

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

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

Area(s)

Form No.



#2 Oakland St facing
west



#3 Barber St at
entrance to oakland
cemetery facing east



#4 Broad Street
facing west

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Area(s)

Form No.



#5 Near Broad Street
facing East



#6 Behind oil tanks
facing East



#7 Holliston Street
facing east



#8 Lovers Lane
(note water and
railroad ties)



#9 Behind Burke School
facing East

LEGION AVE



#10 Behind Burke School
facing west

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Area(s)

Form No.



11 Center Street
facing west



#12 Garney Park
facing east



#13 Garney Park
facing west looking
over the trestle to
the police station

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Area(s)

Form No.



#14 Culvert For Chicken
Brook (facing north
under Railroad Bridge)
Men standing near
trestle



#15 Remains of Trestle
at Cottage and
Village - facing
East



#16 Police Station
(facing west)

Railroad Station
was nearby

MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)

Form No.



17

Campbell Street
facing West



18

Haven Street
facing east



19

Haven Street
facing west

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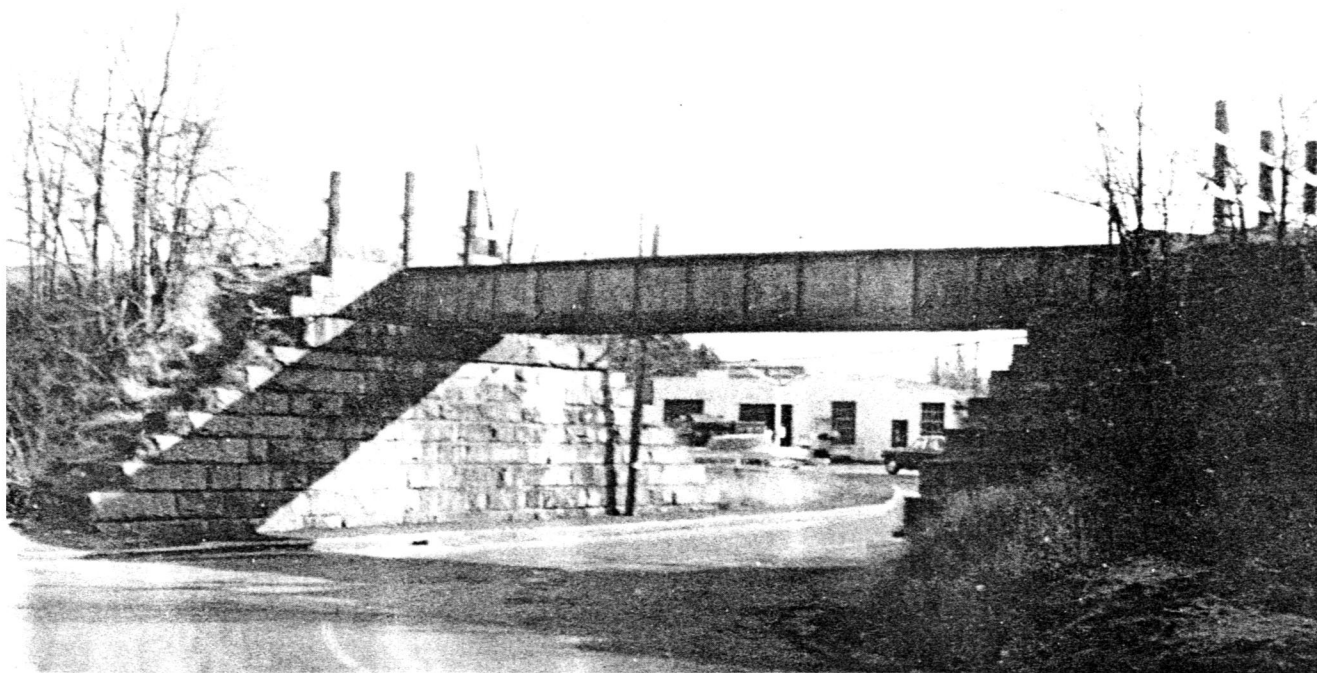
Area(s)

Form No.



20

Waterview facing
east



The "subway" at Village and Cottage Streets. The railroad trestle was bought by a quarry company for use at Chelmsford, Mass., and was removed in 1966.

Phase Two

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 220 Morrissey Boulevard
 Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Name of Area **Medway Village**

Present Use **Residential/Commercial/
Institutional**

Construction Dates/Period
ca. 1790 to present

Overall Condition **fair to excellent**

Major Intrusions and Alterations
**some modern infill, many houses
 resided, loss of all 19th c. indus-
 trial buildings and school houses**

Acreage **about 75 acres**

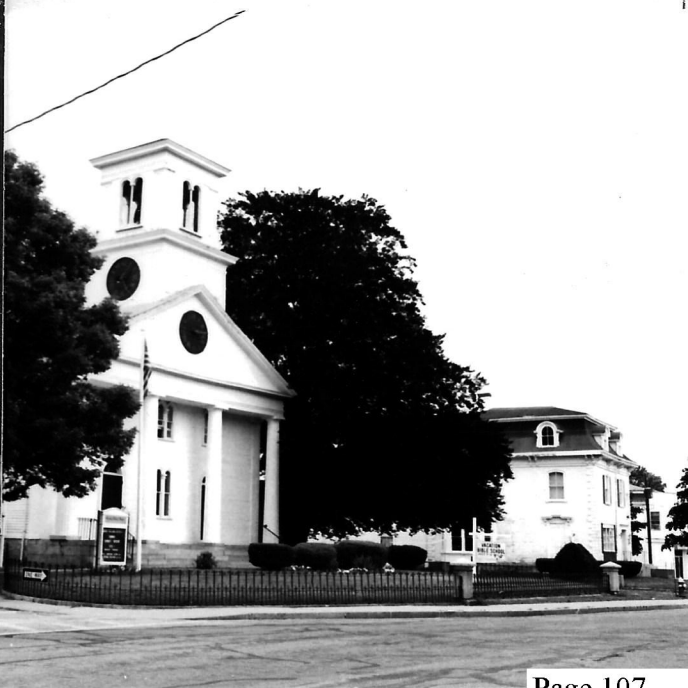
Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **June 1997**



Sketch Map Attached



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

The Medway Village area is now primarily a residential landscape, containing a cross-section of common late eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century New England house forms. Approximately 200 of the over 230 buildings in the area are residential buildings and the other 30 are commercial, institutional, civic, small-scale industrial, or mixed commercial-residential buildings. Of the approximately 200 residential structures, approximately 30 are modern, built after 1930. The area is bounded on the north by the abandoned railroad right-of-way, on the south by the Charles River, on the east by Oakland Street but extending along Village Street to Walker Street, and on the west by Lover's Lane.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

The growth and development of the Medway Village area corresponds to two significant periods of nineteenth-century industrial development along the Charles River, one during the first quarter of the nineteenth century and another during the third quarter. The scale and pattern of development of this area parallels that seen in other mill villages of the period, with the earliest landscape features concentrated along the area's primary thoroughfare and close to the mill sites on the river. As the village grew, especially with the major development in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, buildings appeared on newly laid cross streets. The arrival of the railroad in the same period along the northern edge of the area further propelled expansion north of Village Street away from the original core on a series of long cross streets and attracted additional manufactories. The addition of institutional and civic structures parallels the residential and industrial growth, largely concentrated along Village Street. The expansion of this village on the river attracted development away from the traditional meeting house center at Rabbit Hill (see Area D), creating a new town center.

REFERENCES

Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
Lake, Boston and its Environs, 1867
Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
Panoramic View of Medway, 1887
Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884
Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
Jameson, History of Medway

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

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Medway
Area

Medway Village
Form #

Architectural Description, continued.

The village's growth and development was the product of two periods of significant industrial development in the nineteenth century. These two periods are clearly expressed on the landscape by concentrations of popular house forms from those periods. Little of the industrial landscape survives, however, with the exception of the **Sanford Mills Complex** on **Sanford Street** (see Area E). Three churches are located in this area, the **Village Church (#7)** at **170 Village Street**, **Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (#9)** at **151 Village Street**, **Christ Church (#154)** at **14 School Street**, and one synagogue, the **Congregation Agudath Achim Synagogue (#155)** at **73 Village Street**, all surveyed. Medway's town hall, **Sanford Hall (#59)** at **155 Village Street** is also in the area. An altered school house survives, the **Old School House (#146)** moved to **29 North Street** and converted to a private residence. In addition, the area contains ten to twenty small commercial establishments, some purpose built, but many operated as storefronts with residential units in the upper stories, mostly along Village Street. A modern bank is located directly east of Sanford Hall. Several small-scale industrial buildings are located on the periphery.

The best preserved sections of the area are along its two primary thoroughfares. Village Street is an east-west thoroughfare that roughly parallels the course of the Charles River running between Millis to the east and Bellingham to the west. This street contains the best preserved and largest collection of nineteenth-century house types most commonly used in the area including ell houses, double houses, end houses, and several early multi-family types. The second major artery, Holliston Street, runs diagonally north from the village center. The east side of the street is lined with a collection of well-preserved, mid-nineteenth-century end houses in the Greek Revival style. The remaining side streets, running mostly perpendicular to Village Street, contain a diverse collection of less well-preserved house types common to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Dense development is concentrated in the small collection of streets bounded by Village and Sanford streets and the Charles River. Development to the north of Village Street tends to diminish in density moving away from that primary thoroughfare. While some of this openness is due to the loss of buildings, most often industrial structures, much of it was never developed. The houses generally are set close to the street and lots sizes vary, often in accordance with the scale of the house. A number of the larger residences retain their original outbuildings, such as carriage houses. Some modern development has occurred, often on undeveloped parcels rather than as replacements of earlier structures, or at the periphery, with the greatest clusters being a condominium development at 115 Village Street near Oakland Street, several houses on both sides of Oakland Street, a group along the west side of Holliston Street, and on Cassidy Lane.

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Medway
Area

Medway Village
Form #

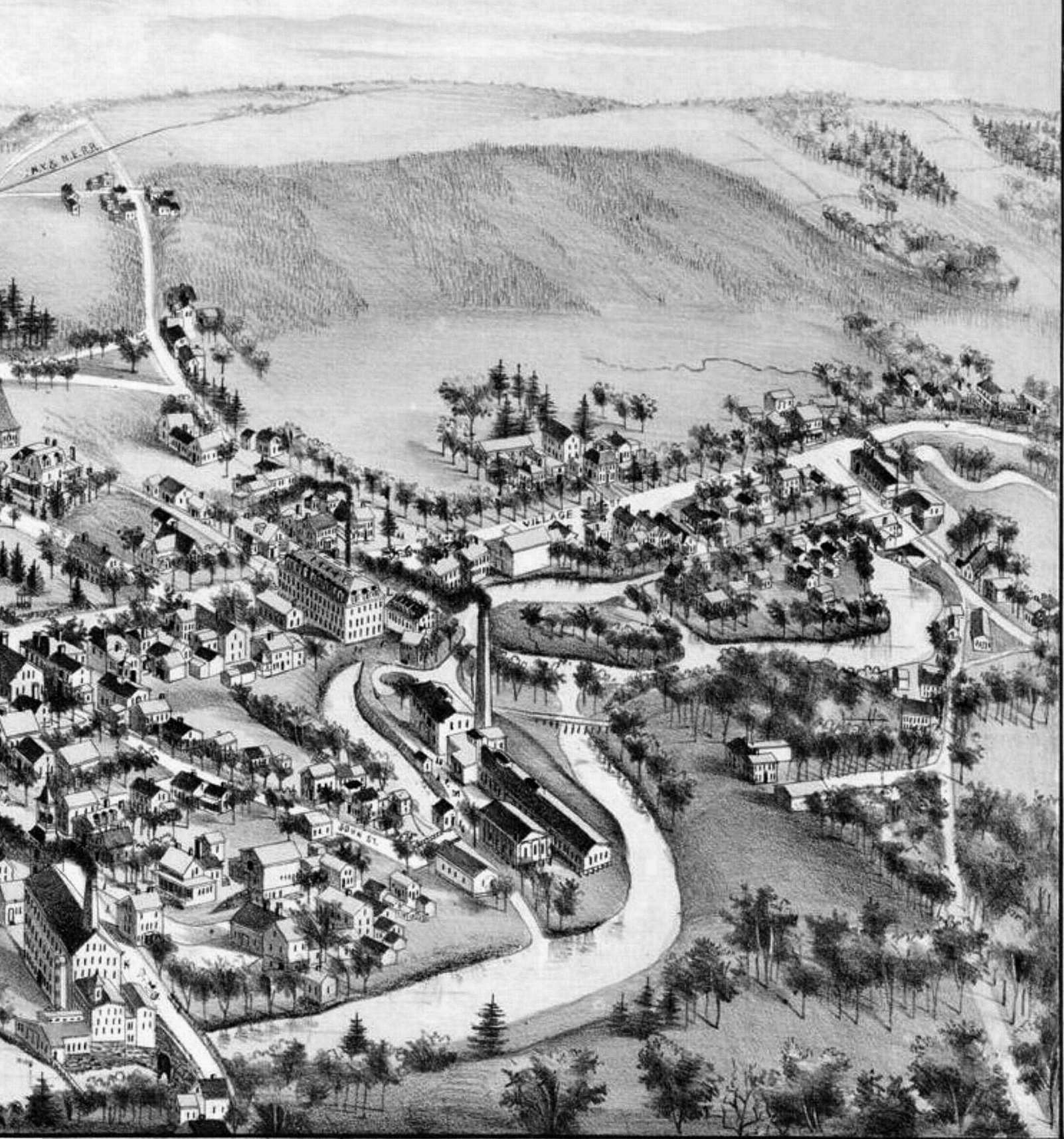
Architectural Description, continued.

The earliest house type surviving in Medway Village is the central chimney house, characterized by three to five rooms arranged around a center chimney under a gabled roof, with two tiers of rooms. This form was used for one-and-one-half story buildings, known as Cape Cod houses, and two-and-one-half stories houses. Examples of each survive in the area, three of the oldest houses in the area. The **Metcalf House (#159)** at **119R Village Street** and the **Carey House (#183)** at **25 Holliston Street** are Cape Cod houses. The **Metcalf House (#10)** at **194 Village Street** is a large, altered, two-and-one-half story example of a center chimney house.

A second house type used by some of Medway Village's successful Federal-period residents was the double house. Their Georgian plan is distinguished by two tiers of rooms on either side of a center stair hall. Simple ornament in the Federal style was most commonly concentrated around the centered entry of the five-bay facade. Two surveyed examples are the **Sanford Mansion (#152)** at **7 Sanford Street** and the **Whiting House (#167)** at **90 Village Street**.

In the Federal period a greater number of Medway Village builders constructed houses that on the facade resembled a double house, but in fact were only a single tier of rooms on either side of the center hall. A gabled or hipped roof were most commonly employed and a connected rear ell accommodated the service spaces. Known as an ell house, because of this later feature and its L-shaped footprint, this form was quite popular in the area especially along Village Street. Their prevalence corresponds to the Village's first concentrated period of nineteenth-century growth and development. Surveyed examples are the **Brown House (#165)** at **5 Oakland Street**, the **Walker-Mason House (#169)** at **86 Village Street**, the **Pond House (#168)** at **91 Village Street**, and the **Clark House (#166)** at **98 Village Street**.

