhood included a group of masons: David K. Bright and Aaron and Charles W. Hill. John Reardon was employed as a straw worker, straw hat manufacturing being a local industry. Several widows also lived in the neighborhood, including Ellen Dowd and Elizabeth Fowler. Ellen Dowd's daughter Marion, a teacher, boarded with her.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
**Medway** 116 Phillips Street

Form # (#280.291)

Area Phillips Street R



← 1 Phillips St



3 Phillips →



← 9 Phillips St

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
**Medway** 116 Phillips Street  
Form # (#280.291)  
Area Phillips Street R



← 11 Phillips St

7 Phillips St →



← 13 Phillips St



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
**Medway** 116 Phillips Street

Form # (#280 - 291)

Area Phillips Street R



4 Phillips St →



← 16 Phillips St



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
**Medway** 116 Phillips Street

Form # (#280-291)

Area Phillips Street R



← 12 Phillips St

10 Phillips St →



FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Number  
n/a

USGS Quad  
**Holliston**

Area Letter  
**P**

Form #  
**(#258.261)**

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

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Photo roll/frame **9/0-9/2**

Name of Area **Stone Mill Complex**

Present Use **Manufacturing**

Construction Dates **1928-1933**

Overall Condition **good**

Major Intrusions and Alterations  
**addition of weaving, dressing and  
storage sheds, boiler room, and  
offices**

Acreage **10.4 acres**

Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date (month/year) **January 1998**



*161-165 Main Street*

**Sketch Map Attached**



**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *(see continuation sheet)*

The Stone Mill Company Buildings is a well-preserved complex of five mostly single-story interconnected mill buildings, the main building of which straddles the Chicken Brook on the south side of Main Street. The more architecturally interesting part of the complex, fronting Main Street, is a large-scale twenty-four bay wide, six-bay deep, high-ceilinged single-story structure with a flat roof that sits atop a partially exposed, lit cellar story. The long rank of twenty-four tall, paired, six-over-six double-hung-sash windows with transoms is relieved by an off-center, projecting, three-bay entry pavilion with an elaborate main door that includes sidelights and a transom. The building is decorated by a corbeled brick cornice and the fenestration is decorated with cast-stone lintels. A secondary wing to the west of the main block, with a lower cornice and only two by two bays, has matching decorative elements. A second story in brick with a hipped roof and shorter paired six-over-six double-hung-sash windows was added to the building after its construction above the center pavilion and west wing. #258

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(see continuation sheet)*

The Stone Mill Company Buildings occupy a site that has been the location of continuous manufacturing since the 1840s. The first mill to occupy the site was the West Medway Mallet Company, a manufacturer of rawhide mallets used for cutting sole leather. This company was started and owned until the late 1880s by Addison Parsons Thayer. Born in Medway in 1814, Thayer started his company ca. 1840 after traveling and living in Boston, New York, Iowa, and Europe. Tax records specify that Thayer owned the mill building until at least 1873. In 1856 the mill and its machinery were valued at \$2,500. By 1873 their value had depreciated to \$1,500. Between ca. 1890 and 1920 the mill building constructed by Thayer became known as the Stone Mill Co., a manufacturer of "covered wire for picture frames." According to Donovan, Medway local historian, the original mill building constructed ca. 1840 by Thayer (not extant) and mill-pond dam were built from a single large stone quarried nearby, hence the name.

**REFERENCES**

- Donovan, *The New Grant - A History of Medway*, 1976.  
Jameson, *The History of Medway Mass., 1713-1885*, 1886.  
Walling, Henry F., *Map of the Town of Medway*, 1852, and *Map of Norfolk County*, 1858.  
Sherman, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1876.  
Robinson, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1888.  
Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884.  
Medway *Directories*, various years.

X Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement in Summary Report

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community  
**Medway**Property Address  
**165 Main Street**Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125Area  
Stone Mill PForm #  
(#258.61)**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *(continued)*

To the rear of and connected to the main structure are a series of two large-scale, single-story buildings at the basement level that date to the early 1930s, with a stucco finish and matching six-over-six windows but are architecturally un-embellished. To the east of these buildings is a large-scale corrugated shed with a low-pitched gabled roof and shed extensions that dates to the late 1930s.

#259,  
260  
#261

The buildings sit on a large lot that dips in a V shape below the grade of Main Street to accommodate Chicken Brook, which runs underneath the west wing of the main building. The mill building sits at a shallow setback behind a strip of grass with small-scale foundation plantings. The lot behind the mill complex is wooded. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of commercial, manufacturing (largely inactive), and residential use. Directly across Main Street is a small park with a small mill pond connected historically with the site. Main Street is a broad state highway that serves as a local commercial corridor.



**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community  
**Medway**Property Address  
165 Main StreetMassachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125Area  
Stone Mill PForm #  
(# 258.261)**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(continued)*

The present mill building, also called the Stone Mill Co. was built in 1928. The three stucco buildings behind the original mill were built between 1928 and 1933. Department of Public Safety records indicate that the architect was Leo Clarridge of Milford, and that the original purpose of the mill was "picking, finishing weaving & shipping" wool products.

Fire insurance maps specify that woolen fabrics intended for the manufacture of overcoats were the products of the mill. The main building and the connected building to the south-east were specified as weaving rooms. A third building directly behind the main building was specified as the dressing room. A fourth masonry structure behind the main entrance as a boiler room, and a fifth structure located east of the rest of the mill served as a store house.

The west wing of the building that extends over Chicken Brook and the second story was not constructed until after 1942, at which point the complex had changed its name to Medway Mills, Inc.. According to Donovan, who did not specify dates, the mill was later owned by the United Shoe Machine Corporation, which had purchased the New England Awl & Needle Co. on Awl Street in the Woods Corner area and later moved its operations to the Stone Mill site when the older mill on Awl Street became obsolete due to its limited size.



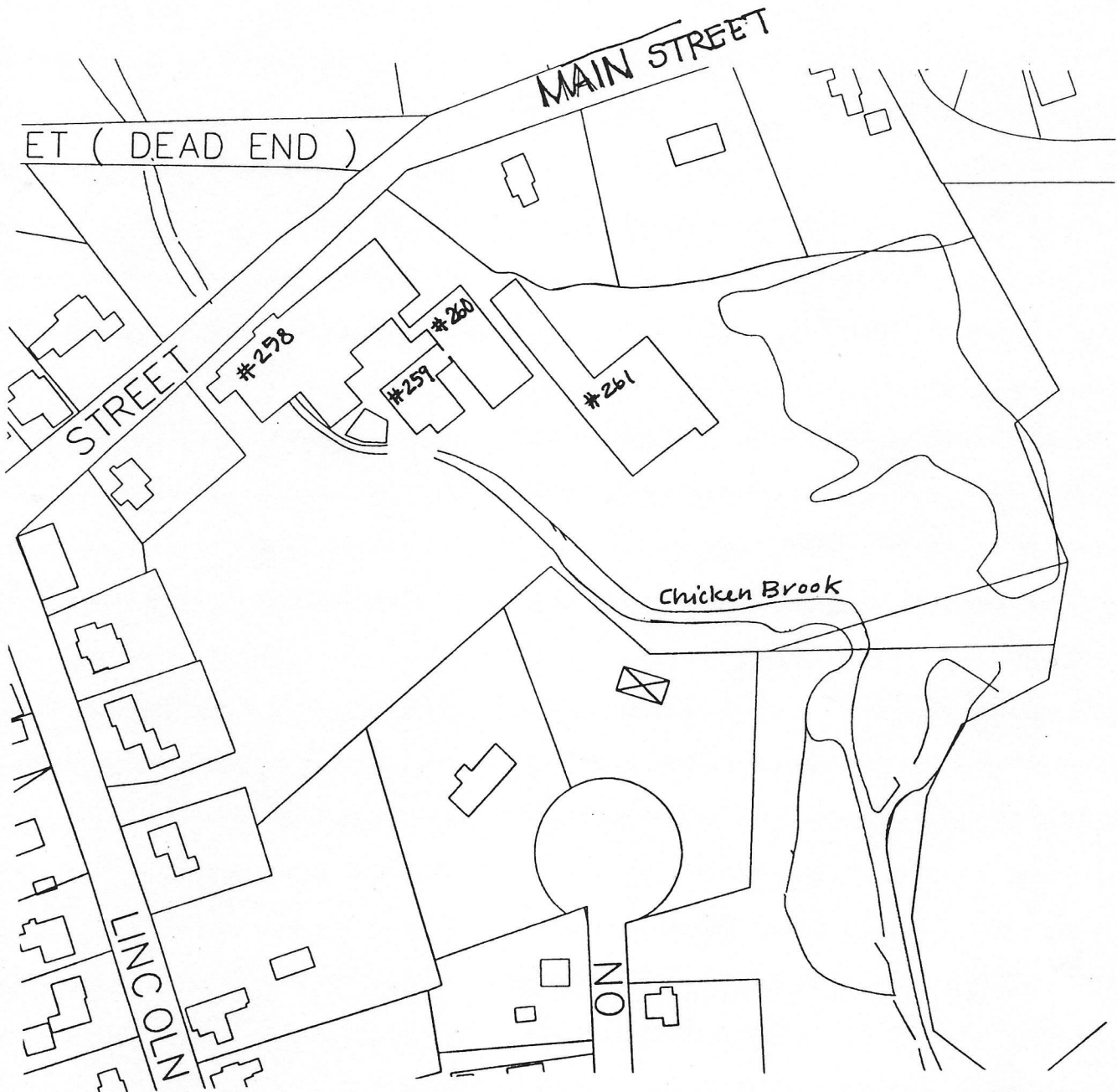
INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
Medway 165 Main Street

