

**Medway Historical Commission**

**Comprehensive Historical Survey Project**

**BOOK 1**

*Phases One and Two Properties*

**1997-1998**

**Claire Woodford Dempsey**

**Medway Historical Commission**

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<b>Phase One Street Address List of Properties</b> (Completed November 1997)	<b>front</b>
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ADDRESS	BOOK	PAGE	HOUSE
MEDWAY VILLAGE HOUSE TYPES	1	001	
MULTIPLE UNIT HOUSING	1	005	
EATON AND WILSON HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY SITE	1	116	AREA
MEDWAY VILLAGE	1	107	AREA
RAILROAD BED	1	095	AREA
SANFORD MILLS	1	046	
WINTHROP STREET	1	169	SHADY OAKS FARM AREA
VILLAGE STREET	1	155	WALKER-DANIELS AREA
ADAMS STREET 62	1	162	ADAMS HOUSE
BARBER STREET 2	1	007	CARY HOUSE - ST JOSEPH'S RECTORY
BARBER STREET 3	1	010	
BARBER STREET 5	1	012	
BARBER STREET 11	1	014	WHITNEY HOUSE
BARBER STREET 16	1	016	DARLING HOUSE
BROAD STREET 15	1	018	PARTRIDGE COTTAGE
CHURCH STREET 5	1	020	SEAVEY HOUSE
CROOKS STREET 2, 4 & 6	1	022	
CURTIS LANE 2	1	193	CURTIS HOUSE
HOLLISTON STREET 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 22 & 24	1	024	
HOLLISTON STREET 25	1	133	OLNEY CARY HOUSE
HOLLISTON STREET 28	1	133	FARRINGTON HOUSE
HOLLISTON STREET 30	1	133	MACKER HOUSE
HOLLISTON STREET 86	1	197	ADAMS HOUSE
JOHN STREET 1	1	028	WILSON HOUSE
JOHN STREET 7	1	030	CARY-FINNERMAN HOUSE
LOVERING STREET 81	1	203	LOVERING FARMSTEAD
LOVERING STREET 148	1	210	LOVERING HOUSE
MANSION STREET 6	1	032	MACKER HOUSE
NORTH STREET 1	1	034	CONROY HOUSE
NORTH STREET 29	1	036	OLD SCHOOL HOUSE
OAKLAND STREET 5	1	138	BROWN HOUSE
OAKLAND STREET 7	1	038	COLE HOUSE
PINE STREET 6	1	040	RAY-DEWIRE HOUSE
RIVER STREET 12	1	042	WILSON HOUSE
SANDERSON STREET 8	1	044	
SANFORD STREET 6	1	051	CLARK-MONROE HOUSE
SANFORD STREET 7	1	054	SANFORD MANSION
SCHOOL STREET 5 & 7	1	057	
SCHOOL STREET 12	1	059	MASON HOUSE
SCHOOL STREET 14	1	061	CHRIST CHURCH - ST CLEMENT'S CHURCH

ADDRESS	BOOK	PAGE	HOUSE
SUMMER STREET 55	1	214	BANCROFT HOUSE
SUMMER STREET 102	1	162	
SUMMER STREET 104	1	162	
SUMMER STREET 116	1	218	PARTRIDGE-PLYMPTON HOUSE
SUMMER STREET 145 & 147	1	223	ADAMS-LELAND HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 56	1	155	WALKER-DANIELS AREA
VILLAGE STREET 73	1	066	CONGREGATION AGUDATH ACHIM SYNAGOGUE
VILLAGE STREET 86	1	140	WALKER-MASON HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 90	1	143	ELIAS WHITING HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 91	1	148	POND HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 98	1	150	CLARK HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 100-102	1	064	FISHER DUPLEX
VILLAGE STREET 103-109	1	068	FELTI-CARY ROW HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 110	1	070	CARY-BARTON HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 119R	1	072	LUTHER METCALF HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 143	1	074	JENCKS HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 151	1	076	ST JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
VILLAGE STREET 155	1	079	SANFORD HALL
VILLAGE STREET 169, 171, 173, 175 & 177	1	082	
VILLAGE STREET 170	1	085	VILLAGE CHURCH
VILLAGE STREET 180	1	152	PARTRIDGE-HODGSON HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 185	1	088	
VILLAGE STREET 194	1	090	METCALF HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 204	1	093	HURD HOUSE
VILLAGE STREET 264 & 266	1	228	HAWES HOUSE
WARD'S LANE 10	1	233	WARD HOUSE
WINTHROP STREET 18 & 19	1	185	CUTLER AREA
WINTHROP STREET 102	1	238	HIXON HOUSE
WINTHROP STREET 116	1	242	WIGHT HOUSE

# DEFINING MEDWAY VILLAGE HOUSE TYPES

BY CLAIRE DEMPSEY

An important part of the study of regional or vernacular architecture has been the identification of building types associated with localities, periods, and groups. A house type is a specific combination of form and spatial organization in the design for a dwelling, often executed in a particular structural system and occasionally employing distinctive ornament. A number of house type groups have been outlined for the New England region, particularly for the earliest period of European settlement. Early sets were developed by Norman Isham for Rhode Island and Connecticut, in his turn-of-the-century books on those states. More recently new sets covering Massachusetts Bay, include those of Richard Candee for Plymouth Colony appearing in *Old-Time New England* in 1969, and for northern New England, in the Dublin Seminar publication *Early American Probate Inventories* published in 1989, and that of Robert St. George for New England generally in his University of Pennsylvania dissertation. Tom Hubka has suggested a number of types for southern Maine during the early 19th century in *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn*. More general housetype designations, not all covering the New England area but useful none-the-less, can be found in the work of Kniffen, Glassie, Brunskill, Upton, and Herman. This document reviews a more general and more inductively derived set of types designed to cover Massachusetts, specifically tailored to Medway Village.

The list is first divided into two sections, first describing single-family houses, the most common survivals in most communities, then a variety of multiple living-unit housing. Multiple unit housing includes within it a large variety of dwelling forms commonly found in urban or mill village settings. The types are distinguished by the number of living units within the building and the relationship of the units to one another. Within each list, the types are arranged chronologically, describing new types as they appear. It is important to remember that the small types do not disappear from the landscape as larger plans became fashionable and popular. The material below describes houses that for one reason or another were designed in forms and ornaments that resemble other buildings in the village, the town, in Massachusetts or New England, across North America. The earliest housetypes include buildings that resemble one another because they were built within the tradition of house carpentry that dominated the building trades throughout the colonial period and well into the 19th century. The later housetypes include buildings that resemble one another because they were constructed from similar or identical plans, popularized by local builders, architectural publications, and even through the purchase of pre-fabricated buildings.

## SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES

**Small Two-room Houses.** Although single room houses were common in other regions during much of the pre-industrial period, most early New England houses had at least two rooms.

Constructed in the timber framing or post and beam system, individual square boxes were constructed of posts and beams, sized to reflect their function in the plan, and then linked to one another to form a variety of house plans. The forms common for these small dwellings include: a single room with the addition of a rear or lateral lean-to, two rooms arranged front to back, or two rooms arranged side-by-side. In New England, chimneys with one or more fireplaces commonly form the core of the building and entries are often located in front of the chimney bay, in a small lobby. Usually square or rectangular buildings, these were more commonly of a single story than of two and gable roofs predominated. Medway Village is composed primarily of 19th century buildings, so the earliest New England housetypes are rare here. Not surprisingly, houses of this type are often embedded within houses which were later expanded, and can only be identified after some research has been completed.

**Central Chimney Houses:** Among middling householders, houses of three, four, or five rooms per floor were most common in Massachusetts communities. Continuing to dominate planning was the central chimney heat source and the most common types share the tendency to cluster rooms around a single stack of heat sources. Like the smaller examples these houses are square or rectangular blocks under a gable roof, but more commonly were constructed with two tiers or piles of rooms. In the most common of the center chimney plans the front pile or tier of rooms is characterized by an entry into a lobby in the chimney bay, with a room on either side. In the rear there is usually a large central room, flanked by smaller unheated rooms. Houses of a single story and garret were the most common, known as the **Cape Cod house**, and found in the large five bay version, as well as the four bay and three bay versions. Large two-story houses of central chimney form are named for that dominant feature, the **center chimney house**. During the 18th and early 19th century of their popularity, they were constructed primarily in the five-bay, center-entry variation, but they can also be found in the number of smaller versions, of three and four bay dimensions. The house at 194 Village Street is believed to have been originally constructed as a center chimney house.

**Square Plan Houses.** These recently discovered houses are often confused with central chimney houses from the exterior. Square plan houses vary from the central chimney types in their framing technology as well as their plan, abandoning the additive system of interlocking room and chimney bays for a square box, consistently divided into four framing spaces. Their plans, the partition of room spaces within this square grid, were more independent of the frame. These houses are characterized by less concern for an even facade and by a three-room plan that emphasizes orientation to the ordinal direction and ignores the lobby entry. Two-story versions of the square plan are known as well. Although usually only identifiable through close examination of interior and frame, the consultants will be attentive to characteristics that might suggest houses of this type.

**Georgian Houses:** The colonial housetype most often discussed in the literature is the Georgian, the choice of the wealthiest in the late 18th and early 19th century. These large houses were known then as **double houses**. Here again the overall rectangular block under a gable roof parallel to the road remained the massing principal. The hallmark of this type is the plan of a double pile of rooms opening off a central through passage, made possible in New England through the substitution of paired chimneys for the single stack. The chimneys may be located in

the buildings interior (one in each tier, each enclosing two fireplaces) or four chimneys may be located along the lateral walls. The arrangement of openings on the exterior and of rooms on the interior became more symmetrical. A Federal style example is the house at **7 Sanford Street**. The most common variation of this form is in the choice of roof form other than gable: most often the hip roof as at the house at **90 Village Street**. Single story examples are very rare before the second quarter of the 19th century. Though few built the ambitious double pile type, a somewhat larger group built houses that appeared on the facade to take that form, but reduced the total size through manipulation of the arrangement of the rear pile. The most common of these were known as **ell houses** because of their footprint, and examples include the Federal style houses at **86 Village Street**, with a gable roof, and at **91 and 98 Village Street** and **5 Oakland Street**, with hip roofs.