The Georgian house type of a double-tier of rooms, a center passage, and three or five-bay facades remained popular throughout the nineteenth century and to the present day. Referred to as a gable block to distinguish it from the earlier version, the area contains scattered examples, in both one-and-one-half and two-and-one-half stories and in a variety of styles including the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate. Additional massing elements such as ells and bays were often used to augment the interior spaces. Two surveyed examples of the smaller gable block form in the Greek Revival style are **1 North Street (#145)** and the **Cole House (#147)** at **7 Oakland Street**. The **Seavey House (#141)** at **5 Church Street** is an example in the Gothic Revival style.



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Architectural Description, continued.

Several variations of the characteristic end house are present in the area in small numbers. In one version the overhanging pediment is supported by columns, suggestive of a temple front. This feature was quite popular in the area for residences and manufactories, although few buildings survive. A surveyed one-and-one-half story example is the **Macker House (#144)** at **6 Mansion Street**. A larger example, with a full temple front, is the **Ray-Dewire House (#148)** at **6 Pine Street**. Another variation is the large-scaled **Hurd House (#11)** at **204 Village Street** in the Greek Revival style, with a five-bay facade and a centered entry as in the Georgian plan. A few examples are present of a house form that combines elements of the gable block and end house. Known as a bent house, this form consists of a gable-front block and a lateral ell or wing of equal proportions. A surveyed example in the Greek Revival style is the **Cary House (#161)** at **2 Barber Street**.

The preponderance of the Medway Village area's residential landscape consists of variously-scaled house forms popular in the first and third quarters of the nineteenth century. Consequently only scattered examples of early twentieth-century, nationally popular house forms are present, typically on the outer edges. Surveyed examples are **185 Village Street (#135)**, a Craftsman bungalow and **9 Barber Street (#137)** and **29 Holliston Street (#185)**, Classical four-squares.

The area contains a comparatively small number of multi-unit housing forms in contrast to other New England mill villages. As with the single-family residences the greatest number of examples were built during the area's two periods of significant development. The most common and earliest type is the duplex or semi-detached house, characterized by two living units within one building, arranged side-by-side. A large-scaled surveyed example in the Greek Revival style is the **Fisher Duplex (#156)** at **100-102 Village Street**. The row house is a second type of multi-family housing, though comparatively rare in the area. A surveyed example is **103-109 Village Street (#157)** in the Federal style. A new multi-unit housing form, the two-family, appeared in the early twentieth century and was quite common in New England though is comparatively rare in the area. Characterized by two horizontally-divided living units, a surveyed example is **8 Sanderson Street (#150)** in the Classical style.

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Medway
Area

Medway Village
Form #

Historical Narrative, continued.

Historic maps show that by the late eighteenth century a corn mill and saw mill were located on the Charles River in the area. By 1831 the two mills sites, off Sanford Street and Walker Street had been expanded and developed for cotton manufacturing. These successful manufactories contributed to Medway Village area's first significant period of development. This industrial expansion was paralleled by residential construction, concentrated along Village Street between Sanford and Walker streets. The earliest school house, ca. 1816, was constructed in this period. The earliest church, the Village Evangelical Congregational Church, was founded in 1836 as a part of the increased citizenry's need for a place of worship.

By 1858 historic maps show an explosive growth in the Medway Village area of residences, industries, and institutions. On the Charles River, additional mill sites between the original two at Sanford and Walker streets were constructed for wadding and batting manufacture. In this period other industries including boot shops and straw hat shops appeared on the landscape, occupying small-scaled structures. A new school house, No. 7, was built on School Street in 1851, as the area had outgrown the earlier one. Many of the cross streets were laid out running north from Village Street in the 1850s, but remained largely undeveloped except for the east side of Barber Street.

The village's growth and expansion continued over the next two decades. Early in the 1860s, the Woonsocket Division Railroad arrived in Medway running along the northern boundary of the Medway Village area. A railroad depot was located between Broad and Barber streets, the only two cross streets to extend from Village Street to the railroad. The arrival of this transportation artery prompted more development along the cross streets. Industrial expansion continued along the river with expansion of buildings on the islands between the two mill sites at Sanford and Walker streets and expanded facilities for the continuing boot and straw braiding shops.

By the beginning of the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century the village had acquired many of the residential and institutional structures present today. The increasing and diversifying required two new churches. The increased Catholic population acquired the old Village Street school house in the 1860s and by the end of the 1870s had begun constructing the present-day St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (completed 1885). Construction of the Episcopal Christ Church began in 1874. The need for a single public meeting place prompted construction of a combined commercial and meeting hall space, Sanford Hall, in 1871 on Village Street, further defining the area's civic and institutional center. Many of the industries constructed larger

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Community

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Medway**Medway Village**

Area

Form #

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Historical Narrative, continued.

facilities in this period. Wadding and batting manufactories below the Sanford Street mill site and at Walker Street expanded even more along the river while some of the shoe and boot manufactories constructed buildings along the northern portions of the cross streets and on Village Street, of which none remain.

The construction of larger manufacturing facilities continued through the rest of the century, including a four-story shoe manufactory (burned 1965) and a saw mill and box manufactory, both near the railroad depot; a straw hat manufactory on Church Street; and the new Sanford Mills, a large, brick woolen manufactory on the old cotton mill site on Sanford Street. An elementary school was constructed adjacent to the 1851 High School on School Street in the 1890s. Scattered housing construction occurred just before the turn-of-the-century, on previously undeveloped parcels on the cross streets. Yet the landscape retained many open areas, especially on the northern portions of the cross streets.

In the early decades of the twentieth century little new development occurred. Sandford Hall burned and was immediately rebuilt in 1912 as it stands today. As a part of the changing demographics the last of the area's four religious institutions was built, the Congregation Agudath Achim Synagogue (ca. 1910-1922). The area retained its appearance as a mill village composed of residential, industrial, and institutional buildings concentrated around a central thoroughfare. Much of the industrial landscape was demolished or destroyed after 1930 with changing economic conditions.

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Community
Medway

Property Address

Area **H**
Medway Village

Form #

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

☐ Individually eligible.
☐ Contributing to a potential district.

☐ Eligible only in a historic district.
☒ Potential historic district.

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**.

Medway Village is a large settlement cluster within the town of Medway, located along the Charles River and including over two hundred historic buildings. The surveyed area was roughly bounded by the river on the south, the railroad bed on the north, Oakland and Walker streets on the east, and Lover's Lane on the west. Recommended expansions to the area include: properties to the north of the railroad right-of-way, Oakland Cemetery and Cassidy Street; and properties to the west on Village Street as far as 233 and along the cross streets Prospect and Legion. The village developed in association with mills on the falls of the river, experiencing two key periods of development, one in the first quarter of the 19th century and another in the third quarter. During each period, housing construction followed expansion at the mills, and soon a cluster of support services, including public and commercial buildings, was added along the main thoroughfare, Village Street. By the late 19th century Medway Village was identified as the town's civic and commercial center. Evidence of this growth in size and importance can be seen in well-preserved surviving buildings in a number of popular forms and styles. The Medway Village retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association, and is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C at the local level.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community

Property Address

Medway

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Area F

Form # 181, 182

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Eaton and Wilson Historic Archaeology Site, Medway, MA

By 1852 historic maps identify several sites concentrated around the three privileges. The diversity and scale of mill privilege development in the Village in the 1850s is paralleled by its housing development (see area form **H**). The western-most site, near River and John streets, was J.B. Wilson's Factory, a thread manufactory, continuing Sanford's earlier production. Wilson (b. 1795) arrived in Medway in 1818 and was an active and prominent Village resident involved in trade and manufacturing. In 1856 his tax valuation included two factories, four other buildings and land, all valued at \$7,700, and machinery valued at \$2,500. William Cary's Factory to the northeast included three small buildings and one building straddling the canal. Immediately northeast of this group were a pair of row houses also owned by Cary, a cotton yards manufacturer (see form no. **161**). When the factory burned in 1854, Cary experienced an acute financial setback from which he never fully recovered. At the Walker Street crossing in 1852 is Daniel and Hurd's Cotton Batting Mill, straddling the canal on the east side of Walker Street. A counting room is labeled on the west side of Walker Street. Alfred Daniels (1803-1868) and Julius C. Hurd's mid-nineteenth century partnership was characterized by great prosperity followed by near bankruptcy (see form nos. **I+11**). Some discrepancy exists about the early history of this site. According to Jameson this site was first developed by Duncan Wright (1770-1837) with a bleaching yarn building. William Felt and Company succeeded Wright, making yarns in the old bleachery. Hurd and Daniels subsequently converted it to a batting mill. Donovan suggests the site was developed around 1800 by George Barber. He concurs with Jameson that by the 1850s the site was the Hurd and Daniels Batting Mill. Further research is necessary to resolve the site's early nineteenth-century ownership. Owned by Daniels & Hurd by 1852 it burned in the early 1850s, was rebuilt, and remained in use as a mill until the early 1890s, under various owners, including Eaton and Daniels, Eaton and Wilson, Ray and Wilson, and finally Medway Manufacturing Company. Also in 1852 a saw mill is labeled on the historic map on the south bank at the Walker Street crossing, set back from the river. No owner's name is given.

By 1858 historic maps indicate Wilson's factory with two buildings and his ownership of the privilege previously occupied by Cary to the northeast. This later site still included three buildings, one straddling the canal. The Daniels and Hurd privilege at Walker Street was now operated by Edward Eaton, in partnership with Daniels, and included a rectangular building straddling the canal, and three smaller buildings nearby on both sides of Walker Street. Eaton (1818-1883) was a successful and prominent manufacturer in Medway Village in the third quarter of the nineteenth century (see form no. **I**).





FORM D - HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGIC SITES
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC
OFFICE
USE ONLY

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

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME(S) Eaton & Wilson MAS NO. OTHER NO.
2. TOWN/CITY Medway COUNTY Norfolk
3. STREET & NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE)
north bank of Charles River, south of Village Street, between Walker and River streets
4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
unknown ☐ Public ☒ Private
5. SITE LOCATED BY
☐ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☒ Other (Specify)
Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site: inventory

DESCRIPTION

- 6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes)
☐ 17th C. ☒ 18th C. ☒ 19th C. ☒ 20th C. ☐ Unknown
- 6b. ESTIMATED OCCUPATION RANGE 18th C. to 1942
7. DATING METHOD
MAPS multiple TITLE SEARCH ☐ Yes ☒ No
COMPARATIVE MATERIALS ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS local histories
OTHER see attached
- 8a. SITE TYPE ☐ Agrarian ☐ Residential ☒ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Military
☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify)
- 8b. DESCRIBE saw, scythe, and textile manufacturing
9. DESCRIBE SIZE, HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES
10. STRATIGRAPHY
Surface Indicators Stratigraphy
☒ Standing ruins ☐ Stratified
☐ Surface finds ☐ NOT Stratified
☐ Markers
☐ Cellar Hole

ENVIRONMENT

11. SOIL
USDA Soil Series Contour Elevation % Slope of Ground ☐ 0-5 ☐ 5-15 ☐ 15-25 ☐ over 25
Acidity 1 7 14
(Acid) (Base)
12. TOPOGRAPHY
☐ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation
☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains
13. WATER
NEAREST WATER SOURCE Charles River SIZE AND SPEED DISTANCE FROM SITE SEASONAL AVAILABILITY
14. VEGETATION
PRESENT PAST

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY
☐ Undisturbed ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE
16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open Land ☐ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☒ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Rural Visible from Site
☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated within a village
17. ANY THREATS TO SITE DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS:
☒ Yes ☐ No neglect and free access
18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
☒ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access

RESEARCH STATUS	19. PREVIOUS WORK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Collected		BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE									
	<input type="checkbox"/> "Pot hunted"		BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE									
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tested		BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE									
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excavation		BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE									
20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS (INCLUDE ADDRESSES)													
21. REFERENCES/REPORTS													
SIGNIFICANCE	22. RECOVERED DATA (identify IN DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.) A. Documentary: B. Archaeological:												
	23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 5px;"> <p>Sites of key manufacturing sites on the Charles River in Medway Village, integral to the development of the village and the Charles River basin. Part of Medway Village area recommended as NR eligible</p> </div>												
SITE PLAN	24. ATTACH TO THIS FORM PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED												
	25. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 5px;"> <p>attached</p> </div>	26. PHOTOS: Attach if available Label each with: Date of photo, photographer, view shown, name of site <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 5px;"> <p>attached</p> </div>											
Scale:													
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="width:10%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">REPORTED BY:</td> <td style="width:30%; padding: 5px;">NAME <i>Dempsey / Briemeyer</i></td> <td colspan="2" style="width:40%; padding: 5px;">ADDRESS:</td> <td style="width:20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">ORGANIZATION <i>Medway Historical Commission</i></td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">DATE <i>July 1997</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					REPORTED BY:	NAME <i>Dempsey / Briemeyer</i>	ADDRESS:			ORGANIZATION <i>Medway Historical Commission</i>	DATE <i>July 1997</i>		
REPORTED BY:	NAME <i>Dempsey / Briemeyer</i>	ADDRESS:											
	ORGANIZATION <i>Medway Historical Commission</i>	DATE <i>July 1997</i>											
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY													
FIELD EVALUATION													
COMMENTS													

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's #'s

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area
F

Form #
181,182

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

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Name of Area **Eaton & Wilson Historic
Archaeology Site**

Present Use **Industrial/undeveloped/
residential**

Construction Dates/Period
18th century - present

Overall Condition **fair**

Major Intrusions and Alterations
most buildings are gone

Acreage **approximately 20 to 30 acres**

Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **June 1997**

Sketch Map **see continuation sheet**



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Eaton and Wilson Historic Archaeology Site, Medway, MA

The Eaton and Wilson Historic Archaeology Site is located mostly on the north bank of the Charles River in Medway Village, with the Walker Street crossing of the river to the east, John and River streets to the west, and Village Street on the north. A small section extends over to the south bank at the Walker Street crossing. The area consists of three mill privileges that were consolidated under Eaton and Wilson's ownership in 1869. A historic photo (see attached) shows the old dam near the Walker Street crossing. The 1852 historic map also shows a dam near River and John streets, not shown in later maps. This expansive site is one of two that were the focus of intensive industrial development in the nineteenth century, facilitating the Village's rapid development especially in the 1850s (see area forms **H + E**).

Only two structures remain standing in the area, both now altered. **67 Village Street** is a one- and two-story wood frame and concrete block stuccoed structure with a roughly L-shaped footprint. The rear two-thirds of the one-story section may date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. **9 Populatic Street** is a one-story, side-gabled, brick building with a two-story wood frame wing, probably added when the building was converted to a residence. The brick portion, which dates to 1876-1884, is labeled as a shoddy pickers building on the 1884 Sanborn map, possibly a part of Eaton & Wilson's operations. Sanborn maps after the turn-of-the-century label it a shoddy mill, with different owners and usually not in operation. Also present in the area are significant portions of the canal system (built ca. 1838-1855) in the form of rough cut stone walls and some foundations of the western-most mill site including possibly the brick foundation of the chimney stack. The canal system, cut into the north bank, paralleled the river's path, and created several islands. During the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries this area was a significant component in the village's industrial history. Secondary sources (Jameson, *History of Medway*; Donovan, *The New Grant*) and historic maps provide a broad outline of the earlier stages of development of these sites.

