

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

Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **36 Cottage Street**Historic Name **Ripley House**

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

Date **1858-1876**Source **maps**

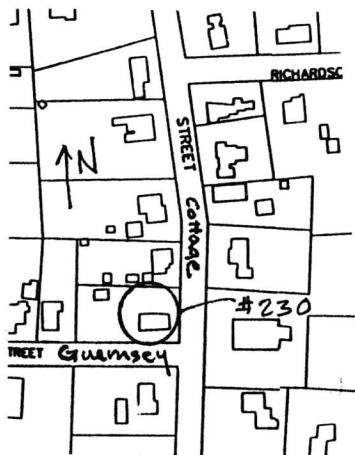
Style/Form **Second Empire side
 hall house**

Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **painted brick**Wall/Trim **wood clapboard**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **no**Major Alterations **no**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **.3 acres**Setting **rural/suburban**

Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**

Organization **Medway Historical
 Commission**

Date **March 1998**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 36 Cottage Street is a well preserved, one-and-a-half story Second Empire side hall cottage. Its massing is fairly simple, with a one-story porch which extends across the front and half of the left elevation, where it is accessed by a secondary entrance. This entrance provides access to the offset rear ell, lower in height and covered in a nearly flat roof. Typical of the Second Empire style are the mansard roof, the wide denticular cornice with paired brackets, and the shallow pedimented dormers. These dormers are regularly spaced, with two dormers on each elevation. The 2/2 windows have bracketed window surrounds and denticular entablatures. Other ornament includes corner pilasters and cut porch supports. Several large bushes are adjacent to the house while larger, mature trees are located throughout the yard.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

By 1870 the construction of a new Methodist Church at the intersection of Cottage and Guernsey streets was drawing to a close. Just six years later, the Second Empire residence at 36 Cottage Street, attributed to the Ripley family, first appears on historic maps. Its location was directly opposite the new church, in an area that was newly developed in response to increasing housing needs brought about by increasing industrialization. The Second Empire Style was closely related to the Italianate, enjoying great popularity in Medway at this time, and the Ripley residence was comparable to its neighbors in size and stature. With the exception of the addition of a small outbuilding (now gone) in the years between 1903 and 1910 the footprint of the house has remained unchanged to the present day. Unfortunately, Ripley does not appear in the town directories, nor the town valuations at this time; therefore, little is known about the Ripley family.

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
 General Registry of Voters, 1884

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

FORM G - STREETSCAPE

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area Letter Form #
2A-92, 105 Holliston #231, 232

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

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Addresses **37 & 39 Cottage Street**

Construction Dates **1869-1870**

Predominant Architectural Styles
Italianate, Classical Revival

Major Intrusions and Alterations
**alteration of facade and
removal of belfry of church**

Acreage **1.44 acres**

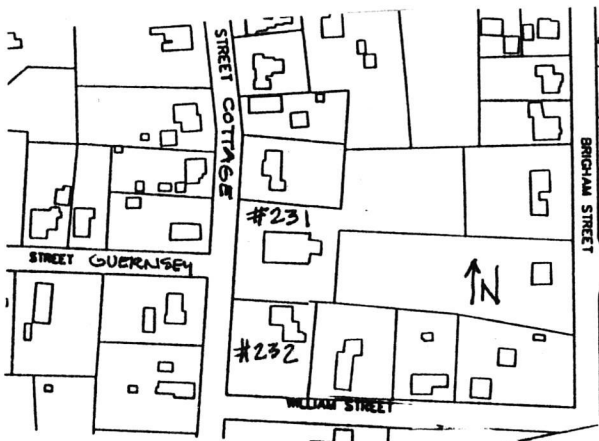
Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

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



Sketch Map



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(see continuation sheet)*

The First Methodist Church and Parsonage, now a Masonic Lodge and residence, is located on a residential street in the eastern section of West Medway, a key component in the expanding village. The large lot on which the church and parsonage stand is landscaped in an open suburban manner that blends with its neighbors on a gently sloping embankment with several small shade trees. The church has been altered since its conversion to a lodge, with the addition of a new Classical Revival front. It is a large-scaled, end-gabled hall which retains some of its original Italianate ornament, with a two-story addition on the facade. Other alterations include the blocking of all windows in the original section of the church building and the covering of the entire structure in aluminum siding. The stylistic elements that remain include broad paneled pilasters with Doric-order capitals and deep cornice that includes an enclosed pediment on the original section of the building. The addition has similar pilasters but with no cornice under a hipped roof. In the center of the roof is a smaller enclosed pediment with a Masonic symbol in its center. The double-leaf entry in the center of the facade has a second enclosed pediment. The fenestration, composed of two-over-one double-hung sash, is symmetrically arranged on the facade and decorated with fixed louvered shutters.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *(see continuation sheet)*

Construction of the First Methodist Church began shortly after land was donated by William Adams and funds were loaned by Lee Claflin of Hopkinton in 1859. The building was not completed until ca. 1870 due to a chronic lack of funds. Both of these benefactors were converts drawn to the Methodist movement by the founding pastor of the church in Medway, the Reverend William Jackson, a Wesleyan minister. Jackson died as a result of injuries sustained from a fall from scaffolding during construction of the church ca. 1860. In 1870 the parsonage was constructed next door at 39 Cottage Street in the Italianate style with money left to the church by Thomas Campbell. The church struggled for much of its existence due to a small congregation and want of funds. Ministerial terms were short, most not lasting more than two years. The church reached the apex of its congregation in 1880 with 186 members.

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, *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.

☒ 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

37 & 39 Cottage Street

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Massachusetts Archives Building

220 Morrissey Boulevard

Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area

Form # 231, 232

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

Historic photos indicate the building originally had a smaller, hip-roofed projecting bay in the facade flanked by a pair of entries set at angles in the reentrant angles formed by the projecting bay. The main entry in the center of the projecting bay was sheltered by a pagoda-like porch supported by Eastlake bracketing. Additional Eastlake bracketing was located in a decorative gable directly above the main entry. The building also had a square cupola set in the roof composed of a two-stepped base, square-headed openings and a low pedimented parapet with square corner supports, perhaps for missing or un-constructed pinnacles.

The parsonage remains well-preserved, a large and broad end house of two stories with a wing on its north side, a common feature in West Medway. The building is quite plain, with a deep cornice and eave returns and an Italianate console-supported entry hood. An arched window decorates the gable end of the main block.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *(continued)*

The Methodist congregation dissolved itself in 1930 and sold the building to the Charles River Lodge of Masons for \$2,000. Alterations consisted of removing the belfry and altering the vestibule. This work was completed by Robert A. Cook as consulting architect; Cook had a practice in nearby Milford and his firms papers are preserved at the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. The Charles River Lodge of Masons was organized in Medway in 1870 and met in a hall in Bowen's Block in West Medway.

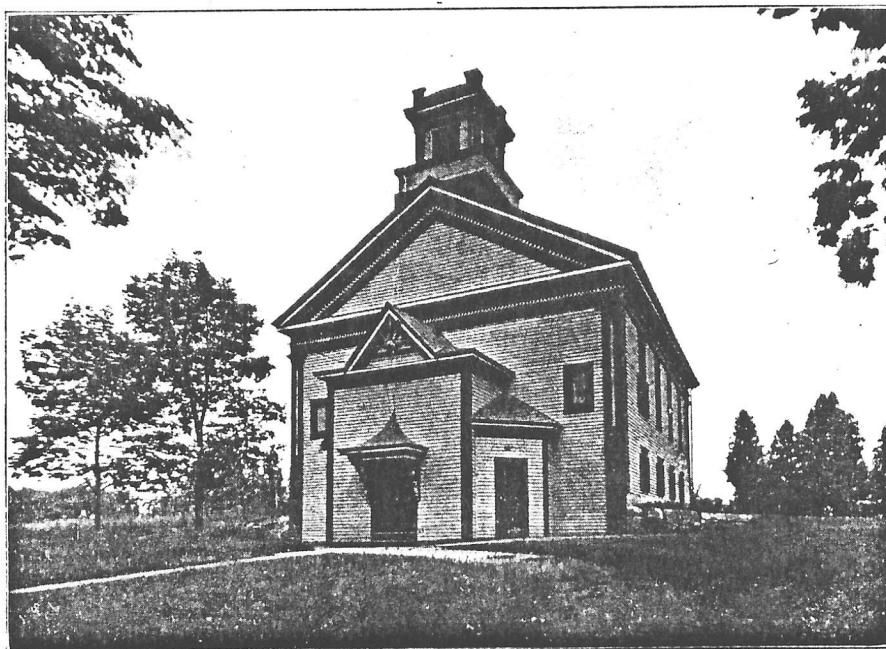
INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Building
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Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address
Medway *37 & 39 Cottage Street*

Form # *231, 232*

Area



The Methodist Episcopal Church at West Medway.



Photo added 11/27/2019 by Paul Russell

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220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Sketch Map



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **Crooks Street**

Historic Name **Oakland Cemetery**

Ownership **Evangelical
Congregational Society**

Date **1865**

Source **maps**

Approximate # of Stones **400**

Earliest death date **1865**

Latest death date **still in use**

Landscape architect **Herbert
Fisher Keith**

Condition **good**

Acreage **10 acres**

Setting **residential**

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **March 1998**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Oakland Cemetery is located to the north of Medway Village, in a quiet residential area. The only vehicular entrance to the cemetery is located on the northernmost end of Barber Street and across the rail road right-of-way from Crooks Street. It is marked by one large and one small stone pier to either side, the former being capped with urns and the latter crowned with small balls. The cemetery is not surrounded by a permanent wall, but rather a wire fence, supported by rough wooden stakes, marks its boundary. The road is paved near the entrance, but becomes a narrower gravel path throughout the western half of the cemetery. The terrain is fairly wooded and slightly hilly, with several flowering bushes. The stones are arranged fairly haphazardly in family plots. As a general rule most of the plots are orientated towards the nearest path in a conventional picturesque format. The east portion of the cemetery contains the highest proportion of old stones, while the newer stones are located towards the entrance. Most of the stones are of granite, with the more prominent stones taking on an obelisk form. One of the grandest tombs, and one of the few with figural sculpture, is the tomb of Charles Witney, who died in 1874. Other tombs vary from rectangular to more gothic profiles, and are generally small in size.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Oakland Cemetery was initially established through the efforts of one of Medway's most accomplished citizens, a straw manufacturer, deacon of the Village Church, banker, and state senator, Milton Metcalf Fisher. In 1864, Fisher purchased a parcel of land with the intent of appropriating a portion of it for a cemetery. Although the community had expressed a desire for another cemetery years earlier, his proposal was not met with great acceptance, and he assumed the burden of preparing the ground alone. He provided funds for general and perpetual care as well. A petition made to the town was eventually approved, and \$300 was appropriated for the construction of a receiving tomb. The grounds were designed by Herbert Fisher Keith, a civil engineer. The cemetery was finally consecrated on June 20, 1865 with a service which is recorded in part in Jameson's *History of Medway*. Reverends Sanford, Ide, Roberts, and Sewall conducted the ceremony, after which several lots were sold. The first burial was that of Mary Darling, aged 102, on October 26, 1865 in Lot No. 3, Section A, Woodlawn Avenue. The first monument erected was that of the proprietor, M. Fisher, in Lot No. 1, Section A, Auburn Avenue. Jameson also states that many of the early burials were actually removals from Evergreen Cemetery. The original entrance to the cemetery, as shown on the 1876 map of Medway, was from the west, for the train tracks ran along the southernmost border, making access inconvenient. The paths also end abruptly to the north, where a large portion of the cemetery remains unused to this day.