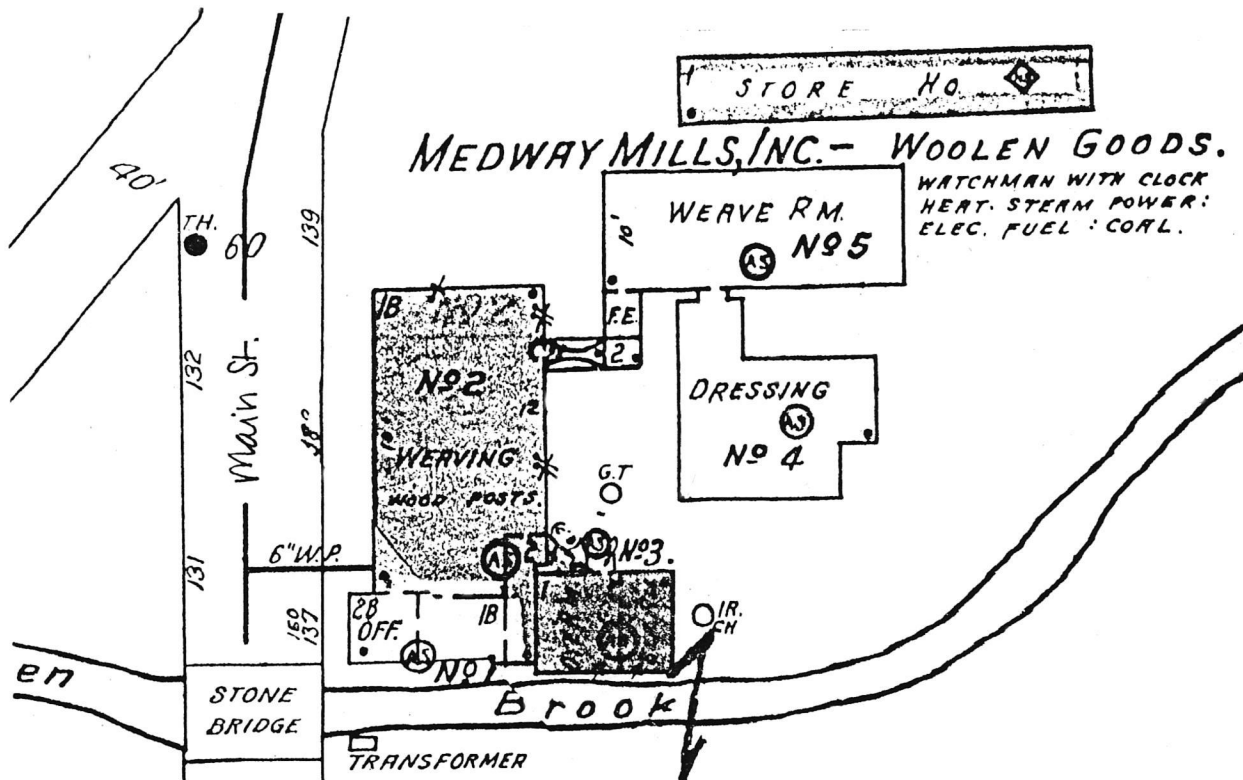
Form # (#258-261)

Area Stone Mill P



**INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET**  
 MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
 BOSTON, MA 02125

Community **Medway** Property Address **165 Main Street**  
 Area(s) **Stone Mill P** Form No. **(#258-261)**



Sanborn Fire Insurance Atlas  
 1942

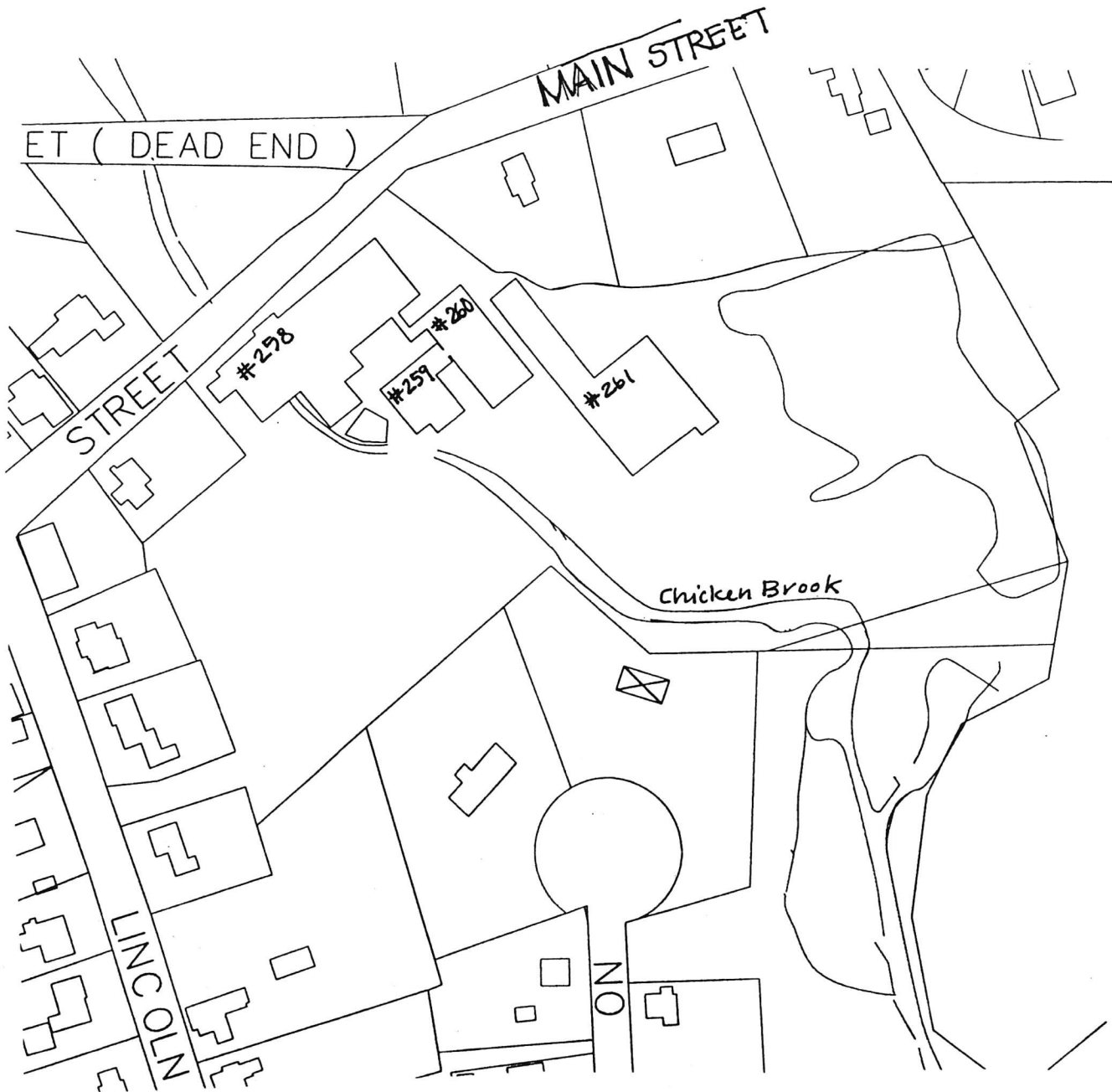
INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
Medway 165 Main Street

Form # (#258-261)

Area Stone Mill P



# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Number  
5-266-68, 270-73

USGS Quad  
Holliston

Area Letter  
V

Form #  
(#244-255)

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

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Photo roll/frame 8/23, 9/6, 8-10, 15

Name of Area **Temple Street**

Present Use **Residential**

Construction Dates **1831-1888**

Overall Condition **good**

Major Intrusions and Alterations  
**fenestration and siding**

Acreage **3.6 acres**

Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date (month/year) **December 1997**



Sketch Map



**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *(see continuation sheet)*

The Temple Street Area consists ten houses in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, including a row of similarly small-scaled Italianate end houses with varying degrees of alteration, bracketed by two groups of larger-scale, houses: two earlier houses at the Main Street end of the area and two Italianate examples at the northern end of the area. The area is unified by the massing, setback, and lot size of the houses within it, which is consistently small in scale and of characteristic density for 19th-century residential neighborhoods. The landscape is flat and the street narrow and straight. The area is bordered to the north by the lot lines of 10 and 11 Temple Street, to the east by the rear or east lot lines on the even side of Temple Street, to the south by Main Street, and to the west by the rear or west lot lines of the odd side of the street, including the west and rear lot lines of 146 Main Street.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(see continuation sheet)*

The area of West Medway is located north of Main Street and east of the meetinghouse node on Rabbit Hill, including a small section of Main Street and the short perpendicular Temple Street. Main Street is one of two primary east-west routes through Medway, this one operating as the Hartford Turnpike early in the 19th century; the earliest properties in the area are located on Main. Temple Street was laid out between 1858 and 1876 on what had previously been agricultural land on the north side of Main Street, and was rapidly developed with houses during that same period. The immediate area began to develop during this period as this eastern section developed more density during the mid-nineteenth century, with other cross streets including Winthrop and Cottage (see area forms for those streets). Boot and shoe manufactories were constructed here, most notably Abner Smith's Boot Factory, formerly sited behind 146 Main Street, as well as Dean and Pond's shops farther to the east. Public buildings were also located here, including the Baptist Church at Winthrop and Main and Mechanics Hall at Cottage and Main.

**REFERENCES**

- Donovan, *The New Grant - A History of Medway*, 1976.  
Jameson, *The History of Medway Mass., 1713-1885*, 1886.  
Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831.  
Walling, Henry F., *Map of the Town of Medway*, 1852.  
Walling, Henry F., *Map of the County of Norfolk*, 1858.  
Sherman, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1876  
Robinson, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1888.  
Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884.  
Medway *Directories*, various years.



# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community Property Address  
**Medway** *Main, Temple*

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

Area *N* Form #  
**Temple Street** (*# 244.253*)

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

The two earliest houses on Main Street are each associated with the Smith family, whose factory was located behind them. **146 Main Street** was the house of **J.S. Smith**, constructed between 1831 and 1852. Its massing is typical of houses lining Main Street, with two stories under a gable roof, a five-bay facade, and a center entrance, but with later ornament. Additional massing includes a later enclosed side porch to the west. Stylistic decoration is focused on the enclosed entry porch and includes Tuscan-order columns that support an enclosed pediment, probably a Colonial Revival feature. The house retains its original two-over-two sash. An early twentieth-century gable-roofed two-bay garage is located to the east behind the house. Directly across Temple Street at **144 Main Street**, the **Bullard-Smith House** is another large-scale, well-preserved gable block house with a large-scale ell extending from the center of the rear elevation. The house has a deep decorative cornice composed of shadow moldings, an elaborately bracketed door hood characteristic of the Italianate style, and a cornice-height polygonal bay in the left half of the facade.

#245

#244

**The Baptist Parsonage, 2 Temple Street**, constructed between 1858-76, is a large-scale gable block Greek Revival house with an unusual two-facade design. The four-bay-wide south elevation of the house is treated as a formal, highly decorated and symmetrical public face for the more public Main Street. The actual entrance facade of the house, a three-bay-wide elevation which faces west toward Temple Street, is less elaborately decorated. Although the house has synthetic siding, some of its main decorative features are indicated by bulges and variation in the siding treatment. The Main Street facade has an enclosed pediment with large decorative brackets in the cornice (covered with synthetic siding). The deep, plain cornice that surrounds the house is supported by broad paneled pilasters. A photograph taken in June of 1997 indicates that the house was denuded of the large, elaborate paired brackets that decorated the cornice of the house as well as of its pilaster capitals. The center entrance in the Temple Street facade is decorated by a large-scale, elaborately bracketed Italianate door hood. The house retains its original two-over-two double-hung sash with pedimented window hoods. A small-scale gabled side wing with matching trim extends from the north side of the house. A simpler example is the **C.H. Dean's House**, located at the top of the street near his undeveloped lots, at **11 Temple Street**. The two-story Italianate gable-block house has a modern, attached, two-bay gabled garage. Decoration on this three-bay wide, double-pile house is focused on the elaborate brackets of the entry porch and the broad corner boards with capitals that support a simple but deep cornice with eave returns. The Colonial Revival six-over-six double-hung-sash fenestration appears to date from the early twentieth century and is surrounded by unembellished board trim.