The sequence of development in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth centuries is difficult to specify. Historic maps identify Hawes' scythe manufactory and Harding's saw mill in the area, present by 1794. Secondary sources note a succession of mills on what by the mid-nineteenth century constituted three mill privileges in the area, but are imprecise in their exact locations. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century several sites for textile production were established including the Sanford and Felt cotton thread mills and George Barber's wool carding mill. Participants in these multiple enterprises included many of the Village's active citizens who often were involved with more than one site (see form nos. **161, 167, 169**). By 1831 two unspecified factories are noted in the area. Six years later the illustrator John Barber noted six cotton and two woolen factories in Medway Village in addition to cotton batting and cotton wadding manufactories, most of which were in this area.

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Eaton and Wilson Historic Archaeology Site, Medway, MA

By 1852 historic maps identify several sites concentrated around the three privileges. The diversity and scale of mill privilege development in the Village in the 1850s is paralleled by its housing development (see area form **181**). The western-most site, near River and John streets, was J.B. Wilson's Factory, a thread manufactory, continuing Sanford's earlier production. Wilson (b. 1795) arrived in Medway in 1818 and was an active and prominent Village resident involved in trade and manufacturing. In 1856 his tax valuation included two factories, four other buildings and land, all valued at \$7,700, and machinery valued at \$2,500. William Cary's Factory to the northeast included three small buildings and one building straddling the canal. Immediately northeast of this group were a pair of row houses also owned by Cary, a cotton yards manufacturer (see form no. **161**). When the factory burned in 1854, Cary experienced an acute financial setback from which he never fully recovered. At the Walker Street crossing in 1852 is Daniel and Hurd's Cotton Batting Mill, straddling the canal on the east side of Walker Street. A counting room is labeled on the west side of Walker Street. Alfred Daniels (1803-1868) and Julius C. Hurd's mid-nineteenth century partnership was characterized by great prosperity followed by near bankruptcy (see form nos. **181** + **182**). Some discrepancy exists about the early history of this site. According to Jameson this site was first developed by Duncan Wright (1770-1837) with a bleaching yarn building. William Felt and Company succeeded Wright, making yarns in the old bleachery. Hurd and Daniels subsequently converted it to a batting mill. Donovan suggests the site was developed around 1800 by George Barber. He concurs with Jameson that by the 1850s the site was the Hurd and Daniels Batting Mill. Further research is necessary to resolve the site's early nineteenth-century ownership. Owned by Daniels & Hurd by 1852 it burned in the early 1850s, was rebuilt, and remained in use as a mill until the early 1890s, under various owners, including Eaton and Daniels, Eaton and Wilson, Ray and Wilson, and finally Medway Manufacturing Company. Also in 1852 a saw mill is labeled on the historic map on the south bank at the Walker Street crossing, set back from the river. No owner's name is given.

By 1858 historic maps indicate Wilson's factory with two buildings and his ownership of the privilege previously occupied by Cary to the northeast. This later site still included three buildings, one straddling the canal. The Daniels and Hurd privilege at Walker Street was now operated by Edward Eaton, in partnership with Daniels, and included a rectangular building straddling the canal, and three smaller buildings nearby on both sides of Walker Street. Eaton (1818-1883) was a successful and prominent manufacturer in Medway Village in the third quarter of the nineteenth century (see form no. **181**).

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Eaton and Wilson Historic Archaeology Site, Medway, MA

In 1869 the three privileges were all consolidated under the ownership of Eaton and Wilson (Edward Eaton and Elihu C. Wilson (b. 1831), son of James B.). During their partnership, until Eaton's death in 1883, they manufactured a variety of textiles, mostly cotton, including batting, wadding, and shoddy. Batting is layers of sheets of raw cotton used for lining quilts or for stuffing and packaging. Wadding is a soft mass or sheet of short, loose fibers used for stuffing and padding. Shoddy is fabric usually produced from partly or wholly reclaimed wool. The 1876 Eaton and Wilson's tax assessment shows the extent of their holdings including the batting mill and power (\$5,000), shoddy mill (\$2,000), counting house, six wastehouses, the wadding mill and power (\$6,500), dry house and shop, office, thread mill and power (\$4,500), counting house building, and boot shop on Village Street plus various house and mill lots and machinery.

Several views of these structures exist including an 1887 Panoramic and several 1885 photographs by O.A. Mason (see attached). Used in conjunction with Sanborn Maps of 1884 and 1892, a sense of their function can be determined. These views show the western most site near John and River streets contained the largest collection of buildings, used for wadding manufacture. The panoramic view shows a long, one-story, gable-roofed rectangular building used for drying, and a wider two-story, gable-roofed building. In this later structure, the dye house was in the basement, the first floor was used for drying, and baling was done on the second floor. A ninety-foot chimney was located on the southeast corner of the larger building, in front of a boiler house that projected at right angles from the drying building. A one-story, rectangular, gable-roofed picker house is connected to the drying building on the left-side elevation. Archaeological remains from this collection of structures appear to include the chimney's brick foundation and the adjacent boiler house's stone foundation. The middle mill privilege, located on either side of the pair of worker's row housing on Village Street, included a gable-roofed storehouse to the east and a two-and-one-half story shoddy mill with continuous dormers and a small one-and-one-half story gable-roofed warehouse to the west. Shown at the eastern most site at Walker Street is a Batting Manufactory, a one-story, gable-roofed building with a L-shaped footprint that consisted of a card room, and space for rolling and baling. A narrow passage way on the rear elevation connected the main block to the one-story, L-shaped picker house. Immediately west of the mill are a small, one-and-one-half story office and store house and a one-story cotton warehouse. By 1892 this facility was vacant and the picker house had been removed. On the south side of the river at the intersection of Walker and Populatic streets is a small, brick, shoddy pickers building and several small storehouses.

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Area ☐

Form # 181,182

Eaton and Wilson Historic Archaeology Site, Medway, MA

Later Sanborn Maps show the two western sites continued to be used in their original purposes under the ownership of the Medway Manufacturing Company. The Walker Street privilege, though also owned by Medway Manufacturing Company, was vacant by 1892. By 1933 it had been converted to a bowling alley, the shoddy mill at the middle privilege had been removed, and the wadding manufacturing buildings were vacant. All of these structures were razed sometime after 1942. In the 1980s a modern condominium development was constructed on the site of the shoddy mill on Village Street. The wadding manufacturing site, now owned by the Estate of John Dzuirdz, is an undeveloped wooded area with extensive remains of the canal walls and building foundations. The Walker Street privilege was a non-ferrous foundry by the 1970s and is now owned by Castronics.

REFERENCES

Ellis, Plan of Medway, 1794
Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
Lake, Map of Boston and its Environs, 1867
Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
Panoramic View of Medway, 1887
Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884
Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
Jameson, History of Medway
Town of Medway Valuations, 1856 and 1873

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
Medway

Property Address
Eaton + Wilson

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Area F

Form # 181, 182



←
67 Village Street
↓



9 Populatic Street
←

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
Medway

Property Address
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Area F

Form # 181, 182



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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Area F

Form # 181, 182



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
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Eaton + Wilson

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Area **F**Form # *181, 182*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
Medway

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Area **F**

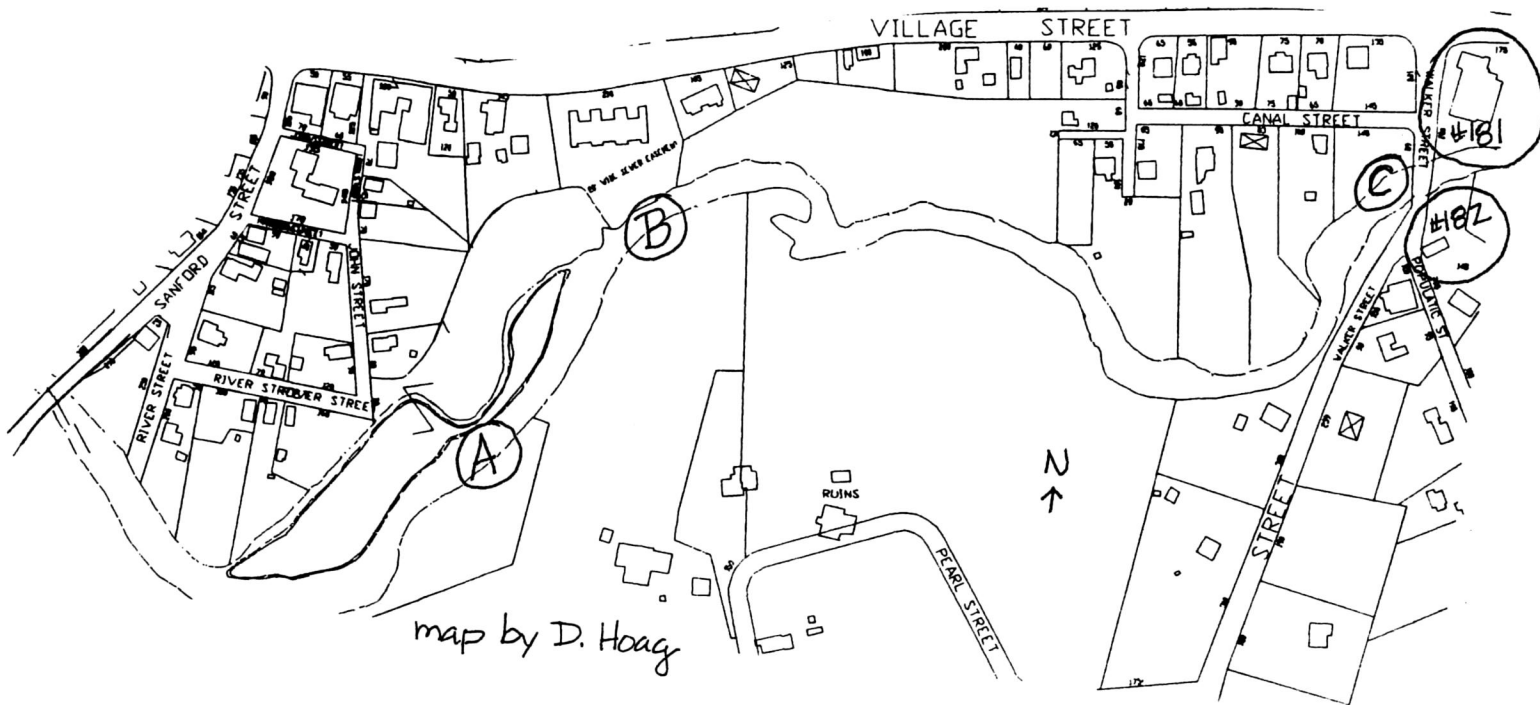
Form # **181,182**



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Area F

Form # 181, 182



A = area of upper privilege
B = area of middle privilege
C = area of lower privilege

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
Medway

Property Address

Eaton + Wilson

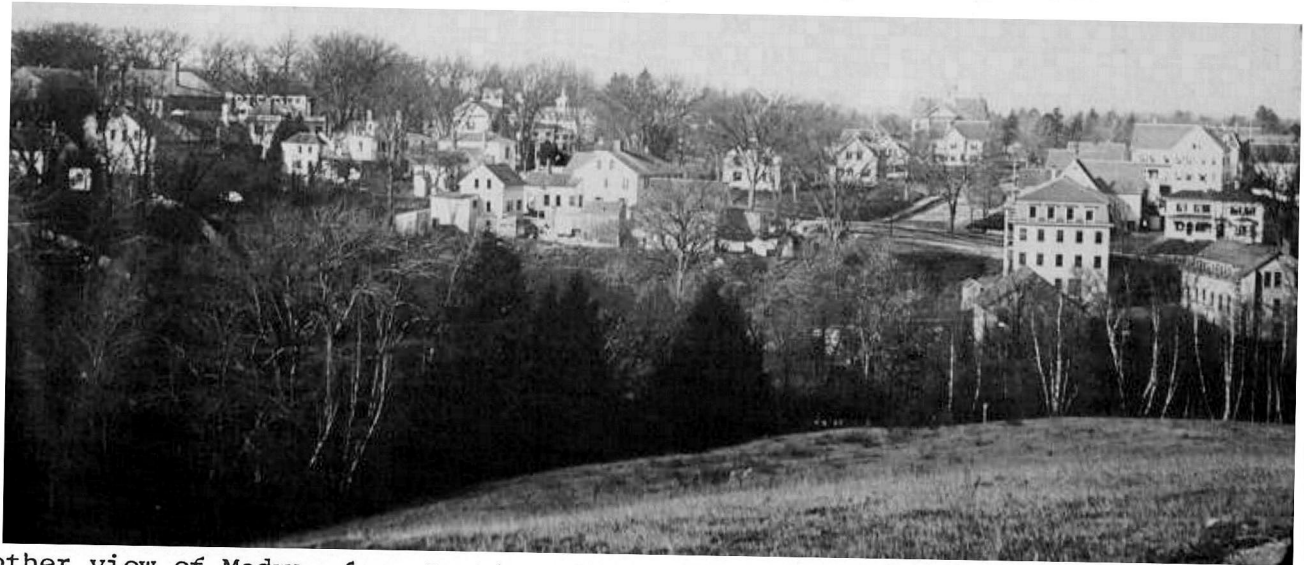
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Area F

Form # 181, 182



View of Medway Village from Paul's Hill on the Franklin side of the Charles River. At the left is the Sanford Mill; in the foreground can be seen the Eaton & Wilson mills at the Upper Canal near River Street, and the spire of St. Joseph's Church can be seen on the horizon. This view was made in 1885 by Orion Mason.



Another view of Medway from Paul's Hill by Orion Mason in 1885. Two of Medway's shops show prominently in this picture - the J. W. Thompson boot shop half way down Village Hill, and to its right, Eaton & Wilson's shoddy mill. The old high school building on School Street can be seen on the horizon.