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
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1884, 1897, 1903, 1910, 1922, 1933, 1942
- Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
- Donovan, The Hartford and Dedham Turnpike in 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

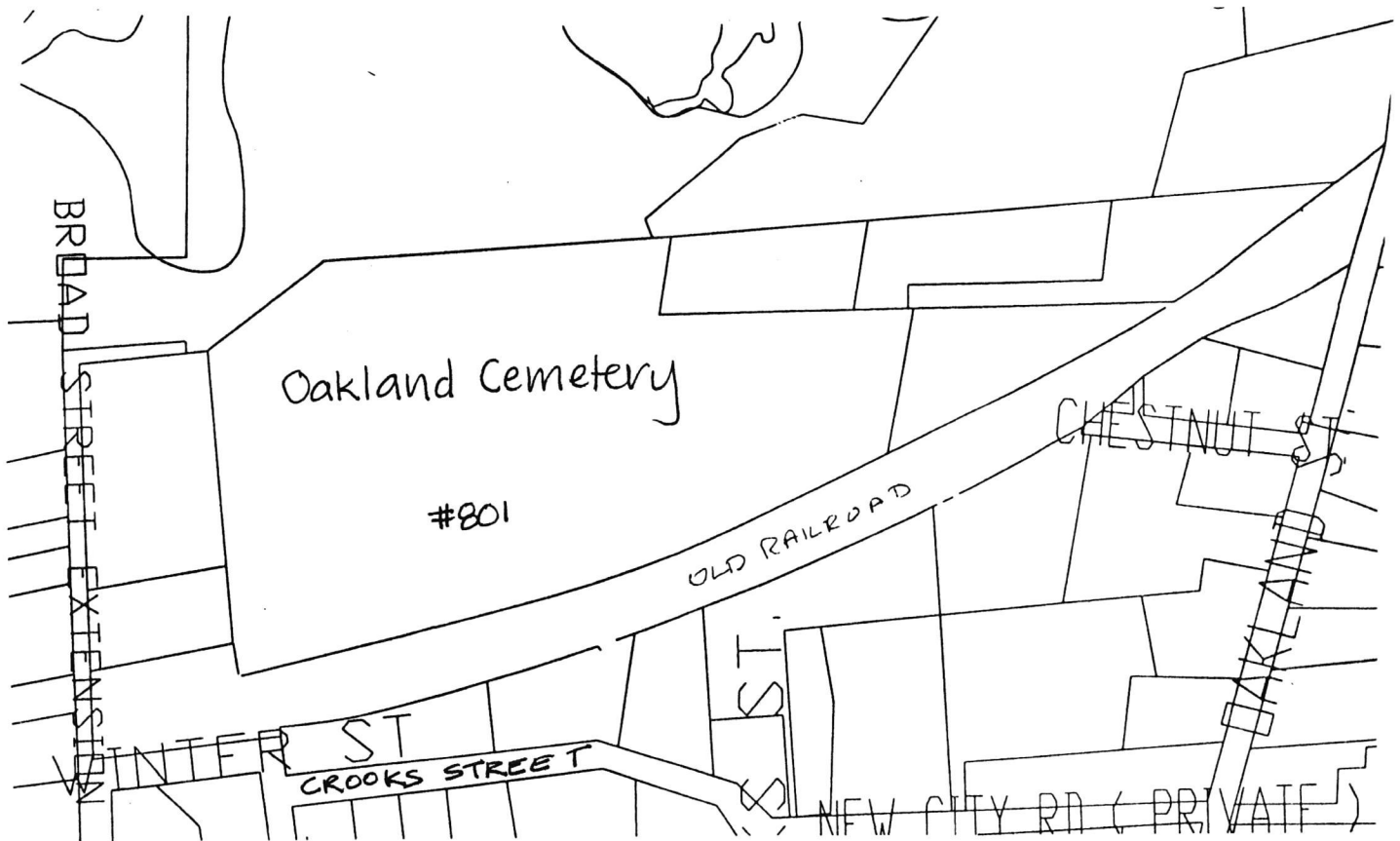
Community
Medway

Property Address
Crooks Street

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

Form # 801

Area



1/15/01 Map

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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

Community
Medway

Property Address
Crooks Street

Form # *801*

Area



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission
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Boston MA 02125

Community Property Address
Medway *Crooks Street*

Form # *801*

Area



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's Number
2A-59

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area

Form #
#226

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

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Address **6 Cutler Street**

Historic Name **Plainville School**

Uses: Present **American Legion
Hall**
Original **school**

Date of Construction **1860**

Source **maps, directories & local
histories**

Style/Form **Italianate**

Architect/Builder **built by
contractor W.L. Payson**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **vinyl**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **porch
replacement & addition**

Condition **fair**

Moved **no**

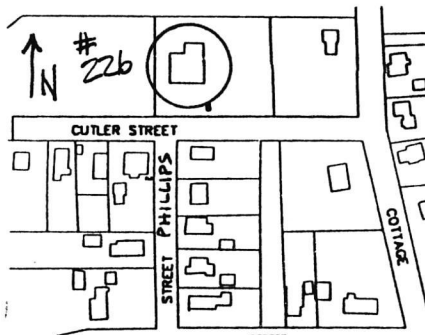
Acreage **28,314 square feet**

Setting **suburban residential**

Photo roll/frame **12/8, 9**

*photos on
following page.*

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**

Organization **Medway Historical Commission**

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

12/8



12/9



BUILDING FORM

6 Cutler Street, West Medway

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Plainville School building is a large-scale, altered, two-and-a-half-story front-gabled structure in the Italianate Style. The major stylistic decorative features include the large but not elaborate brackets in the gable portion of the cornice and the large-scale eave returns. Several bracketed window heads survive in the east elevation. The remaining fenestration consists of six-over-six double-hung sash that appear to be replacements. The lower story of the facade has been altered to accommodate a modern commercial door and a flat-roofed porch supported by tubular steel columns that sit on a concrete base. A single-story flat-roofed modern wing has been added to the west elevation. The building is surrounded by an asphalt parking lot with a decorative half round greensward bordering the street that serves as a setting for an American Legion sign, a flagpole, and a vintage WWI cannon. The building is located in an otherwise suburban residential neighborhood of small-scale Italianate houses that are contemporary with the former school.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Plainville School was constructed in 1860 to serve the surrounding residential neighborhood which grew with the boom that characterized this eastern section of West Medway in the mid-century period. Known as Plainville, according to local historian Donovan, the section of West Medway to the east of Chicken Brook, the area consists primarily of small single-family houses constructed in conjunction with expansion of nearby shoe manufactories as well as general commerce tied to the establishment of the New York & New England Railroad Depot in West Medway. The building was built at a cost of \$6,963.61 and built by the contractor W.L. Payson. It served as a grammar school for West Medway until the mid 1930s, during which time it was heated by stoves and had no electric lighting. By the early 1940s it was used by the Work Progress Administration as "workrooms." The building is currently owned by the American Legion and is used as a clubhouse.

REFERENCES

Donovan, *The New Grant - A History of Medway*, 1976.
Jameson, *The History of Medway Mass., 1713-1885*, 1886.
Walling, *Map of the Town of Medway*, 1852, and *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 National Register Criteria Statement in the Summary Report.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's Number
2A-53

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area

Form #
#227

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

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Address **7/9 Cutler Street**

Historic Name **W.L.G. Hunt
Duplex**

Uses: Present **residence**

Original residence

Date of Construction **1858-76**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Greek Revival duplex**

Architect/Builder **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **vinyl**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **garage with shed**

Major Alterations **rear ell**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

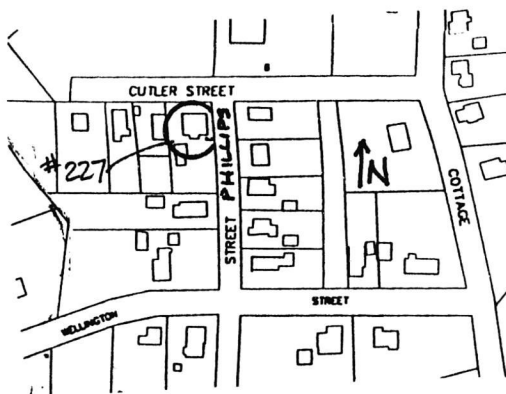
Acreage **.25 acres**

Setting **suburban residential**

Photo roll/frame **12/6, 7**

*photos on
following page.*

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**

Organization **Medway Historical Commission**

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

12/6



12/7



BUILDING FORM

7-9 1/2 Cutler Street, West Medway

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The W.L.G. Hunt duplex is a two-story Greek Revival duplex in the common gable-roofed, six-bay form. The building is of double-pile plan with shed-roofed ells across the rear which may be later additions. The presumed paired entries are currently screened by a shed-roofed screened porch. Although the house has been sided and had windows replaced, the evidence of stylistically characteristic features are evident, including a deep cornice and eave returns. The house sits on a flat corner lot and landscaping is limited to foundation plantings. A recent single-bay garage with a workshed ell is located directly behind the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The W.L.G. Hunt Duplex was constructed between 1858 and 1876 in the expanding residential neighborhood which grew with the boom that characterized this eastern section of West Medway in the mid-century period. Known as Plainville, according to local historian Donovan, the section of West Medway to the east of Chicken Brook consists primarily of small single-family houses constructed in conjunction with expansion of nearby shoe manufactories as well as general commerce tied to the establishment of the New York & New England Railroad Depot in West Medway. Little is known about the history of this building, beyond its 1876 owner, who owned a number of lots in this vicinity. By 1888, however, the property was held as a "bank property" and the other properties he held had been dispersed to other owners.

REFERENCES

Donovan, *The New Grant - A History of Medway*, 1976.
Jameson, *The History of Medway Mass., 1713-1885*, 1886.
Walling, *Map of the Town of Medway*, 1852, and *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 National Register Criteria Statement in the Summary Report.

FORM E - BURIAL GROUND

Assessor's Number

2-14 & 5-13

USGS Quad

Holliston

Area

Form #

800

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

Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address or Location **Evergreen &
Cottage streets**

Photo roll/frame

Name **Evergreen Cemetery**Ownership **Public**Approximate Number of Stones
about 400 stonesEarliest Death Dates **1750s**Latest Death Date **in use**Landscape Architect **N/A**Condition **good - limited damage
and settling of early slate
stones and some acid-rain
and lichen damage to later
stones.**Sketch Map *attached*Acreage **12.8 acres**Setting **residential**Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**Date (month/year) **May 1998**

VISUAL/DESIGN ASSESSMENT *(see continuation sheet)*

Evergreen Cemetery is located at the corner of two narrow residential streets, Evergreen and Cottage, that form its north and east borders. To the south are rear lot lines of residences lining Cutler Street and to the west is the Stone Mill Complex, 165 Main Street. The east side of the cemetery is demarcated by a high retaining wall of fieldstone interrupted by a single vehicle entrance located toward the southern end of the cemetery grounds. To the north the cemetery bounds are at grade and are demarcated toward the west by a modern split-rail fence, a short expanse of dry-laid fieldstone fence, and an open stretch of border toward the east. The cemetery grounds are divided roughly chronologically by an inverted "T"-shaped asphalt drive. The stem of the "T" enters from Evergreen Street to the north at grade; the top of the "T" from Cottage Street to the east at a short, sharp rise between curved sections of fieldstone retaining wall, and terminates in a loop to the south west. The plan of the cemetery is on a grid, with stones arranged in regular rows running north to south. The drive divides the cemetery into three roughly chronological sections.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Evergreen Cemetery was established in 1750 as a result of the work of a committee appointed by residents of the West Precinct that included local citizens Eleazer Thompson, Nathaniel Cutler and Henry Guernsey. L1-1s-4d was paid to Henry Guernsey to purchase a half acre of his land for the burial ground. Early internments included members of the Adams, Allen, Bullard, Clark, Hill, Harding, Partridge and Plympton families. Over fifty of the early stones of slate were carved by a prolific local carver named Joseph Barbur, Jr. The original parcel was gradually expanded throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and it reached nearly its current size by 1876. The newer section of the cemetery is located to the east of the original burying ground. This large, flat area contains a large number of stones dating from the 1840s to the present. Stones from the Civil War era through the early twentieth century are intermixed, indicating that plots were sold and the cemetery filled in gradually over time. The last additions to the cemetery were along the western side, where a noticeable difference in landscaping and the recent (1930s-present) age of stones in the circular south-west quadrant indicates that this area represented an early-twentieth-century expansion. The cemetery is still in use.

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.
Sherman, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1876.
Robinson, *Atlas of Norfolk County*, 1888.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884.

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

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEETCommunity
MedwayProperty Address
Evergreen CemeteryMassachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area

Form # 800

VISUAL/DESIGN ASSESSMENT *(cont.)*

The oldest section is located in the north-west quadrant on a small, sharp rise and is occupied by slate stones dating from the 1750s to the 1830s in straight rows across the top of the hill. Many of the stones in this section are decorated with angel-head-and-wing or willow-bow-with-urn motifs. The oldest section of the cemetery is divided from the rest by a shallow gorge that terminates in a small pond to the south.

The east half of the cemetery, located almost entirely east of the drive, is uniformly flat with a grid plan. Funerary forms in this section range from smaller marble stones from the mid-nineteenth century to more substantial granite stones dating from the 1880s to the present. The whole is punctuated by occasional obelisks or columns, most of which mark family groupings. A Civil War memorial is composed of a large pedestal surmounted by a life-size statue of a uniformed soldier holding a rifle at ease and inscribed "Memorial of J.H. Sargent Post 130 G.A.R. to Comrades who Fought in the Civil War," located near the drive in the north-central section of the cemetery.

The newest section of the cemetery is separated from the older sections by a short causeway that runs across the south end of the small pond near the center of the grounds. It is located on a low, landscaped rise and is surrounded by the loop in the drive. This section of the cemetery is more densely wooded with older deciduous and evergreen shade trees and is also in a grid plan. Stones in this section date generally from the 1930s to the present and are almost uniformly of granite and of a low, stocky profile characteristic of twentieth-century funerary styles.

Two structures within the grounds of the cemetery include the Jackson family mausoleum, an end-gabled structure constructed of rusticated granite blocks with heavy quoins, and the caretaker's shed located near the north entrance to the cemetery. The brick, end-gabled caretaker's building is richly decorated with Italianate elements that include paired brackets in a molded cornice, and the building's brick veneer is textured with quoins and a step-corbled band beneath the cornice.