#246

#253

Community <b>Medway</b>	Property Address Main, Temple
----------------------------	----------------------------------

Area V1 Form #  
Temple Street (#244.253)

The small-scaled end houses at **4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 Temple Street** are all almost identical Italianate cottages. Although most have altered fenestration or synthetic siding, they each retain similar bracketed door hoods and cornices consisting of deep entablatures and eave returns. Several also have later additions such as enclosed side porches and rear ells. The **Lawrence House, 4 Temple Street**, has a small, early, well-preserved one-and-a-half-story carriage house and enclosed side porch. A two-story ell has been added to the rear of the **Smith House, 6 Temple Street**, as well as an enclosed side porch with modern bow windows. The best preserved of the group is the **J.O. Lapham House, 7 Temple Street**, which nevertheless has newer six-over-six sash, an altered rear ell, a connected garage, and a recent gambrel-roofed garden shed. The **E. Smith House, 8 Temple Street**, has a modern bow window in the facade, an enclosed side porch, and a mid-twentieth-century single-bay garage, although it is otherwise well preserved. The most altered example in the group is the **J. Montgomery House, 9 Temple Street**, with synthetic siding and modern picture and bow windows in the facade and side wing, although the original elaborate Italianate door hood has been retained. This house also has the addition of a large, two-bay, gable-roofed cinderblock garage.

#247  
#248  
# 249  
# 250  
#251

At the end of the Temple Street area is a more imposing Italianate end house, the **Goss House**, built between 1876 and 1888 at **10 Temple Street**. It is a large, well preserved, two-story house massed in a "T" shape, with full-height projecting gabled bays in the rear pile of each side elevation. A broad two-story polygonal bay is located on the right side of the facade. To the rear is a two-story service ell. The house is richly decorated with large paneled corner pilasters, a deep cornice with elaborate paired brackets, molded window hoods, and a bracketed entry porch, although the original Italianate brackets have been removed. An additional decorative effect is an arched attic window in each gable.

# 252

Temple Street is a straight, narrow suburban way that passes through a flat landscape. The area is characterized by an open, park-like setting of continuous grass lawns. There are no sidewalks but several of the lawns are delineated by low retaining walls. Many of the lots are planted with combinations of mature shade trees and foundation plantings. The Temple Street area terminates at the entrance of a modern subdivision, where the streetscape abruptly changes to deeper setbacks and larger lots with generally larger, modern, Colonial Revival houses sited parallel rather than perpendicular to the street. The transition is emphasized by the lack of mature plantings in the newer end of the street.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**Community    Property Address  
**Medway**    **Main, Temple**Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125Area **11**    Form #  
**Temple Street**    **(#244 - 253)****HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(continued)*

The houses lining Temple Street were constructed during a short span of time between 1858 and 1876 and housed almost exclusively, according to contemporary directory listings, employees of Abner Smith's Boot and Shoe Factory. The boot factory was founded by Abner's father, Deacon John S. Smith, who moved to West Medway from Holliston and started the factory in the 1830s. The house at **146 Main Street**, which was actually connected to the boot factory, was the house of Deacon Smith during his lifetime. The factory was taken over by Abner Smith in 1870 upon the retirement of his father. Abner made improvements and added machinery to the factory, which employed 125 workers and produced "nine thousand cases of goods annually" at its height. The factory operated until roughly the turn of the century when it closed after Abner Smith's death. The factory buildings were raised early in the twentieth century. Abner Smith lived at **144 Main Street** until between 1876 and 1888 when he moved several doors to the east to a larger house located between Cottage and Pond streets on the north side of Main Street that he purchased from I. S. West. After this time his first house continued to be listed in Abner Smith's name on commercial maps.

Exceptions to the area's association with Abner Smith include **2 Temple Street**, which served as the parsonage to the Baptist Church located nearby at the north-east corner of Winthrop Street. The parsonage was occupied by a series of pastors, including B.R. King (1884), George E. Nichols (1889), R.G. Johnson (1896), and Ernest W. Dow (1914). The other exception is **11 Temple Street**, which was owned by Charles H. Deans, a prominent local lawyer (p.368) who lived on Main Street. Deans owned a number of properties in West Medway, including a Boot Shop on Main Street.

The remaining houses on Temple Street were owned during the last quarter of the nineteenth century by employees in Abner Smith's boot factory: **4 Temple Street** was occupied by Charles C. Lawrence, a boot blocker; **6 Temple Street** by J.J. and later by S.C. Smith; **7 Temple Street** by J. D. Lapham and later by 1888 by the William Metcalf family; Mary, Wesley (a heeler), and William; **8 Temple Street** by Nathan F. Whitney, a finisher, and by 1889 his widow, also an employee of Abner Smith's; and **9 Temple Street** by John Montgomery, also a Smith employee. The large cruciform house at **10 Temple Street** was listed throughout the last quarter of the 19th century under Josephine Goss, who was also employed by Abner Smith.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community    Property Address  
**Medway**    *Main, Temple*

Form # (*#244-253*)

Area *Temple Street*





INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
**Medway** *Main, Temple*

Form # *(#244 253)*

Area *Temple Street 11*





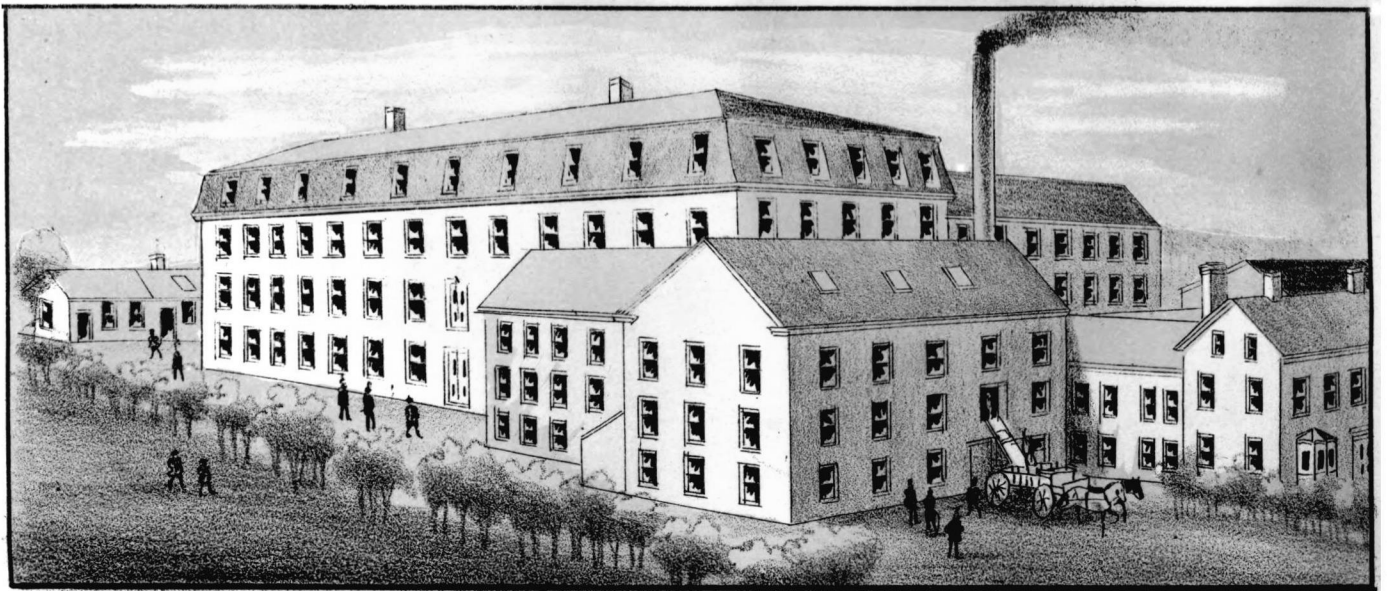
INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
Medway Main, Temple

Form # (#24 .253)

Area Temple Street N



A.M. SMITH, BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

from Panorama of West Medway  
1887

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Number  
5-260-62, 343-46

USGS Quad  
Holliston

Area  
M

Form #  
(#234.240)

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

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Photo roll/frame 8/14-8/18, 9/3-9/5

Name of Area **Winthrop Street**

Present Use **Residential**

Construction Dates **1831-1888**

Overall Condition **Excellent**

Major Intrusions and Alterations  
**none**

Acreage **4.5 acres**

Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**

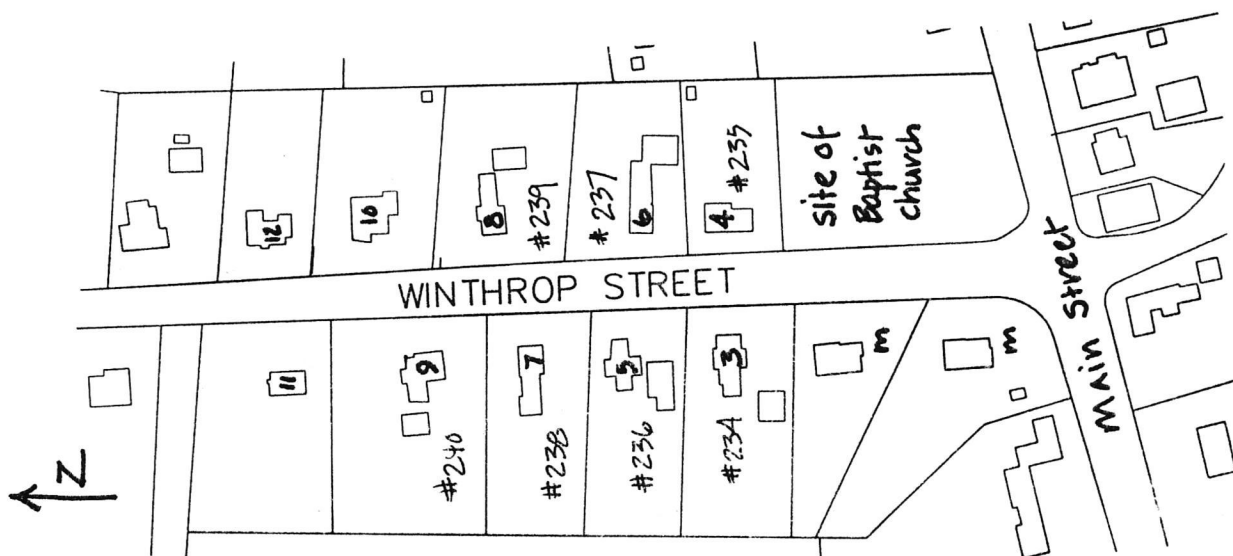
Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date (month/year) **December 1997**