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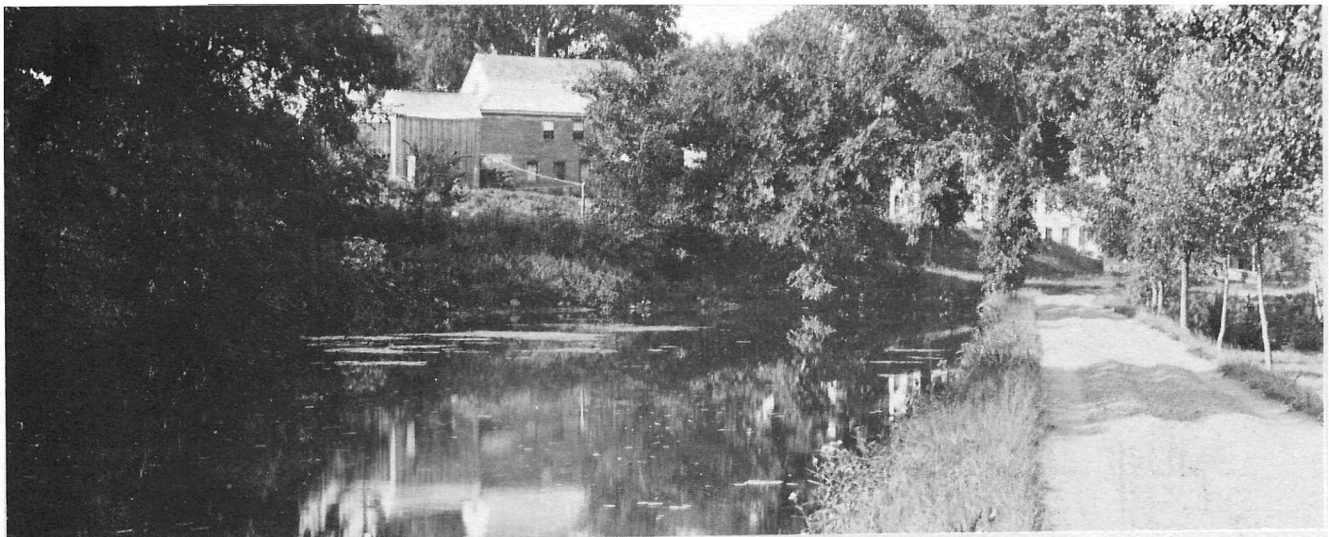
Area F

Form # 181, 182

From:
The New Grant



Lower
Canal

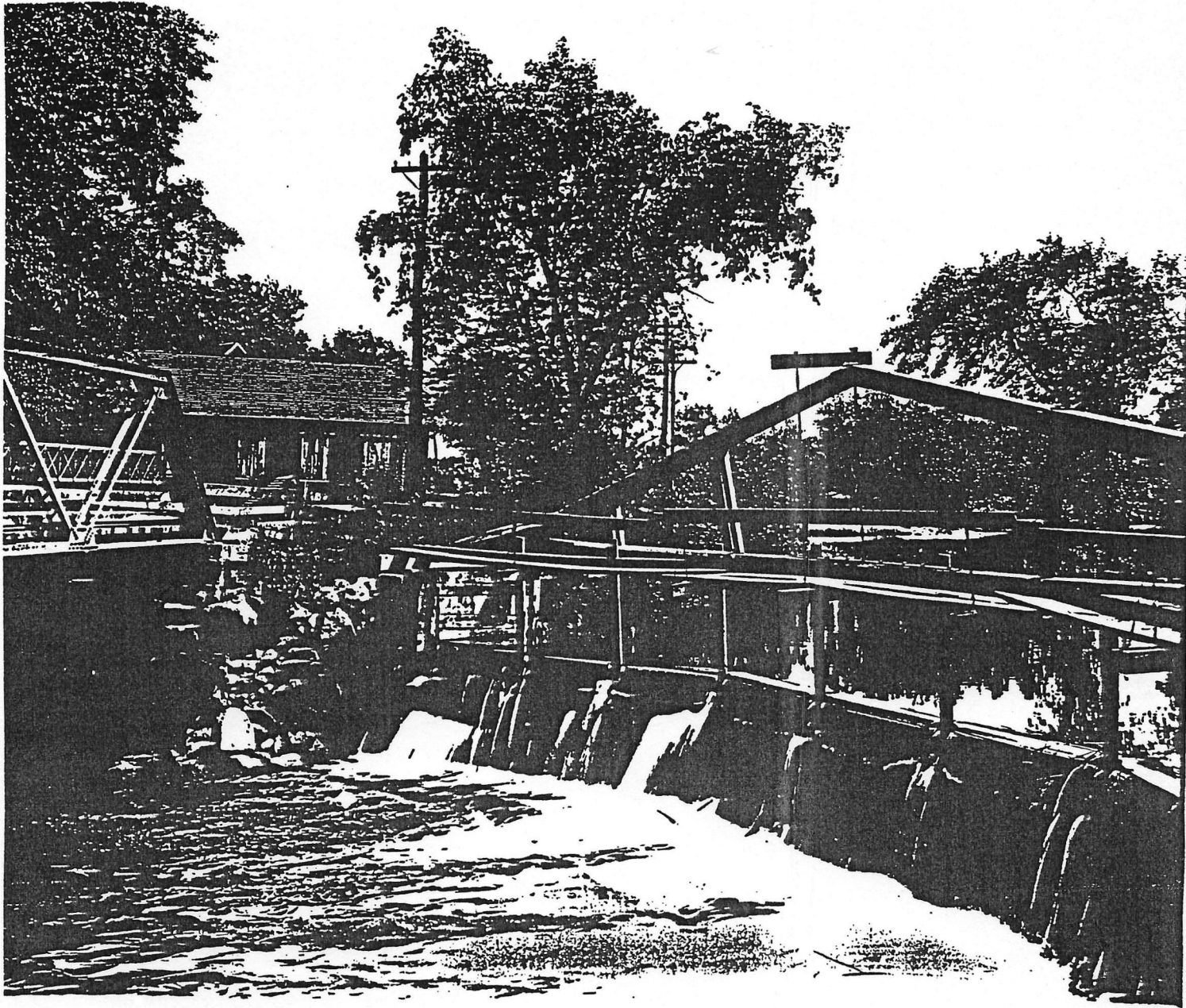


Upper
Canal

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Area F

Form # 181, 182



FORM A - AREA

Assessor's #'s
1-2/1C-119,
120, 145, 146

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area
G

Form #
183, 184, 185, 186

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Town **Medway**

Place *Medway Village*

Name of Area **Holliston Street**

Present Use **Residential**

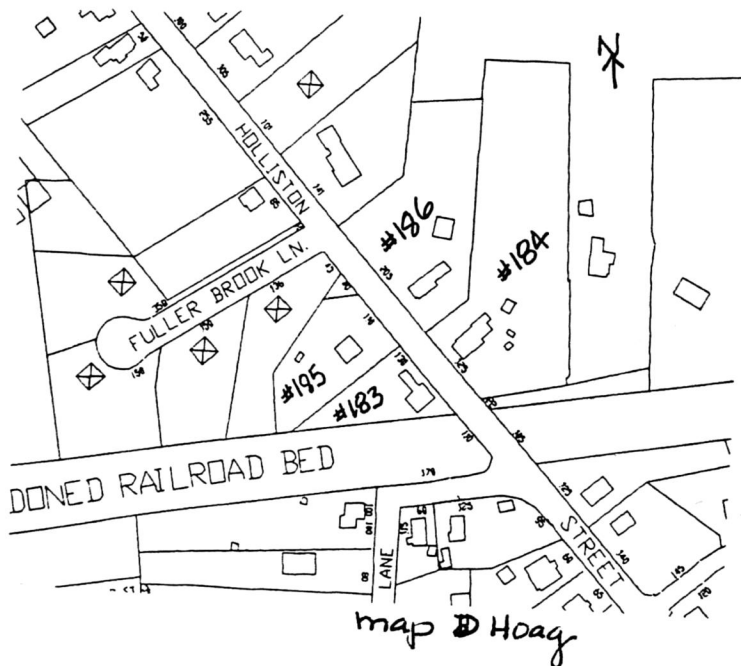
Construction Dates/Period
1831-1922

Overall Condition **good to excellent**

Major Intrusions and Alterations
#25 moved ca. 1867-1876
no major intrusions

Acreage **3.45 acres**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **May 1997**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

The Holliston Street area contains a small collection of well-preserved house forms popular in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries throughout New England. The four buildings include a Cape in the Greek Revival style, a pair of end houses in the Greek Revival style, and a four-square in the Classical style. The houses are all sited close to the roadway, along a major thoroughfare that connects Medway Village with the northern portions of Medway. The Carey House at **25 Holliston Street**, the oldest of the houses in the area, is a well-preserved one-and-one-half story Cape in the Greek Revival style. The clapboarded house is regularly fenestrated, with a five-bay facade and openings in each pile on the side elevation. The main mass is augmented by a deep one-story gabled rear ell. Sited with the gable end to the street, ornamentation is concentrated at the entries and corners. Entrances are centered on both the long elevation and the gable end. The later of these is more elaborately ornamented with a projecting entablature.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

The development of the southern end of Holliston Street parallels a period of extensive development throughout Medway Village in the middle decades of the nineteenth century, with which some of this group is concurrent. The oldest of the houses in the area is 25 Holliston Street, identified as the Olney Corey House ca. 1820 by a plaque on the house. Historic maps show a house appeared on this site between 1867 and 1876 though the exterior physical fabric dates the house to several decades earlier. A Corey House was located immediately to the south of 28 Holliston Street in 1852, just north of the New York & Boston Railroad line (begun 1861). Historic maps show that structure dated to the period 1831-1852. In 1856 Corey's house was valued at \$850, perhaps a high figure for a Cape at that time. The primary documentation was not available to confirm that it was the Corey House that was moved across the street to 25 Holliston Street. By 1876 the Crimmins family, long-term owners, occupied the house and remained there until sometime after 1914. John H. and John H., Jr. were shoemakers employed at different local establishments but later became a farmer and poultry dealer, respectively.

REFERENCES

Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
Lake, Map of Boston and its Environs, 1867
Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
Panoramic View of Medway, 1887
Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922
Jameson, History of Medway
Town of Medway Valuations, 1856 and 1873
City Directories, 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914

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

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Area

Form #

Architectural Description, continued.

The **Farrington House at 28 Holliston Street** and the **Macker House at 30 Holliston Street** are a pair of adjacent two-and-one half story end houses in the Greek Revival style. This form and style was especially popular in Medway Village during the height of its development in the 1850s (see form nos. 128-132, 171-175). The pair are similar in overall form and ornamental detailing, but vary in scale and additional massing elements. Both are three bays wide, two piles deep with a side-hall interior plan and gabled, one-story rear ells. Characteristic Greek Revival detailing includes a closed pediment on the gable end with a wide entablature and paneled Tuscan corner pilasters. The Macker House at 30 Holliston Street is the older and smaller of the pair. A full-width porch with Tuscan posts spans the facade's first story and a polygonal bay window augments the right-side elevation at the second pile. A picturesque, gabled carriage house with a ventilator is located to the left of and behind the house, sited at an angle to the road. The larger Farrington House at 28 Holliston Street has a Queen-Anne-styled front porch that wraps around the right-side elevation to the two-story polygonal bay at the second pile. The rear ell has been augmented by an over-scaled gabled dormer and the extension of the right roof slope to create a porch. Both houses are now sheathed with aluminum siding.

29 Holliston Street was built considerably later than the other examples in the area. This four-square, though popular throughout New England in the first quarter of the twentieth century, is comparatively rare in Medway. Set back from and above street grade unlike the other examples in this area, this well-preserved two-and-one-half, pyramid-roofed foursquare exhibits many features common to these three-bay wide and double-pile deep blocks. A hip-roofed entry porch with Classical detailing spans the right half of the facade and screens the nearly centered entry; a ribbon of three windows spans the facade's left half. Additional massing features include a hip-roofed dormer on the front roof slope and a four-window oriel on the right-side elevation. Additional ornamental detailing includes varied sheathing materials on each story and a pent between the stories. A large, modern, end-gabled two-car garage is sited to the right of and behind the house.

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Area

Form #

Historical Narrative, continued.

Historic maps show the Macker House at 30 Holliston Street dates to the period 1831-1852. Nothing is known about the first identified owner, Amariah Macker. In 1856 his property was valued in the town's upper third of land owners and included the house (\$950), a shop (\$60), and a 1/4 acre house lot (\$100). By 1876 the property was owned by George A. Richards, a boss sole leather cutter at Smith's boot shop in Medway Village. Richards remained in the house until some time after 1914, though by 1888 the house was owned by his wife. The Farrington House at 28 Holliston Street dates to the period 1852-1856, during the height of development in Medway Village. In 1856 Alfred Farrington's highly valued property included the house (\$1,700), shop (\$250), two acres (\$250), and stock-in-trade (\$100). Farrington, identified as a clerk in the 1884, city directory occupied the house until after 1889. According to historic maps, the Queen-Anne styled porch were added after 1887, as was the rear ell's dormer. Historic maps show 29 Holliston Street dates to the period 1888-1922, though probably dates to after 1900 when the four-square become a popular house form. Nothing is known about the original owner and occupants at this time.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
Medway

Property Address
Holliston Street

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Boston, MA 02125

Area

Form #



← 28 Holliston Street

↓ 30 Holliston Street



← 29 Holliston Street

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #
1-3/1B-231

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area
H

Form #
165

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **5 Oakland Street**

Historic Name **Brown House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **ca. 1800-1830**

Source **maps**

Style/Form **Federal/ell house**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage **.26 acres**

Setting **village**

Sketch Map



map by D. Hoag

Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **May 1997**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Brown House at 5 Oakland Street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-story hip-roofed ell house in the Federal style. Characteristic of this form and style of house ornamentation is concentrated at the center entry of the symmetrical five-bay facade. A modest pediment has been added to the original frontispiece of transom and pilasters. The main mass with rear wall chimneys is augmented by two-story and one-story gabled rear ells. The two-story ell, which extends from the rear at the left side, is two rooms deep with an entry at the center bay. The smaller, one-story ell extends from the right side of the rear elevation and also has a secondary entrance. In a fashion common to houses of this period, it is sited close to the street on a small and simply landscaped lot with grass and foundation plants.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The intersection of Oakland and Village streets is close to the Charles River and the site of several mills in the nineteenth century. Located near this intersection are a number of large early nineteenth-century single and multi-family house types, many constructed in connection with the industrial development along the river. Historic maps show the Brown House was constructed by 1831, and the exterior physical fabric suggests a construction date of ca. 1800 to 1830. Local sources suggest the house was constructed by Artemas Brown, M.D. (1789-1863), which cannot be confirmed at this time. The Winchendon native established a medical practice in Medway in 1817 shortly after graduating from Harvard Medical School. He married that same year raising the possibility he built this house in anticipation of that event. A title search in the Norfolk County Registry of Deeds might clarify if Brown is the original builder and owner. By 1852 the house was owned by Stephen Salisbury, M.D. (1812-1875). The Boston native established his practice in Medway in the late 1830s but remained for just over a decade before relocating to Brookline, Mass. Historic maps show W. Thompson, about whom nothing is known at this time, owned the house by 1858. As of 1876 Captain J. Cole owned the property; he also owned 7 Oakland Street (see form no. 147). By the early 1880s the owner was Michael Casey, an employee at the nearby Ray and Wilson's Mill, who remained at this address for at least fifteen years.