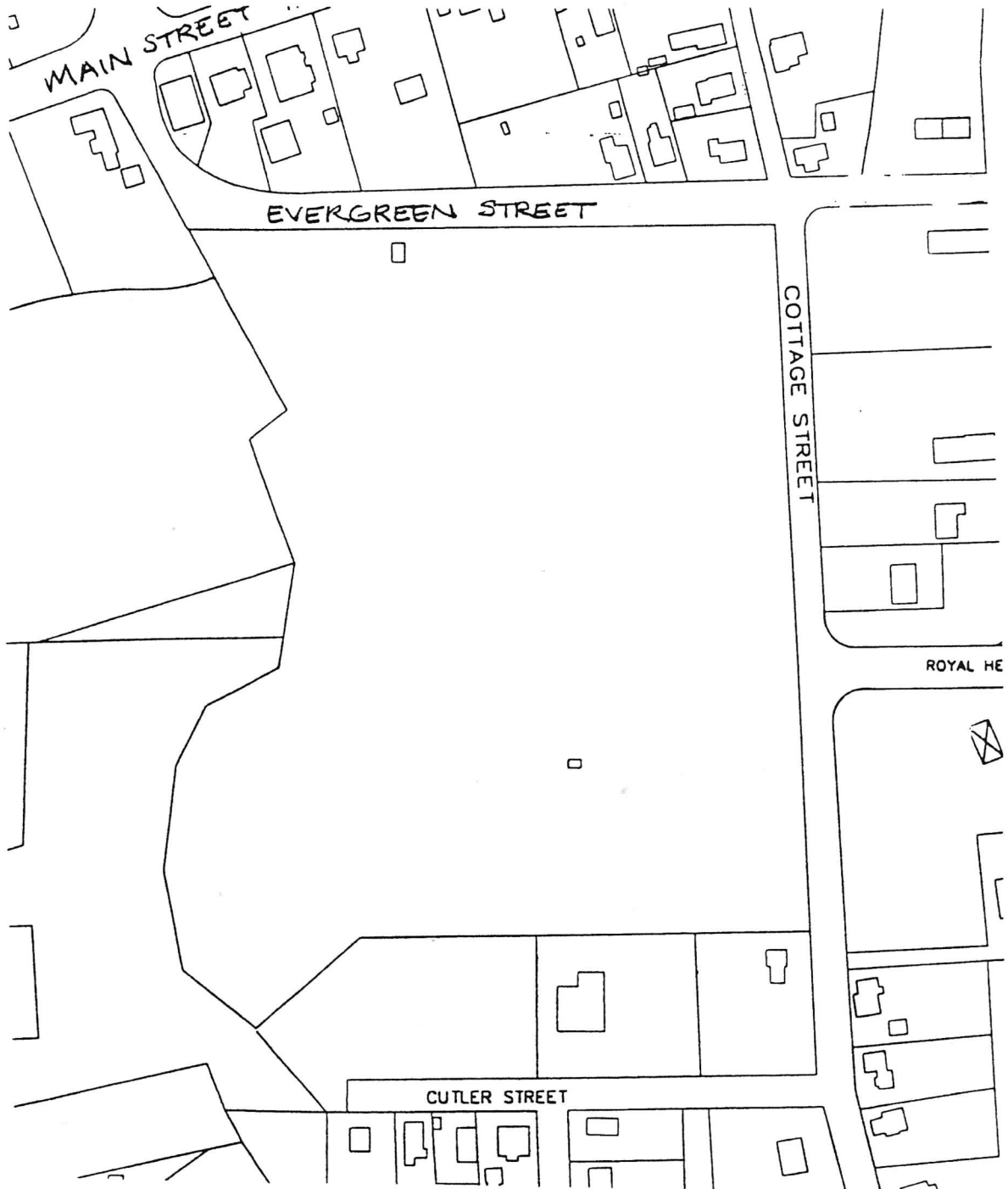
INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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

Community **Medway** Property Address **Evergreen Street**

Form # **800**

Area



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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

Community Property Address
Medway Evergreen St.

Form # 800

Area



View of stone in old section looking East.



General view of old section Southward



Body of water dividing new & middle cemeteries looking North.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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Boston MA 02125

Community Medway Property Address Evergreen St.

Form # 800

Area



View of old section westward



Cutler/Sanford fenced plots in south of Middle Cemetery. Looking southeast



Civil War memorial in Middle Cemetery (North Section). View from East.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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Community Property Address
Medway Evergreen St.

Form # 800

Area



Mausoleum of Rev. Jackson in South Section of
Middle cemetery. Looking East.



Maintenance Shed in North Section of Cemetery
View looking North

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

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Address **6 Franklin Street**

Historic Name **Emerson N.
Bullard House**

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

Date **1831-1852**

Source **maps**

Style/Form **Greek Revival/gable
block**

Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material **wood**

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **wood**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **garage**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage **.5 acres**

Setting **rural/suburban**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **March 1998**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Emerson Bullard house at 6 Franklin Street is a well-preserved, medium-scale, one-and-one-half story Greek Revival gable block. The house is two piles deep with two interior chimneys which are located along the roof ridge. A single-story ell with a shed roof extends from the right side of the house towards the rear, allowing a side exit to the modern, detached one-car garage. Characteristic of this form and style of house, the five-bay facade is organized symmetrically around the entrance. The roof is regularly pierced with three gabled dormers on the front facade, while a single shed dormer enlarges the attic space to the rear. Ornamentation is concentrated on the first-floor windows and the front entrance, which have broad pedimented entablatures. The house is sited on a corner lot along two fairly busy routes, and thus has retained its privacy through the construction of a fence and the maintenance of mature plantings to the left of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Village Street has been one of Medway's principle routes since its incorporation in the early eighteenth century. The western portion of Medway, including west Village Street, developed more slowly until Industrialization led to the construction of a number of mills and various other manufactories in the area. The location of the property at the intersection of Franklin and Village Streets was fairly isolated, except for its proximity to the railroad. In 1852 the residence at 6 Franklin Street first appears on historic maps, and is listed as the property of Emerson N. Bullard. The house, which lay on 5/8 acre of land, was assessed at \$1000, with "other buildings" assessed at \$200. By 1876 the residence had passed to Elihu Partridge, and a steam mill had been constructed to its immediate east. Elihu Partridge was assessed in 1873 for a house, valued at \$1200, a barn, valued at \$150, and a 3-4 acre house lot valued at \$250. Elihu died on October 10, 1875, leaving his property to his wife, Olive, who resided there until at least 1896. An 1887 bird's eye view of Medway reveals some features of the residence which are now missing: a two-story English barn connected to the house by a single-story ell.

REFERENCES

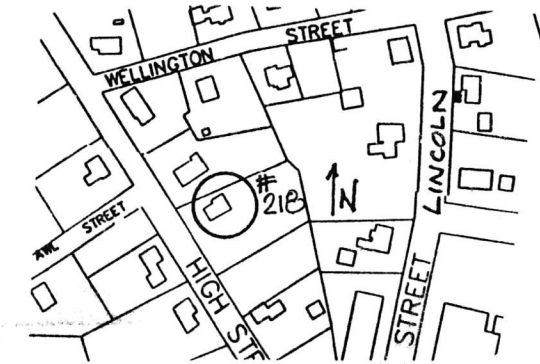
Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
 Walling, Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
 Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
 Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
 Bird's Eye View of Medway, 1887
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
 Medway Town Valuations: 1873
 Medway Town Directories: 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914
 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

✓ 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



Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **March 1998**

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Address **12 High Street**

Historic Name

Use: Present **residential**
 Original **residential**

Date **1903-1910**

Source **maps**

Style/Form **Queen Anne end
house**

Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **stone**

Wall/Trim **wood shingle**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **garage and pool**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage **.43 acre**

Setting **residential**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The residence at 12 High Street is a well-preserved, two-story, medium-scale side-hall end-house in the Queen Anne style. In plan the residence is rectangular, extending to a depth of two tiers, with a two-story bay projection and chimney on the left elevation, a single-story bay on the right elevation, and a small, single-story, hip-roofed addition to the rear left. The massing of the house is further enhanced by a tower-like bay on the second-story right front corner. A hip-roofed porch also extends across the full width of the front elevation. This porch and the second-story bay are accented by the placement of highly peaked gables above the porch entrance and above alternating windows on the bay. The windows, themselves, are 1/1 double-hung sash on the main house, and 6/6 on the front porch. Ornamentation is limited to flat window and door casing and a wide frieze board. Typical of other houses in the Queen Anne style, the house is covered in shingles. The residence, which is shielded from its neighbors by several large shade trees, a stone wall, and other mature plantings, is sited with a moderate set-back from the street. A single-story, shingled, end-gable garage and a swimming pool lie respectively to the right and right rear of the lot.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

High Street, which runs from the Congregational Church on Main Street to Village Street, was primarily agricultural throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. Development increased in the latter half of the century, with the arrival of a train depot in proximity to the intersection of High and Village Streets, as well as with the construction of a high school (26 High Street) and several manufactories. An awl manufactory was located just off of High Street, on the aptly named Awl Street, and a small boot manufactory and several commercial buildings were located near or on Village Street. By 1910 this rapid development had begun to slow down. It is in this year that the residence at 12 High Street first appears on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. By 1922 the garage has been added and several other middle-class properties had been built in the vicinity. Further research is needed to determine the original ownership of this property.

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

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

Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **21 High Street**Historic Name **P. S. Sparrow
House**Use: Present **residential**
Original **residential**Date **1830-1852**Source **maps**Style/Form **altered ell
house**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **wood/
aluminum siding**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **attached barn and
separate carriage house**Major Alterations **siding**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **2.3 acres**Setting **residential**

Sketch Map

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Philip Sparrow house at 21 High Street is a large-scale, well-preserved, ell house. The house consists of a two-story, single-tier-deep gable block with several ells extending to the rear. A single-story end-gabled ell extends from the rear right, where it is joined by a larger, side-gabled ell. A small, single-story shed-roofed addition extends to the right of this latter ell and functions currently as a one-car garage. A single-story hip-roofed porch, supported by simple posts, extends across the full width of the front facade. The facade is five bays wide, centered on a paneled wooden door with sidelights. Although the windows on the first floor are 2/2 double-hung sash, those on the second floor are 6/6 sash. Presumably the house was originally accentuated with Greek Revival detailing such as cornerboards and a wide cornice. Unfortunately, the original cladding and trim have been replaced by a modern synthetic substitute; wood clapboards are present only on the modern garage addition. The house is sited close to the street on a large lot containing many mature plantings and an extensive garden. An end-gabled carriage house is located to the far rear of the lot.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

High Street, which runs from the Congregational Church on Main Street to Village Street, was primarily agricultural throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. Development increased in the latter half of the century, with the arrival of a train depot in Wood's Corner (Area S), the construction of a school (26 High Street), and several manufactories. The property is indicated on the map of 1852, but the name is not legible (S.H---). Six years later it was owned by Philip S. Sparrow, who was one of only three residents shown on a 1858 map of West Medway. By 1876 seven new homes had been built on High Street, although Philip Sparrow still maintained a large tract of land. In the town valuations of 1873, he is listed as possessing: "1 cow \$30, 1 swine 10, house 1300, barn 300, house, small 400, boot shop 750, crimp shop 50, house, Temple street 900, house lot 3-4 acre 300, tillage 3 acre 250, house lot 1-8 acre 50, house lot, Temple street 1-4 acre 100, sprout, B. swamp acres 100." In the General Registry of Voters in 1884 he is recorded as being a bootmaker, seventy-three years of age. Philip Sparrow is no longer present in the 1896 directory, and presumably the house had passed to another owner by this time. An 1888 map of Medway shows the footprint of the house with an ell extending to the rear; it is not until 1922 that the ell appears to extend to the right. By 1933 an outbuilding, listed as a cider mill, appears to the rear right of the house, at the location of the present day carriage house/garage. The subsequent owners of the property are unknown.