**Gable Blocks:** Georgian type houses provided builders with an effective large plan that remains popular today. They are sometimes referred to as gable blocks to distinguish them from the earlier examples. As the stove came to replace the fireplace as the primary heating source in the middle of the 19th century, large chimney stacks gave way to small stove flues so that their importance to planning and design was reduced. Although it is generally presumed that these later houses enclose plans of a center hall between tiers of rooms, little systematic field data is available. Both one-and-a-half and two-and-a-half story examples are known, and the addition of ells and bays is common in later and more ambitious examples. Gothic houses commonly are found in this form, including the houses at **5 Church Street** and **6 Sanford Street**, and Italianate examples including the gable-roofed house at **1 North Street**, and the mansard-roofed house at **15 Broad Street**. Larger examples include the unusual house at **1 John Street** and the ample hip-roofed example at **11 Barber Street**.

**End houses:** Certainly the most popular house type of the 19th century was the end house. Dating to the second quarter of the century, the rise of this house type is associated with the change in the outward appearance of houses in the region with the reorientation of the house to the street to produce the gable-fronted house. While retaining the rectangular gable roofed block, the massing was significantly altered by turning the building ninety degrees, changing the roof ridge from parallel to perpendicular to the front wall so that the facade became the tall and flat gable end. Some builders retained the traditional five bay facade with center entry, thus changing only the roof on an otherwise Georgian-plan house; a large Greek Revival example of this house type can be seen at **204 Village Street**. But it became far more common to employ a narrow three-bay facade with a side entry, adding further to the alteration of the model house form with the adoption of the side-hall plan. Most early examples are simple blocks with the common addition of a lower rear ell. A large Greek Revival example with full Doric-portico is located at **6 Pine Street**, and examples with single story porches and paneled pilasters can be seen at **169, 171, 173, 175, and 177 Village Street**, and probably originally without porches at **6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 22, and 24 Holliston Street**. Small Greek Revival examples are located at **110 Village Street** and at **7 John Street**. Recessed porches are often found in houses of this form, as in the Greek Revival house at **6 Mansion Street** and in the unusual Gothic house at **7 Oakland Street**.



Occasionally the end house was elaborated with the addition of projecting bays on the facade and lateral walls or through the addition of a wing extending from its long, lateral wall. These wings are usually visually and functionally secondary to the main block, and are associated with the growing number of service areas added to houses during the middle years of the 19th century; it is not clear that this type is functionally distinguished from those that extend service ells to the rear. A large Italianate example, **2 Barber Street**, has an elaborate main block enriched with bay windows, porches, and cupola, and a wing matching it in both size and ornament. A plainer example with a scrolled hood and a narrow wing is located at **29 North Street**. A small Italianate house with a projecting lateral bay and a scrolled hood is located at **16 Barber Street**. Fashionable roof types could be substituted for the gable roof as well, seen in the low hip-roofed example at **9 Barber Street**, and the Mansard-roofed example at **12 School Street**.

The end house form grew to preeminence in the second quarter of the 19th century and thereafter the form remained an important part of the architectural repertoire. The houses built late in the century may be termed generally Queen Anne in ornament and the type could sustain a broad range in the amount of that ornament. The simplest examples maintained the simple block and decorated edges of the first half of the century. In Medway Village examples of this type include the trio at **2, 4, and 6 Crooks Street**, the dormered pair at **5 and 7 School Street**, and the house at **12 River Street**. But as the planning and construction modes shifted toward more complex massing, the basic box was modified through the addition of bay windows, dormers, projecting bays, and porches. An example employing most of these elements to a basic end house core is seen at **3 Barber Street**. The endhouse proved remarkably adaptable and popular throughout the 19th century.

**Suburban House Types.** The next wave of change to enter the region came with a second reorganization of the building trades and the rise of mail-order house plans and indeed mail-order houses. This national trend made itself felt in the region at the turn of the century with the introduction of a group of distinctive housetypes. The two earliest of these are associated with the movement to simplify and rationalize the home and housekeeping; the small house we know as the bungalow and the larger as the foursquare. The appeal of the bungalow was national and indeed international, associating an attractive way of life with a house best known for its small size. The bungalow was limited to a single story or single story with a low dormer-lit attic story. The facade is dominated by the broad porch usually formed as an extension of the roof line. Plans are deep and linear, with rooms opening off a narrow central corridor. The example at **185 Village Street** will be included in the survey. The foursquare by contrast is two stories in height and square in shape under a hip or pyramidal roof, and is also often expanded through the use of a dormer to light the attic. These four-room plans include a large stair/entry area, a living room, dining room, and kitchen. An example can be seen at **30 Broad Street**.

Later interest in historical revivals, and in New England the preference for local, Colonial models, brought a return to the edicts of symmetry and construction of some of the most familiar house types. The modern Cape shares with its ancestor small size and single story, seen at **19 and 21 Holliston Street**. The two story Colonial echoes the gable block with revival entry treatment, and the sub-type Dutch Colonial masks the second story behind a false gambrel roof, seen at **19**.



Oakland Street and 43 North Street. Builders only occasionally employed the various Tudor elements.

## MULTIPLE UNIT HOUSING

**Duplexes:** The most common and earliest multi-family house type is the duplex or semi-detached house. In these houses two living units within a single building are usually arranged side-by-side. Most duplexes are composed of two small units, seldom wider than a single room and entry bay, seldom deeper than double pile. Plan variations are based on the location of entry passages, through part or all of the unit's depth, and the location of the stair, within the passage or between the front and the rear room. In most the entries are paired at the center of a six bay facade, but examples were designed with a shared entry and with separated entries. In mill villages duplexes often included only an attic bedroom story, but later and urban examples often added a second and even a third floor. A large example survives at 100-102 Village Street. Another two unit type, the back-to-back duplex arranges the pair of living units so that the entries are located along the opposite lateral walls rather than side-by-side on the street facing elevation. These units are also small in size, probably hall and parlor houses, and occasionally extend to three or more rooms in a linear arrangement. Highly elaborated duplexes are also known, consisting of considerably larger adjacent units, in particular the double house of two large five bay houses side-by-side, and other more unusual configurations.

**Row Houses:** Row or terraced housing consists of three or more living units arranged side by side. Unlike English examples, most in New England are composed of identical units rather than of a multiplicity of forms within a single building. Like the most common duplexes, these units are small, usually consisting of an entry and a room across the front and two or three rooms in depth. Plan variations are also based on the location of entry passages through part or all of the unit's depth, and the location of the stair within the passage or between the front and the rear room. Facades of the individual units are most often two or three bays in width, and entries may be separated or paired. These buildings range in size from two floors commonly in mill villages, three stories most commonly in early urban situations, and four or five story versions later. One Medway Village example is 103 Village Street. As with the duplex, highly elaborated and unusual configurations are found as well.

**Tenement blocks:** In many ways the precursors of the apartment block, tenement blocks are buildings that combine horizontal and vertical divisions of the units within them. The best studied type consists of a large, three-story, rectangular block, divided in half vertically, with two flats in each half, or four units in total. These blocks share the six bay facade with the duplex and locate entries in the center or the outer bays. Each flat has a small three room and entry passage plan. The units within each half share the stoop and stair halls, as well as the four bedrooms located on the third floor. Examples have not been certainly identified in Medway Village.

**Two-families.** A range of buildings including two horizontally divided living units fall into this category, one deserving of additional research. The earliest appear to be sub-divided end houses, often retaining a single shared entry and the comparatively small side-hall plan of rooms in

two or three tiers with rear ell. They are distinguished from later double and triple deckers by the availability of an attic story for both units to share or for the expansion of the second floor units. Later examples of the type more commonly add more space to the plan by widening or lengthening the footprint. Though some have deep plans resembling the bungalow, others are more square, with public rooms across the facade and service and bedrooms across the rear.

**Double and Triple Deckers** are divided horizontally into flats, like the tenements described above, but only rarely do they expand to multiples of vertically divided rows of units as well. Best known is the triple decker, a three story building under a nearly flat roof, with a front elevation divided between the entry and stair bays to one side and the projecting window bays on the other, and marked by porches at each story. The deep interior plans resemble those of the bungalow, normally two rooms wide and extending to three or more rooms from front to back. The double decker is distinguished by its two horizontally divided units and the building at 8 Sanderson Street falls into this category.