REFERENCES

Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
 Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
 Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
 Lake, Map of Boston and its Environs, 1867
 Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
 Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910
 Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
 Jameson, History of Medway
 City Directories, 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914

X Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement form. *for Medway Village Area H.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #
1-3/1B-154

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area
H

Form #
169

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220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **86 Village Street**

Historic Name **Walker-Mason House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **c. 1800-1830**

Source **maps**

Style/Form **Federal/ell house**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **carriage house**

Major Alterations **none**

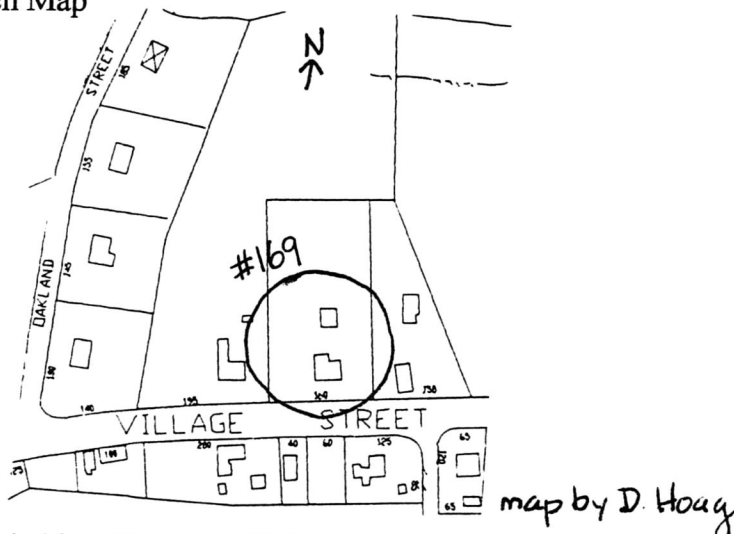
Condition **excellent**

Moved **no**

Acreage **1.16 acres**

Setting **village**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **May 1997**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Walker-Mason House at 86 Village Street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-story, hip- and gable-roofed ell house in the Federal style. Ornamentation on the symmetrical five-bay facade is concentrated around the narrow entry with characteristic Federal-style detailing. This includes a fanlight above the door and molded pilasters. A centered secondary entrance on the double-pile deep left-side elevation leads to the rear ell spaces in the interior. More modestly ornamented than the front entry, Federal-style detailing at the secondary entry includes a fanlight and pilasters. A small gabled addition extends from the ell at the rear corner. Originally an ell house with rear-wall chimneys, the main block is augmented by a two-story shed-roofed addition across the rear elevation in the re-entrant angle between the ell and main mass that suggests a double-pile interior plan. A gabled carriage house sited with its roof ridge parallel to the road is located behind the house. A shed-roofed addition expands the left side of the carriage house. The house is sited close to a major thoroughfare with terraced beds in front of the house and mature landscaping features on the side elevations.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Village Street is a primary thoroughfare through Medway Village that roughly parallels the nearby Charles River, the site of several mills throughout the nineteenth-century. The Walker-Mason House is on a section of Village Street, roughly between Walker and Oakland streets, that contains a number of large early nineteenth-century single and multi-family house types, constructed in connection with development along the river. Historic maps show the house was constructed by 1831, and the exterior physical fabric suggests a construction date of ca. 1800 to 1830. Contemporary sources suggest the house was built by Comfort Walker (1765-1840) for his son Dean (1793-1875) but a title search would clarify the house's early ownership.

REFERENCES

Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
 Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
 Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
 Lake, Map of Boston and its Environs, 1867
 Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
 Panoramic View of Medway, 1887
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
 Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910
 Jameson, History of Medway
 City directories, 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914
 Tax valuations, 1856 and 1873

X Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement form. *for Medway Village Area H.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
MedwayProperty Address
**86 Village Street,
Medway Village**Massachusetts Historical Commission
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Form #

Area

Historical Narrative, continued.

By the middle of the nineteenth century the house was owned by a member of one of Medway's well-known families, the Masons. Orion Mason (1799-1865) owned the property by 1852. Four years later Mason was assessed for six houses, one acre of land, and stock in trade. He passed this house along to his son Henry E. (1833-xx) who resided in the house until 1888. The younger Mason was in the mercantile business with his brother Orion A. (1825-xx), and then was postmaster for a number of years beginning in 1874. In 1873 Henry was assessed for two equally-valued houses and two one-half acre lots. Historic maps after the second decade of the twentieth century label the outbuilding was used as a carpenters shop and as a florist shop. Additional research is required to identify twentieth century owners.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #
1-3/1B-155

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area
H

Form #
167

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

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **90 Village Street**

Historic Name **Elias Whiting House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **ca. 1790 - 1830**

Source **maps**

Style/Form **Federal/double house**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **aluminum**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **storage shed**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **fair**

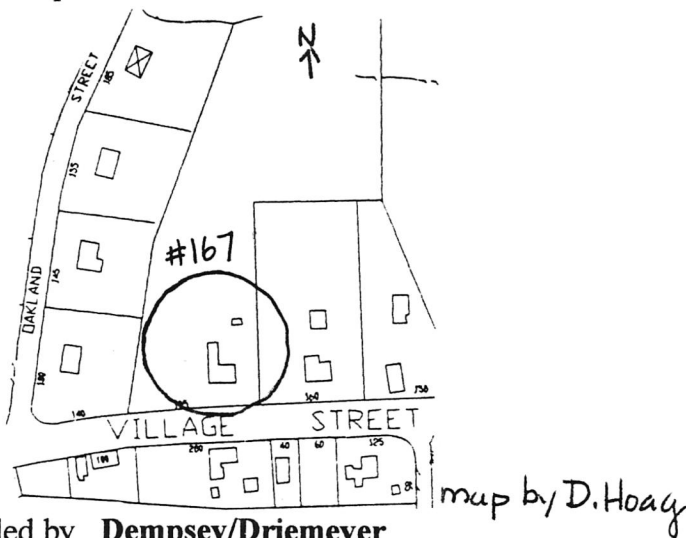
Moved **no**

Acreage **3.6 acres**

Setting **village**



Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

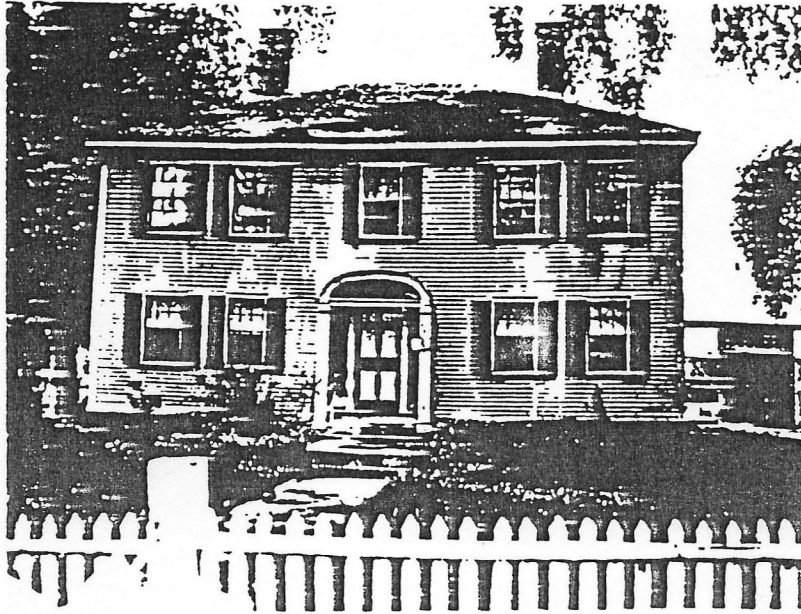
Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **May 1997**

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

Form # 167

Area H



Above photo added 11/20/2019 by Paul Russell

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

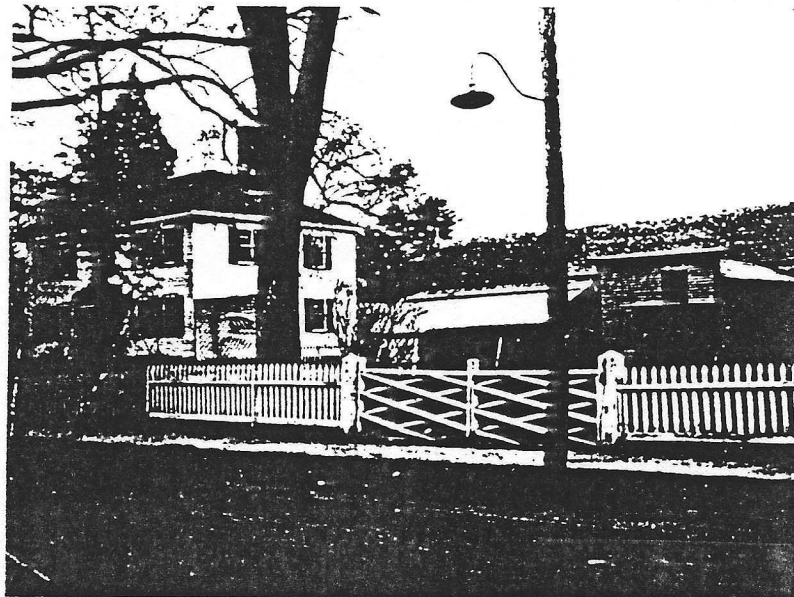
Community
Medway

Property Address
90 Village Street,
Medway Village

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

Form #
167

Area H



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Whiting House at 90 Village Street is a large-scaled, two-story, hip-roofed double house in the Federal style. The house is larger than most of its neighbors of the same period with a plan of a double tier of rooms on either side of the center hall and interior chimneys for each pair of rooms. Ornamentation on the symmetrical five-bay facade is concentrated around the entry with characteristic Federal period detailing. This includes an louvered elliptical fanlight and three-quarter sidelights. A secondary entrance is located on the left-side elevation at the second pile, shielded by a semi-circular hood. A one-story ell behind the left-side creates a foreshortened L-shaped footprint. A small, modern storage shed is located to the rear of the house on the right side. Remnants of the original small-scale farming use include the fields and orchards on the rear and left portion of the property. The house is sited close to a major thoroughfare with foundation plantings in front and mature landscaping features on the side elevations.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Village Street is a primary thoroughfare through Medway Village that roughly parallels the nearby Charles River, the site of several mills throughout the nineteenth-century. The Whiting House is on a section of Village Street, roughly between Walker and Oakland streets, that contains a number of large early nineteenth-century single and multi-family house types, constructed as a part of the development of the river as a power source. Historic maps show the house was constructed by 1831, and the exterior physical fabric suggests a construction date of ca. 1790 to 1830. A plaque on the house indicates the original owner was Elias Whiting (b. 1753). In 1811 Whiting, his brother Sanford, and William Felt built a cotton mill on the river near the intersection of Walker and Canal streets. This mill site was later owned by George Daniels and then Hurd and Daniels (see form nos. F, 187-189).

REFERENCES

Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
 Walling, Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
 Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
 Lake, Map of Boston and its Environs, 1867
 Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
 Panoramic View of Medway, 1887
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
 Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922
 Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
 Jameson, History of Medway
 Town of Medway Valuations, 1856 and 1873
 S.P.N.E.A. Photo Archives

X Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement form. for Medway Village Area H.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
MedwayProperty Address
**90 Village Street,
Medway Village**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Form #

Area

Historical Narrative, continued.

By the middle of the nineteenth century the house was owned by a member of one Medway's early families. As of 1852 the property belonged to Henry Bullard (1815-xx) who probably inherited the property through his mother Esther Whiting Bullard, daughter of Elias and Joanna Whiting. Bullard resided in Holliston but owned property in Medway including this and another house and 11 acres of tillage. As of 1876 the property belonged to John A. Bullard (b. 1822), brother of Henry, who by the 1880s is listed as a farmer in the city directories. In 1873 the house was valued at \$1600, more than twice the value of its neighbors. Bullard's other land holdings included various acreage of tillage, wood, and sprout lots, and a second small house (see attached), placing him in the middle third of Medway property holders. Throughout the nineteenth century the property extended west to the intersection with Oakland Street and was obviously used for farming purposes. In the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries historic maps and a historic photo show a one-and-one-half story long rectangular shed with a small, one-story front ell along the right side of the property, sited parallel to the roadway (see attached). The accompanying text (date unknown) indicates Henry Bullard gave the ten acre farm to the U.S. Army. The house was used as a rest home for officers in the summer, while the smaller house was occupied by the assistant manager of the poultry operation. Additional research is necessary to confirm and clarify this information.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #
1-3/1B-128

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area
H

Form #
168

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **91 Village Street**

Historic Name **Pond House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **ca. 1800 - 1830**

Source **maps**

Style/Form **Federal/ell house**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **garage, shed**

Major Alterations **none**

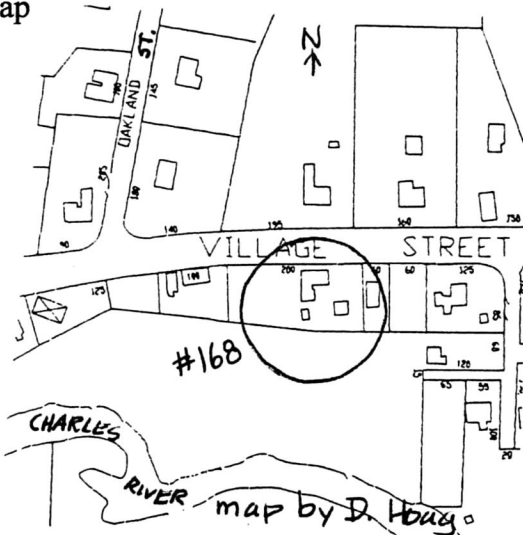
Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage **.23 acres**

Setting **village**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **May 1997**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Pond House at 91 Village Street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-story, hip-roofed ell house in the Federal style. The original ornamentation around the center entry on the symmetrical five-bay facade is now screened by an enclosed gabled entry porch. A gabled, one-story rear ell on the right side creates an L-shaped footprint. Like other nearby examples from this period, a secondary entrance is located on the right-side elevation near the juncture between the main mass and rear ell, allowing for more direct access to the rear service space. A Queen Anne gabled hood supported by pinwheel brackets shields this secondary entrance. Other characteristic Federal period features on this clapboarded building include rear-wall chimneys, thin corner boards, and thin molded entablatures above the windows. Outbuildings include a fourth quarter of the nineteenth century end-gable garage to the left of and behind the house and a small gabled shed behind the ell. The house is sited close to a major thoroughfare with a low hedge at the front property line. The Charles River parallels the rear property line of this fairly shallow lot.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Village Street is a primary thoroughfare through Medway Village that roughly parallels the nearby Charles River, the site of several mills throughout the nineteenth-century. The Pond House is on a section of Village Street, roughly between Walker and Oakland streets, that contains a number of large early nineteenth-century single and multi-family house types, constructed in connection with the industrial development along the river. Historic maps show the house was constructed by 1831, and the exterior physical fabric suggests a construction date of 1800-1830. The identity of the original owner of the house is unknown at this time but a title search in the Norfolk County Registry of Deeds would clarify the house's early history. By the middle of the nineteenth century the house was owned by M.N. Pond, presumably Moses Pond (1782-1856), a Medway native and member of an old Medway family. His third wife Nancy Fairbanks Bullard Pond (1796-1865), sister of his first wife, inherited the property after his death. At that time it had the high value of \$1,400. The house appears to have remained in the Pond family into the last quarter of the nineteenth century but further research is necessary to clarify that point.