Sketch Map

4 Winthrop St



**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *(see continuation sheet)*

The Winthrop Street area is a well preserved streetscape of seven story-and-a-half and two-story end houses in both the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. A mid-nineteenth century landscape that includes generous carriage houses, boundary landscaping, and shade trees is also well-preserved. Winthrop Street is relatively flat and straight, and the houses in this area are set in from Main Street, with large lots on the corners providing a screen, and face one another across Winthrop. Most of the houses are planted with shade trees, foundation, and some border plantings. Several houses, including Nos. 8 and 9, have low retaining walls of granite at the base of the front yard.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(see continuation sheet)*

The Winthrop Street area was constructed over a limited period in the middle of the nineteenth century. From at least the early 19th century on, Winthrop Street served as a connecting road between West Medway and towns to the north including Holliston. Its early pattern of development was linear, with groupings of houses appearing at intersections along its length as early as the 1830s. Denser development began to occur close to the southern end at Main Street, which served as the major east-west thoroughfare, creating an important intersection and the development of an important settlement node in West Medway, to the east of the meetinghouse core. The Baptist Church was constructed here first in 1822 and new Greek Revival Church was added in 1852; it was demolished after damage from the hurricane of 1938. Boot and shoe industries flourished nearby, particularly Smith's and Dean's shops to the east of this area; see area forms for Temple Street and Cottage Street, as well as commercial activity along Main Street. Early residents of the area were farmers, but by the end of Winthrop Street's development era, most residents were shoe or boot manufactory workers.

**REFERENCES**

- Donovan, *The New Grant - A History of Medway*, 1976.  
Jameson, *The History of Medway Mass., 1713-1885*, 1886.  
Walling, Henry F., *Map of the Town of Medway*, 1852.  
Walling, Henry F., *Map of the County of Norfolk*, 1858.  
Robinson, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1888.  
Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884.  
Sherman, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1876.  
Medway *Directories*, various years.

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement in Summary Report.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Community    Property Address  
**Medway**    39 Winthrop Street

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

Area    M    Form #  
**Winthrop Street**    (#234.240)

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *(continued)*

The **Sewall Smith House**, at **4 Winthrop Street** and constructed by 1852, is a fine example of a large end house in the Greek Revival style. Its primary decorations, broad paneled corner pilasters that support eave returns, give a temple-like appearance. The entry surround, consisting of simple, broad paneled pilasters supporting a heavy entablature composed of a series of shadow moldings, is a superlative example of a Greek Revival entry. Additional massing in the form of a single-story gabled wing extends from the north or left-hand elevation of the main block and is flush with the main facade; it has a similar but diminished entry surround. The house retains its original two-over-two double-hung-sash fenestration with plain board surrounds and louvered shutters. The house is sheathed in clapboards. #235

The **Alfred Partridge House**, also built by 1852 and located at **6 Winthrop Street**, is in many ways identical to the Sewall Smith House except in its one-and-a-half story height. It has the same pilasters, cornice, entry architrave, and window surrounds. Another characteristically nineteenth-century feature of the massing of this house is the rear ell that ties the main block of the house to its two-story carriage house to the rear. The sash is six-over-six and may be an early twentieth-century replacement. Another version of the story-and-a-half end house, again with almost identical Greek Revival decorative trim and built by 1852, is the **Edward C. Messinger House** located at **8 Winthrop Street**. This example also has a rear ell that connects the house to a large, two-story carriage barn. A shed-roofed wing is located in the north elevation of the rear ell. There are, however, two minor differences. A late-Victorian, elliptical arched arbor has been superimposed as an entry porch over the original door surround. A polygonal bay is located in the rear pile of the south elevation that may be original. #237

The **S. J. Clark House**, located at **7 Winthrop Street**, is a later Greek Revival end house built between 1852 and 1858, this time with two stories. This house has the same large-scale paneled pilasters that are found throughout the neighborhood. In this example, an elaborate Queen Anne-style entry porch with a spindlework freeze, herringbone-patterned balustrade, and enclosed pediment were added at a later date. Additional massing in the form of a single-story gabled ell with an attached single-bay garage extends to the rear. #239

The **Stephen Vose House**, located at **9 Winthrop Street** is a large two-story Italianate end house built between 1876 and 1888. The large paired brackets in the cornice of the Vose House are substantially more elaborate than others found on Winthrop Street. Another stylistic and structural exception to the rest of the other houses on Winthrop Street is the polygonal bay in #240

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Community	Property Address
Medway	39 Winthrop Street

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

Area	Form #
Winthrop Street	(# 234 · 240)

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *(continued)*

the facade and the Classical Revival entry porch composed of an enclosed pediment supported by smooth columns. A later enclosed side porch is located in the left, or south, elevation. An early twentieth-century garage with two bays and a pent gabled roof, giving it an Arts-and-Crafts appearance, is located directly behind the house.

The **Wales M. Kimball House** at **3 Winthrop Street** is a well-preserved example of an # 234  
Italianate end house with additional massing, also built between 1858 and 1876. This two-story house is cruciform in shape, with full-height projecting gabled bays in the center pile of its three-pile depth. A single-story service ell extends behind the main block of the house. The house has broad paneled pilasters with molded capitals, elaborately bracketed entry porch and cornice, heavy hood moldings in the window surrounds, and round headed attic windows. It also retains its original double-leaf front door with round-headed windows. A polygonal bay window is located in the first story of the projecting bay in the south elevation. Behind and to the south of the house is a large-scale, two-story carriage barn original to the house. Both barn and house are sheathed in clapboards.

Slightly less well-preserved Italianate example is the **George S. Rice House** located at **5 Winthrop Street**, also built between 1876 and 1888. # 236  
This two-story house has the characteristic tall, narrow, vertical emphasis typical of Italianate examples. The house is massed in a "T" shape, with its entrance vestibule and porch in the re-entrant angle to the left of the deeply projecting gable that composes the facade. The house is richly decorated with the stylized, square, chamfered porch columns, corner pilasters, and paired cornice brackets characteristic of the Italianate style. The original fenestration with two-over-two double-hung sash, molded window hoods, and arched attic window are extant. The original siding of the house has been replaced with wood shingles. A modern-appearing two-story, two-bay gabled garage with living quarters above may be an altered earlier carriage house.



**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Community    Property Address

**Medway**    392 Winthrop Street

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Massachusetts Archives Building

220 Morrissey Boulevard

Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area    M  
**Winthrop Street**Form #  
1# 234.2407**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(continued)*

The earliest houses built in the area include **4, 6 and 8 Winthrop Street**, all of which were built between 1831 and 1852 in the Greek Revival style. An early occupant of **4 Winthrop Street** was Sewall Smith, a farmer. By 1876 map references indicate that Smith had moved next-door to **6 Winthrop Street** and 4 Winthrop Street was occupied by Amos Clark. Before Sewall Smith had moved into No. 6, it had been owned during the 1850s by Alfred Partridge. The house at **8 Winthrop Street** was first occupied by Edward C. Messenger (1802-66), a minister of the Baptist Church, and later probably by members of his family. It was acquired in the mid-1880s by James B. May, a farmer. The house at **7 Winthrop Street** was built slightly later, between 1852 and 1858, for Angie and Sewall J. Clark, a machinist. After Clark's death in the late 1880s his wife worked for as a domestic and boarded with James B. May across the street.

The three Italianate designs were both built between 1876 and 1884. **No. 3** was built for Wales Kimball, a farmer. After Wales Kimball moved to Summer Street in Medway between 1884 and 1889, the house was occupied by his son, a Civil War veteran and a foreman of the press room at Hirsh & Park, straw and felts goods manufacturers in Medway. **5 Winthrop Street** was built by George S. Rice, who worked as a "treer" at Daniel's Boot Shop during the 1880s but by the 1890s listed himself as a farmer. His wife, Lizzie, was a school teacher at No. 9 Intermediate School. **9 Winthrop Street** was built for Stephen Vose between 1876 and 1884. Both he and his daughter Allison were boot crimpers at Abner Smith's Boot Factory on Main Street. Albion A. Vose, another occupant of the house, was the leader of his own orchestra.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
Medway 3-9 Winthrop Street

Form # (#234.240)

Area Winthrop Street M



7 Winthrop St →



← 6 Winthrop St

← 8 Winthrop St

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
**Medway** **3-9 Winthrop Street**

Form # (#234.240)

Area Winthrop Street M



← 3 Winthrop St



9. Winthrop St →



← 3 Winthrop St

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
**Medway** 3.9 Winthrop Street  
Form # (#234.240)  
Area Winthrop Street M