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

Town **Medway**Place **Medway Village**Address **2 Barber Street**Historic Name **Cary House/St. Joseph's  
Rectory**Use: Present **rectory**Original **residence**Date **1852-1858**Source **maps & directories**Style/Form **Greek Revival/bent house**Architect **N/A**

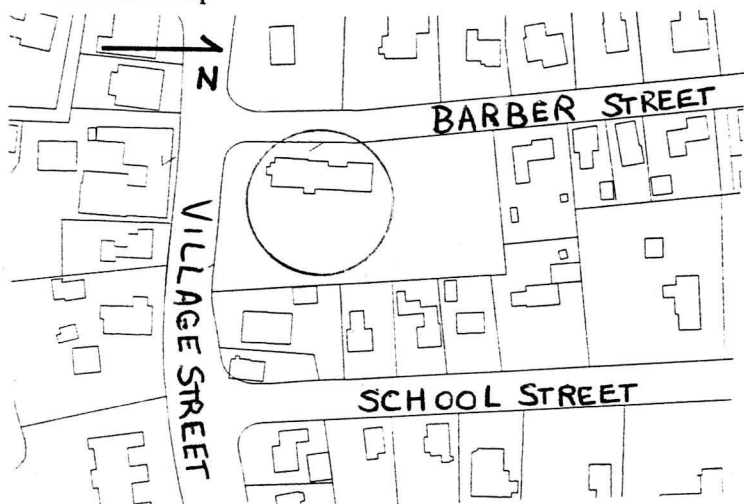
Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **aluminum siding**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **none**Major Alterations **none**Condition **excellent**Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**

Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**Date **March 1996**

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheet)

The Cary House at 2 Barber Street is a large-scale, extensively massed and decorated bent house in the Greek Revival style. Several other examples of this form, though less well-preserved, can be found in Medway Village. The bent house form consists of a gable-front block and a lateral ell or wing of equal proportions. The main mass of the highly symmetrical two-and-one-half story Barber House consists of a two-bay wide and two-pile deep end-gable block and a similarly-scaled, one-bay wide and one-pile deep wing that extends from the right-side elevation to produce a T-shaped footprint. A number of small-scale additional masses augment the interior spaces. On the facade these include a polygonal bay window at the first bay, an entry porch at the second bay and a one-story porch across the width of the wing. Other additional massing on the wing includes a polygonal bay window centered on the gable end and a one-story porch across the rear elevation (a portion of which is now enclosed.) A large-scale polygonal cupola is centered on the ridge pole of end-gable block. The classically-derived decorative detailing is especially rich. All the corners are elaborated with large-scale, paneled Tuscan pilasters and all the porches are supported by fluted Corinthian columns. The overly-wide, molded entablature abuts the thin molded hoods of the second story windows. The deep, closed-pediment, gable ends have a single circle window centered in the tympanum and framed with a thick garland.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE**

Barber Street was one of the later north-south streets to be laid out in the village with the eastern side of the street fully-developed by the third-quarter of the nineteenth century with mostly modest end houses. The western side of the street was not developed until the end of the nineteenth century. The Cary House, which dates to 1852-1858, replaced an earlier property on this site that belonged to M. Barber, which was moved further north on the block. William Hiram Cary (b. 1805) came to Medway with his family as a boy and was a textile manufacturer. He served as the administrator for the Barber estate and owned a number of investment properties throughout the village. Histories of Saint Joseph's parish suggest that the house was constructed by Cary at a cost of \$25,000. Cary's 1856 valuation includes six houses with a total valuation of \$10,200, and as a trustee with J.W. Clark he held over \$7000 in cash and bank stock. His 1873 valuation was among the highest in the town, including his house (\$6000), barn (\$400), a store, bakehouse, another barn, and two "factory houses". When his factory burned, Cary suffered an acute financial setback and sold the house to the parish for \$5,500 for use as a rectory. See form no. for Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

**REFERENCES**

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Plan of Medway, 1830  
Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852  
Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858  
Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
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  
Valuations, 1856 and 1873  
Medway Public Library, Historical Collections, Box Saint Joseph's Church.

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

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, MA 02125

Community  
**Medway**  
Area

Property Address  
**2 Barber Street**  
Form #

**Architectural Description, continued.**

This main block is augmented with a series of smaller-scaled service spaces that extend from the left-side elevation. These include one-and-one-half story and one-story gabled wings, the later which connects to the large-scale carriage house. Several additions have been made to the service wings: one-story, shed-roof additions run across the width of the service wings and a one-story, shed-roof, glass-enclosed porch extends from the rear elevation of the one-story connector wing. The two-story, three-bay wide and three-bay deep carriage house is elaborated with smaller-scaled, classically-derived decorative detailing such as is used on the house. A square ventilator capped with a polygonal roof is centered upon the ridge pole.

The house is prominently sited on a corner lot at the intersection of Village and Barber streets. The very large, well-maintained property has a sloping rear yard, foundation plantings and scattered trees. A sizable asphalt parking lot is adjacent to the carriage house.



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**1B-207**

USGS Quad  
H

Area  
136

Form #

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **3 Barber Street**

Historic Name

Use: Present **funeral home**

Original **residence**

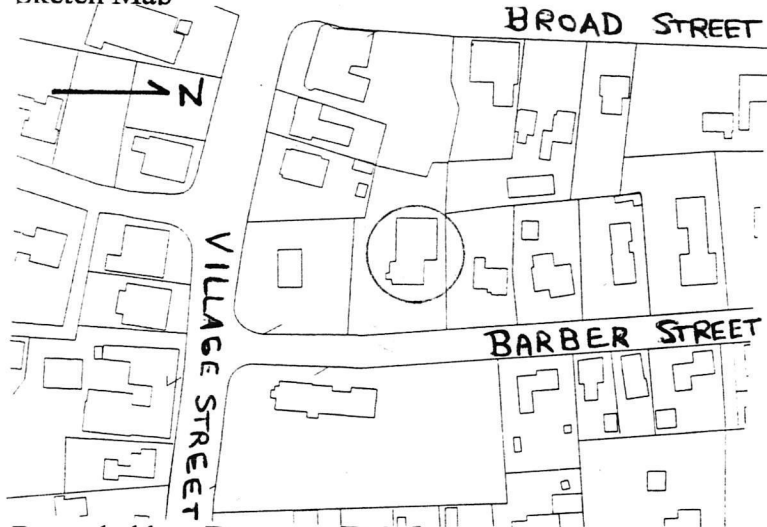
Date **1892-1897**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Queen Anne/gable block**

Architect **N/A**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **clapboard & aluminum**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **see description**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**



## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

3 Barber Street is a large-scale gable block with additional complex massing in the Queen Anne style. Multiple variations of this form and style was nationally popular in the late-nineteenth century but is comparatively rare in Medway Village. The style of the house is derived primarily from its massing and decorative trim. The house has a number of projecting elements massed around its two-and-one-half-story gable-block core. The largest of these is a two-and-one-half story cross-gable that extends from the left-half of the gable block and provides a full-size room on both stories to the interior layout. The second story extends over a full-width polygonal bay window on the first story. This overhanging feature is similarly used on the left-side elevation of the gable block. The verticality of the cross-gable is balanced on the right-half of the three-bay facade by the roof slope that curves down from the ridge pole to end as a covering for the first-story, full-width front porch. A shed-roof dormer is centered on the extended roof slope at the second story. On the first story the porch shields the entry located just to the right of the cross-gable. The porch, which wraps around the left-side elevation to the gable-block, features an octagonal projection with a conical roof on the left corner. A one-story square oriel augments the interior space at the first pile on the right-side elevation. One- and two-story ells extend from the rear elevation, connecting to the two-story, gabled carriage house that is sited parallel to the house. A sizable, one-story, shed-roof addition, which dates to after 1942, runs along the right-side elevation from the gable-block to the carriage house. Now sheathed mostly with aluminum siding any original sheathing materials and decorative details are lost with the exception of the turned posts and latticed frieze on the front porch. The suburban-like setting includes well-maintained landscaping consisting of deep front and side lawns and foundation plantings. An asphalt driveway runs along the left-side of the building leading to the carriage house which is now used as a garage.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Barber Street was one of the later north-south streets to be laid out in the village with the eastern side of the street fully-developed by the third-quarter of the nineteenth century with mostly modest end houses. The western side of the street was not developed until the end of the nineteenth century. The land on which 3 Barber Street is located was originally the rear portion of the property that fronted on Village Street (a large-scale duplex that is no longer extant). Historical maps show this house was constructed between 1892 and 1897, probably at the same time as the house immediately to the north. The original owner of this house remains unknown at this time.

## REFERENCES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Plan of Medway, 1830  
 Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852  
 Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858  
 Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
 Panoramic View of Medway, 1887  
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888  
 Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #

USGS Quad

Area

Form #

1B-204

H

137

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

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **9 Barber Street**

Historic Name

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1892-1897**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Classical/four-square**

Architect **N/A**



Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

9 Barber Street is a well-preserved, hipped-roof, four-square with decorative detailing in the Classical style. This form, though comparatively rare in Medway Village, was extremely popular nationally especially in the 1900s and 1910s. The four-bay wide by two-pile deep house is nearly square and has a few small-scale additional massing elements that augment the interior spaces. A full-width, hipped-roof, glass-enclosed, front porch spans the facade's first story, shielding the right-side entry. On the second story three, 2/2 double-hung sash windows punctuate the left three-quarters of the facade. A large hipped-roof dormer is centered on the roof's front slope. A square bay window is located at the second pile on the left-side elevation. A small, one-story gabled ell extends from the rear elevation and connects to the hipped-roof garage. A new deck extends from the left-side elevation of the ell. The classically-derived decorative detailing includes a wide, bracketed cornice, thin corner boards and broad, elliptical fanlights spanning the front porch's arched openings. The house is moderately set-back from the street on a moderately-sized lot. Landscaping features include front and side lawns, sizable foundation plantings, and a latticed fence screening some of the back yard. An asphalt-paved driveway runs along the left side of the house leading to the garage.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Barber Street was one of the later north-south streets to be laid out in the village with the eastern side of the street fully-developed by the third-quarter of the nineteenth century with mostly modest end houses. The western side of the street was not developed until the end of the nineteenth century. For much of the second-half of the nineteenth century this undeveloped property was a part of the Whitney Estate located immediately to the north (see form ). Historical maps show this house was constructed between 1892 and 1897, making it a relatively early example of a four-square. The Medway Historical Commission indicates that the porch was provided by the Paramount Porch Company of Dedham MA. The original owner of this house remains unknown at this time.