REFERENCES

Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
 Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
 Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
 Lake, Map of Boston and its Environs, 1867
 Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
 Panoramic View of Medway, 1887
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
 Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922
 Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
 Jameson, History of Medway
 Town of Medway Valuations, 1856 and 1873

X Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement form. *for Medway Village Area H.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #
1-3/1B-156

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area
H

Form #
166

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

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **98 Village Street**

Historic Name **Clark House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **c. 1800 - 1830**

Source **maps**

Style/Form **Federal/ell house**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **excellent**

Moved **no**

Acreage **.45 acres**

Setting **village**



Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **May 1997**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Clark House at 98 Village Street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-story, hip-roofed ell house in the Federal style. Characteristic of this form and style of house ornamentation is concentrated at the center entry of the symmetrical five-bay facade. The detailing is more elaborate than its neighbors and consists of a pulvinated and modillion block cornice, semi-circular fanlight framed within a pilaster-supported entablature surround. A shed-roofed porch addition on the left-side elevation is supported by a Doric column. The porch connects to a one-story addition that wraps around to the rear elevation and includes a secondary entrance from the porch. The main mass with rear wall chimneys is further augmented by a deep, one-and-one-half story, gabled rear ell behind the right side. A variety of different sized and types of windows provide light to the ell's interior space. The house is sited close to the street on a corner lot. Well-maintained landscape features includes a rubble stone retaining wall along the front and right-side property lines, a small lawn, and foundation plantings.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Village Street is a primary thoroughfare through Medway Village that roughly parallels the nearby Charles River, the site of several mills in the nineteenth-century. The Clark House is on a section of Village Street, roughly between Walker and Oakland streets, that contains a number of large early nineteenth-century single and multi-family house types, many constructed in connection with the industrial development along the river. Historic maps show the house was constructed by 1831, and the exterior physical fabric suggests a construction date of ca. 1800 to 1830. The identity of the original owner of the house is unknown at this time but a title search in the Norfolk County Registry of Deeds would clarify the house's early history. Historic maps indicate that by the middle of the nineteenth century the house was owned by W. Clark, possibly Willard P. Clark (1830-xx). In 1856 Willard Clark's house had the high assessed value of \$1,100. The one-half acre of land included another building valued only at \$100, identified as a shoe shop on historic maps. By 1873 the house had passed out of the Clark family and belonged to Asa Williams, a teamster. The house had decreased in value and the other building had been converted to a small house. Williams remained at this location for over ten years. The small shop, and later house, at the rear of the property and fronting on Oakland Street was removed sometime after 1942.

REFERENCES

- Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
- Walling, Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
- Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
- Lake, Map of Boston and its Environs, 1867
- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
- Panoramic View of Medway, 1887
- Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
- Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897
- Jameson, History of Medway
- Town of Medway Valuations, 1856 and 1873
- City directories, 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914

X Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement form. *for Medway Village Area H.*

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Partridge-Hodgson House at 180 Village Street is a rare example in Medway Village of a two-story Italianate hipped block, evocative of an Italianate villa. The blocky hip-roofed main mass is three bays wide, two piles deep, and capped by a square cupola. A hip-roofed entry porch supported by beveled Tuscan posts on pedestals is located at the first bay of the symmetrical facade. The porch's corner brackets and modillion-block cornice duplicate those on the deeply-eaved main mass but at a smaller scale. The side-hall plan is augmented by a polygonal bay window on the left-side elevation at the second pile. The most extensively altered portion of the building is the elongated, hip-roofed rear ell. The ell's left-side has a center entry under a facade gable with an enclosed addition in the re-entrant angle between the ell and main mass. A screened porch extends the depth of the remainder of the ell and spans the rear elevation. The ell's right-side elevation, formerly a full-length open porch, has been partially enclosed, with a second story added above.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

The eastern end of Village Street within Medway Village was largely developed in the middle of the nineteenth century. This development parallels extensive building throughout the village, primarily of Greek Revival end houses of varying scales and degree of ornament. The Partridge-Hodgson House, which dates to the period 1867-1876, represents a late addition to the area but is very much in the pattern of large-scale single-family houses constructed along this primary thoroughfare throughout the century. Historic maps indicate the owner of the house in the mid-1870s was Warren J. Partridge about whom nothing is known at this time. By the next decade the house was owned by Samuel Hodgson, one of the original incorporators of the woolen manufactory Sanford Mills Corporation (established in the early 1880s, see form no. E). The mill was leased to Hodgson for the manufacture primarily of cassimeres, a fabric composed of a cotton warp and wool filling. Hodgson continued to occupy the house until some time after 1896. By that time he was a wire manufacturer. Nearly twenty years later his widow Bessie Hodgson and several of his adult children still occupied the house.

REFERENCES

Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
 Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
 Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
 Lake, Map of Boston and its Environs, 1867
 Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
 Panoramic View of Medway, 1887
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
 Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884
 Jameson, History of Medway
 Town of Medway Valuation, 1873
 City Directories, 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914

X Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement form. *for Medway Village Area H.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
MedwayProperty Address
**180 Village Street,
Medway Village**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Form #

Area

Historical Narrative, continued.

Historic maps show that the outbuildings on the property have been altered over time. A one-and-one-half story barn was originally connected to the two-and-one-half story rear ell. It was removed or moved between 1884 and 1887. A carriage house was then located at the rear of the property until sometime after 1933. In the mid-1870s a machine shop was located on the property along Holliston Street to the north of the house. The building remained until sometime after 1933 with different usage over time.

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's #'s
1-3/1-1, 2, 3

USGS Quad
Holliston

Area
I

Form #
187, 188, 189

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



Town **Medway**

Place

Name of Area **Walker-Daniels Area**

Present Use **Residential**

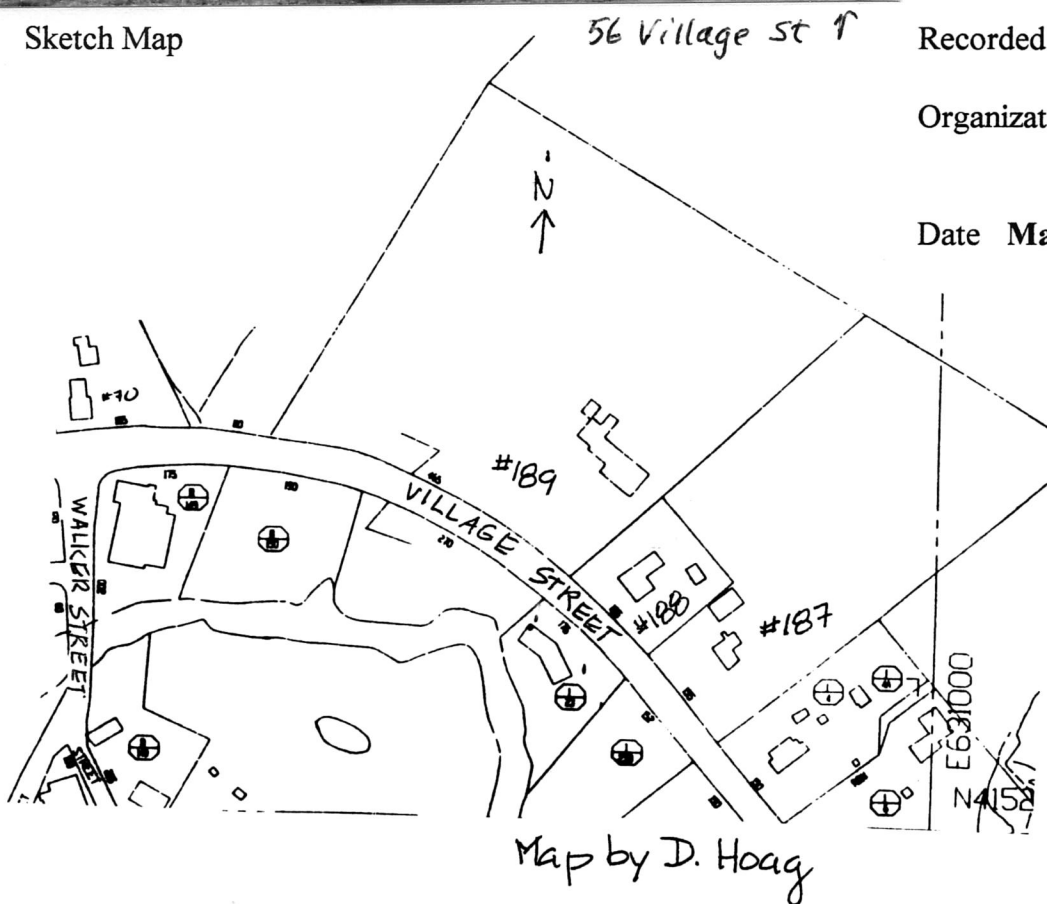
Construction Dates/Period
ca. 1790-1852

Overall Condition **good to excellent**

Major Intrusions and Alterations
see description

Acreage **11.55 acres**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**

Date **May 1997**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

The Walker-Daniels area on Village Street contains a pair of well-preserved, large-scale early to mid nineteenth-century house types and the wing from one of those houses moved in the second quarter of the nineteenth century to its present location and modified to a free-standing house. Each example, though individually distinct in form and decorative detailing, exhibits the range of features characteristic of early to mid nineteenth-century houses. The three adjacent houses at **52, 54, and 56 Village Street** have varied set-backs on a bend in Village Street, a primary east-west thoroughfare into Medway Village. Though housing from the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries are present in the immediate vicinity, features of the earlier agricultural landscape remain behind the houses and on the western edge of the area, in the form of hay fields.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Village Street is a primary thoroughfare through Medway Village that roughly parallels the nearby Charles River, the site of several mills throughout the nineteenth century. The section of Village Street heading east to present day Millis was lined with scattered large-scale farms throughout the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This area retains some of those features though these properties were not primarily agricultural. Historic maps show the Walker House at 54 Village Street was present by 1831 and the exterior physical fabric suggests a possible construction date of ca. 1790 to 1830. Comfort Walker (1765-1840) an early and possible original owner of 54 Village Street was one of Medway's early and successful cotton manufacturers. Walker was a manufacturer of flax spinning wheels and a millwright who erected many mills in Medway and the vicinity. He was one of a group of men who in 1805 developed the site of the later Sanford Mills on Sanford Street at the Charles River for carding, spinning, and manufacturing cotton.

REFERENCES

- Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
- Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
- Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
- Lake, Map of Boston and its Environs, 1867
- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
- Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
- Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
- Jameson, History of Medway
- Town of Medway Valuations, 1856 and 1873
- City directories, 1884, 1889, 1896, 1914

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

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

Area **I**Form # **187, 188, 189****Architectural Description, continued.**

The **Walker House** at **54 Village Street**, the oldest of the three houses in the area, is a restored two-and-one-half story double house in the Greek Revival style. The five-bay wide and double-pile deep gabled block is more simply ornamented than other examples of this style in Medway. A flat frontispiece with a pediment supported by molded pilasters highlights the centered entry. Thin entablatures accent the first-story facade windows. Several additional massing elements augment the main mass including a polygonal bay window on the left-side elevation that connects to the full-length screened porch along the two-story rear ell. A one-story clapboarded outbuilding is sited parallel to and behind the house and pool is located to the right of the rear ell. Evidence of the former iron fence is apparent by the holes along the top edge of the low granite front retaining wall.

An illustration in Jameson's *History of Medway* (see attached) shows the Walker House originally had a two-story gabled wing on the right-side elevation. That wing was moved to the lot east of the house in the post-World War I period and altered to a single-family residence, now **52 Village Street**. In form the house strongly resembles a two-story ell house. The five-bay wide and single-pile deep main mass is augmented by a small gabled one-story rear ell. A pedimented entry porch supported by thin Tuscan columns was added at the time of the structure's conversion. The aluminum siding has obscured any other original detailing. A gabled, two-bay garage with a shed-roofed rear addition is located to the left of and behind the house.

The largest and most elaborately ornamented and massed example in the area is the **Daniels House** at **56 Village Street**. This two-and-one-half story end gabled house in the Greek Revival style has a commanding presence along this stretch of Village Street and strongly resembles the Hurd House on Village Street near the western edge of Medway Village (see form no. 11). This house differs in scale and massing from the more commonly employed end house form with Greek Revival ornament so popular in the Village. A full-width front porch screens the five-bay facade and wraps around both side elevations. On the left-side the porch continues across the one-story, five-bay wide gabled wing. As in many mid to late nineteenth-century New England farm houses, the wing connects to an end-gabled carriage house. A small end-gabled garage is sited to the left of and behind the carriage house. The house exhibits a profusion of characteristic Greek Revival style detailing. This includes Doric columns on the porch, molded pilasters and three-quarter sidelights around the center entry, paneled pilasters framing the second-story center bay, paneled corner pilasters, a wide entablature, and a closed pediment. Many of these features are duplicated on the carriage house and garage but at a smaller scale, though paired corner pilasters are used on the garage.

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Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Area I

Form # 187, 188, 189

Historical Narrative, continued.

Walker's grandson Edward Eaton (1818-1883) inherited the property after Walker's death. Eaton was a batting manufacturer in partnership with Alfred Daniels (xx-1868) (see below). In 1869 Eaton joined with E.C. Wilson in the manufacture of wadding. Their mills were located nearby at the intersection of the Charles River and Walker Street (see form no. F). Local valuations for the years 1856 and 1873 show the house's value increased in the seventeen-year period from \$1,800 to \$2,700, suggesting expansion of the house. In 1856 Eaton's modest cultivated property consisted of 6 acres of tillage and 3 acres of meadow. 17 years later the meadow had been converted to sprout and tillage. Following Eaton's death the property was occupied by a widow, Mrs. Adeliza H. Clark for at least five years.

Historic maps indicate the Daniels House was constructed in the period 1831-1852 by Alfred Daniels (1803-1868), a native of East Medway whose family were earlier settlers of that area. Originally trained as a clothier Daniels, formed a partnership with Julius C. Hurd in the manufacture of batting in the mid-nineteenth century (see form no. I). The fruits of their success took the form of nearly identical large-scale houses at opposite ends of Medway Village. Daniels 1856 valuation was among the highest in the town including the house (\$4000), unspecified other buildings (\$500), and 7 acres of tillage. Hurd and Daniel's success was ruined by their unfortunate investment in the Norfolk County Railroad in the late 1850s. Daniels recovered enough to join his neighbor Edward Eaton in the manufacture of batting. Following Daniels death the house was owned by another prominent Medway citizen, Alonzo Platts Phillips (1804-1886), who settled in Medway Village in 1871. The Rowley native was a successful boot and shoe store proprietor before his arrival. After his death the house was owned by John McGinnis, a Boston real estate broker, who occupied the house for less than ten years.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
Medway

Property Address
Village Street, 52, 54, 56

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

Area I

Form # 187, 188, 189

56 Village St. →



↑ 54 Village St.