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: 1853, 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
- Donovan, The Hartford and Dedham Turnpike in 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.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #
2B-067USGS Quad
Holliston

Area

Form #
216

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

Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **25 High Street**Historic Name **J. C. Clark
house**Use: Present **residential**
Original **residential**Date **1830-1852**Source **maps**Style/Form **Greek Revival gable
block**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **wood clapboard**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **barn**Major Alterations **none**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **.63**Setting **residential**

Sketch Map

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The J. C. Clark house at 25 High Street is a well-preserved, medium-scale, two-story gable-block house in the Greek Revival style. In plan the house is a simple two-tier-deep rectangle, with a small, single-story shed-roofed addition to the rear left, and a larger, single-story, end-gabled ell to the rear right. A large central chimney dominates the roofline. The five bay facade is centered on a six-paneled door with sidelights. Other Greek Revival ornamentation includes fluted casing and cornerblocks around the entrance, flat cornerboards and window casing, and a small cornice. The windows on the first floor are 6/6 double-hung sash; those on the second floor, however, with the exception of those windows under the side gables, are 3/3 sash. Strangely, a window is not centered above the door on the entrance facade, giving the entrance more visual dominance. A two-story barn with detailing similar to that of the main house, is located to the rear right of the house. The lot, which contains many mature trees and a brick walkway, is rather large.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

High Street, which runs from the Congregational Church on Main Street to Village Street, was primarily agricultural throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. Development increased in the latter half of the century, with the arrival of a train depot in proximity to Wood's Corner (Area S), as well as with the construction of a school (26 High Street), and several manufactories. The house at 25 High Street first appears on historic maps in 1852 as owned by manufacturer Leander Daniels, but by 1858 it was the property of John Craig Clark, a farmer. By 1876 the area had begun to grow: seven new homes and a large high school had been built on High Street, the latter directly facing the Clark's property. By this time the footprint of the house had assumed its modern form, with the exception of the small shed-roofed extension. Several years prior, in the town valuations of 1873, John Clark is listed as possessing: "Stock in trade \$400, 3 horses 200, 1 cow 40, 2 swine 25, house 800, do. small 300, barn 200, carpenter's shop 50, tillage 5 acres 250, pasture 12 acres 150, sprout 7 acres 60, do. Mason lot 7 acres 75 do. Richardson 9 acres 90, do. island 8 1-4 acres 85, do. Lovell lot 14 acres 175." By 1884 his wife, Betsy Clark, is listed as the primary resident of the property, and in less than twelve years she presumably died and the property passed to new owners. The subsequent owners of the property are unknown.

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: 1853, 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*
 Donovan, *The Hartford and Dedham Turnpike in Medway*
 Jameson, *History of Medway*

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's Number
n/a

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area

Form #
#215

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

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Address **26 High Street**

Historic Name **High Street School**

Uses: Present **library**

Original **elementary school**

Date of Construction **1940**

Source **public safety records**

Style/Form **Classical Revival**

Architect **Markus and Nocka**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite ashlar**

Wall/Trim **brick**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **1997/98 remod.**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

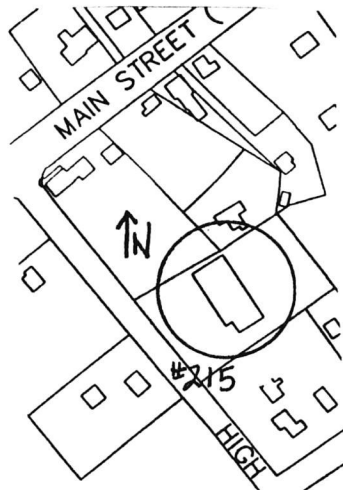
Acreage **n/a**

Setting **suburban residential**

Photo roll/frame 16/15a

*Photos on following
pages.*

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**

Organization **Medway Historical Commission**

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

16/15 A



13/1



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The High Street School is a single story Classical Revival hip-block school building constructed of brick. The main block of the building is twelve bays wide and five bays deep. A hip-roofed side wing extending from the center of the right elevation originally served as the entrance bay. The entire structure is capped by a low-pitched hipped roof and is decorated with a square, hip-roofed belvedere that sits on a cruciform pedestal and contains a bronze bell. The building is currently undergoing remodeling to serve as the public library. The fenestration has been replaced in a thoughtful manner with paired one-over-one double-hung sash capped by eight-light transoms. The entrance has been moved from the center of the front elevation of the side wing, which has been blocked, to the basement level, where a triple-arched loggia has been constructed at grade to serve as an entrance. The landscaping has also been altered. The embankment that the school originally sat on has been partially removed and retaining walls have been constructed that open an approach to the entry loggia. A parking lot edged with granite curbing has been constructed in front of the building.

Bell in tower rediscovered during restoration. (Left intact) - G.H.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The High Street School was constructed under the Works Progress Administration in 1940 to replace a previous grammar or elementary school that was located directly behind the site of the newer building. It was designed by the firm of Markus and Nocka, which was located in Boston at 184 Boylston Street. The previous school building had been constructed between 1852 and 1876 and had no electricity or plumbing prior to 1914 (two outhouses, segregated by sex, were located directly to the rear). The previous building was two-stories in height with a "T"-shaped plan and Italianate in style. Decorative elements included bracketed door and window hoods, a deep entablature in the cornice and an enclosed pediment in the facade. A hip-roofed belvedere was located in the center of the roof. This building was almost identical to the contemporary High School located on School Street. In 1981 the 1940 building was converted for use as the public library, from design by Wilson Raines & Associates of Newton, and in 1997 was renovated and scheduled to reopen March 30, 1998.

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 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.
Medway, Town of, Town Annual Reports, various years.

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #
2A-148

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area
S

Form #
#222

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

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Address **2 Lincoln Street**

Historic Name

Use: Present **multi-family residence**
Original **store**

Date **1876-1884**

Source **map research**

Style/Form **Italianate gable front**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **fieldstone**

Wall/Trim **wood clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage **.09 acres**

Setting **dense residential**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Claire W. Dempsey**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **May 1998**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This large store is one of two retail establishments on the same lot, located at the foot of Lincoln Street where it intersects with Village Street. This clapboarded building is located at the front of the lot and faces west onto Village Street. Two stories in height, the end-gabled building measures four bays across its facade and has a lower offset ell extending from the rear. It is dominated by features of its commercial function: the facade has large windows across the front, divided into large 12/12 sash, with narrower 6/6 sash in the reveal of the recessed central entry. These windows are framed with simple Italianate ornament: below them the wall is defined by rectangular panels, above by a deep entablature. The larger facade is trimmed with paneled pilasters, supporting the cornice treatment of the gable end. Fenestration on the side elevations is regular and measures five bays in the main block, three in the ell; toward the rear of the main block's west elevation is a secondary entry treated with an Italianate hood, while a plain entry is located at the rear of the ell; a polygonal bay window is also located on the ell. There are minimal foundation plantings surrounding the building which is positioned close to both streets.

HISTORIC NARRATIVE

This small store, and the one on the same lot, are key components in the settlement node which developed in the second quarter of the 19th century along Village Street in West Medway. Growth was spurred by industrial development along Chicken Brook and the coming of the railroad, whose depot was located here. The exact date of construction for these buildings is currently unclear, as map evidence is ambiguous for 1876 and 1888. In the earlier year the Stanley House is positioned here, rather than in its more traditional location to the east of this building; in the latter year, two buildings of similar footprint are located here and covered with the labeling for the hotel, then clearly located to the east. The remainder of the historic maps consistently show these footprints here, and illustrate an array of uses for this store: drugs in 1884, 1892, and 1897, vacant in 1903, and millinery in 1910. Directory research suggests the 1884 druggist was Adams & Co., proprietor Metcalf Adams. The 1910 milliner, also offering dry goods, was likely Rose Woods, who lived to the east on Brigham Street.

REFERENCES

- Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
- Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
- 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*, 1886.
- Medway Directories 1884, 1914.

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #
2A-148

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area
S

Form #
#223

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

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Address **2r Lincoln Street**

Historic Name

Use: Present **vacant**
Original **store**

Date **1876-1884**

Source **map research**

Style/Form **Italianate false front**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **fieldstone**

Wall/Trim **wood clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage **.09 acres**

Setting **dense residential**



Sketch Map



Recorded by **Claire W. Dempsey**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **May 1998**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This small store is one of two retail establishments on the same lot, located at the foot of Lincoln Street where it intersects with Village Street. This clapboarded building is located at the rear of the lot and faces west onto Lincoln Street. A single story in height, the end-gabled building is dominated by features of its commercial function: The facade has large fixed sash windows across the front and wrapping around to the side elevations; the sides and the section to the left of the door are formed of three rows of two panes, while the larger area to the right of the door has three rows of five panes; below the windows the wall is defined by rectangular panels. There is a canopy over these windows, supported by three narrow braces and trimmed with a saw-tooth cornice. Above, a parapet with canted corners screens the gable end in the false-front tradition of late 19th century stores. A concrete pad forms the front porch, with a pair of iron railings before the door. There are no plantings on the grassy lot.

HISTORIC NARRATIVE

This small store, and the one on the front of the same lot, are key components in the settlement node which developed in the second quarter of the 19th century along Village Street in West Medway. Growth was spurred by industrial development along Chicken Brook and the coming of the railroad, whose depot was located here. The exact date of construction for these buildings is currently unclear, as map evidence is ambiguous for 1876 and 1888. In the earlier year the Stanley House is positioned here, rather than in its more traditional location to the east of this building; in the latter year, two buildings of similar footprint are located here and covered with the labeling for the hotel, then clearly located to the east. The remainder of the historic maps consistently show these footprints here, and illustrate an array of uses for this store: "toys etc." in 1884 and 1892, barber in 1897, jewelry in 1903, and boot and shoe cobbler in 1910.

REFERENCES

- Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
- Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
- 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*, 1886
- Medway Directories 1884, 1914.

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

FORM G - STREETSCAPE

Assessor's #
2A-146, 147

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area
S

Form #
224, 225

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

Photo roll/frame 11/2, 3



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Addresses **6 and 8 Lincoln Street**

Construction Date/Period
1876-1888

Predominant Architectural
Styles/Forms
Italianate/bent houses

Alterations **new siding (#8)**

Major Instructions **none**

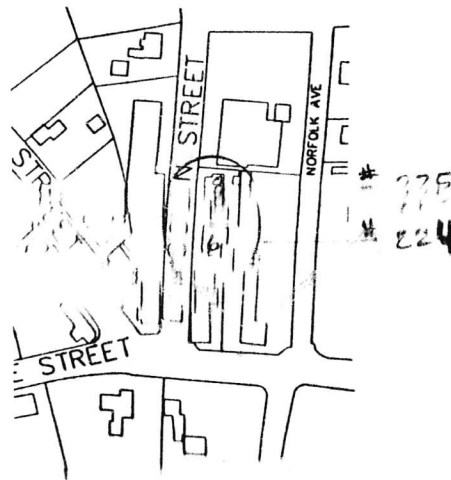
General Condition **fair to good**

Acreage **.36 acre**

Recorded by **Claire W. Dempsey**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **May 1998**



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

6 and 8 School Street are a pair of originally identical, modest, one-and-one-half story bent houses in the Italianate style. This form was comparatively rare among the large number of houses built in the Italianate style. The main block of each house is a one-and-a-half story gabled block, with a large projecting gabled bay extending from the front elevation, positioned to mirror one another, on the left side of #6 and on the right side of #8. This is the character-defining feature of the type, providing a picturesque profile and expanding the public space in the house. The main center entry is adjacent to this bay in each example, flanked by a single window for the adjacent room. There are small service ells in the rear. The houses were originally clapboarded and Italianate ornamental features include the overhanging eaves, the use of paired narrow windows, and the polygonal bay window on the projecting bays; the shed-roofed canopy that is shown in old photographs may be an early feature. The example at #6 has been better preserved, but the entry and adjacent bay are covered by an enclosed hip-roofed porch; #8 has an open porch over the entry and was being sided (probably vinyl) at the time of fieldwork. The houses are set back slightly from the street on a grassy lawn

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

This pair of houses were constructed as part of the residential expansion of settlement along Village Street in West Medway, dating to the third quarter of the 19th century. Growth of a settlement here had begun after mid-century, spurred by industrial development along Chicken Brook and the coming of the railroad, whose depot was located here. These houses first appear on a map dated 1884 and are marked "Weeks" on the map of 1888. Unfortunately, no one by that name has been found in contemporary town tax records or directories.

REFERENCES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Plan of Medway, 1830
Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
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*, 1886.