## REFERENCES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Plan of Medway, 1830  
Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852  
Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858  
Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
Panoramic View of Medway, 1887  
Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888  
Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**18-203**

USGS Quad  
H

Area  
138

Form #

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **11 Barber Street**

Historic Name **Whitney House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1852-1858**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Italianate/hip block**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **shingles**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **fair**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Whitney House at 11 Barber Street is a large-scale, two-and-one-half story hip block in the Italianate style. The style of the house is derived primarily from its massing and decorative trim. The nearly square hip block is three-bays wide by two-piles deep and has a large, square cupola centered on the apex of the roof. Additional massing elements are very small-scale. On the facade the centered entry is framed by one-story polygonal bay windows at the first and third bays. A large, flat-roofed hood supported by large-scale brackets and pendants shields the entry. The second pile on the right-side elevation is augmented slightly by a one-story, polygonal bay window. The two-story gabled rear ell has an attached two-story addition. The addition has a one-story screened porch on the left-side elevation and a very small one-story addition on the right-side elevation. Characteristic of the Italianate style the decorative detailing emphasizes the openings and cornices. Large-scale, paired brackets are used on the wide, molded cornice and smaller-scaled ones on the cupola and polygonal windows. Flat, molded hoods supported by scrolled brackets cap all the 6/6 double hung sash bay windows on the hip block. Any original detailing on the corners was lost when the building was sheathed with shingles. The house is set back slightly from the street on a noticeable rise. The grounds are minimally landscaped though certain elements are suggestive of the building's earliest setting such as the mature shade trees. An asphalt driveway runs along the left side of the house.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Barber Street was one of the later north-south streets to be laid out in the village with the eastern side of the street fully-developed by the third-quarter of the nineteenth century with mostly modest end houses. The western side of the street was not developed until the end of the nineteenth century. The Whitney House, which dates to 1852-1858, was one of the first structures on the west side of Barber Street and parallels a period of extensive building activity in the village. The original owner, C.E.L.B. Whitney, a boot manufacturer, was a native of Milford. From the late 1840s to 1854 he had a boot and shoe shop in Boston in partnership with Clark Patridge. During the Civil War he operated an extremely profitable boot business. By the 1870s his manufactory on the south side of North street between Broad and Peach streets used, according to Francis Donovan, steam-powered machinery. In the same period Whitney, whose estate extended between Barber and Broad streets, also owned a boot shop and undeveloped parcels of land in the village, primarily on Broad and Barber streets. Whitney's 1873 valuation was among the highest in Medway, including \$7,000 of stock-in-trade, the house, barn and shed; and boot and crimp shops, totaling nearly \$15,000. Historical maps indicate that by 1888 Mrs. E. H. Barrett was the owner. Sometime after 1942 the original attached barn was removed. Until the early 1890s the barn had an one-story addition with an L-shaped footprint located across the rear elevation.

## REFERENCES

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

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



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**1B-215**

USGS Quad  
H

Area  
139

Form #

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **16 Barber Street**

Historic Name **Darling House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1852-1858**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Greek Revival/end house**

Architect **N/A**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **aluminum siding**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **garage**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**



## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Darling House at 16 Barber Street is a modest, one-and-one-half story end house in the Greek Revival style with slightly more complex massing than usual. This form and style of house were constructed in many parts of New England and the Western Reserve during the second-third of the nineteenth century and were obviously very popular in Medway. The interior space of this three-bay wide and two-pile deep gabled mass is augmented by a gabled bay on the left-side elevation at the second pile. On the facade the right-side entry is shielded by an entry hood supported by large-scale scrolled brackets with pendants. A pair of centered windows cross the cornice line into the gable on the second story. The one-and-one-half story rear ell is augmented by a smaller one-story ell. Because of the slope of the lot a full basement story is created under the left side of the ells and gabled bay. Several massing additions and alterations have been made to the rear ells. These include a one-story, shed-roofed addition along the right-side elevation with an attached deck; an oriel on the left-side elevation; and a small, shed-roof addition in the re-entrant angle between the main mass and rear ell. Characteristic of the Greek Revival style, the well-preserved, classically-derived detailing includes large-scale molded Tuscan corner pilasters; a wide, molded entablature with deep cornice returns and a raking cornice; and wide corner boards on the gabled bay. The house has a modest set-back on a large corner lot that is surrounded with a chain-link fence. The well-maintained landscaping features include a large lawn, foundation plants and a few scattered trees. An asphalt driveway runs along the left side of the house leading to a clipped-gable garage.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Barber Street was one of the later north-south streets to be laid out in the village with the eastern side of the street fully-developed by the third-quarter of the nineteenth century with mostly modest end houses. The western side of the street was not developed until the end of the nineteenth century. Historic maps and valuation lists indicate the Darling House dates to the period 1852 to 1856, which parallels extensive building activity in the village. Nothing is known at this time about Eli B. Darling, the first identified owner, who owned the house for at least twenty years. Darling's 1856 valuation lists the house and 1/4 acre lot totaling \$710. By 1873 the property included a barn, with Darling's total property value falling in the middle third for the town as a whole. By 1888 Mrs. E. M. Poige is identified by historical maps as the owner. Historical maps show that a one-story porch used to run along much of the ell's right-side elevation and was replaced sometime after 1942 by the shed-roofed addition. In the 1920s the present garage replaced the original barn which had a number of one-story additions over the years.

## REFERENCES

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

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

## FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #

USGS Quad

Area

Form #

1B-193

H

140

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



Page 018

## Sketch Map



Recorded by Dempsey/Driemeyer

Organization Medway Historical  
 Commission

Date March 1996

Town Medway

Place Medway Village

Address 15 Broad Street

Historic Name Partridge Cottage

Use: Present residence

Original residence

Date 1858-1876

Source maps &amp; directories

Style/Form Italianate/mansard block

Architect N/A

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim asbestos clapboard

Roof asphalt

Outbuildings none

Major Alterations none

Condition good

Moved no

Acreage

Setting village

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Partridge Cottage at 15 Broad Street is a rare example in Medway Village of a small-scale, two-story mansard block in the Italianate style, a form that is present in small numbers in most New England villages and towns. The symmetrical fenestration on this three-bay wide and two-pile deep block is very suggestive of an interior layout of two rooms on either side of the center hallway. The facade's centered entry is shielded by a hip-roof hood supported by over-scaled brackets with pendants. The large-scale 1/1 sash windows on either side of the entry have closed-pediment, gabled dormers centered above them at the second story. The interior space is augmented by a two-story square bay at the second pile on the right-side elevation. A new deck extends from the rear elevation. Decorative detailing is more restrained than usual for the Italianate style consisting only of a wide-board entablature and wide molded window surrounds. Certain landscaping features are rather refined, including the granite front walk and granite-block retaining along the front perimeter. The house is set back slightly from the street on a very sizable lot that runs between Broad and Peach streets. A fieldstone retaining wall runs along the right-side elevation and an asphalt driveway runs along the left-side elevation.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Many of the north-south streets in Medway Village were laid out between 1852 and 1858 during a period of extensive development throughout the village. Building construction consisted of a broad range of period-style houses, interspersed with an occasional manufactory. Broad Street in particular remained more sparsely developed than some of the other streets. Historic maps indicate the Partridge Cottage dates to the period 1858-1876. The lot ran between Broad and Peach streets and included several outbuildings that remained on the property until sometime after 1942. The first identified owner, Mrs. A. Partridge about whom nothing further is known at this time. Between 1884 and 1887 a two-story, end-gable store was constructed immediately to the north of the house, connected to it at the square bay. This store contained over the years a stove and tinshop; a hardware and tinshop; a hardware, paints and oils shop and by 1922 a grocery. The store was removed between 1933 and 1942. Further research is required to identify the various proprietors of these businesses.

## REFERENCES

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

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #

USGS Quad

Area

Form #

**1B-184**

H

141

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

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **5 Church Street**

Historic Name **Seavey House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1858-1876**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Gothic Revival/ell house**

Architect **N/A**



Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **asbestos clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

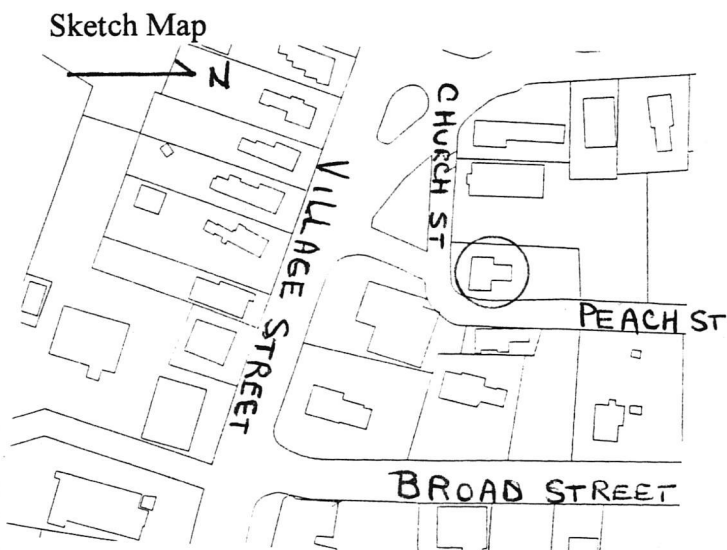
Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Seavey House at 5 Church Street is a well-preserved, one-and-one-half story gable block with picturesque massing and decorative trim in the Gothic Revival style. The house is one of several in the village with Gothic Revival stylistic detailing. Characteristic features of this style are especially prevalent on the three-bay wide facade. These include steeply-pitched facade gables at the first and third bays, decorated with patterned vergeboards; and the hip-roof entry porch at the second bay supported by very thin tri-partite columns. Each opening on the porch has a pointed-arch surround. Additional massing elements are confined to the building's rear elevation. They include a one-and-one-half story gabled ell which has gabled dormers on both side elevations and a one-story shed-roof addition that extends from the ell to produce a T-shaped footprint. A porch is located in the re-entrant angle between the gable block and ell on the right-side elevation, shielding a secondary entrance. The window treatment differs on each story of the two-bay deep gable block in an unusual fashion. The first-story 6/6 sash windows have flat board surrounds. At the second story are taller and narrower casement windows capped with narrow entablatures. The house is sited on corner lot very close to both streets in a fairly densely developed area of the village. Landscaping features on the extremely deep lot include a small front lawn, shade trees, and an asphalt driveway at the rear of the house.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The civic center of Medway Village was well-developed by the third quarter of the nineteenth century with a diverse group and scale of civic, manufacturing and residential structures. Historic maps and stylistic evidence suggest that the Seavey house dates to the period 1858-1876, seemingly replacing an earlier structure that dated to 1830-1852. It is possible, however, that the earlier building, which belonged to S. Wilmarth in 1852, was stylistically updated to its present form. Further research is required to more precisely pinpoint the building's date of construction. The owner by 1876 is Charles W. Seavey (c.1839-1898). Seavey, a boot manufacturer at Seavey Brothers, and later a bookkeeper at various boot manufactories, occupied the house for over twenty years. Seavey's wife, Berthia C. Fuller, was the daughter of Seth Wilmarth, the property's previous owner. Historical maps indicate that Miss or Mrs. Parsons owned the house by 1888, though city directories indicate Seavey continued to occupy the house for at least eight more years. Additional research is required to clarify this situation.