52 Village St. →



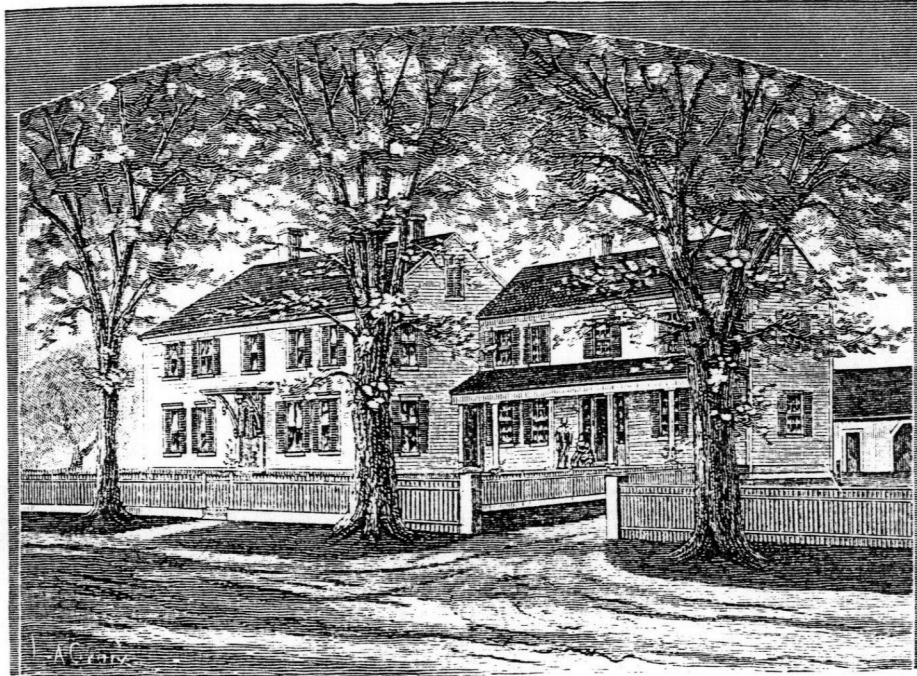
INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
MedwayProperty Address
Village Street, 52, 54, 56

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

Area I

Form # 187, 188, 189



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD EATON, ESQ.

54 Village Street

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

Community
Medway

Property Address
52, 54, 56 Village Street

Area **I** Form # **187, 188, 189**
Walker-Daniels Area

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

☐ Individually eligible. ☐ Eligible only in a historic district.
☐ Contributing to a potential district. ☒ Potential historic district.

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**.

This area is an important component in Medway's catalogue of surviving historic resources, a cluster of historic houses and outbuildings within significant stretches of open space which preserves the traditional agricultural landscape of the town. Medway was founded as a farming town and its agricultural economy remained strong well into the 20th century; it survives in a small number of locations today. Surviving buildings here are well preserved and include types and styles popular on the region's farmsteads. The area retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association, and is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C at the local level.

5-7/5-329, 30

Holliston

J

190, 191, 192

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

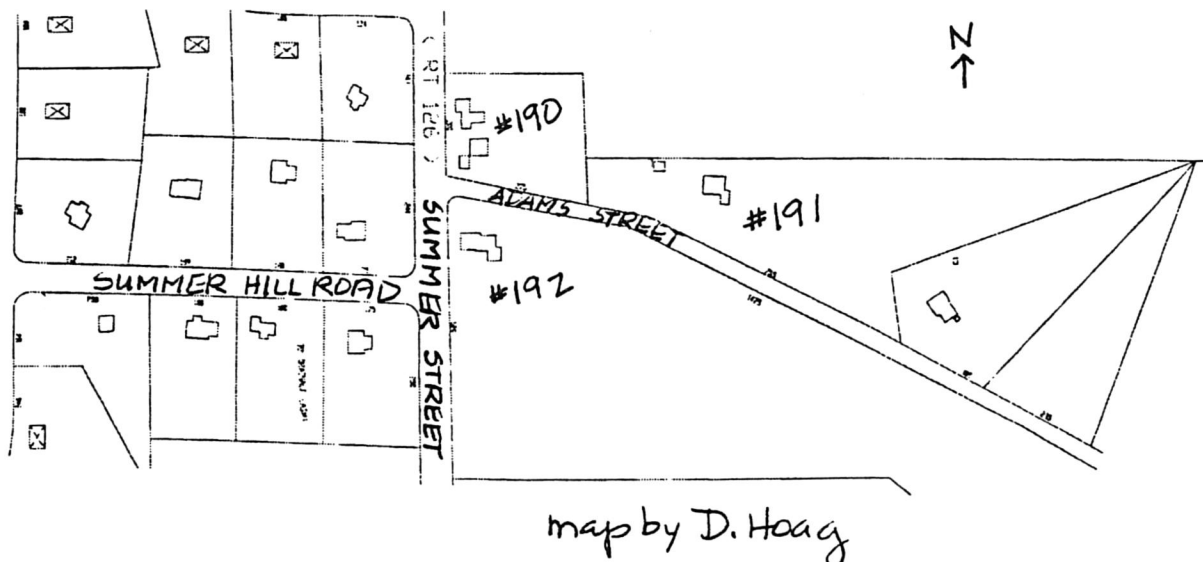
31 & 31A

Town **Medway**

Place

Name of Area **Adams-Lovering Area**Present Use **Residential**Construction Dates/Period
ca. 1800-1852Overall Condition **excellent**Major Intrusions and Alterations
noneAcreage **19.35 acres**Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**Organization **Medway Historical
Commission**Date **May 1997**

Sketch Map



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

The Adams-Lovering area on Summer and Adams streets contains a trio of well-preserved, representative examples of large-scaled residential forms of the eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries. Two of the houses front on Summer Street, a primary north-south thoroughfare between West Medway and Holliston, at the corner of Adams Street. The third house, and oldest of the three, is set back from Summer Street and fronts on the still rural Adams Street. Two of the three houses retain outbuildings or landscape features characteristic of the rural agricultural landscape. The pair of houses on Summer Street are set close to the roadway while the Adams Street house has a deeper set-back than is common for a house of its period. All the properties display mature landscape features indicative of their age.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Summer Street, a major north-south thoroughfare between West Medway and Holliston, retains much of its nineteenth-century rural landscape features though recent subdivision development is threatening the remaining former agricultural parcels. A number of large-scale, well-preserved, nineteenth-century farmhouses in forms and styles common to the period remain scattered along this roadway. The oldest of the three houses in the area, the Adams House at 62 Adams Street, is said to be the last remaining example of a trio of Adams family members' houses in the immediate vicinity, constructed by Obidiah Adams. Historic maps show the house dates to before 1831, and the exterior physical fabric suggests a construction date in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Further research is necessary to confirm Obidiah's association with this house and provide biographical information. The sizable Adams family were early Medway settlers. By 1852 the property had passed into the hands of J. D. Fales, about whom nothing is known at this time. He was one of several Fales family members who owned property in the immediate vicinity in the second half of the nineteenth century. The house remained in the Fales family through at least the late nineteenth century, owned by Mrs. Mary H. Fales at that time

REFERENCES

- Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
- Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
- Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
- Lake, Map of Boston and its Environs, 1867
- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
- Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
- Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
- Jameson, History of Medway
- City Directories, 1884, 1888, 1896, 1914
- Tax valuations, 1856, 1873, 1881, 1896, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1945, 1950, 1955

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

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Area J

Form # 190, 191, 192

Architectural Description, continued.

The **Adams House at 62 Adams Street** is the oldest of the three houses in the area. It is a well-preserved, two-and-one-half story, center-chimney house in the Federal style. The symmetrical five-bay facade is augmented by a one-story, forward projecting, gabled ell at the right corner. Characteristic of this style, the restrained ornament is concentrated around the entry. The simple frontispiece consists of a narrow entablature supported by fluted pilasters. A gabled carriage is located behind and parallel to the house. A fieldstone wall demarcates the front property line. The property retains a number of agricultural features including a fenced animal pen and two small sheds for poultry and goats to the west of the house, and open fields behind the house and across the street.

The **Adams House at 104 Summer Street** is a well-preserved two-story end house in the Greek Revival style. A five-bay, one-and-one-half story gabled service wing augments the right-side elevation that is probably the original house. Additional massing on the wing includes a rear ell and full-width shed dormers on the rear. Characteristic detailing of the Greek Revival style includes a frontispiece accenting the main entry consisting of an entablature, Greek keys on the pilasters, and three-quarter side lights. A end gable barn, now modified for storage, is located to the right of the house. Set perpendicular to the shingled barn is a shingled, one-story, gabled garage. Agricultural features in addition to the outbuildings include open fields behind and to the north of the house. A split-rail fence runs along the front property line while fieldstone walls survive along Adams Street and the rear property line.

The **Lovering House at 102 Summer Street** is the largest and most complexly massed and elaborately ornamented of the three houses in the area. This two-and-one-half story gable block in the Greek Revival style has several additional massing elements and a connected outbuilding. Sited with the gable end to the street, the symmetrical five-bay facade is distinguished by the centered, recessed entry ornamented with a characteristic Greek Revival-styled frontispiece including an entablature, paneled Tuscan pilasters, and three-quarter sidelights. The double-pile main mass is augmented by a two-story wing. The wing's full-width front porch connects to a polygonal bay window that spans the right two-thirds of the main block. Located at a right angle to and connected to the wing is a one-story, two-bay, saltbox-roofed carriage house. The property drops off sharply under the rear half of the carriage house and allows a full story. Heavy plantings along the front property line screen the house from the street. This property retains the fewest agricultural features of the three in the area, with a wooded area to the immediate south of the house.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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Summer & Adams Streets

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Area J

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Historical Narrative, continued.

The Adams House at 104 Summer Street dates to the period 1831-1852 according to historic maps. A plaque on the house indicates the wing as the Jotham Adams (b. 1778) House, ca. 1818. At this time the map evidence does not confirm that information and further research is necessary. By 1852 the property was owned by J. Adams, Jr., presumably Jotham Adams, Jr. In 1856 Adams' moderately valued property included the house (\$900), other buildings (\$350), 3/4 acres land, a horse, a cow, carriage, and stock-in-trade. Fourteen years later historic maps identify the owner as J. M. Fales, perhaps John M. Fales a boot treer who later resided on Winthrop Street according to city directories. In 1873 Fales' moderately valued property included the house (\$800), barn (\$250), one acre house lot, and one horse. Fales continued to own the property into the late nineteenth century. Other Fales family members owned property on the other side of Summer Street in this period.

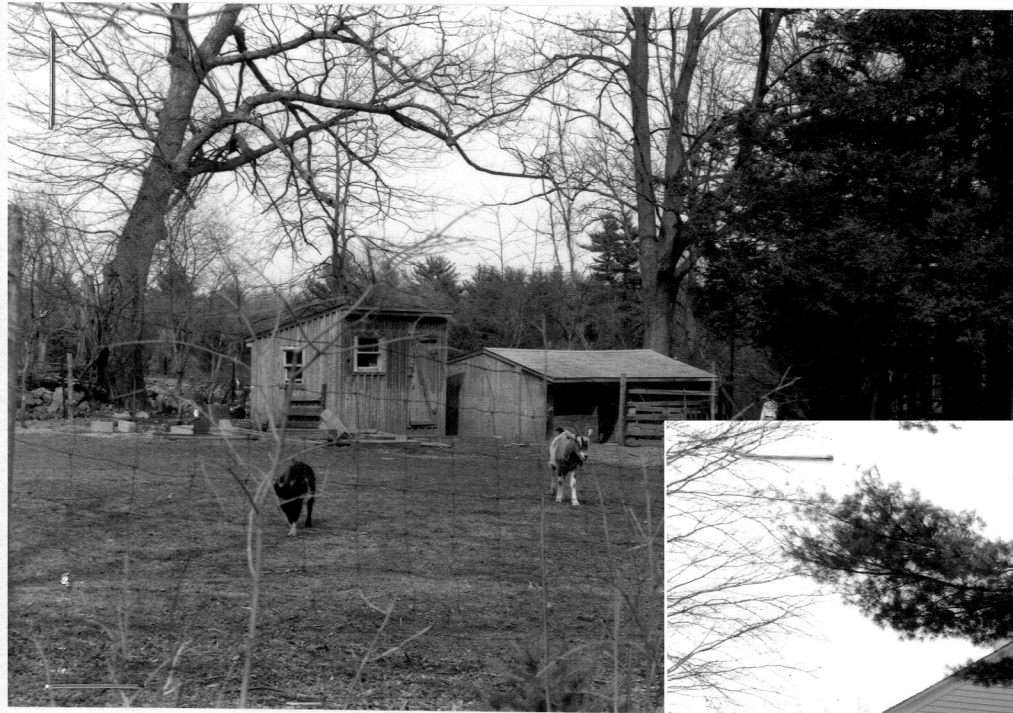
The Lovering House at 102 Summer Street also dates to the period 1831-1852. Ownership of this house changed more frequently than for the other two houses in the area but also appears to retain its small-scale agricultural uses longer than the other properties. The original owner remains unknown at this time but may have been J. Lovering, identified as the owner on the 1852 historic map. This is presumably James C. Lovering, identified as the owner by 1867. His 1856 valuation suggests one of Medway's reasonably successful residents. His real and personal property included the house (\$800), other buildings (\$200), 8 acres tillage, 15 acres pasture, 7 acres meadow, 24 1/2 acres wood, 2 acres sprout, 2 oxen, 2 cows, carriage, money at interest, money in savings bank, bank stock, and railroad stock. By 1873 the house belonged to Nathaniel F. Clark, whose valuation for that year suggested one of Medway's genteel farmers. His real and personal property included the highly-valued house (\$1800), barn (\$450), shed, 19 acres tillage, 11 acres pasture, and 10 1/2 acres meadow. By 1881 the property belonged to Susan Van Ness, wife of Henry Van Ness who is identified as a farmer in the city directories. The house remained in the Van Ness family until sometime after 1950. Charles H. Van Ness, also listed at this address in the 1880s, was later identified as a farmer and milk dealer in the early twentieth century and residing on Summer Street. Valuations show fairly constant acreage, totaling just over forty acres by the early twentieth century, and small numbers of livestock, such as a horse and four cows (1896). By 1910 Henry had moved to Providence, RI though Charles continued to occupy the house. Twenty years later the house belonged to Gertrude M. Van Ness, who kept no animals. By 1950 the property belonged to Carl N. and Beatrice W. Van Ness, residents of Boston, who had sold the property by 1955.

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Area J

Form # 190, 191, 192

62 Adams Street



← 104 Summer St ↑

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community
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Summer & Adams Streets

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102 Summer Street



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Community
Medway

Property Address
62 Adams St,
102 & 104 Summer St.

Area **J**

Form # 190, 191, 192

Adams - Lovering Area

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

☐ Individually eligible.

☐ Contributing to a potential district.

☐ Eligible only in a historic district.

☒ Potential historic district.

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**.

This area is an important component in Medway's catalogue of surviving historic resources, a cluster of historic houses and outbuildings within significant stretches of open space which preserves the traditional agricultural landscape of the town. Medway was founded as a farming town and its agricultural economy remained strong well into the 20th century; it survives in a small number of locations today. Surviving buildings here are well preserved and include types and styles popular on the region's farmsteads. The area retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association, and is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C at the local level.