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

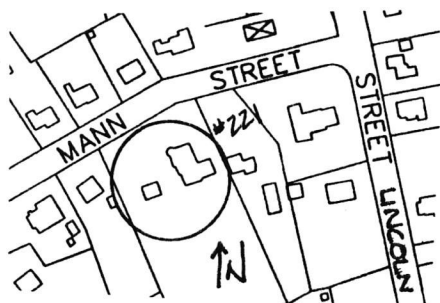
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **5 Mann Street**

Historic Name

Use: Present **residence**
Original **residence**Date **1888-1922**Source **maps**Style/Form **Queen Anne**Architect **unknown**Exterior Material **wood**Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **clapboards**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **garage**Major Alterations **see**
architectural descriptionCondition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **1.33 acres**Setting **residential**

Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**Organization **Medway Historical**
CommissionDate **March 1998**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 5 Mann Street is a large-scale, two-and-one-half-story, well-preserved example of a cottage in the Queen Anne style, taking a form familiar in this region. Consistent with this style, the main gable block is intersected on its right by an end gable which overhangs a bay window on the first floor, forming an L-shaped footprint. The massing of the house is further complicated by a fairly large, single-story, side-gabled addition to the left rear and a smaller, single-story, flat-roofed addition to the rear right. A bay window interrupts the left elevation, enlarging what is presumably a stairwell, while the right is expanded by a single-story gabled extension. The primary entrance is located to the left of center, between the bay window and a stained-glass window which illuminated the hall/stairwell. A large porch, with delicate spindlework supports, wraps around the front and front right corner, culminating at this latter point in a bell-shaped turret. The cross-gabled roof which covers most of the main block extends over the second floor; interrupted by one shed dormer and eventually merging with the roof of the porch. All of the windows on the original house are 1/1 double-hung sash, with the exception of the attic-level window under the front gable, which has 4/4 sash. Narrow, modern shutters adorn the windows of the rear additions as well as the front gable. Additional exterior ornamentation is spartan, including only modest window and door casings. An end-gabled garage with fixed 4 x 2 sash is sited to the rear right of the house. The residence is situated on a large lot with mature plantings.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Mann Street, which runs perpendicularly between High and Lincoln Streets, was developed between the years of 1876 and 1887. The 1887 bird's eye view of Medway shows a narrow lane with several small end houses to the north and one larger end house to the southeast at #3 Mann Street. The residence at 5 Mann Street does not appear on this map. It does, however, appear without its garage on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of 1922 and 1933. Stylistically the residence appears to have been built around the turn of the twentieth century. The street, both then and now, lies in a predominately residential area. Several manufactories were located within walking distance, including the many boot manufactories on Main Street to the north, and an awl manufactory to the southwest. Additional research is necessary to determine the original owner of this property as well as its subsequent pattern of ownership.

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.

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Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**Date **March 1998**Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **9 Mann Street**

Historic Name

Use: Present **residence**
Original **residence**Date **1922-1933**Source **maps**Style/Form **Tudor cottage**Architect **unknown**

Exterior Material

Foundation **concrete/stone
under addition**Wall/Trim **wood shingle**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **garage**Major Alterations **addition**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **.42 acres**Setting **residential**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The residence at 9 Mann Street is a small, well-preserved example of a Tudor cottage. The one-and-one-half story house is simple in its massing: it is a two-tier-deep end-gable block with a large shed dormer on either side of the roof, a projecting entrance vestibule to the left, and a central chimney. A colonnaded enclosed porch has been added along the entire depth of the right elevation; its roofline meets that of the main gable, creating a gentle flair. Tudor in inspiration are the steep and pronounced slope of the primary gable, as well as the emphasized gable on the entrance vestibule. The street facade is articulated by three windows mullioned together to the right of the vestibule on the first floor, and a single window under the gable. All of the windows are modern 6/6 double-hung sash with wide, molded casing. The entrance vestibule is illuminated by small, triple-paned sidelights. Overall the exterior ornamentation is fairly austere, consisting of a modest cornice and shutters (the latter are present on the street elevation only). A small one-car garage is located to the rear left of the house. Small plantings lie close to the house and several mature plantings exist elsewhere on the property.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

This house, and its neighbor to the west, were constructed between 1922 and 1933, late additions to the streetscape. This section of West Medway was developed primarily during the 1860s and 1870s, the result of the coming of the railroad and the expansion of the boot and shoe industries. Mann Street, which runs perpendicularly between High and Lincoln Streets, first appears as a residential area on an 1887 bird's eye view of Medway. This small road most likely developed in an effort to house an increasing number of workers. By the early decades of the 20th century, growth in West Medway had slowed, and house of this style and period are comparatively rare. Additional research is needed to determine the original owner of the residence

REFERENCES

Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
Bird's Eye View of Medway, 1887
Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
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

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Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **March 1998**

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Address **11 Mann Street**

Historic Name

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

Date **post-1888**

Source **maps**

Style/Form **craftsman bungalow**

Architect **unknown**

Exterior Material

Foundation **fieldstone**

Wall/Trim **shingles, wood**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **garage**

Major Alterations **small
addition**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage **15503 sq ft**

Setting **residential**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The residence at 11 Mann Street is a well-preserved one-and-one-half story Craftsman bungalow. The two- (or possibly three) tier-deep gable block has been enlarged by a small addition to the right. This addition has a hipped roof, which becomes a flat-roofed balcony, accessible from the second floor. The roof of the main block is interrupted by a centered gabled dormer, which contains two horizontal window units, each formed of two single-paned windows mullioned together. The street facade is articulated by two pairs of mullioned 1/1 double-hung sash and an entrance on the right. All of the windows on the front and left elevations, including the sidelights to either side of the entrance, are 1/1 double-hung sash, and appear both in pairs and singly. Two exceptions are the modern window unit under the left gable, which has 6/6 sash, and the farthest rear window on the left elevation, which has been replaced with a modern pseudo-palladian unit. Craftsman-style detailing is found in the wide eave overhang, the triangular knee braces under the rafters, and the decorative rafter ends. A small, one-car garage with similar detailing to that of the main house is situated to the rear left of the small lot.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Mann Street, which runs perpendicularly between High and Lincoln Streets, first appears as a residential area on an 1887 bird's eye view of Medway. At this time Medway's primary industry was boot manufacture, and this small road most likely developed in an effort to house an increasing number of workers. Additional research is needed to determine the original owner of the residence. This house, and its neighbor to the east, was constructed between 1922 and 1933, and appears, without the addition to the right, in the Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1933.

REFERENCES

Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
 Bird's Eye View of Medway, 1887
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
 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

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Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **121 Main Street**Historic Name **E. F. Pond House**

Use: Present **assisted living residence**
Original **residential**

Date **1852-1858**Source **maps**Style/Form **Italianate dbl. house**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **concrete**Wall/Trim **wood, flushboard**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **see architectural description**

Condition **good**Moved **yes, 1973**Acreage **25078 sq ft**Setting **commercial/residential**

Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**

Organization **Medway Historical Commission**

Date **March 1998**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

The house at 121 Main Street is a well-preserved, two-story, double house in the Italianate style. In plan the original house is square with several later additions to the rear. The first story of the largest addition extends approximately two tiers in depth from the left rear, while the second story is smaller in both depth and width. A second, smaller, single-story hip-roofed addition is adjacent to the right rear of the main block. The main block has a shallow hipped roof, two interior chimneys, a cupola, and a single-story front porch which extends across slightly less than the full width of the front elevation. The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central entrance which is emphasized by a transom and sidelights. The side elevations are fairly simple, with two bays on the first and second stories; however, a bay window with fixed, diamond-paned, upper sash is located on the first floor rear of the right elevation. The 2/2 double-hung sash in this bay unit are the only sash original to the house; all other sash have been replaced with modern 6/6 units.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Turnpike Road, or Main Street, as it is now known, was one of the more popular residential areas of the mid-nineteenth century. It was chartered as a turnpike in 1804 with the intent to connect Dedham, MA and Hartford, CT and provided Medway with a second commercial route. The residence now located at 121 Main street was constructed by the Pond family, a prominent Medway family, between the years of 1852 and 1858. On the 1853 map it is shown as the residence of E. F. Pond. Strangely, in the town valuations of 1856 Mr. Pond is recorded as possessing two acres of land which he shared with his brother George, one acre of pasture, one horse, one carriage, and \$2000 stock in trade, but no residence. Shortly thereafter, however, in 1876, the property appears to belong to an I. S. West, who is recorded in the 1873 valuations as possessing "1 heifer \$25, house 3500, barn 1000, office building 300, house lot 1 acre 400, tillage 7 acres 1000, pasture 3 acres 100." Few other residences in Medway were assessed so highly. By 1888 (and possibly as early as 1884) Abner Smith, a boot manufacturer had purchased the property, which he held until at least 1896. At this time the house was rather grand and a large outbuilding was present. By 1933 a veranda, which has since been removed, had been added to the right elevation. Donovan states that the residence was moved to its current location, directly opposite its original location, in 1973.

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: 1856-1858
 Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
 Donovan, The Hartford and Dedham Turnpike in 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

Community
Medway

121 Main Street

Massachusetts Historical Commission
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Area

Architectural Description, continued.

The ornament of the main block is typically Italianate, with a bracketed cornice (on the house, the bay window, and the cupola), tongue-and-groove cladding, dentiled window entablatures on the first floor, molded window and door casements, and louvered shutters on the front elevation. The front porch, which has Tuscan columns and a modern railing and lattice has been made handicapped accessible through the addition of a wheelchair ramp. The additions differ from the main house in decorative detail: the windows, which are 6/6, have flat casing, and the cladding is ship-lapped, rather than tongue-and-groove. The house, which now functions as an assisted living residence, fronts a busy commercial street and has few plantings.

Historical Narrative, continued.

Donovan also comments upon several (now missing) features of the residence, some of which are visible on a 1947 photograph, and all of which can be seen on the 1933 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps: "Originally it had...wide verandas on three sides. It had a large attached barn and stable, with a well-equipped farm workshop included, and extensive truck gardens...."

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #
5G-17-100,17-200USGS Quad
Holliston

Area

Form #
208Massachusetts Historical Commission
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Boston, Massachusetts 02125Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **133 Main Street**Historic Name **Wave House**Use: Present
commercial/residential
Original **residential**Date **1876-1887**Source **maps**Style/Form **Italianate end house**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **brick**Wall/Trim **wood, clapboard**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **none**Major Alterations **addition to rear**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **n/a**Setting **commercial/residential**

Sketch Map

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 133 Main Street is a well-preserved, two-and-a-half story Italianate end house. In plan the original house is rectangular. Several additions have altered this footprint, however: a small, one story porch and a single bay airlock are located to the left rear, while a large, two-story, single tier addition to the rear extends the full width of the house. The original house is two tiers deep, with two superimposed bay window units on the right elevation. Ornamentation typical of the Italianate style is found on the extremities of the house. The windows (except for those on the bay unit, which are fixed) are double hung 1/1 sash with a wide, flat casing. Similar casing surrounds the door, which is covered by a door hood supported by highly ornamental brackets. The bracketed cornice, which is visually supported by corner pilasters, extends across the front and side elevations of the house, as well as between the first and second story bay window units. The house fronts a busy and increasingly commercial road, and has only a single large tree sheltering it from traffic.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Main Street, or Turnpike Road, as it was then called, was a busy road in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Several manufactories were built fronting the road, as were several prominent residences. The residence at 133 Main Street was built on the property between J. L. Smith's Dry Goods, Groceries & c. (formerly the shop of E. G. Ware, whose residence was then located at 119 Main Street) and the residence of G. L. Pond. C. H. Dean's Boot Manufactory, built on land belonging to the Pond family, lay across the street to the north, and a small boot shop was located to the immediate southwest. The fairly large-scale Italianate residence first appears on an 1887 bird's eye view map of Medway, which shows its relation to the buildings mentioned above. On the 1888 map it is noted as the residence of Elbridge G. Ware, although the adjacent shop had passed into the hands of W. Calvin. Mr Ware is recorded in the voting records as being in residence on Main Street as early as 1884. By 1922 a porch had been added to the rear, and within the next decade a garage had been added as well.

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
- Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
- Donovan, The Hartford and Dedham Turnpike in Medway
- Jameson, History of Medway
- General Registry of Voters, 1884

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Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **149 Main Street**Historic Name **G. L. Pond house**Use: Present **office**
Original **residence**Date **1831-1852**Source **maps**Style/Form **Greek Revival gable
block**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **brick**Wall/Trim **wood shingles**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **carriage house**Major Alterations **rear addition**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **18426 sq ft**Setting **commercial/residential**Photo **8/21,22**

Photos on following page.

Sketch Map

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

8/21



8/22



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 149 Main Street is a well-preserved, one-and-one-half story gable-block house in the Greek Revival style. The two-room-deep building mass, flanked by two exterior chimneys, is augmented by a single-story, two-bay-deep ell to the rear, as well as a small, single-story air-lock entrance to the right. Typical of houses of this form and style, the entrance is centered on the street facade. However, the facade is not symmetrical: to the right of the door are two windows with 6/6 sash, while to the left is a modern bay window. The centrality of the entrance is emphasized by an exceptionally large frontispiece with paneling, two pilasters, and a heavy entablature. Other Greek Revival ornamentation includes a wide cornice on the front and rear facades, as well as side pilasters with denticular capitals. A large end-gabled carriage house with one chimney has been preserved to the right of the main house, and now functions as a two-car garage. Its ornamentation corresponds to that of the house, with wide frieze boards and corner pilasters, although it is not as elaborate. The house, which is now a commercial building, fronts a major thoroughfare and is shielded from traffic only by mature plantings to either side of the building. A fieldstone wall acts a retaining wall, elevating the building lot slightly above street level. Mature plantings are located to either side of the main house and towards the rear, although the front facade is left visually open to the street.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

In the middle of the nineteenth century the section of Main Street, or Turnpike Road, as it was then called, between Cottage and Evergreen Streets had become quite developed through the addition of a new Baptist Church in the 1820s and the construction of several residences. The Greek Revival residence at 149 Main Street first appears on a historic map of 1852 as the property of G. L. Pond, a member of a prominent Medway family. Mr. Pond's property in 1856 was recorded as one house valued at \$1000, other buildings valued at \$350, two acres of tillage valued at \$100, eighteen acres of pasture valued at \$270, several horses and carriages, \$500 stock in trade and \$300 in bank stock.