## REFERENCES

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

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



FORM G - STREETSCAPE

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

Assessor's #  
**1B-022**  
**1B-023**  
**1B-024**

USGS Quad

Area  
H

Form #  
118

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Addresses **2, 4, 6 Crooks Street**

Construction Date/Period  
**1888-1892**

Predominant Architectural  
Styles/Forms  
**Queen Anne/end houses**

Alterations **siding & front addition (#4)**

Major Instructions **none**

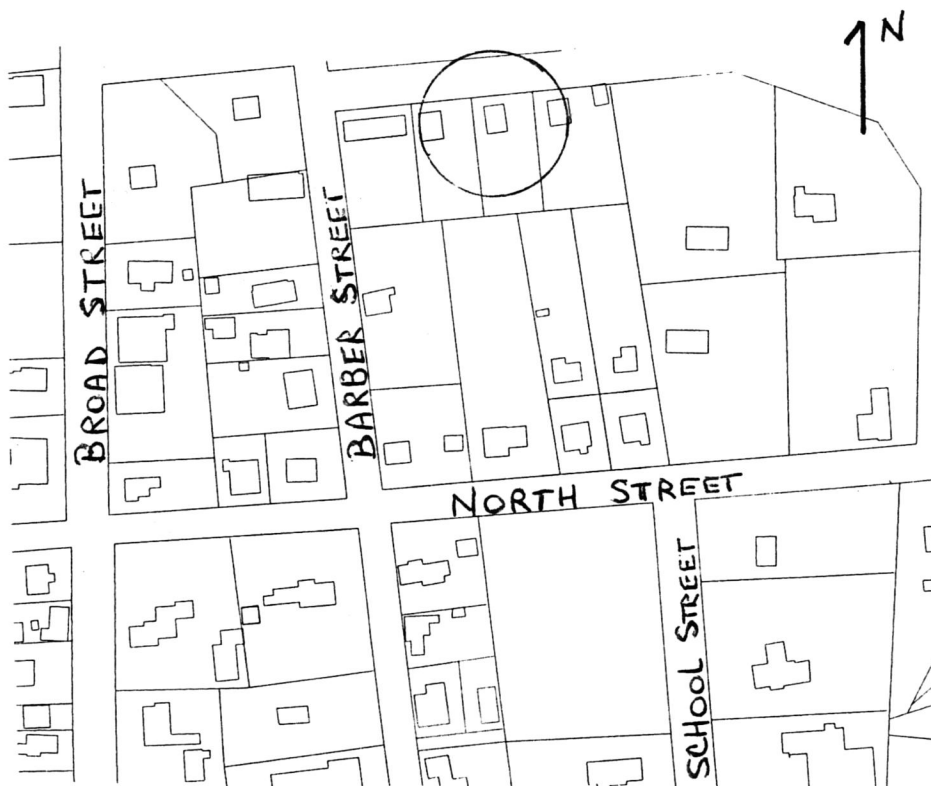
General Condition **fair to good**

Acreage

Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**





## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2, 4 and 6 Crooks Street are a trio of modest, one-and-one-half story end houses in the Queen Anne style. Multiple variations of this type of house was quite popular in the late nineteenth century, especially in more densely settled areas. Scattered examples can be found throughout the village, including several on School Street (see form no. ). The most distinctive feature of these two-bay wide by two-pile deep end houses is the full-story foundation under the houses' second pile, that provides much needed additional interior space to these houses that have no additional massing. This story is possible because the land has a steep drop-off down to a ravine. Otherwise the form and stylistic details are characteristic of this type of housing. The two-bay facades all have an entry at the first bay and a double window crossing the cornice line into the gable at the second story. 2 and 6 Crooks Street have gabled entry hoods supported by over-scaled scrolled brackets and a double window under a pent hood at the second bay. 4 Crooks Street, the most altered of the group, has a full-width, one-story, shed-roof addition (which dates to 1922-33) that obscures the original fenestration on this story. The side fenestrations lack the decorative hoods present on the facades, indicative of their lesser importance. Remarkably, only 2 Crooks Street has an additional massing element, in the form of a small gabled dormer at the first pile on the left-side elevation. 2 and 6 Crooks retain their original clapboarding while #4 is now sheathed with aluminum siding. Characteristic Queen Anne decorative detailing on 2 and 6 Crooks includes the thin corner boards topped with small brackets and the wide, molded entablature. Another characteristic stylistic feature are the decorative shingles in the #2's gable end. 6 Crooks Street has a small, one-car garage located to the left of the house. The houses are all sited close to the street and until sometime after 1942 faced coal and grain company facilities and the railroad tracks.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Crooks Street, which was laid out in the late nineteenth century, probably to accommodate the construction of these three houses, has had several names. Known as Circuit Street around the turn-of-the-century and dead-ending to the east of the houses, by 1910 the street had been extended to its present configuration and renamed, appropriately, Curve Street. Sometime after 1942 the name was changed to Crooks Street. By 1876 a slaughter house was located on this site, accessed from Broad Street and owned by G. W. Ray, who resided on Village Street and later owned a livery (see form no. ). Historic maps indicate these three houses were constructed between 1888 and 1892. The identical form of the houses suggests they were constructed by the same individual, possibly as rental properties. Their location near a number of nearby manufactories made them especially suitable as workers housing. Additional research is required, however, to identify the houses' original owners and residents.

## REFERENCES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Plan of Medway, 1830  
 Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852  
 Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858  
 Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
 Panoramic View of Medway, 1887  
 Robinson, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1888  
 Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884

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

FORM G - STREETSCAPE

Assessor's #

USGS Quad

Area

Form #

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

1B-172  
1B-173  
1B-174  
1B-175  
1B-075  
1B-066  
1B-067

H

126 - 132

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Addresses **6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 22,  
& 24 Holliston Street**

Construction Date/Period  
**1830-1852/1852-1858**

Predominant Architectural  
Styles/Forms  
**Greek Revival/end houses**

Alterations **see description--siding &  
enclosed front porches**

Major Instructions **none**

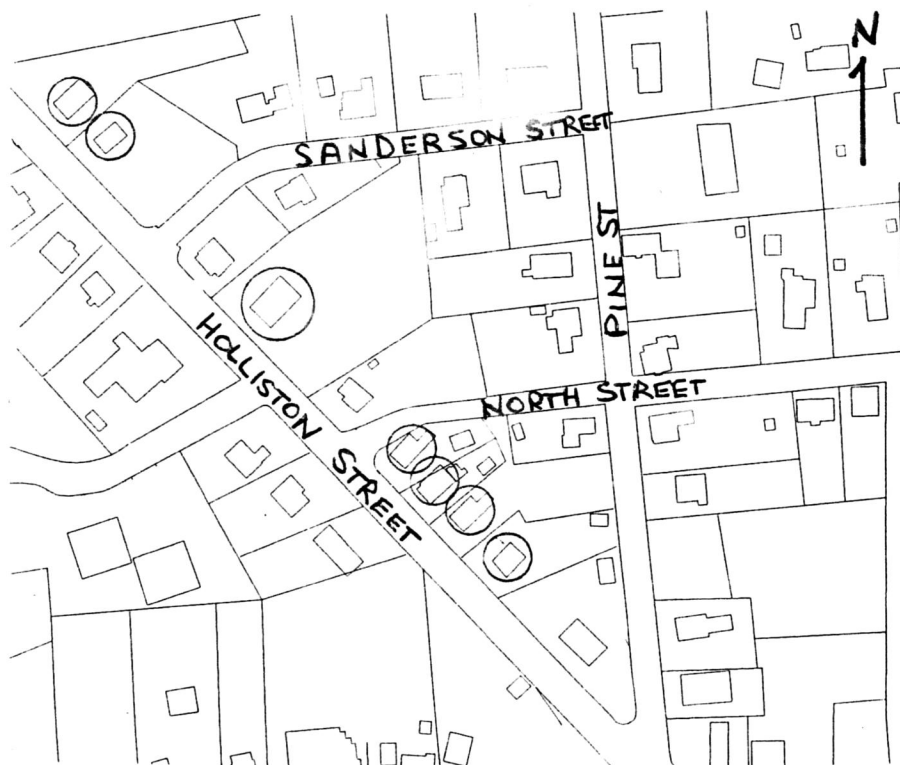
General Condition **fair to excellent**

Acreage

Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**





**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** see continuation sheet

6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 22 and 24 Holliston Street are a group of well-preserved, sizable, two-and-one-half story end houses in the Greek Revival style. This streetscape is one of two remarkably well-preserved groups of Greek Revival end houses in the Village (see form ) that eloquently articulate on the landscape a major period of development in Medway Village. The houses in this group on Holliston Street are similar in form and decorative detailing with variations deriving primarily from small massing additions and location of the entry bays. The primary mass is a three-bay wide by two-pile deep gabled mass. The best preserved and most elaborated example of the group is 16 Holliston Street. The facade bays are not symmetrically balanced: the first bay is set close to the left-side elevation and the second and third bays are closer together to accommodate the larger recessed entry. A single window is centered in the gable above the entablature. A full entablature under a slightly pedimented hood and paneled Tuscan pilasters surround the recessed entry. Other characteristic detailing on the facade includes the large-scale, paneled Tuscan corner pilasters. A one-story, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts runs along the right-side elevation of the main mass. The roof slope on the one-and-one-half story gabled rear ell is carried down to create a similar porch with similar detailing.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE** see continuation sheet

The development of the southern end of Holliston Street parallels a period of extensive development throughout Medway Village. Building construction consisted of a broad range of period-style houses, though a majority were Greek Revival end houses of varying scales and degree of ornament. This Holliston streetscape is therefore an especially representative grouping of a significant period in Medway Village's building history. Historic maps indicate all but one of the houses were constructed in the period 1830 to 1852. The one exception is 16 Holliston Street which dates to 1852 -1858. The extensive similarity in form and ornament suggests these houses may have been constructed by the same builder, perhaps as speculation development. By 1852 each house was individually owned except for 10 and 12 Holliston which were owned by Elisha Cutler. The 1856 valuation list indicates Cutler owned twelve houses and had total real estate holdings valued at nearly \$15,000, suggesting he was engaged in real estate speculation. Further research is necessary to determine Cutler's occupation and whether he originally owned this group of properties.