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Town Medway

Place

Name of Area Shady Oaks Farm

Present Use Residential & dairy farm

Construction Dates/Period
ca. 1820 to 1930

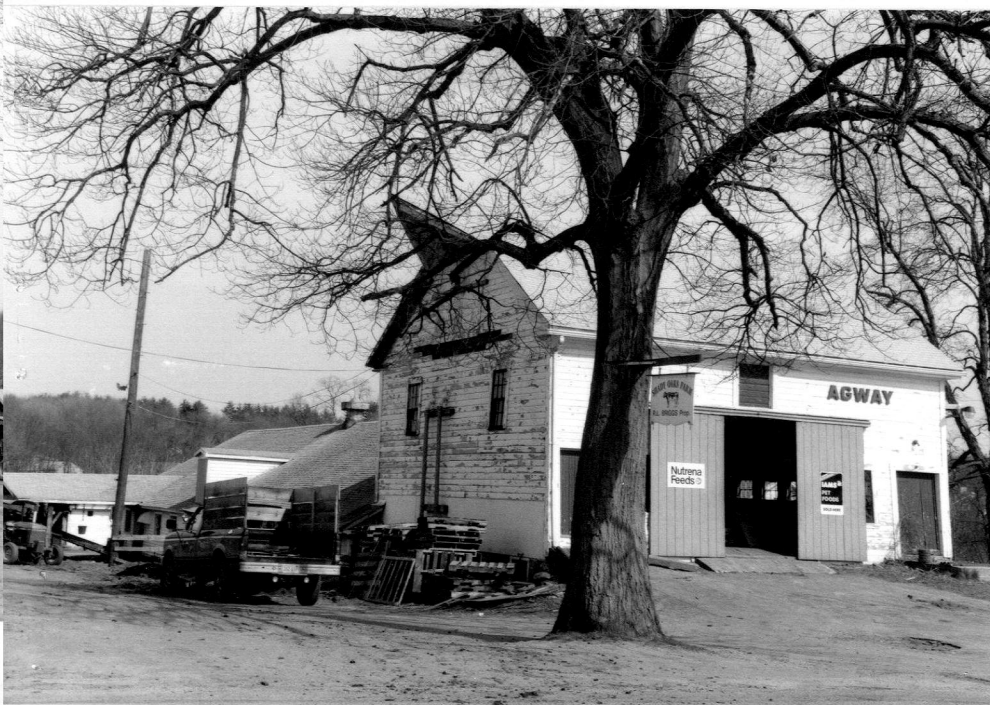
Overall Condition fair to good

Major Intrusions and Alterations
siding on houses

Acreage 70 to 100 acres

Sketch Map see continuation sheet 38 Winthrop St ↕

Recorded by Dempsey/Driemeyer

Organization Medway Historical
Commission

Date June 1997

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

The Shady Oaks Farm area includes one of Medway's last remaining operating dairy farms. The area contains four residences plus numerous outbuildings including a cow barn, milk room, hay barn, and sheds. The houses include a small Greek Revival end house, an Italianate ell house, a Queen Anne end house, and a Craftsman bungalow. All are sited close to the roadway and are surrounded by mature plantings. The area's twentieth century use is evidenced by the several pastures located on the west side of the street across from the houses and the outbuildings. The area's primary nineteenth-century industrial use is evidenced by a mill pond at the eastern edge of the area.

The oldest of the four houses is the **Partridge House at 30 Winthrop Street (#196)**, a rare example of a three-bay wide, two-story ell house. The Italianate style detailing is concentrated on the corners and above the windows and includes paneled corner pilasters, cornice returns, and shallow pedimented window hoods. Round-headed windows are centered in the gable ends. The single tier of rooms in the main mass is augmented by a one-and-one-half story rear ell. A two-story, shed-roofed addition is located in the re-entrant angle between the ell and main mass on the left side. Additional massing on the rear ell includes gabled wall dormers and a small, one-story wing. Certain features, such as the center chimney and three-bay facade, suggest this house was altered to its present form in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, but was constructed earlier.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

The pattern of use of the Shady Oaks Farm area shifted in response to changing technologies, evidenced by a decline of Medway's industrial activity in the early twentieth century and expanded dairy farm production in some sections in the second quarter of the twentieth century. In the second half of the nineteenth century the Partridge Saw and Shingle Mill was located on the eastern edge of the area on Chicken Brook (see attached). Historic maps show the mill dates to the period 1831-1852.

REFERENCES

- Hales, Plan of Medway, 1831
- Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
- Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
- Lake, Map of Boston and its Environs, 1867
- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
- Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888
- Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway
- Jameson, History of Medway
- Grace Hoag
- Town of Medway Valuations, 1856, 1873, 1881, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1920, 1935, 1945, 1955, 1960, 1970

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

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Area K

Architectural Description, continued.

The Partridge House has several significant outbuildings to the right of and behind the house. The nearest of these is the large round-roofed hay barn which is augmented by a small shed-roofed milk room on the right front corner and a projecting loading bay on the side elevation. This type of barn is comparatively rare in New England. This barn form, used in the post World War I period, was expensive to construct and thus was never popular. A small, one-story, end gable shed, with a one-story shed-roofed addition is located just south of the barn. On the north side of the barn is an unused building, possibly a hennerly. This low, one-story, gable-roofed, seven-bay wide structure is sited parallel to the barn. A one-story, gable-roofed, open bay animal tie-up with stalls for animals is located to the southeast of the barn at a lower grade and above the mill pond.

The other three houses in the area are small end houses with different stylistic detailing and massing features relevant to their period of construction. The oldest and most simply massed of these is the **Cutler House at 34 Winthrop Street (#194)**. This one-and-one-half story end house in the Greek Revival style is three bays wide with a side-hall entry. The double tier of rooms on the interior are augmented by a square bay addition on the right-side elevation and a one-story rear ell with a one-story shed-roofed addition on the left side. Characteristic Greek Revival detailing includes paneled corner pilasters, a wide frieze, and deep cornice returns. A series of connected outbuildings are located to the right of and behind the house. These include a side-gabled barn with a deep shed-roofed addition on the rear elevation currently used for hay storage. A one-story wing, possibly originally used as a shop, augments the right-side elevation.

The **Shady Oaks Farm at 38 Winthrop Street (#193)** includes the active dairy farm with multiple outbuildings. Milk is produced and sold on site. The altered one-and-one-half story end house in the Queen Anne style has several additional massing features characteristic of that style. On the left-side elevation a gabled bay expands the rear pile and a shed-roofed addition is located in the re-entrant angle between the bay and main mass. A one-story, gable-roofed, three-bay wide wing on the right-side elevation has a one-story rear ell, both set on high foundations. Alterations include the addition of an exterior chimney at the first bay of the three-bay facade. Characteristic Queen Anne ornamentation includes a hip-roofed entry hood supported by pin-wheel brackets, patterned vergeboards, and bracketed corner boards.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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193, 194, 195, 196**Architectural Description, continued.**

The extensive array of outbuildings are located on the north side of the house. The largest is the nine-bay deep cow barn with a broad gabled roof. A side-gabled English barn is sited perpendicular to and in front of the cow barn. A large opening is centered on the long elevation and the roof's ridge line extends over the left gable end. A series of connected garages and open-bay sheds are located to the north of the barns. An open field with a trench silo is located to the left of and behind the garages. A one-story, end-gabled, molded cement block milk house is sited between the cow barn and house, connected to the former by a covered passage way. A cement block building with a brick chimney extends from the rear of the milk house. Several cow pastures, divided by field stone walls are located on the west side of Winthrop Street, directly across from the houses in the area and extending down to Adams Street.

Located between the two oldest houses in the area, **32 Winthrop Street (#195)** is the only one not associated with farming activities. This one-and-one-half story, end gabled, Craftsman bungalow has a gabled bay that spans the left two-thirds of the three-bay facade. This enclosed bay, probably originally an open porch that screened the main entry, has an entry on the right side elevation. The double-pile deep interior plan is augmented by a one-story gabled rear ell. Residing has obscured any original ornamentation except the plain vergeboards. A small, one-bay, end-gabled garage is sited to the left of and behind the house.

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193, 194, 195, 196**Historical Narrative, continued.**

The Partridge House at 30 Winthrop Street, the earliest of the houses in the area, is indicated on the 1831 historic map but without an owner's name. The house's present exterior physical fabric makes it difficult to more precisely date the building, though its unusual features do suggest it has been altered and stylistically updated from its original form. Further research is necessary to clarify this point. The first known owner, as of 1852, is E. Partridge, presumably Elijah Partridge (b. 1805). Four years later his real and personal property holdings included a house (\$800), other buildings (\$250), 18 acres tillage, 36 acres pasture, 4 acres meadow, 57 acres sprout, and a horse and cow, placing him in the mid-range of Medway citizens of the period. At the same time Elijah's nephew Timothy A. Partridge (1820-1875) had a saw and shingle mill on the nearby mill pond at Chicken Brook, behind the house. The saw mill was Timothy's greatest asset, valued at \$700. His other holdings included a small house (\$300, location unknown) and 26 acres of tillage, pasture, and meadow. Eighteen years later Timothy owned the Winthrop Street house, the nearby saw and grist mill, had increased his landholdings slightly, and added 3 cows, 2 swine, and a horse. By 1884 the property belonged to Nathaniel H. Guild, who continued to operate the saw and grist mill for several years. Further research is necessary to identify owners in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries. Subsequent owners are said to be the Tefft family (United Shoe Company, Main Street, at Chicken Brook) and the Everett family, but tax valuation lists have not been examined to confirm this, nor to pinpoint their dates of ownership. Since at least 1970 the Partridge House has been owned by Robert and Nancy Briggs, who operate the nearby Shady Oaks Farm Dairy.

Some uncertainty exists however about the early owners of the other houses in the area. The map evidence when combined with other primary evidence such as tax valuation lists and city directories produces some contradictory evidence. Therefore, additional research such as title searches is necessary to confirm the early owners of the other houses in the area. Nevertheless, by 1852 two more houses were present in the area, both north of the Partridge House. Evidence suggests that only the northern most of this pair, the Cutler House at 34 Winthrop Street, survives. Historic maps date this house to the period 1831-1852. This first owner may have been W.A. Hixon, but further research is necessary to clarify this point. By 1858 the property belonged to Charles S. Cutler, who is not listed in the 1856 valuation lists, suggesting he had recently acquired the property. In 1876 Cutler's moderate real and personal property holdings included the house (\$500), barn (\$300), one-half acre house lot, 3 acres tillage, 5 acres pasture, 13 acres sprout, and a horse and two cows. By the early 1880s the property belonged to Gustavus Crockett, a house painter, whose total land holdings were less than Cutler's. Within ten years Crockett had added a shop. Crockett remained in the house until after the turn of the century, increasing his total acreage considerably over time from six to nearly 130 acres of mixed use land.

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Area

Historical Narrative, continued.

By 1852 two more houses were present in the area, both north of the Partridge House. Evidence suggests that only the northern most of this pair, the Cutler House at 34 Winthrop Street, survives. Historic maps date this house to the period 1831-1852. This first owner may have been W.A. Hixon, but further research is necessary to clarify this point. By 1858 the property belonged to Charles S. Cutler, who is not listed in the 1856 valuation lists, suggesting he had recently acquired the property. In 1876 Cutler's moderate real and personal property holdings included the house (\$500), barn (\$300), one-half acre house lot, 3 acres tillage, 5 acres pasture, 13 acres sprout, and a horse and two cows. By the early 1880s the property belonged to Gustavus Crockett, a house painter, whose total land holdings were less than Cutler's. Within ten years Crockett had added a shop. Crockett remained in the house until after the turn of the century, increasing his total acreage somewhat over time. The house is now owned by Shady Oaks Realty Trust (the Briggs family) and used as a rental property.

The Briggs House at 38 Winthrop Street is not present on any historic maps, suggesting a date of construction after 1888. The exterior physical fabric suggests a date of construction between 1890 and 1920. Further research is necessary to confirm this point and identify the house's earliest owner. The house was acquired by the Briggs family in the early 1930s and remains in the family used as a rental property. Reginald L. and Thelma Briggs, whose son and daughter-in-law continue to own the land, expanded their land holdings and livestock operations over the middle decades of the twentieth century, operating both a dairy and poultry farm. In 1935 their modest holdings included the house, barn, small henery, garage, 2 horses, 12 cows, and 1 heifer, one-half acre house lot, and 32 acres of the homeplace. [DOES ANYONE KNOW THE HOUSE'S EARLIEST OWNERS, BEFORE THE BRIGGS?] Ten years later the outbuildings and livestock had expanded to include an expensive second barn (\$2500), 53 cows, 1 bull, 1 heifer, 4 swine, and 140 hens. By 1955 the Briggs had more than doubled their land holdings to nearly 80 acres, and added a milk house, hay barn, and storehouse. Dairy and poultry operations also increased with 77 cows, 1 bull, and 125 chickens. Fifteen years later total real and personal properties had increased slightly, and their son and daughter-in-law had acquired 30 Winthrop Street assisting in the running of the farm. The dairy operation is now run by them.

The newest house in the area, 32 Winthrop Street, appears to date to the period 1910 to 1930, when the Craftsman bungalow was a nationally popular house form. Historic maps suggest an earlier house was on or near this site since before 1852. Further research is necessary to identify the house's original owners. The house, the only one in the area not owned by the Briggs family, is owned by the Helen V. Wilcox Trust.

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Area K

Historical Narrative, continued.

By 1905 Henry Kinkle had acquired the property that included a one-half acre house lot with barn and shop and 127 acres of tillage, pasture, and meadow. Five years later he had added a henery. Between 1910 and 1920 Kinkle's tax valuation shows a reduction of property to a one-half acre house lot, a 32-acre homeplace, and a doubling of the house's value, raising the possibility he built and moved into the house next door at 38 Winthrop Street (see below). 34 Winthrop Street is now owned by Shady Oaks Realty Trust (the Briggs family) and used as a rental property.

The Briggs House at 38 Winthrop Street is not present on any historic maps, suggesting a date of construction after 1888. The exterior physical fabric suggests a date of construction between 1890 and 1920. Further research is necessary to confirm this point and confirm the house's earliest owner was Henry Kinkle (see above). In the 1920s the property was owned briefly by Angus and Nora McPherson. The house was acquired by the Briggs family in the early 1930s and included the house, barn, henery, garage, a one-half acre house lot, and the 32 acre homeplace. The house remains in the family used as a rental property. Reginald L. and Thelma Briggs, whose son and daughter-in-law continue to own the land, expanded their land holdings and livestock operations over the middle decades of the twentieth century, operating both a dairy and poultry farm. In 1935 their livestock holdings included 2 horses, 12 cows, and 1 heifer. Ten years later the outbuildings and livestock had expanded to include an expensive second barn (\$2500), 53 cows, 1 bull, 1 heifer, 4 swine, and 140 hens. By 1955 the Briggs had more than doubled their land holdings to nearly 80 acres, and added a milk house, hay barn, and storehouse. Dairy and poultry operations also increased with 77 cows, 1 bull, and 125 chickens. Fifteen years later total real and personal properties had increased slightly, and their son and daughter-in-law had acquired 30 Winthrop Street, assisting in the running of the farm. The dairy operation is now run by them.

The newest house in the area, 32 Winthrop Street, appears to date to the period 1910 to 1930, when the Craftsman bungalow was a nationally popular house form. Historic maps suggest an earlier house was on or near this site since before 1852. Further research is necessary to identify the house's original owners. The house, the only one in the area not owned by the Briggs family, is owned by the Helen V. Wilcox Trust.

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