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

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community

149 Main Street

Medway

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Form #

Area

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Historical Narrative, continued.

By 1876, however, the residence had been sold to an A. Marian and Mr. Pond had moved into a presumably grander residence at 131 Main Street. "A. Marian" may refer to Ambrose Marean, an expressman who had moved to Medway from Standish, Maine. By the time that he purchased the property several boot manufactories had been added to the area, as well as additional residences to house the factory workers. As early as 1884 the property appears on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as a divided unit with an addition to the rear and a separate livery to the rear right. In succeeding years various sheds were added to and removed from the left of the livery (now garage). Further research is needed to determine the more recent history of this property, which is now a commercial building.

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Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **151 Main Street**

Historic Name

Use: Present **residential**
Original **residential**

Date **1933-1942**Source **maps**

Style/Form **Dutch Colonial
Revival**

Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **wood clapboard**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **none**Major Alterations **none**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **11674 sq ft**Setting **commercial/residential**

Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **March 1998**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 151 Main Street is a well-preserved two-story gambrel-roofed house in the Colonial Revival style. In plan the house is rectangular with a central entrance and a single story wing to the left side. Typical of the Dutch Colonial Revival type, a continuous dormer is found on both the front and rear elevations. The dormers are symmetrically pierced by three window groupings: two 6/1 windows flanking a mullioned central unit. On the first floor, the entrance is flanked by triple windows, a mullioned unit of two 4/1 double hung sash and one 6/1 sash. Each window unit is ornamented by paneled shutters pierced with clovers. The symmetry of the main block is emphasized by a pedimented entrance portico with a curved underside. The house is located on a busy street, and is buffered from the traffic by four large bushes close to the house and a picket fence around the perimeter.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Dutch Colonial Revival residence at 151 Main Street was constructed between 1933 and 1942, a late addition to the streetscape. Main Street had long been one of Medway's primary east-west roads, developed with stores and manufactories as well as dwellings. The residence at 151 Main Street was surrounded by a community of Greek Revival and Italianate houses, dating to Medway's industrial boom. By the 1920s and 30s, Medway's industrial era had waned, following the pattern of most of industrial New England. Many houses and tenements were vacant, and employment was low. Not surprisingly, few houses of the Colonial Revival style were built in Medway.. Further research is needed to determine the owner of this residence, which was built on a small parcel of land carved out of the property of its neighbors to either side.

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
 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

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FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's Number
5G-10

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area

Form #
205

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Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Address **153 Main Street**

Historic Name **Sumner Robbins Building**

Uses: Present **office**
Original **shop and factory**

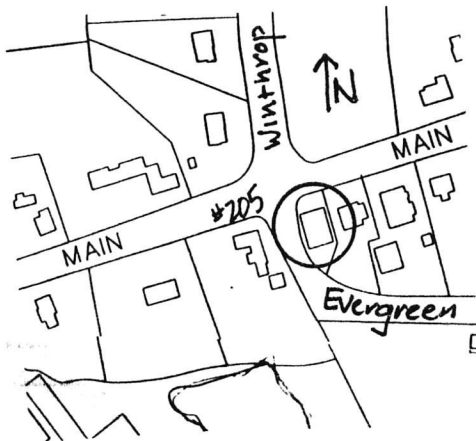
Date of Construction **1831-1852**

Source **maps and directories**

Style/Form **Greek Revival**

Architect/Builder **N/A**

Sketch Map



Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **wood**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **possible,**
see reverse

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage **5,016 square feet**

Setting **village commercial**

Recorded by **Dempsey/Clemson**

Organization **Medway Historical Commission**

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

BUILDING FORM

153 Main Street, Medway

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Robbins Building is a small-scale manufacturing building of end-gabled form. The building has a five bay width, a nine bay depth, and is two-and-a-half stories in height. The building is Greek Revival in style, with only a deep cornice composed of two layers of shadow molding and an enclosed pediment in the facade as its only decoration. The fenestration, consisting of two-over-two double-hung sash with plain board surrounds, is uniform in size and symmetrically arranged with an opening in each bay and three openings in the enclosed pediment. A monitor-like shed dormer that lines up with the central five bays of each side elevation is located in each slope of the gable roof. The openings in the monitor are a continuous line of three-over three horizontal sash with wide mullions designed to allow a maximum of light to enter the attic story. The only interruption in the grid of windows is the entry, protected by a simple gabled porch supported by straight brackets, in the far right bay of the facade. A rear door is located in the right elevation in the third bay from the rear. The building is clad in clapboard and sits on a granite foundation. The small lot, on which the building sits with only a slight setback, is dirt. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of commercial, manufacturing (largely inactive), and residential use. Main Street is a broad state highway that serves as a local commercial corridor.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *(see continuation sheet)*

The Sumner Robbins Building, built between 1831 and 1852, served originally as a boot manufactory and shop. Unfortunately, the early owner is not indicated on either of the Walling maps. During the 1880s and 1890s Sumner Robbins had changed his enterprise to a general and dry goods store with a dwelling in the upper stories that was occupied by his son, Charles, who worked in the store as a clerk. A comparison of tax valuations between 1873 and 1890 may indicate this change in business. In 1873 the building was valued at \$3,000 and stock-in-trade also at \$3,000. By 1890 the building had depreciated by \$500 and the value of stock-in-trade reduced drastically to \$1,300, indicating a different type of inventory. That same year, building safety records suggest it was undergoing a remodeling for manufacturing purposes.

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.
- Massachusetts Building Safety Records, Massachusetts Archives.

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

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEETCommunity
MedwayProperty Address
153 Main StreetMassachusetts Historical Commission
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Area

Form # **205****HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** *(cont.)*

A historic photograph of the building suggests that at least for a time the store's front was treated with pedimented porch, supported by square columns, screening large store windows on the first floor and with a stair leading to the second story through the porch. This is confirmed in only one Sanborn map, for 1910; at that time the building was vacant. During the 1920s and 1930s, the building housed the Maxwell Gordon Company, manufacturers of ladies coats and suits. The building is currently used as a real estate office.

Historic commercial maps indicate that the Sumner Robbins Building is typical of the small-scale manufacturing and commercial buildings that lined Main Street during the nineteenth century, several of which survive. It was built during the rapid expansion of this eastern section of West Medway, and served as a store for the section of the village known, according to local historian Donovan, as Plainville. Other building types surviving from the period include large and small single-family houses, commercial and institutional structures, and a single surviving large-scale textile factory (see 165 Main Street).

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Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **155 Main Street**Historic Name **Sally Hastings
House**Use: Present **residence**
Original **residence**Date **1831-1852**Source **maps**Style/Form **Greek revival
ell house**Architect **n/a**

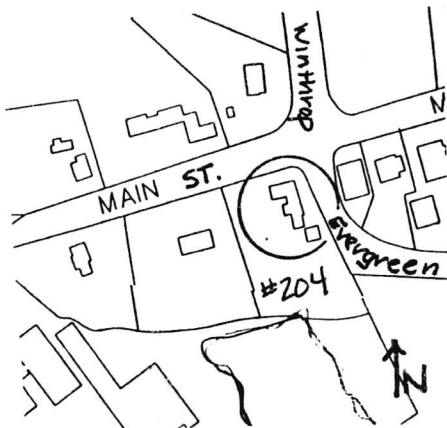
Exterior Material

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **wood clapboard**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **see description**Major Alterations **none**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **32715 sq ft**Setting **residential/commercial**

photo 10/31,36

Photos on following
page.

Sketch Map

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

10/31



10/36



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Sally Hastings House at 155 Main Street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-story ell house in the Greek Revival style. The main block appears slightly larger than single pile with two chimneys behind the ridge. The one-and-a-half story ell extends to five bays, each marked with 6/6 double hung sash on the first floor and 3/3 sash on the upper story. Its massing extends to the rear left in a sequence of two connected gabled outbuildings: a one-and-a-half story building, perhaps a woodshed, and a New England barn. Common to the Greek Revival style, the five-bay facade is arranged symmetrically with an emphasis on the entrance bay. The door surround consists of sidelights, flanked by pilasters which support a wide entablature. A three-part window is located directly above the entrance, repeating the tri-part arrangement of the door with its sidelights. Additional three-part windows are located on both side elevations of the main house. A secondary entrance is also located on the left side, allowing access to the side dooryard. The house is surrounded by several mature trees on a fairly large lot which is held above street level by a fieldstone retaining wall.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Turnpike Road, now known as Main Street, was an important road in Medway after its incorporation in the first decade of the nineteenth century, although the first residences were not built until several years later. The residence at 155 Main Street, which faced the prominent Ide Residence, was built by Benjamin and Sally Jarvis Hastings by 1852, and remained the residence of Mrs. Hastings until at least 1887. Mrs. Hastings had been widowed by 1856, and her property was assessed as follows: one house valued at \$1300, other buildings valued at \$100, two acres of tillage valued at \$300 and ten acres of pasture valued at \$200. The value of Mrs. Hastings' property exceeded that of many of her neighbors. The property was initially agricultural, as evidenced both by the amount of tillage and pasture for which she is assessed. The property boundary originally extended southward, adjacent to the present-day Evergreen Cemetery. In 1876 the footprint of the house is shown as an L. By 1888 a barn appears to the south of the house, although it is also present in the 1873 tax valuations. Over the next half century the house gradually extends back to reach the barn, which it does by 1933. According to Donovan, upon the death of Sally Hastings the residence was sold to Willis Clark. Further research is needed to determine the subsequent owners of the property.

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

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In Summary Report.

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Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **158 Main Street**Historic Name **Rev. Jacob Ide
House**Use: Present **residence and shop**
Original **residence**Date **November 1817-1830**Source **deed and maps**Style/Form **Federal ell house**Architect **Builder**

Exterior Material

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **wood clapboard**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **attached barn**Major Alterations **none**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **1.41 acres**Setting **residential/commercial**

Photo 10/32, 34, 35

photos on
following page.

Sketch Map

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

10/32



10/34



10/35



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

The house at 158 Main Street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-story, hip-roofed ell house in the Federal style. The main mass, which is one pile deep with rear wall chimneys, extends backward on the left side creating an L-shaped footprint. A third external chimney is located on the rear wall of this extension. Entrances are located on both the front and left elevations of the main house, which have similar detailing. Each elevation contains five bays of double hung 6/6 sash, arranged symmetrically around matching entrances. The frontispieces are elaborately detailed, with a semi-circular fanlight framed within a pilaster-supported denticular entablature surround. Also typical of Federal detailing are the narrow corner boards and molded entablatures above the windows. The massing is further augmented by a series of one-and-a-half story English barns with double hung 6/6 sash on the first floor and 4/4 sash on the upper story.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Turnpike Road (present-day Main Street) was incorporated in 1804 as a route between Dedham, MA and Hartford CT. One of the earliest buildings erected upon the turnpike in Medway was the Second Church of Christ, which, according to Donovan, was finished and dedicated in September 1814. With the construction of the new church came the arrival of a new minister, the Reverend Jacob Ide. Donovan states that the Reverend Ide initially took residence in the Cutler home at the intersection of Winthrop and Maple Streets. Shortly thereafter, according to a deed dated November of 1817, land was given to the minister and his wife by James and Sarah Elizabeth Richardson for the construction of a more permanent residence. The architecture is traditionally attributed to Malachi Bullard, whose work is thought to be identifiable through the incorporation of a curved central staircase. At the time of its construction, which must pre-date 1830, the Ide residence was the closest residence to the church, and one of the only structures along Turnpike Road in Medway. It was a grand residence for Medway at the time, and its size and importance was enhanced by the secondary facade, which was oriented westward, towards the church.

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
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 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

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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Community
Medway

158 Main Street

Form # *203*

Area

Architectural Description, continued.

A door flanked by two windows is located on the primary facade of the first barn immediately adjacent to the main house. To the left of this grouping are two barn doors. A second, larger English barn with one large barn door connects to the former. The house is sited along a major thoroughfare and is shielded from the road by dense foliage.

Historical Narrative, continued.

In 1856 Reverend Ide was assessed for one house valued at \$1200, other buildings valued at \$200, seven acres of tillage, two acres of pasture, one horse, two cows, and one carriage. By 1873 his assessment was as follows: "3 shares Manchester manufacturing stock \$5250, 1 horse \$150, carriage 25, house 2000, barn 200, carriage house 100, tillage 7 acres 1000, pasture 2 acres 150, meadow 1 acre 30." He was certainly a man of means, deservedly prominent in the community for his position as spiritual leader. Reverend Ide served one of the longest pastorates in New England, from 1814 until 1865, and became an active abolitionist. He continued as a senior pastor until his death in 1880, which was followed shortly thereafter by that of his wife, Mary (Emmons) Ide. Further research is needed to identify the subsequent pattern of ownership of the residence. Fortunately, future owners have altered the house very little: modern amenities have been added sparingly, and the kitchen has been incorporated into one of the connecting barn spaces, rather than disturbing the fabric of the main house. Small exterior changes, all of which have since been removed, include the addition of a small entrance porch to the right elevation (by 1922) as well as a small extension to the left of the barn (by 1933).