5 Winthrop St

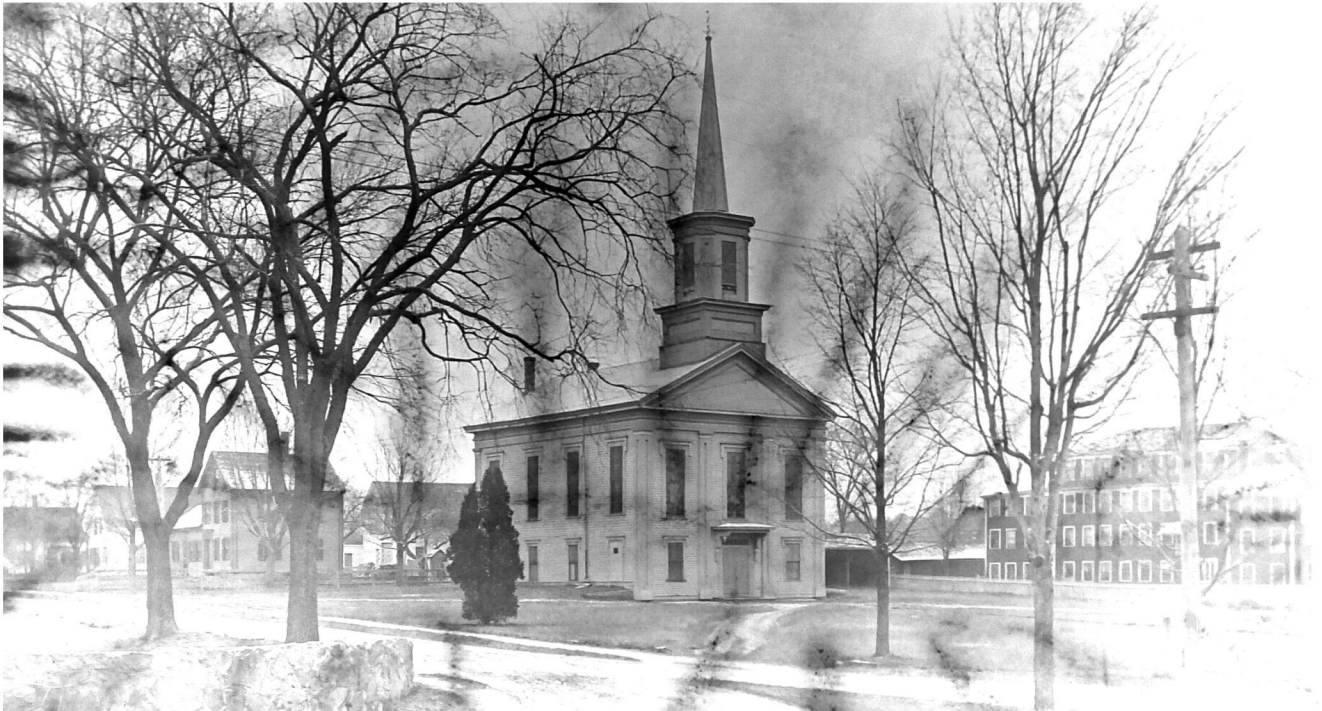
INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
Medway 39 Winthrop Street

Form # (#234.240)

Area Winthrop Street M



Baptist Church and Smith Shoe Factory  
from Donovan



FORM A - AREA  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's #

USGS Quad  
**Holliston**

Area  
**S**

Form #  
**[292.336]**

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Name of Area **Wood's Corner**

Present Use **residences,  
stores**

Construction Dates **1858-88**

Overall Condition **Good**

Major Intrusions **none**

Acreage **about 20 acres**

Recorded by **Claire W. Dempsey**

Organization **Medway  
Historical Commission**

Date **June 1998**

Photo roll/frame / **11/5,8-11,4  
13/9,11  
14/8a  
16/4a,5a,7a**

Sketch Map *Attached*



*1 and 2 Lincoln St*

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** See continuation sheet.

The Wood's Corner area is located within the larger village of West Medway, at its southern and eastern edge, a node of development which contributed significantly to the overall expansion of that village. The area is located near the confluence of Chicken Brook and the Charles River, but its growth was the result of the construction of a rail road route which followed Village Street as much as any development on these streams. The mill site nearest to this area is described in the **Campbell Paper Mill archaeology area**. Most of the manufactories are gone, but both residences and stores survive in an important period context. The area's buildings cluster on the primary streets of Village, running east to west, and Norfolk, Lincoln and High streets running north to south. The intersection of these major roads forms the commercial core of the area. Several smaller streets connect these, including Awl Street, an elbow running from High to Village; Haven Street running south from Village and intersecting with Charles Street, which parallels the river. Wellington Street is the area's north boundary, now largely modern in character, and the Charles River forms its southern boundary, with Norfolk Avenue marking the bound on the east and Awl Street on the west.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** See continuation sheet.

The Wood's Corner area is a small section of the larger village of West Medway, a commercial and formerly industrial settlement node which grew up largely after the construction of the railroad line in 1861. The dual spines of the area are the parallel Charles River and Village Street, which provided the main corridor of travel through the area but which were sparsely developed in the earlier history of the town. The third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century saw dramatic growth here, however, as an area of only a handful of buildings became a thriving manufacturing and commercial node for the town. In addition, the expansion of this area altered the character of the former meeting house center to the north, also in West Medway. The village that had grown up along the main roads began to extend streets into a grid pattern, eventually joining this area to the south. The village of West Medway became significantly larger in size when the north and the south nodes merged to form a single larger place.

**REFERENCES**

- Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
- Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
- O.H. Bailey Panoramic View of West Medway, 1887.
- Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
- Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884
- Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
- Jameson, History of Medway
- Medway Directories 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914.
- Medway Valuations 1853, 1873.

Recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement form in Summary Report.

INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET  
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
229 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MA 02125

Community    Property Address  
Medway

Area(s)        Form No.  
S

**Architectural Description, continued.**

Development in the area seems to have been spurred on by the construction in 1861 of the rail road, where a station stop was located at the spot now occupied by the Police Station at 315 Village Street. Manufacturing and commercial buildings were added nearby, as the area became more important because of the access to regional transportation and the boot and shoe industry was expanding, a critical development for this part of Medway. Residential development occurred almost immediately and large and small houses were added here. The majority of the buildings in the area were constructed during the fourteen-year period between 1858 and 1876, taking the common forms of the mid century and the popular ornament known as the Italianate. Commonly these houses take the general gable block or end house forms, with ornament usually consisting of a bracketed cornice and an entry shielded with a console-supported hood; occasionally a mansard roof was substituted for the more common gabled roof. Commercial buildings were added at similar a scale and employing the same ornamental vocabulary. Although most of the industrial buildings have been demolished, they too employed these period conventions.

**Dwellings**

Only a single building survives from the long period prior to the intense development of this area in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The **Thayer House (# 12) at 314 Village Street** is a large center-chimney ell house, with a hip roof that significantly added to its fashionable look; a later porch masks the entry, where the chief ornament would have been concentrated, and another porch has been added across the east side elevation. The form can be seen in later Italianate examples, including the **Robie House at 15 High Street**, which employs a façade gable in the eave over its center entry; the **Dolan House at 336 Village Street**, with a good Italianate hood at its center entry; and a more altered **Dolan House at 340 Village Street**. Further research may reveal these to be earlier houses with later remodeling.

During the building boom of the 1850s and 1860s, some builders continued to favor a larger version of this general type of house: large, two rooms deep, two stories in height, with its roof ridge parallel to the street. Of the large gable block houses, one of the better preserved examples is the **J.E. Hunt House at 15 Lincoln Street**, which has been sided but has preserved its decorative entry hood and flanking polygonal bay windows and evidence of its cornice. Other examples in the area include the Greek Revival building at **329 Village Street**, with a Colonial Revival Tuscan portico; the Italianate **Hero House at 334 Village Street**, with a Queen Anne porch across the façade; the now un-ornamented houses side-by-side at **330 and 332 Village Street**; and the building at **2 Awl Street**. The large altered **Hunt House at 8 Haven Street** takes this form, but with the addition of rear two-story ells which suggest it may have been used as flats. With the addition of a high Mansard roof, this house type becomes additionally fashionable, as can be seen in the three-story **Ross House** with a cupola at **323 Village Street (#53)**.

Smaller houses of a story-and-a-half height were more common, and a well-preserved example of an L-shaped plan is the **Allen House at 19 Charles Street (#213)**. Other more altered examples can be seen at the

INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET  
 MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
 229 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
 BOSTON, MA 02125

Community	Property Address
Medway	
Area(s)	Form No.
S	

**Architectural Description, continued.**

**Ross House at 5 High Street.** The addition of a mansard roof can be seen on these small houses as well, where the larger second story made a significant increase in livable space. This roof treatment can be seen in the **Videtto House at 339 Village Street (#211)**, more distinguished by its stone porch and tower; in the **Nolan House at 333 Village Street**, with a central pedimented dormer; and in the **Pierson House at 12 Campbell**, where an enclosed porch covers some of the original ornament which included paneled pilasters.

As elsewhere in West Medway, however, the end house was the most common form used in the Wood's Corner area. The **Newell House at 9 High Street** may be among the earliest of the mid-century boom, with remnants of Greek Revival ornament that suggest its construction in the 1850s. Much of the wall cover has been altered but the entry is trimmed with the Tuscan entablature treatment which was so common to Greek designs; a two-story wing with a two level porch extends from the south elevation. Another Greek revival example with a wing is the **Gibson House at 335 Village Street**. A particularly well-preserved Italianate two-story example is the **Brennan House at 17 Lincoln Street**, which includes a wing extending from its south elevation like its neighbors to the north (see **Lincoln Street area**). The house is ornamented with a bracketed cornice and a matching porch across the wing, and a polygonal bay window flanks the entry; a new surround has been added to that entry and the height of the wing has been raised. A prominent but more altered example is the **Campbell House** later known as **Travellor's Rest at 316 Village Street (#13)** with a higher two-story ell screened by an arcaded porch, an added modern chimney, and a new entry treatment. Other more altered examples include the the **Ruggles House at 11 High Street** the house at **7 High Street**, and the **Holbrook House at 16 High Street**. Related in form was the **Lawrence House at 3 Haven Street**, which employed a very low gabled roof and added an enclosed, square entry porch.

Small end houses were equally popular in this area, although most have been expanded. The **Newhall House at 21 Lincoln Street** employs a gabled wing on its south side, a common mode of expansion for these small houses; it retains a hood at the entry and has an added shed-roofed bay in the re-entrant angle between the main block and the wing. The **Lesure House at 18 Lincoln Street** has a smaller hood and a longer wing, currently screened by a porch. The house at **13 Charles Street (#214)** adds a two-story wing, which joins the main block to a former carriage house and is screened by an enclosed porch. A similar form can be seen nearby at the **Henry House at 14 Charles**, with a good Italianate hood and polygonal bay windows, and at **7 and 9 Charles Street**. More examples were built without the addition of the wing, including the example with an Italianate hood at **17 Charles Street**, as well as the **Pond Houses at 20 Charles Street** and **6 Pond Street**. Altered examples are located at **3, 7, and 10 Ayl Street**.

Closely related to the end houses are the mansard-roofed houses that are likely to enclose similar first floor plans but additional second story space. The **Howe House at 19 Lincoln Street** employs a bell-cast mansard on its main block as well as on the set-back north wing which appears to be original; a porch covers the entry and the wing. The smaller **Lesure House at 16 Lincoln Street** employs the same bell-cast roof and retains its decorative hood; additions include an enclosed porch on the south side elevation and a rear ell.

### Architectural Description, continued.

Residential construction rates slowed after this third quarter of the century boom, but the buildings that were added were similar in form and scale. The large end house form remained popular and was particularly well-adapted to the Queen Anne style; in this area is an example with a corner tower and porch at **12 High Street (#218)**. Small houses also retained this form, with the addition of small amounts of Queen Anne ornament, as can be seen in the example at **10 High Street**, with paired sash and a shed-roofed hood supported by stick-work brackets. The **Videtto House** at **339 Village Street (#211)**, is best known for its outstanding stone work and tower, executed with the picturesque aesthetic of the Queen Anne style; it has a side-entry, mansard-roofed house at its core. Small-scale bent houses were also added at **6 and 8 Lincoln Street (# 224, 225)**, employing the complex profile of multiple gables and projecting bays and porch in a small form.