**REFERENCES**

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

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



### **Architectural Description, continued.**

The other houses in this group are similarly fenestrated and decorated on the facade, but do not have recessed entries. Most have entries at the third bay instead of the first except 6 and 24 Holliston and all have some type of front porch. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 24 Holliston Street have one-story, full-width, hip-roofed front porches, though #8 and #10's are now enclosed with three-quarter height windows. The porches on 8 and 24 Holliston Street wrap around the right-side elevation to the second pile. 22 Holliston Street has a large, hip-roofed entry porch at the third bay. Only two of the houses have small-scale additional massing on the front or side elevations that augment the interior space. 8 Holliston Street has a polygonal bay window at the first bay which is now screened by the enclosed front porch. 12 Holliston Street has a square bay window at the second pile on the right-side elevation. All the houses vary in terms of the scale and type of rear additions, though all are smaller than #16's gabled ell. 6, 8, and 10 have small, one-story gabled rear ells and 12's gabled rear ell has been altered. 22 Holliston Street has a small, one-story shed-roofed addition with a flat-roofed addition and 24 only has the small shed-roofed addition.

A variety of sheathing materials are used on these houses. 8, 16 and 24 Holliston Street retain their original clapboarding. 6 and 12 Holliston Street are now clad with shingles and 10 and 22 Holliston have aluminum siding. In addition, 24 Holliston Street has several new windows, including a small, round window on the left-side elevation to illuminate the front entry hall. Several of the houses have small-scale outbuildings. 10 Holliston Street has a one-and-one-half story gabled barn located at the rear of the lot and 12 Holliston Street has a pyramid-roofed garage at the rear of the lot. All of the houses are sited close to the street on one-quarter acre lots with the exception of 16 Holliston which is twice that size.

### **Historical Narrative, continued.**

Little is known about most of the other identified 1850s owners: Lewis Hill (#24); Rice O. Dane (#8) and John T. Walcott (#6). 22 Holliston Street was owned for over thirty years by M.D. Moulton who resided in Boston, indicating the house was rental property. The one exception is the original owner of 16 Holliston Street. Reverend Caleb Kimball (1798-1879), a native of Ipswich, came to Medway in 1854 and occupied the house until his death. The valuation lists for 1853 and 1876 indicate these houses and lots provided middle-class housing for Medway Village residents. By the 1880s two of the owners included Otis S. Springer, employed at Thompson's Boot Factory (#8) and Daniel Hammond, a blocker at the nearby Curtis Straw Shop (#6).



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**13-118**

USGS Quad

Area  
H

Form #  
142

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **1 John Street**

Historic Name **Wilson House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1876-1884**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Classical/gable block**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **asbestos**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **none**

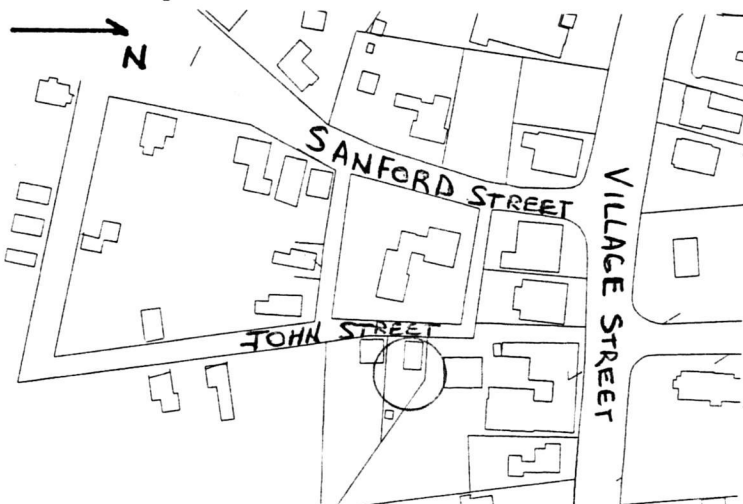
Condition **fair**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Wilson House at 1 John Street is a rare example of a four-bay gable block, which exists in limited numbers throughout the New England landscape, mostly in mill villages. This modest two-story block is sited with its two-bay gable end towards the street. The asymmetrically fenestrated four-bay facade has double-hung 6/6 sash windows at the first two and fourth bays on both stories. The entry, shielded by a small gabled and bracketed entry hood, is set close to the second bay. On the second story the third-bay window is located to the right of the entry and all second story windows intersect the cornice, abutting the eaves. The fenestration arrangement suggests an interior layout of a slightly off-center stairhall with unequally-sized rooms on either side at the first story. The only additional massing to this very rectilinear structure is a small, one-story shed-roof addition on the rear gable end. The minimal ornament detailing consists of small cornice returns, molded window surrounds and a wide board cornice with crown molding, all retained in spite of the application of asbestos siding. The house is set extremely close to the street on a narrow and deep lot. The house is separated from its southern neighbor by a dirt driveway. Landscaping around the house is minimal and much of the lot is covered with brush.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The triangular section of Medway Village bounded by Sanford and Village streets and the Charles River is characterized by several small streets and mostly small-scale second- and third-quarter of the nineteenth century housing, with the exception of the large-scale, early nineteenth-century Sanford House (see form no. ). The area's close proximity to several manufactories and mills on the river made it an ideal location for workers housing. Historic maps indicate the house likely dates to the period 1876-1884. The maps also suggest that this house replaced an earlier building, owned by S. or J. Mars in the 1850s and L. Taylor in the 1870s. The footprint suggests it was an ell house, but that remains speculation at this point. By 1888 Mrs. Jason E. Wilson owned the property. Jameson suggests this building was originally a shoe shop built by E. Sanford (date unknown) and was later occupied by M. M. Fisher as a straw goods manufactory (dates unknown). Further research is necessary to confirm this building's possible earlier uses.

## REFERENCES

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

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**1-049**

USGS Quad

Area  
H

Form #  
143

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

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **7 John Street**

Historic Name **Cary-Finnernan House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1852-1858**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Greek Revival/end house**

Architect **N/A**



Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **aluminum**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **small shed**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Cary-Finnernan House at 7 John Street is a modest one-and-one-half story end house with well-preserved detailing in the Greek Revival style. This form and style of house were constructed in many parts of New England and the Western Reserve during the second-third of the nineteenth century and obviously was very popular in Medway. The most distinguishing characteristics of this three-bay wide and two-pile deep house are its large-scale, paneled, Tuscan corner pilasters and overscaled molded entablature. The interior space of this side-hall plan house is augmented by a one-story rear ell and an additional story under the right side of the main mass and ell because of the extreme slope of the lot. A one-story, shed-roof porch is attached to the left-side elevation of the rear ell. Alterations include residing with aluminum and a new hipped-roof entry porch with thin square posts at the facade's first bay. The large lot slopes steeply down to the Charles River that runs along the right and rear portions of the property. The house sits close to the street on a well-maintained lot that has a high granite block retaining wall in front. A small shed is sited at the rear of the property.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The triangular section of Medway Village bounded by Sanford and Village streets and the Charles River is characterized by several small streets and mostly small-scale second- and third-quarter of the nineteenth century housing, with the exception of the large-scale, early nineteenth-century Sanford House (see form no. ). The area's close proximity to several manufactories and mills along the river made it an ideal location for worker's housing. The Cary-Finnernan House is one of several Greek Revival end houses along John Street. Historic maps indicate the Cary-Finnernan house dates to the period 1852-1858. The first identified owner is W.H. Cary, who owned a number of houses throughout the village which he presumably rented to mill workers. By 1876 James Finnernan (or Finneran), a laborer, had acquired the property. City directories show he occupied the house for over twenty years. Historic maps indicate the house has remained remarkably unaltered. The only apparent alteration was the removal of a one-story addition on the ell between 1922 and 1933.