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #
05-347AUSGS Quad
Holliston

Area

Form #
202

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Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **160 Main Street**Historic Name **Mary Torrey
House**Use: Present **residential**
Original **residential**Date **1831-1852**Source **maps**Style/Form **Italianate end house**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **wood clapboard**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **see architectural
description**Major Alterations **none**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **.6 acres**Setting **commercial/residential**

Roll 16/1a, 2a

Photos on following Page.

Sketch Map

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

16/1a



16/2a



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 160 main street is a well-preserved, one-and-one-half story Italianate end house. The footprint of the house has remained a simple rectangle, with a small one-story gable-roofed addition in the rear. The windows are simple 1/1 double hung sash with flat casing. Ornamentation typical of the Italianate style is limited to an ornate bracketed door hood. The only other ornamentation is found in narrow cornerboards. A single-story gabled outbuilding is located in the rear of the house. Several overgrown conifers shield the property from the busy road.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The residence at 160 Main Street was built prior to 1852 by Mary (Ide) Torrey, the daughter of Reverend Jacob and Mary Ide, whose grand residence lies adjacent to this property. According to Donovan, the house was actually constructed for Mrs. Torrey by the Abolitionist Society. Both Mrs. Torrey and her husband, Charles Torrey, were active in the abolitionist movement of their time, and it is rumored that their residence was part of the famous underground railroad. Mr. Torrey had made various trips southward to help guide slaves to freedom in the north before he was apprehended and held in Annapolis, Maryland in 1842. He remained in prison for four years until his death. The widow Torrey was perhaps given the property out of gratitude for her continuing support of this movement. Unsurprisingly, her residence is located comfortably close to that of her parents despite the vast amount of unused land and that lay to the west of their property. In its Italianate style and small size the residence is typical of others of the period in Medway--assessed at one third the value of the Ide residence. A nineteenth-century painting which hangs in the Medway Historical Society shows the Torrey residence with paneled cornerboards and shutters, both of which are now missing. Mrs. Torrey died in 1869, eleven years before the death of her parents. The maps of 1876 and 1888 show the residence, minus the outbuilding and rear addition that appear by 1922, as belonging to a S. Seavy. Unfortunately, neither the 1884 directory nor the 1873 valuation list any S. Seavy. Further research may determine the pattern of ownership of the property after this point.

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

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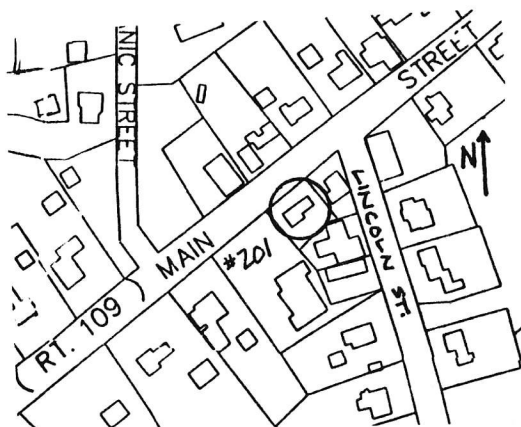
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Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **173 Main Street**Historic Name **S. Clark House**Use: Present **residence**
Original **residence**Date **1831-1852**Source **maps**Style/Form **Italianate**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **wood**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **none**Major Alterations **none**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **6078 sq ft**Setting **residential/commercial**

Sketch Map

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 173 Main Street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-story residence in the Italianate style. In plan the house is a wide, ~~shallow~~ block with an extremely shallow roof. The principal entry is located on the leftmost bay of an end-gabled, three-bay-wide, two-bay-deep, side hall unit. A large, side-gabled, four-bay-wide yet single-bay-deep unit extends to the left, only slightly recessed from the main block. A secondary entrance is located on the second bay of this recessed unit. This door, as well as the double-hung 6/6 windows, are surrounded by wide, flat casing. The principal entrance however, is given a flat portico with a shallow pediment and sidelights. Other ornament includes a wide frieze board and bracketed cornice as well as louvered shutters. Sidewalks connect the house with the road at both entrances. Several small plantings also lie adjacent to the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Clark residence at 173 Main Street first appears on historic maps in 1852, at which time Main Street was known as Turnpike Road, providing passage between Dedham, MA and Hartford, CT. By 1853 this area of Medway was home to a small boot shop and a thread mill, although the land to the south, in between Village Street and Turnpike Road, remained fairly undeveloped. By 1887, as industrialization continued, several larger boot manufactories had been established on Main Street in close proximity to the Clark residence. In 1853, the Clark residence was located on a small parcel of land adjacent to a much larger property owned by J. N. Bullard. Its Italianate style was popular in Medway, although in stature the residence was noticeably more grand than the smaller, more modest end houses that were predominant in Medway throughout the rest of the nineteenth century. S. Clark, which may refer to either Simeon or Sewall J. Clark, is still listed as proprietor of the residence in 1876. By 1888 the property had been transferred to C. S. Stearns. Unfortunately, Stearns does not appear in the town directory of this period. Further research is needed, both on the Clark and Stearns family and on subsequent ownership of this 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
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- 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

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Photos on following
page.

Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **3/5 Mechanic Street**Historic Name **Gay-Moon House**Use: Present **residence/condos**
Original **residence**Date **1831-1852 core?; 1897-1903**Source **maps and assessors records**Style/Form **Queen Anne**Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **fieldstone/granite**Wall/Trim **wood shingles, vinyl
siding**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **carriage house (#5)**Major Alterations **division into
condominiums**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **.5 acres (5 Mechanic)**Setting **rural/suburban**

Sketch Map

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

10/12



10/14



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house which occupies lots 3 and 5 of Mechanic Street is an exceptionally large residence in the Queen Anne style. But as the history of its parcel suggests, this configuration may be the result of several phases of alteration rather than of rebuilding on the parcel. Only a visit to the interior will allow confirmation of either theory. Typical of its style, the massing of the house is complex, resulting in irregular and steeply-pitched roofs. The building is formed of a two-story, two-pile deep, end gabled unit, which is intersected by a two-story, single-pile cross gable, creating an L-shaped footprint. The massing is given further complexity by the presence of a three-story octagonal tower within the L, crowned by a bellcast roof, as well as polygonal 2/2 bay windows on the first and second floors to the right of the entrance. In addition, the cross gable has a rounded end wall, creating the visual effect of a second tower. Emphasis is also drawn to the end gable, which is cantilevered out from the facade by decorative brackets. Double-hung 2/2 windows are found on the tower, the cross gable, and the first floor of the main house. A full front porch with spindlework porch supports and decorative brackets graces the front facade. Additional ornamentation is found on the rounded end wall, which is covered with decorative shingle-work, horizontal banding, and paneling. An exterior chimney is located along the right facade. Further to the right and slightly to the rear on the spacious, wooded lot is a large, gabled carriage house with its ridge parallel to the road.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE See continuation sheet.

Mechanic Street was once a busy thoroughfare between Oak and Main streets. According to local historian Donovan the path had been established by settlers of North Franklin and North Bellingham who wanted to attend worship in the 1749 Meeting House. By the mid-nineteenth century, however, the path had been industrialized, and several boot manufactories had been established, including the small manufactory of Williard Daniels (1860), the boot shop of Leander Daniels in 1869, and a larger manufactory in 1880 (razed in 1965). The residence at 3/5 Mechanic Street first appears on a map of 1852 as the property of Henry E. Gay, who was at various times both an employee of a boot shop and a farmer. There are some discrepancies between the maps and the assessment records for this property, however, for four years later Gay assessed only for \$400 money at interest. It is not until 1858 that he is assessed for any residence whatsoever, and at this time the residence is valued at \$600 with one quarter acre of land. This may be the end house portion of the building.

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
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- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1884, 1897, 1903, 1910, 1922, 1933, 1942
- Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
- Jameson, History of Medway
- Research by Grace Hoag.

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Form #

Area

Historical Narrative, continued.

By 1873 Gay's wealth had increased, and he was assessed for the following: "House \$1300, house lot 1-3 acre 150, tillage 4 acres 160, pasture 5 acres 150." Three years later, on the map of 1876, the house is shown with an S-shaped footprint. This may reflect the addition of a wing, with its own rear ell, to the end house section of the building, a common pattern in West Medway.

This footprint remained the same until 1897-1903, when it was dramatically changed. By 1900, the property had changed hands, by then belonging to Hattie Moon. The value of the house had increased by about \$1000 from the late 19th century valuations of Gay. Also resident at the house was Fred Moon, who held the horse, carriages, and hens; Fred was no longer assessed here in 1910. By 1915, Hattie was surnamed Blake. By 1925, the property was occupied by Rose M. Wood. The Sanborn map illustrates the changes presumably made by Moon. An ell which extended to the left rear was removed, leaving an L-shaped footprint, and the remaining sections of the house were modified in the Queen Anne style. The bay windows, tower, and porch which appear on the new footprint were surely only several of a great number of visible changes, resulting in the house that one sees today. A large carriage house (#5 Mechanic Street) also appears at this time.

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Roll: 10/16,17

Photos on following
page.

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **March 1998**

Town **Medway**

Place **West Medway**

Address **9 Mechanic Street**

Historic Name **C. S. Ellis
House**

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

Date **1831-1852**

Source **maps**

Style/Form **Greek Revival end
house**

Architect **n/a**

Exterior Material

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **wood clapboards**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **shed**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage **.5 acres**

Setting **rural/suburban**

10/16



10/17



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 9 Mechanic Street is a well-preserved, one-and-one-half story Greek Revival end house. This house is a fairly simple example of the type, with only a small, single-story gabled ell offset to the left rear, which slightly enlarges the proportions of the two-room deep, three-bay wide structure. Ornamentation is limited to the basic elements of the Greek Revival style: corner pilasters, a wide cornice, molded entablatures on the windows, and an entranceway flanked by pilasters which support a wide entablature. Aside from several small ornamental hedges and large trees to the rear, no mature plantings surround the house, which is situated on a relatively quiet side street.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Mechanic Street was once a busy thoroughfare between Oak and Main streets. According to Donovan the path had been established by settlers of North Franklin and North Bellingham who wanted to attend worship in the 1749 Meeting House. By the mid-nineteenth century, however, the path had been industrialized, and a several boot manufactories had been established, including the small manufactory of Willard Daniels (1860), the boot shop of Leander Daniels in 1869, and a larger manufactory in 1880 (razed in 1965). The residence at 9 Mechanic Street first appears on a map of 1852 as the property of Chester Ellis, a bootmaker. In 1856 Ellis is assessed for one house valued at \$400 and one half acre of land, a fitting assessment for the residence, which was typical in size and style for houses in Medway of the period. Chester Ellis was still in residence on Mechanic Street in 1884, as recorded in the General Registry of Voters in that year. Further research is needed on the subsequent owners of the property.

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: 1856-1858
 Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
 Donovan, The Hartford and Dedham Turnpike in Medway
 Jameson, History of Medway
 General Registry of Voters, 1884

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Town **Medway**Place **Medway Village**Address **59 Oakland Street**Historic Name **St. Joseph's
Cemetery**Ownership **Roman Catholic
Archbishop of
Boston**Date **1876**Source **maps**Approximate # of Stones **500**Earliest death date **1870s**Latest death date **still in use**Landscape architect **unknown**Condition **good**Acreage **22.1 acres**Setting **residential area**Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**Date **March 1998**

Sketch Map



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

St. Joseph's Cemetery is the only Roman Catholic cemetery in Medway, and is located on Oakland Street, a fairly well-used road which runs perpendicularly between Village and Main Streets. The cemetery has two vehicular entrances, which are marked by stone pillars. The boundary on the street front is marked by a modern wire fence. A large stone crypt containing the remains of Reverend Martin Lee is located just outside of the southernmost entrance. The paved road, which forms a U within the cemetery, is intersected by several incomplete gravel paths. The stones within the cemetery are primarily modern granite stones, all of which are orientated east towards the entrance at Oakland Street. A large stone shrine with a sculpture of Mary and a kneeling worshipper, is located in the southeast corner. Another feature is a large granite altar, which lies along the central axis to the rear. The terrain is fairly flat, with several mature trees and other plantings.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

In 1876 permission was given to Mr. James O'Donnell and others to lay out a cemetery on Oakland Street. At this time the area to the north of the railroad tracts in Medway Village was undeveloped, with the exception of the Oakland Cemetery, which lay to the immediate southwest of this one. The first Catholic arrivals in Medway were predominantly Irish immigrants, and these immigrants make up a large part of the earliest burials in the cemetery; the majority of the stones date to the 20th century. Religious services began in 1863 in a private home, and the area was made a mission in 1870. The construction of the church St. Joseph's began the same year, and when it was completed in 1885 it became a separate parish. The largest monument is simply inscribed with the date 1868 and honors men who lost their lives in the Civil War. More modern stones testify to the numbers of Italian, French, and eastern European immigrants who also came to Medway. Much of the cemetery is undeveloped to this day.