Suburban house types were also added in small numbers. Bungalows can be found at **8 Norfolk Street**, an example in the gable-roofed form which extends its roof to form its front porch, and at **14 High Street**, a gable-fronted example with a clipped-gable roof and an enclosed front porch. A related form, a low gable-fronted block, treated with Colonial Revival ornament, was built at **20 Lincoln Street**. A foursquare, a two-story pyramidal-roofed block with a full front porch was constructed at **6 Norfolk Street**.

### Commercial Buildings

The commercial buildings which date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century take the common end-gabled form, devoting the lower floor of their front to large store windows, dividing the first floor space between retail and office use, and using the upper stories for flats or public halls. The surviving examples here include the two-story, three-bay standard, at **1 Lincoln Street**, which has lost some of its period trim and has had a new projecting store-front added. Its neighbor at **2 Lincoln Street (#222)** is a wider four bay version which retains its paneled pilaster trim. Behind it the small false front building at **2r Lincoln Street (#223)** is a good example of a later commercial standard. More unusual forms include **the Lawrence Store** at **325 Village Street (# 212)**, a large Mansard-roofed block, which resembles dwellings and public halls of the period. Other buildings may have served as residences converted to or sharing dwellings, like the hip-roofed block at **2 High Street**, which may be the **O. Ruggles Store**, and the gable-blocked **Ross Store**, **8 High Street**, and **Adams-Clinton Store**, **329 Village Street (#54)**.

Development which dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century includes two properties on opposite sides of Lincoln Street. The long building at **9 Lincoln Street** may include a remnant of the Daniells Boot Shop in its clipped-gabled block, oriented with its gable end to the street, covered in shingles, and sitting on a high parged foundation. This is the location of a building marked store house for the years before it became a patent medicine plant. It now has a long cement-block wing of a single story that dates to after 1945 [check]. The garage at **10 Lincoln Street** seems to have been constructed in three phases. The brick section to the south or right may have been altered as the symmetrically designed parapet is not complete. The section which may have originally been central to the design includes a central glazed vehicle bay, flanked to the north by the office section, with a door and a picture window, and to the south by another glazed vehicle bay. This is marked by the shaped parapet which includes a pediment at the center and short pedestals at each end.



**INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET**  
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
229 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MA 02125

**Community**   **Property Address**  
Medway

**Area(s)**   **Form No.**  
S

**Architectural Description, continued.**

The design repeats the pedestal configuration to the south over two more glazed vehicle bays. To the north, by contrast, a gable-roofed frame section, sitting at a right angle to the main block, has a brick veneer on its gable end treated as a stepped parapet. A low cinder block section is located at the rear of the lot on Norfolk Street.

## INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
 Massachusetts Archives Building  
 220 Morrissey Boulevard  
 Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
**Medway**

Form #

Area **Wood's Corner S**

### Historical Narrative, continued.

The 1852 and 1858 Walling maps show only sparse development in this area west of the paper mill. Three residences are noted on Village Street, of C. Thayer, whose house survives at 314 Village Street; of J./W.L.G. Hunt, who developed the nearby mill privilege, which seems to have been located in the vicinity of Lincoln and Norfolk streets; and of J.K Lunn, which seems to have been located on the block between High and Awl streets. A boot shop was located behind the Lunn house on High Street.

Not two decades later the change was dramatic, with a fully developed crossroads and grid, with many residences and businesses. Two additional north/south streets stretched to Village from Main Street, east of High Street, Lincoln and Norfolk. Two cross streets ran part way across these, Wellington on the north and Guernsey below it; Awl Street ran as an elbow between High and Village. A grid was also laid south of Village, with Charles Street parallel to the railroad line and Village Street, and Haven and Campbell crossing them. The all important depot was located on the north side of the railroad tracks south of Village and east of Campbell. A number of manufactories can be noted. On Village Street, just west of the depot and Campbell Street was the Partridge Boot Shop and further west of Haven Street was the Steam Mill, proprietor and function unspecified. South of Village was the N. Williams Machine Shop. North of Village Street, the New England Awl and Needle Company gave its name to Awl Street; it was set on the north side of the elbow near High, a high gable-roofed block with a wide gable end facing the street, measuring eight bays in depth and six across the front. Three boot and shoe shops were located here: Daniells on the west side of Lincoln Street, Fogg, Houghton and Coolidge on the west end of Guernsey, and T. Ide's C&B on the west end of Wellington. The intersection also attracted stores and other public buildings. The S.J. Lawrence Store, which survives at 325 Village Street, a large Mansard block which has been converted to a residence. But the Stanley House hotel (a large gambrel-roofed structure with a long rear ell and a full front porch) and the Odd Fellows Hall, (another Mansard-roofed building, oriented with its narrow end to the street, and accommodating stores on the first floor and a hall on the second) were both lost, the latter in 1918.

Twelve years later in 1888, many of these features remained the same. A small number of new houses were added, at 2 Awl Street, 14 Charles Street, and 17 Lincoln Street. The machine shop on Haven was no longer in operation, on Village the steam mill was gone, the Wellington boot shop was operated by J. Burt, and the Guernsey shop was gone. The stores that survive were constructed by 1888, including those at 2 Lincoln Street, and the Weeks Store at 1 Lincoln Street. The rail road complex had been expanded, including a passenger station north of the tracks and a freight station to the south. Because there is a town directory for 1889, the occupational character of the area can be summarized. Although many of the named property owners are not listed, the dominance of the shoe industry is clear; shoe cutters and finishers, bootmakers, shoemakers, and employees of the various shops predominate. Many widows make homes here, perhaps finding important income as operators of boarding houses. Other named trades include granite and marble worker, dressmaker, carpenter, paper box manufacturer, and paper mill employee. The neighborhood included a mix of occupations and classes, business owners and proprietors, clerks and managers, and factory workers at several levels.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community    Property Address

**Medway**

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Form #

Area **Wood's Corner S**

## **Historical Narrative, continued.**

The turn of the century saw change but little growth at Wood's Corner. The Daniels Boot Shop was replaced by the Dr. Haynes Arabian Balsam Water plant by 1892 and through 1903. The Partridge Boot Shop became a paper box factory (1892) and then the National Roller Chafe Iron Company (1897, 1903), but by 1910 was gone. Across the street, a garage was constructed in the vicinity of the old boot shop between 1922 and 1933. Only a small number of residences were added between 1888 and 1945, including 7 Charles Street, 10, 12, and 14 High Street, 20 Lincoln Street, 6 and 8 Norfolk Street, and 339 Village Street. After that date five houses were added to the area. Wood's Corner followed the pattern of the town, slowing its development and eventually losing most of its manufacturing base during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Woods Corner Area  
West Medway, Medway MA  
Area Data Sheet**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>MHC #</u>
J. Dolan Building	2 Awl Street	altered	gable block 2	1876-88	310
Flaherty House	3 Awl Street	altered	end house 1.5	1858-76	311
Flaherty House	7 Awl Street	altered	end house 1.5	1858-76	312
J. Crowther House	10 Awl Street	altered	end house 1.5	1858-76	313
E. Pierson House	12 Campbell Street	Italianate	mansard block 2	1858-76	298
house	7 Charles Street	altered	end house 1.5, wing	1888-1903	292
W.H.Campsey House	9 Charles Street	Italianate	end house 1.5, wing	1858-76	293
house	10 Charles Street	---	cape	modern	---
house	12 Charles Street	---	ranch	modern	---
<b>house</b>	<b>13 Charles Street</b>	<b>Italianate</b>	<b>end house 1.5, wing</b>	<b>1858-76</b>	<b>214</b>
Henry House	14 Charles Street	Italianate	end house 1.5, wings	1876-88	294
house	15 Charles Street	---	cape	modern	---
house	17 Charles Street	Italianate	end house 1.5	1858-76	295
<b>Allen House</b>	<b>19 Charles Street</b>	<b>Italianate</b>	<b>gable block 1.5</b>	<b>1858-76</b>	<b>213</b>
Pond House	20 Charles Street	altered	end house 1.5	1858-76	296
house	21 Charles Street	---	ranch	modern	---
Hunt House	23 Charles Street	altered	altered	1858-76	297
A.A. Lawrence House	3 Haven Street	Italianate	end house 2	1858-76	299
carriage house/ machine shop?	4 Haven Street	---	end gabled	1858-76	300
Pond House	6 Haven Street	altered	end house 1.5	1858-76	301
Hunt House	8 Haven Street	altered	gable block 2	1858-76	302

**Woods Corner Area Data Sheet, p. 2**  
**West Medway, Medway MA**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>MHC #</u>
[Wood's Store]	1 High Street	---	flat-roofed brick block	1888-92?	314
O. Ruggles Store?	2 High Street	altered	hip-roofed block 2	1858-76	315
R.P. Ross House	5 High Street	altered	gable block 1.5	1858-76?	316
"J.R." House	7 High Street	altered	end house 2, wing	1858-76?	317
R.P. Ross Store	8 High Street	altered	gable block 2	1858-76	318
O.P. Newell House	9 High Street	Greek Revival	end house 2, wing	1858-76	319
house	10 High Street	Queen Anne	end house 1.5	1888-1903	320
O. Ruggles House	11 High Street	Italianate	end house 2, wing	1858-76	321
<b>house</b>	<b>12 High Street</b>	<b>Queen Anne</b>	<b>end house 2, tower</b>	<b>1903-10</b>	<b>218</b>
house	14 High Street	Craftsman	bungalow end gabled	1922-33	322
C. Robie House	15 High Street	Italianate	ell house	1858-76	323
V.W. Holbrook House	16 High Street	Italianate	end house 2, wing	1858-76	324
Hunt-Weeks Store	1 Lincoln Street	Italianate	end gabled 2	1858-76?	325
<b>store</b>	<b>2 Lincoln Street</b>	<b>Italianate</b>	<b>end gabled 2</b>	<b>1876-84</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>store</b>	<b>2R Lincoln Street</b>	<b>Italianate</b>	<b>end parapet 1</b>	<b>1876-84</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Weeks House</b>	<b>6 Lincoln Street</b>	<b>Italianate</b>	<b>bent house 1.5</b>	<b>1876-84</b>	<b>224</b>
<b>Weeks House</b>	<b>8 Lincoln Street</b>	<b>Italianate</b>	<b>bent house 1.5</b>	<b>1876-84</b>	<b>225</b>
storehouse	9 Lincoln Street	N/A	gable block & win	1903-10	326
garage	10 Lincoln Street	N/A	brick commercial	1922-33	327
J.E. Hunt House	15 Lincoln Street	Italianate	gable block 2	1854-76	328
S. Lesure House	16 Lincoln Street	Italianate	mansard end house 2	1854-76	329
M. Brennan House	17 Lincoln Street	Italianate	end house 2, wing	1876-88	330
G.S. Lesure House	18 Lincoln Street	Italianate	end house 1.5, wing	1858-76	331
G. Howe House	19 Lincoln Street	Italianate	end house 2, wing	1858-76	332
house	20 Lincoln Street	Colonial Revival	end gabled block 1	1933-45	333
G.W. Newell House	21 Lincoln Street	Italianate	end house 2?	1858-76	334