## REFERENCES

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

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

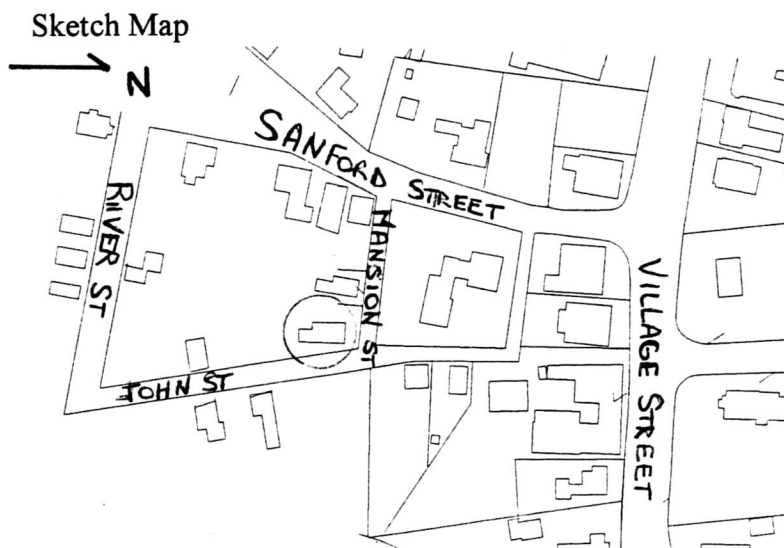
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Town **Medway**Place **Medway Village**Address **6 Mansion Street**Historic Name **Macker House**Use: Present **residence**Original **residence**Date **1830-1852**Source **maps & directories**Style/Form **Greek Revival/end house**Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **aluminum**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **none**Major Alterations **none**Condition **good**Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**Date **March 1996**



## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Macker House at 6 Mansion Street is a modest one-and-one-half story end house in the Greek Revival style. The deep second story overhang on the gable end, supported by square Tuscan posts at the first story, makes this house especially distinctive. This stylistic feature is suggestive, on a small-scale, of the several houses and manufactories in the village that were ornamented with colossal columns. The form and detailing of this house are otherwise characteristic of mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival end houses. The three-bay facade has an entry at the third bay protected by the overhang and a pair of windows centered in the gable. The two-pile deep gabled main mass has a one-and-one-half story rear ell. Any original ornament at the cornice line and on the corners has been lost as the result of residing. The house is sited on a small corner lot close to both streets as the property slopes at the rear. The property is nicely landscaped with a low granite retaining wall defining the perimeters, and granite posts marking the front walk-way.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The triangular section of Medway Village bounded by Sanford and Village streets and the Charles River is characterized by several small streets and mostly small-scale second- and third-quarter of the nineteenth century housing. with the exception of the large-scale, early nineteenth-century Sanford House (see form no. \_\_\_\_\_). The area's close proximity to several manufactories and mills along the river made it an ideal location for workers housing. Historic maps indicate that the Macker House dates to the period 1830-1852. The first identified owner is Mrs. Stephen Macker, who occupies the house for over thirty-five years until 1889. The 1856 and 1873 valuations list only a house on the 1/4 acre lot. The house's value at both times was comparable to the middle third of Medway's houses in that period.

## REFERENCES

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

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**1B-074**

USGS Quad

Area  
H

Form #  
145

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **1 North Street**

Historic Name **Conroy House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1830-1852**

Source **maps & directories**

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

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite and fieldstone**

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **see description**

Condition **excellent**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 1 North Street is a well-preserved, small-scale, one-and-one-half story gable block in the Greek Revival style. The use of the gable block form at this scale and with this stylistic detailing is rarer than the more common end house form which is present in many parts of the New England and Western Reserve landscape, dating to the second third of the nineteenth century. The roof slope on this five-bay wide by two-bay deep block is uncharacteristically steep, seemingly allowing for an additional half-story under the ridge pole. On the facade the centered entry is framed by a broad, slightly pedimented over-hanging hood and paneled Tuscan pilasters. A secondary entrance is centered on the three-bay left-side elevation which fronts on Holliston Street, suggesting it may have once lead to a room used as a commercial space. Additional massing elements include a small, one-story, gabled rear ell, a shed-roof dormer on the rear roof slope and a glass-enclosed shed-roof addition in the re-entrant angle between the main mass and ell. The characteristic and well-preserved decorative detailing includes paneled Tuscan corner pilasters; a wide, molded entablature; deep cornice returns and a deep raking cornice on the gable ends. The house has a modest set-back at the intersection of two streets. The well-maintained landscaping features include a rubble stone retaining wall and white picket fence, an asphalt driveway along the right side of the house and scattered plantings. A small garden shed is located at the end of the driveway.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The eastern side of Holliston street between Village Street and the railroad tracks contained a number of buildings by the middle of the nineteenth century, just preceding a period of extensive development throughout the village. Historic maps suggest the presence of a blacksmith shop on this site constructed between 1830 and 1852. Unclear at this time is whether that structure was replaced by the present one or was altered to become a residence in the period 1852-1858. This building's original construction as a blacksmith shop might account for the uncharacteristically steep roof slope, but further research is required at this time. Historic maps identify P. Conroy, as the house's owner by 1858. Conroy is still the owner eighteen years later with his property extending between Holliston and Pine streets. By 1888 the owner of the house was Mrs. Kimball. The building has remained remarkably unaltered in massing or stylistic detailing since 1858.

## REFERENCES

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

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #

USGS Quad

Area

Form #

1B-037

H

146

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **29 North Street**

Historic Name **Old School House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1816**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Federal/end house**

Architect **N/A**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **brick**

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **excellent**

Moved **yes, ca. 1876**

Acreage

Setting **village**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The "Old School House" at 29 North Street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-and-one-half story end house with stylistic detailing that combines the Federal and Italianate details. This structure was originally a two-story hip-roofed school house that was altered several times and then subsequently moved about 1876 to its present location and converted to a residence. The three-bay wide facade has symmetrical openings on both stories and a single window centered in the gable end. A hip-roof entry porch supported by over-scaled scrolled brackets is located at the third bay. A one-and-one-half story gabled wing extends from the right-side elevation at the second pile. Additional massing elements on the wing include a full-width hip-roof porch; a centered gabled wall dormer; and a perpendicular shed-roof wall dormer in the re-entrant angle between the wing and main mass. The wing has a secondary entrance at the fourth bay, shielded by the porch. A dramatic drop-off to the building's rear accommodates a full-story granite foundation under the wing. A one-story enclosed porch set on high piers extends from the wing's rear elevation. The restrained decorative detailing consists of thin corner boards, cornice returns and a wide-board entablature on the wing. The house has a modest set-back and is sited somewhat below street grade on a large lot. The well-maintained landscape features include sizable foundation plants and an asphalt driveway that runs downhill along the right side of the house to the back yard.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The northern side of North Street remained largely undeveloped until the end of the nineteenth century. Until that time much of the land bounded by North Street, Barber Street, the railroad tracks and Oakland street was owned jointly by Jencks and Crooks, cotton and flax manufacturers from the early 1860s to the early 1880s (see form no. ). Historic maps show that this building, School House No. 7, was originally located on Village Street, where the St. Joseph's Church is now located. The building is much altered from its original form. In 1805 Medway established six school districts with Medway Village a part of School District No. 4. By 1816 the village's growth necessitated its own school house, no. 7. Jameson indicates the 26 square foot school house, built by Nathaniel Clark for \$500, had an uncharacteristic hip-roof and belfry. In 1830 16 feet and an additional story were added. Twenty-one years later the village's continued expansion merited a new School House no. 7 constructed on School Street (no longer extant.) The old school house was then used for a variety of purposes including as a hall, and later by the St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Historic maps show it was moved to its present location between 1876 and 1884 and converted to a residence. The wing was added at this time. By 1888 the house was owned by D. Cawley, about whom nothing is known at this time.

## REFERENCES

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

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



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #

USGS Quad

Area

Form #

1B-230

H

147

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **7 Oakland Street**

Historic Name **Cole House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1830-1852**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Gothic Revival/gable block**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **barn**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **excellent**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Cole House at 7 Oakland Street is an unusual one-and-one-half story gable block with both Greek Revival and Gothic Revival stylistic detailing. Sited with the gable end to the street the gable block is augmented by a one-story gabled wing on the right lateral elevation which connects to the sizable, gabled, vertical-board barn. The most distinctive characteristics of this two-bay wide by two-pile deep house are the several cut-aways in the main mass that produce a T-shaped footprint. On the gable end the deep second-story overhang is negated by a recessed porch punched into the gable end. The porch under the second story overhang continues two-thirds of the way along the side elevations, created by the extension of the steeply sloped roof. Entrances are located on both lateral elevations just in front of the arms of the T-shaped gabled mass. Decorative detailing combines classically derived and gothic elements. Characteristic Greek Revival detailing includes the thin Doric columns that support the first-story umbrage; the thin, molded entablature and thin corner boards. The full-height 6/12 double-hung sash windows on the first story are also a common characteristic of this type of Greek Revival houses. Gothic derived elements include the gothic arches centered in the facade gable above the recessed porch and on the barn's gable end. The house's set-back from the street on a slight rise and sizable property is suggestive of its original rural setting.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Oakland Street serves as an eastern boundary of Medway Village and the southern end remained remarkably undeveloped until the third quarter of the twentieth century, with the exception of a cluster at the intersection of Village Street. Until sometime after 1942 this property evidently extended to North Street. Historic maps indicate the Cole House dates to the period 1830 to 1852. The original owner, Captain John Cole (?-1875), a native of Westmoreland, NH, first settled in Medway in the early 1840s after a number of years at sea as a successful ship's captain. Sources suggest Cole built the house soon after his arrival in Medway. Cole soon returned to sea and during his absence his wife died. Upon his return he remarried and settled in Walpole, NH for ten years beginning in 1845. He continued to own the house on Oakland Street, and in fact he returned to Medway to spend the last twenty years of his life in the house. The house was next occupied by John Woods, a finisher, employed in the mid-1880s in the Thompson Boot Shop. City directories indicate Woods remained in this house until sometime after 1896.

## REFERENCES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Plan of Medway, 1830  
Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852  
Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858  
Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
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 Valuations, 1856 and 1873

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**1B-180**

USGS Quad

Area  
H

Form #  
148

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **6 Pine Street**

Historic Name **Ray-DeWire House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1830-1852**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Greek Revival/temple front**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **concrete block**

Wall/Trim **aluminum siding**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **see description**

Condition **fair**

Moved **yes, after 1942**

Acreage

Setting **village**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Ray-DeWire House at 6 Pine Street is a modest, two-and-one-half story temple-front end house in the Greek Revival style. This temple-front house is one of the few surviving examples in Medway Village of a form and style that was used on a number of houses and manufactories that are no longer extant or have been extensively altered. The temple front is the most distinctive characteristic of this three-bay wide by two-pile gabled end house. Characteristically the two-story fluted Doric columns screen the left-side entry (which is capped with a flat, molded entablature) and elongated, 9/6 double-hung sash windows on the first story. The overhanging closed pediment has a single window centered in the tympanum. Any original decorative detailing on the entablature and corners was lost when the building was sheathed with aluminum siding. The corners are now elaborated with aluminum Tuscan pilasters while the wide entablature is sheathed with vertical aluminum stripes. The only additional massing to this relatively modest structure is a one-and-one-half story gabled rear ell that has a narrow, one-story, shed-roofed addition along the left-side elevation. A cement-block deck runs along the ell's right-side elevation and a fenced-in play area is immediately to the rear of the ell. The house is sited close to the street and is minimally landscaped. A small, asphalt parking space is located just to the left of the house.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Ray-DeWire House was moved to its present location on Pine Street between 1942 and 1976 from its original location on Village Street immediately across the street from the Village Church. Historical maps indicate the house was constructed between 1830 and 1852 prior to a period of extensive development in the village. The house, in its original configuration, had a one-story wing extending from the right-side elevation of the rear ell that connected to a two-story barn. Over the years, the barn had various one-story additions. The first identified owner, in the 1850s, is Miss N. Wheelock, about whom nothing is known at this time. Twenty-four years George W. Ray, with whom the house is more commonly associated, is the identified owner. By 1888 the house is owned by "R Dwyer" or DeWire, who ran a livery at the Village Street location.