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
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1884, 1897, 1903, 1910, 1922, 1933, 1942
Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
Donovan, The Hartford and Dedham Turnpike in Medway
Jameson, History of Medway

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

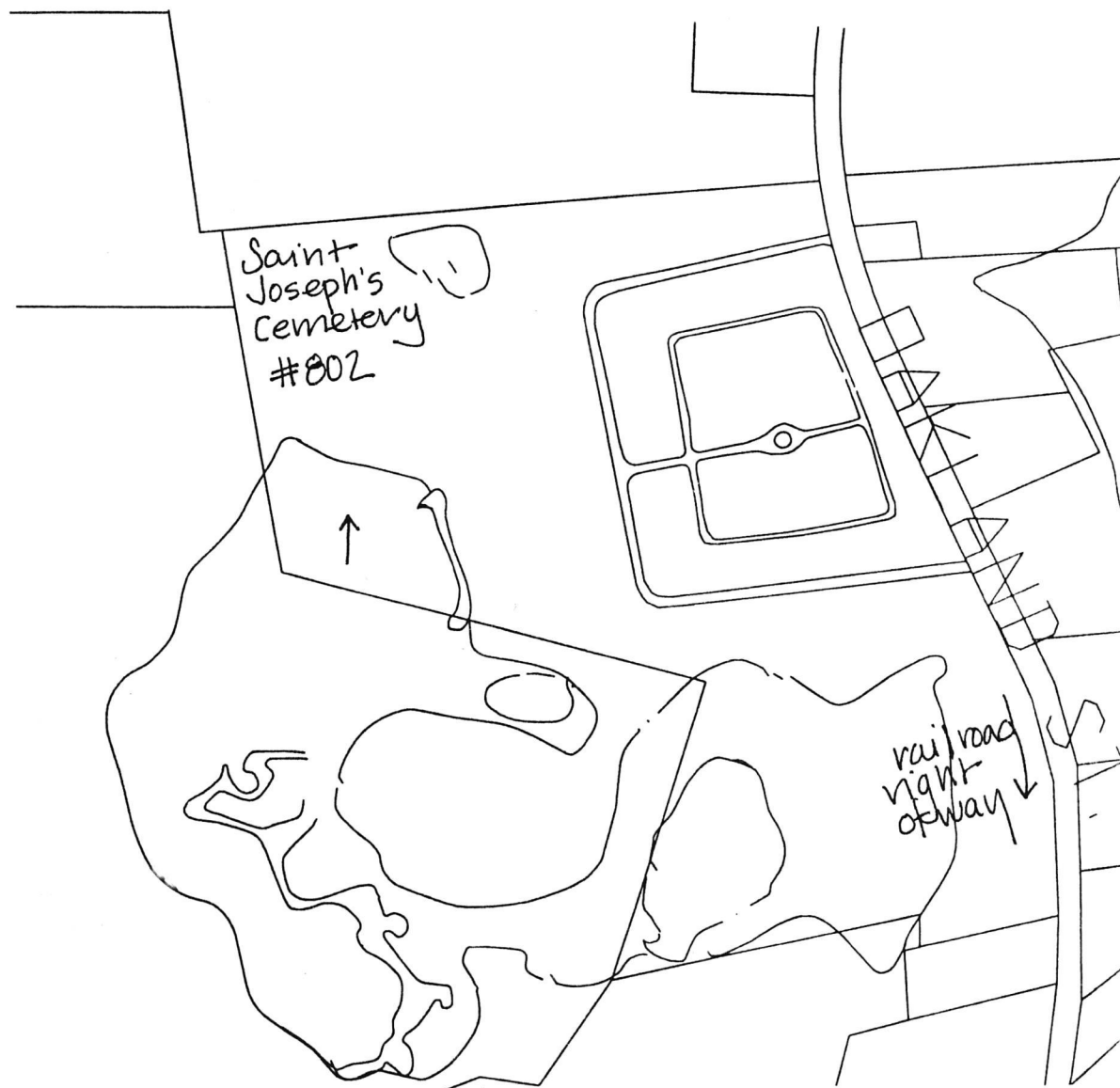
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Community
Medway

Property Address
59 Oakland St.

Form # **802**

Area



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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Community Property Address
Medway 59 Oakland St.

Form # 802

Area



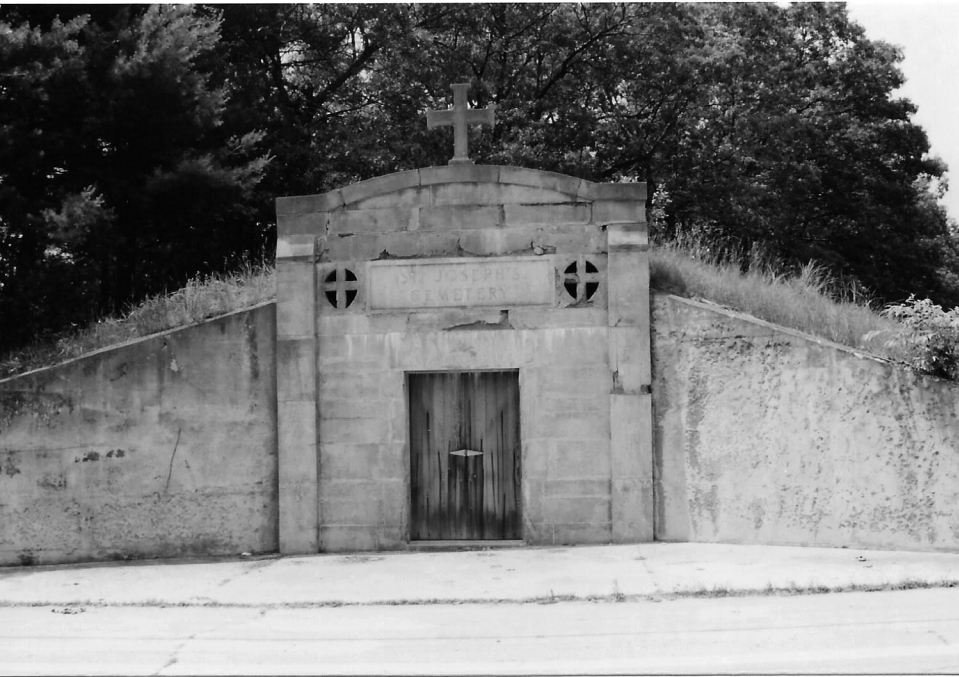
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Community Property Address
Medway **59 Oakland St.**

Form # **802**

Area



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #
02A / 220USGS Quad
Holliston

Area

Form #
212

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Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **325 Village Street**Historic Name **S. J. Lawrence Store**Use: Present **multi-family
residence**
Original **store**Date **1858-1876**Source **maps**Style/Form **Italianate mansard
block**Architect **unknown**

Exterior Material

Foundation **concrete/granite**Wall/Trim **clapboard/shingle**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **carriage house**Major Alterations **see
architectural description**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **.71**Setting **residential**

Sketch Map

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The S. J. Lawrence building at 325 Village street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-and-one-half story Italianate mansard block. The main block, which is two tiers deep, is entered through the left bay; a two-story bay window unit graces the right. The original rectangular side-hall plan has been enlarged through the addition of an enclosed porch which wraps around the front and left elevations and a rectangular, one-story, shed-roofed addition to the right. This latter addition is three bays wide and appears to be one tier in depth. Its front elevation extends above the roofline, forming a parapet. Several smaller additions (one two-story gable-roofed addition and two single-story shed-roofed additions which wrap the right and rear sides of the gabled addition) have also been made to the rear, providing additional space as well as a secondary entrance. The house has two central chimneys. All of the windows on the main block are 2/2 double-hung sash with wide, flat casing, while those on the additions are modern 1/1 sash. Italianate detailing is found in the Corinthian pilasters at each corner of the main block, as well as in the elaborate cornice with paired brackets. The flared mansard roof is articulated with two recessed pedimented dormers on each elevation. Decorative shinglework also appears in a horizontal band on the bay window, extending across onto the parapet of the right addition. A hip-roofed carriage house (now a two-car garage) is located to the right rear. The multi-family residence is situated on a large lot with several mature plantings.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Village Street, which runs along the Charles River, was the main thoroughfare of Medway throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth. Although the traditional village center was located north, on Main Street, the arrival of the railroad led to the construction of a train depot near the river and subsequently increased the commercial desirability of the area. By 1876 several boot manufactories and a steam mill were in operation. The building at 325 Village Street, which is similar in style to many commercial buildings in Medway, is recorded at this time as the Sylvester J. Lawrence Boot Store, and perhaps sold the wares from these nearby manufactories. An 1889 advertisement for the store describes it as "near depot," specializing in "hats and caps, furnishing goods, umbrellas, trunks, valises & c...Boots, shoes and slippers in great variety." The same advertisement also mentions that a circulating library was located in the same building.

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
10 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community

Medway

325 Village Street

Form # 212

Area

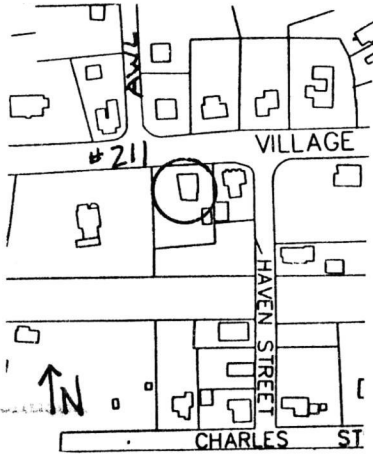
Historical Narrative, continued.

In 1873 Sylvanus J. Lawrence is taxed upon the following property: "1 horse 75, carriage house 50, house and store 2500, house lot 1-2 acre 200." The building appears in maps of the time as a simple rectangle. By 1892 an outbuilding is present, although the footprint remained the same. Ownership must have changed by 1896, at which time S. J. Lawrence no longer appears in the town directory. One year later a small entrance porch has been added to the left. In 1903 the building is labeled "dry goods and millinery" in the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, and the outbuilding has disappeared. By 1910 another outbuilding has appeared, as well as a large addition to the right. Two additional additions to the rear and a bay window were added by 1922. The building did not attain its current form, however, with a large porch on the front and left elevations, until 1933. The twentieth-century owners of this property, which is now purely residential, are unknown.

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



Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Morvan**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **March 1998**Town **Medway**Place **West Medway**Address **339 Village St**Historic Name **Videtto residence**

Use: **Present residence**
Original residence

Date **1900**Source **keystone**Style/Form **mansard block**Architect **Elmer Videtto**

Exterior Material

Foundation **stone**Wall/Trim **stone**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **none**Major Alterations **none**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **.8 acres**Setting **residential**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Videtto residence at 339 Village Street is an unusual building in its style and execution. In plan it is a simple two-tier-deep, side-entrance mansard block, with tower to the front left and a shed-roofed front porch. The walls and foundation are created from an unusual mixture of stones, brick, and other elements: large granite blocks are used as quoins; the ends of green wine bottles accent the upper corners of each wall opening; small stone "rosettes" grace the top of window openings; and brick is used around the windows, in the entrance arches of the tower, and in the porch. A small metal statue of a horse and rider is also incorporated into the front wall where it meets the tower, presumably commemorating the cavalry (of which the builder was a member). The windows of the first floor and the tower have segmentally arched openings, while the windows of the second floor, rather than being placed in dormers, are recessed into the roof. All of these windows, with the exception of the stained-glass window which illuminates the stairwell on the left elevation, are new 1/1 double-hung sash. A secondary entrance and porch has been added to the left rear of the house, providing access to the kitchen. The only outbuilding is a small shed which lies behind the house. The residence is sited on a large lot, with mature plantings.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Village Street has been one of the most prominent streets in Medway throughout its history. The civic center of the town was concentrated along Main Street, as were many important residences and commercial buildings. The west end of Village Street was not well developed until the third quarter of the nineteenth century, when the arrival of the railroad and many manufactories led to its increased popularity. This was the site of a steam mill in 1876, but was vacant in 1888. Elmer Videtto, an Italian-American stone mason, is recorded in the 1889 Medway directory as being in residence at the intersection of Village and Haven Streets; "Vidett" appears on the 1888 map next to a building to the east of this one. The keystone of the building, designed and built by Mr. Videtto, records its date as the year 1900. Elmer Videtto was also the builder of Christ Episcopal Church in Medway Village. According to Mr. Flood, the current proprietor, Videtto brought the many stones which make up his unusual residence in by flatcar from throughout the country. He also stated that the residence was repossessed by the bank, and passed into the hands of a Mr. Gordon. Supporting this statement is the Medway directory of 1914, which records that Videtto was living and working from an address on Slocumb Avenue. Further information is needed, however, to determine the subsequent history of the property.

REFERENCES

Conversation with Mr. Flood, owner of Videtto residence
 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
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