**Woods Corner Area Data Sheet, p. 3**  
**Medway MA**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>MHC #</u>
house	4 Norfolk Street	---	ranch	modern	---
house	6 Norfolk Street	Craftsman	four square	1892-97	335
house	8 Norfolk Street	Craftsman	bungalow	1922-33	336
<b>Thayer House</b>	<b>314 Village Street</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>center chimney, hip roof</b>	<b>ca. 1820</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Campbell House</b>	<b>316 Village Street</b>	<b>Greek Revival</b>	<b>end house 2, wing</b>	<b>1858-76</b>	<b>13</b>
site of GAR Building	318 Village Street	---	---	---	---
site of Stanley Hotel	320 Village Street	N/A	end gabled block 1	unknown	---
<b>R.P. Ross House</b>	<b>323 Village Street</b>	<b>altered</b>	<b>mansard block 3</b>	<b>1858-76</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Lawrence Store</b>	<b>325 Village Street</b>	<b>Italianate</b>	<b>mansard block 3</b>	<b>1858-76</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>Adams-Clinton Store?</b>	<b>329 Village Street</b>	<b>Greek Revival</b>	<b>gable block 2</b>	<b>1858-76</b>	<b>54</b>
N.A. Williams House	330 Village Street	altered	gable block 2	1858-76	303
W.S. Partridge House	332 Village Street	altered	gable block	1858-76	304
Mrs. Nolan House	333 Village Street	Italianate	gansard block 2	1858-76	305
Hero House	334 Village Street	Italianate	gable block 2	1858-76	306
G. Gibson House	335 Village Street	Greek Revival	end house 2, wing	1858-76	307
J. Dolan House	336 Village Street	Italianate	ell house	1858-76	308
<b>Videtto House</b>	<b>339 Village Street</b>	<b>Queen Anne</b>	<b>mansard block 2</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>211</b>
J. Dolan House	340 Village Street	altered	ell house	1858-76	309

B forms have been prepared for the properties indicated in **bold type**. Please note that not all B forms were completed during the 1998 survey; forms numbered 12, 13, 53, and 54 were completed earlier.

## INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community    Property Address  
**Medway**Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Form #

Area *Wood's Corner S**Wood's Corner Area*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community    Property Address  
**Medway**

Form #

Area *Wood's Corner S*

*314 Village St →*



*← 9 High Street*



*15 Lincoln St →*



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

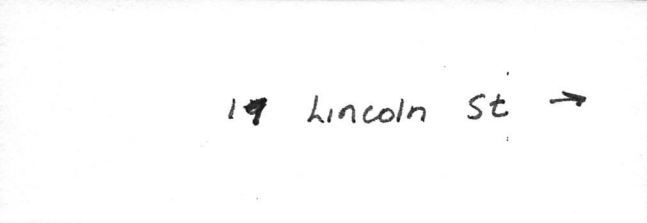
Community Property Address  
**Medway**

Form #

Area **Wood's Corner S**



← 17 Lincoln St



17 Lincoln St →



← 18 Lincoln St



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community    Property Address  
**Medway**

Form #

Area    *Wood's Corner S*



← 19 Lincoln St

329, 333, 335 Village St →



← 14 and 12 High Street



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address  
**Medway**

Form #

Area *Wood's Corner S*

*10 Lincoln St →*



*← 9 Lincoln St*

## FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**02A / 082**USGS Quad  
**Holliston**

Area

Form #  
**# 233**

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

Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **16 Brigham Street**

Historic Name **A. J.  
 Richardson House**

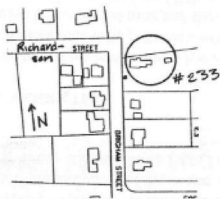
Use: Present **residence**  
 Original **residence**

Date **1858-1876**Source **maps**Style/Form **Italianate end house**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **wood clapboard**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **garage**Major Alterations **none**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **52397 sq ft**Setting **rural/suburban**

Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**

Organization **Medway Historical  
 Commission**

Date **March 1998**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 16 Brigham Street is a well-preserved, one-and-one-half story Italianate end house, typical of many of its neighbors in West Medway. The massing of the house is augmented by a one-bay-deep, one-and-one-half story, cross-gabled wing to the left. A second, one-and-one-half story, end-gabled ell extends towards the rear of the house, behind which is located a small, single-story, gabled ell. The second ell contains a porch on the right side, whose entrance is orientated towards the end gabled two-bay garage. The gabled roof is interrupted on both sides by shed dormers, whose windows rest directly upon the frieze board of the cornice. Decorative elements common to the Italianate style include a bracketed cornice and side pilasters, which are found on both the front and sides of the house, as well as a bracketed door hood and molded window entablatures. The house is located on a large lot, with dense foliage to its left.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

During the late nineteenth century Medway was undergoing great change as a result of the industrial age. The area between Main and Village Streets, which had remained fairly undeveloped as late as 1853, saw a great deal of construction between that time and the end of the century. The Richardson residence at 16 Brigham Street first appears on historic maps in 1876, at which time Mr. A. J. Richardson is also listed as owner of the property to the immediate south. He may have inherited the one of the properties from his mother, for the valuations of 1873 include "the estate" of Mrs. John Richardson, assessed for "house \$1000, shop 50, house lot 1-2 acre 150," as well as the assessment of John A. Richardson, which included "house \$2400, house lot 1-2 acre 100." The property was situated in proximity to the railroad and the new (1870) Methodist Church on Cottage Street. The residence was similar to its neighbors in size, form, and ornament and altogether typical of construction in Medway during this period. By 1884 the residence had been transferred to John M. Sweetney, a bootmaker, who maintained the property until at least 1888. Further research is needed to determine the subsequent owners of the Richardson residence.

## REFERENCES

- Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
- Walling, Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
- Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
- Bird's Eye View of Medway, 1887
- Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
- Medway Town Valuations: 1873
- Medway Town Directories: 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1884, 1897, 1903, 1910, 1922, 1933, 1942
- Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
- Jameson, History of Medway
- Donovan, The Hartford and Dedham Turnpike in Medway
- General Registry of Voters, 1884

✓ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement in Summary Report.

## FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**02A / 210**USGS Quad  
**Holliston**Area  
**S**Form #  
**# 214**

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

14/14a

14/13a

photos on following  
page.

## Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**Date **March 1998**Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **13 Charles Street**

Historic Name

Use: Present **residence**  
Original **residence**Date **1858-1876**Source **maps**Style/Form **Italianate end house**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **brick**Wall/Trim **wood clapboards**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **connected garage**Major Alterations **see  
architectural description**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **.5 acres**Setting **rural/residential**

14/14a



14/13a





## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The residence at 13 Charles Street is a well-preserved one-and-one-half story Italianate end house. A two-story cross-gabled wing extends to the right of the main block creating an L-shaped footprint. A single-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch is located to the front of this wing, set slightly back from the main block. The massing of the house is further enlarged by a one-and-one-half story end-gabled addition which extends to the rear right of the right wing. This addition contains a garage in the basement level and has a modern shed-roofed front porch. Although the foundation of the main block is brick, those of the enclosed porch and the garage addition are concrete. The windows on the main block are all 2/2 double hung sash. Those on the second floor of the right wing are squat 1/1 double hung sash, while the windows which enclose the porch are 2/2 fixed sash mullioned together in pairs. The windows on the front elevation of the garage addition match those of the rest of the house in scale, with one small 1/1 window on the first floor and a larger 1/1 window (similar in proportion to the 2/2 sash on the main block) under the gable. The right side of the addition is illuminated by three small single-pane windows. The house has two chimneys, one centered on the ridge of the main block and a second centered on the ridge of the wing. Two skylights have also been added to either side of the roof of the main block. Ornamentation typical of the Italianate style is limited to a small bracketed door hood above the main entrance, wide casing and shutters on the windows, and a wide frieze board. The house is located on a quiet back road adjacent to the Charles River and is surrounded by mature plantings.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Charles Street, which is accessed from Village Street, runs parallel to the Charles River. In 1876, the year in which Charles Street first appears on a historic map of Medway, the street also ran parallel to the railroad tracts. In close proximity were several small shops, a steam mill, a paper mill, and the train depot. At this time the residence at 13 Charles Street is recorded with the name "Colcord & Austin" (sic?). A Mrs. Grace M. Austin is present in the 1873 valuations, which record her taxable possessions as "2 horses \$165, 6 cows 230, 1 bull heifer 20, 1 swine 20, 2 carriages 110, house 1250, barn 1500, carriage house 200, tillage 23 acres 1000, meadow 4 acres 150." No mention of Colcord is present in either the directories or valuations at this time.

## REFERENCES

Walling, Map of the Town of Medway, 1852  
 Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858  
 Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
 Bird's Eye View of Medway, 1887  
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888  
 Medway Town Valuations: 1873  
 Medway Town Directories: 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914  
 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1884, 1897, 1903, 1910, 1922, 1933, 1942  
 Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway  
 Jameson, History of Medway

✓ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement in Summary Report.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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

Community

Medway

13 Charles Street

Form # 214

Area (Wood's Corner S)

**Historical Narrative, continued.**

In 1888 the proprietor of this residence is listed as Chilson, although no Chilson is recorded in the town directories for 1884 or 1896. By this time Salvage and Cutler Monumental Works had been constructed in the immediate vicinity, as had another water-powered mill. Throughout these changes in ownership the house maintained the same footprint which it occupies to this day. Although the property appears on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps in 1922 and 1933, further research is needed to determine the subsequent owners of the property.

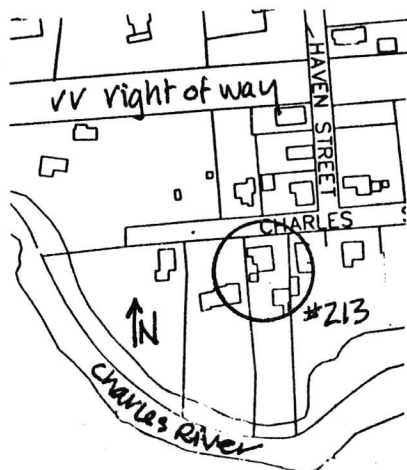
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

14/11a

14/12a

Photos on following  
page.

Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**Date **March 1998**Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **19 Charles Street**Historic Name **Allen Residence**Use: **Present residence**  
**Original residence**Date **1858-1876**Source **maps**Style/Form **gable block**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **brick**Wall/Trim **wood shingles**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **shed and garage**Major Alterations **additions**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **.24 acres**Setting **rural/residential**

14/11a



14/12a



## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Allen residence at 19 Charles street is a small-scale, well-preserved gable block house in the Italianate style. The massing of the house has been increased over the years through several additions to the rear and the addition of a hip-roofed sun porch to the right of the main block. The first extension to the rear is a two-bay-deep, single-story, gabled addition. This addition is itself enlarged by a smaller, shed-roofed addition to the rear which includes an entrance porch on its left elevation. The foundation of the main block is irregular, with both concrete and brick patches seen from the exterior. Those of the latter additions are of concrete, although the foundation of the sunroom addition consists of a low wall of brick in addition to concrete. The facade of the main block is symmetrical, with two bays to either side of a central entrance and two wall dormers which straddle the eaves of the gable roof. A large shed dormer illuminates the rear of the house. All of the windows on the main block and the rear additions are modern, double-hung, 6/6 sash, while those on the sunporch are modern fixed sash (2 x 4) units mullioned together in pairs. Most of the original ornamentation has presumably been removed, including the original window casings and perhaps clapboards (the house is now shingled). A wide cornice board, typical of other Italianate residences in the area, remains on the right gable only. Interestingly, the door hood has been preserved, and is actually more ornate than many of its peers in Medway. The property also includes a small, shingled, hip-roofed outbuilding to the rear right of the house, as well as a larger, end-gabled carriage house to the rear left. This carriage house (now a two car garage) preserves its original 2/2 double-hung sash and has a unique feature: a large, shingled, tower which dominates the roof. The residence is located on a fairly small rural lot, adjacent to the Charles River, with many mature plantings.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Charles Street, which runs parallel to Village Street, as well as the now barren railroad tracts, was once an area bustling with mills, shops and a train depot. In 1876 a steam mill was located at the intersection of Haven and Charles Street, a paper mill was located eastward along the river, and the train depot lay just to the northeast. It is at this time that the residence at 19 Charles Street first appears on historic maps as the property of a J. Allen, occupying a simple, rectangular footprint. James W. Allen is recorded in the town valuations of 1873 as being in possession of a "House \$800" and a "house lot 1 1-2 acres 150".

## REFERENCES

Walling, Map of the Town of Medway, 1852  
 Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858  
 Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
 Bird's Eye View of Medway, 1887  
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888  
 Medway Town Valuations: 1873  
 Medway Town Directories: 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914  
 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1884, 1897, 1903, 1910, 1922, 1933, 1942  
 Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway  
 Jameson, History of Medway  
 conversation with Mr. Flood, lifetime resident of Medway

✓ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement in Summary Report.



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

Form #

Area

**Historical Narrative, continued.**

By 1884, however, the town directory lists the widow Betsey Allen as proprietor. Mrs. Allen appears in the directories until 1914, when James L. Allen, a musician, appears in her stead, with boarders, Katherine Allen, a shoe worker, Margaret J. Allen, a musician, and Nellie G. Allen, also a shoe worker. Most likely the Betsey's son inherited the property upon her death, and lived there with his sisters. The house appears on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps in 1922 and 1933 with a small outbuilding to the rear right and a small, now non-existent, extension to the left. Neither the rear additions, the right addition, nor the garage were present at this time. According to Mr. Flood, a lifetime Medway resident, the large, unusual tower on the garage was built in the 1960's as an observatory from which to monitor the newly launched Sputnik.

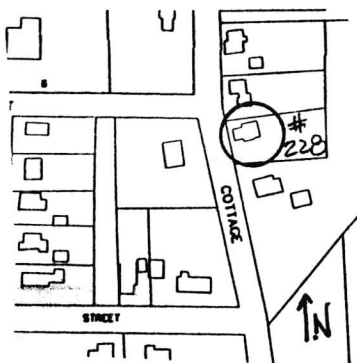
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **21 Cottage Street**Historic Name **N. S. Hollis  
house**Use: **Present residence**  
Original **residence**Date **1858-1876**Source **maps**Style/Form **Gothic Revival  
end house**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **stone/concrete**Wall/Trim **wood/aluminum**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **none**Major Alterations **see  
architectural description**Condition **fair**Moved **no**Acreage **.27 acres**Setting **rural/suburban***Photo: 10/27**on following page.*

## Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**Date **March 1998**

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

Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **21 Cottage Street**

Photos 10/27

Historic Name

**N. S. Hollis  
house**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 21 Cottage Street is a small-scale, one-and-one-half story Gothic Revival end house. Unfortunately, much of the original exterior ornamentation has been removed in favor of aluminum siding. Surviving details include wide window surrounds and decorative vergeboard typical of the Gothic Revival. Several additions have been made to the original house, including one-and-one-half story shed roof additions to either side, a single story hip-roofed sun porch in the front pile to the right, and a small shed roof entrance portico to the right rear. The house is comparable in form and size to its neighbors, with a three-bay facade, a central chimney, and a depth of two piles, yet it is in fair condition. The lot contains several mature trees.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Cottage Street remained largely uninhabited until the mid to late-nineteenth century, when industrialization had taken form hold in Medway and the population began to increase dramatically. By 1876 a school and church had been built in the Cottage Street vicinity, as had several clusters of residences. The Hollis residence at 21 Cottage Street is one such residence which first appears on the 1876 map. It was a modest, Gothic Revival end house, typical of its neighbors in size and form. In 1873 Nathan S. Hollis is assessed for "4 horses \$300, house 500, barn 100, house lot 1-2 acre 100." By 1888, however, the property had been transferred to Rupert Miller, a farmer, who is listed in the town directory as being in residence on Cottage Street until at least 1914. At this time (1888) a small outbuilding appears to the rear left. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicate that this outbuilding is replaced by another outbuilding to the right by 1910, a large addition is made to the rear by 1922, and a side porch is added by 1942. Several additional changes have been made since this time.

## REFERENCES

- Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
- Walling, Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
- Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
- Bird's Eye View of Medway, 1887
- Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
- Medway Town Valuations: 1873
- Medway Town Directories: 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1884, 1897, 1903, 1910, 1922, 1933, 1942
- Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
- Jameson, History of Medway
- Donovan, The Hartford and Dedham Turnpike in Medway
- General Registry of Voters, 1884

✓ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement in Summary Report.

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

Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **23 Cottage Street**Historic Name **C. S. Cutler house**

Use: Present **residence**  
 Original **residence**

Date **1876-1887**Source **maps**Style/Form **Italianate end house**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **wood clapboard**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **carriage house**

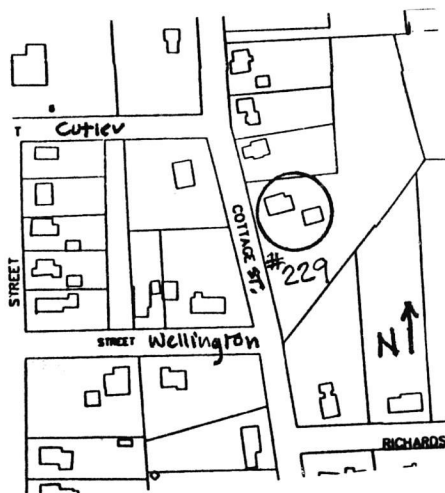
Major Alterations **see**  
**architectural description**

Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **2 acres**Setting **rural/suburban**

Photo: 10/29,30

following page.

Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**

Organization **Medway Historical**  
**Commission**

Date **March 1998**



10/29



10/30



## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 23 Cottage Street is a well-preserved, one-and-one-half story Italianate end house. Several modern, yet sensitive, additions have been made to the main building, resulting in rather complex massing: the main end gable is intersected on the left by a modern one-and-one-half story cross gable; a single-story hip-roofed porch extends from the right elevation; and a second, modern, end-gabled ell (pre-1973) extends immediately behind this porch to a depth of two rooms. Both modern gabled ells have a porch on their street-facing elevation and a single gabled dormer. A third dormer has been added to the main building mass at the right rear. Ornamentation on the main house consists of corner boards and cornice and the use of a polygonal bay window and a bracketed door hood. The older porch to the right is supported by a single bracketed column, while the more modern ell porches have spindlework supports. A one-and-one-half story end-gable carriage house is located to the right of the house. Its ornamentation corresponds with that of the main house, with corner boards, a wide cornice, and the use of pedimented entablatures above both the large barn door and the hayloft door. The lot is fairly large, with one mature tree in front of the house and a row of hedges flanking the porches on the right side.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *See continuation sheet.*

Cottage Street remained largely uninhabited until the mid to late-nineteenth century, when industrialization had taken form hold in Medway and the population began to increase dramatically. By 1876 a school and church had been built in the Cottage Street vicinity, as had several clusters of residences. The Charles S. Cutler residence at 23 Cottage Street first appears on the 1876 map, located just north of Chicken Brook. It can also be seen on the 1887 bird's eye view of Medway, which emphasizes its large carriage house. It was a modest house, however, typical of its neighbors in size, style, and form. Charles Cutler's assessment in 1873 was as follows: "1 horse \$40, 2 cows 75, carriage 30, house 500, barn 300, house lot 1-2 acre 100, tillage 3 acres 150, pasture 5 acres 100, sprout 13 a 325." Mr. Cutler is listed in the 1884 town directory as a bootmaker at Smith's shop, and by 1896 he is retired. The property is shown on the 1888 map as belonging to Mrs. C. S. Cutler, and seems to have an addition to the right, as well as a carriage house.

## REFERENCES

Walling, Map of the Town of Medway, 1852  
 Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858  
 Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
 Bird's Eye View of Medway, 1887  
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888  
 Medway Town Valuations: 1873  
 Medway Town Directories: 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914  
 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1884, 1897, 1903, 1910, 1922, 1933, 1942  
 Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway  
 Jameson, History of Medway  
 General Registry of Voters, 1884

✓ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement in Summary Report.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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

Community  
*Medway*

23 Cottage Street

Form # *229*

Area

**Historical Narrative, continued.**

Mrs. Mary J. Culter would remain in residence until at least 1914. By 1910 a side porch had been added and a small outbuilding was standing to the rear left of the house. The addition to the left is relatively recent, and must post date the Sanborn map of 1942. Further research is needed on the subsequent owners of the property.