## REFERENCES

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

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**1-059**

USGS Quad

Area  
**H**

Form #  
**149**

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **12 River Street**

Historic Name **Wilson House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1852-1858**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Queen Anne/end house**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **field stone**

Wall/Trim **shingle**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **porch added, 1922-33**

Condition **fair**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**



## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Wilson House at 12 River Street is an unusual variation of a two-story end house with Queen Anne stylistic detailing that dates to the twentieth century. The form of this house (one of three in a row along the south side of River Street) is taller and narrower than usual for this form. The facade has three closely-set bays on the first story and a single centered window at the second story. A one-story hip-roof porch with nicely finished turned posts and square balusters covers the width of the facade, shielding the left-side entry. A secondary entry shielded by a small hip-roof porch is located on the right-side elevation between the first and third bays. A narrow one-story shed-roof addition runs across the width of the rear elevation. The minimal stylistic detailing consists of the shingled walls and the small cornice returns on the gable end. The house is set extremely close to the street and close to its western neighbor. An asphalt driveway runs along the right side of the house. A sizable enclosed grass area on the eastern half of the very large lot extends to the Charles River that runs along the lot's rear perimeter.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The triangular section of Medway Village bounded by Sanford and Village streets and the Charles River is characterized by several small streets and mostly small-scale second- and third-quarter of the nineteenth century housing, with the exception of the large-scale, early nineteenth-century Sanford House (see form no. ). This area was close to the many manufactories that were strung along the river and presumably many of the occupants were employed in those facilities. Historic maps indicate that the Wilson house, which dates to the period 1852-1858, was constructed along with the two houses to the west of 12 River Street by E.B. Wilson presumably to house people employed in his nearby manufactory. These houses remained under the manufactory's ownership (later known as Eaton and Wilson) at least into at least the late 1880s. Various alterations to the house include the addition of the rear addition after 1942 and the front porch between 1922 and 1933; the removal of a small shed off the rear elevation between 1910 and 1922 that was added between 1892 and 1897.

## REFERENCES

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

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**1B-070**

USGS Quad

Area  
H

Form #  
150

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **8 Sanderson Street**

Historic Name

Use: Present **two-family**

Original **two-family**

Date **1910-1922**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Classical/two-decker**

Architect **N/A**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **garage**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **excellent**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The two-family at 8 Sanderson Street is a rare example in Medway Village of a form that was especially popular in New England urban areas in the first third of the twentieth century. This Classically styled two-decker is a two-story hipped-block with a deep hipped two-story ell. Several additional massing elements are concentrated on the four-bay wide by two-pile deep main block. A broad, two-story polygonal bay window covers the left-half of the facade. The right half has an entry at the inner bay, shielded by a one-story, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right-side elevation to the set-back outer bay. Hipped-roof dormers are centered above the second pile on both side elevations. The fenestration on the elongated ell suggests at least two rooms on the interior. A one-story, shed-roofed porch is located in the re-entrant angle between the main mass and rear ell. The decorative detailing is unusually restrained. It includes a wide board entablature and corner boards and narrow flat hoods above the first-story windows and front door. The front porch posts and balustered railing appear to be new. The two-decker has a modest set-back on a large, relatively unlandscaped lot with the exception of a very old tree on the front edge of the property. A dirt driveway runs along the right side of the building, leading to a small, one-story, gabled garage, sheathed in vertical board.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Sanderson Street was not laid out until the early twentieth century and remained relatively undeveloped until well into the century. In the second half of the nineteenth century much of the area bounded by Pine Street, the railroad tracks, the houses on Holliston Street and North Street was a part of S. Force's estate. The house was constructed between 1910 and 1922 and the Medway Historical Commission believes the original owner and builder of this two-family was William Hodges.

## REFERENCES

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

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

FORM A - AREA  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
221 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Assessor's #  
**1B-109**

USGS Quad

Area  
E

Form #017, 162,  
163 901, 902

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Name of Area **Sanford Mills**

Present Use **residence**

Construction Dates **1881, 1884-87,  
1910-1922**

Overall Condition **good**

Major Intrusions **none**

Acreage

Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway  
Historical Commission**



Date **April 1996**

Sketch Map



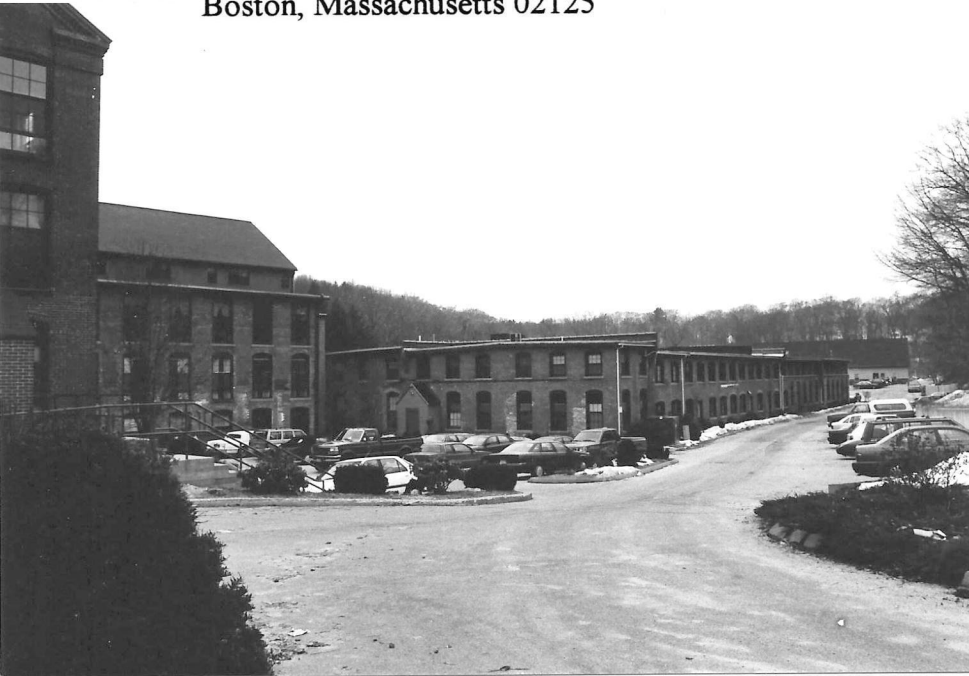
FORM A - AREA  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
221 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Assessor's #  
**1B-109**

USGS Quad

Area  
E

Form #  
017



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Name of Area **Sanford Mills**

Present Use **residence**

Construction Dates **1881, 1884-87,  
1910-1922**

Overall Condition **good**

Major Intrusions **none**

Acreage

Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway  
Historical Commission**

Date **April 1996**





## AREA FORM

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet)

The Sanford Mills Complex is a significant cluster of factory buildings on the Charles River in Medway Village, a rare surviving remnant of its industrial landscape. Within the cluster are the main mill, built in 1881 with rear ells constructed between 1910 and 1922; an adjacent office, built between 1884 and 1887; a large rear warehouse constructed between 1910 and 1922; a dam of uncertain date; and a bridge believed to have been built in 1910. Constructed of concrete with stone abutments the bridge is formed with a wide arch over the river and balustrade along the road. The main mill is positioned parallel to Sanford Street and perpendicular to the river bed, with its short side and several of its additions directly abutting the river. Still visible is the dam and falls which provided water power at this site, the earliest developed in the vicinity. Water flowed directly across the falls here, requiring no canal construction to direct the flow of water. This is in direct contrast to the mill sites developed downstream in Medway Village where an extensive system of canals served a cluster of manufactories and Eaton & Wilson in particular. The small office building is located to the north of the mill while additions to the building and the large second building are located at the back of the lot to the west of the main mill. Since the alteration of the mill complex into condominiums, Vine Lane assures public access to the Charles River, running from Village Street along the east side of Sanford Hall.

### HISTORIC NARRATIVE (see continuation sheet)

The Sanford Mills Complex occupies one of Medway's oldest mill privileges on the Charles River. First developed in 1711 by Nathaniel Whiting as a saw and grist mill, it achieved particular importance in 1805 when a group of investors established a cotton manufactory here. The group included a number of Medway's outstanding citizens as well as individuals who played key roles during the early years of textile manufacturing in New England: Luther Metcalf, Philo Sanford (Whiting's son-in-law), Abijah Richardson, Nathaniel Miller, William Felt, Comfort Walker, John Blackburn, and Lyman Tiffany. The group incorporated as the Medway Cotton Manufactory in 1809, and although the first mill burned two years later, the "White Mill" that immediately replaced it stood here until the current building was constructed. Agents for the company included Tiffany from 1809 to 1819, Oliver Dean from 1819 to 1826, and Metcalf from 1826 to 1864. The property was briefly owned by the Rays of Franklin before a period after 1864 when it was operated by William A. Jenkes and Joel A. Crooks for the manufacture of flax, presumably a textile of some kind. The bridge over the Charles River was constructed in association with this mill, first as a wooden bridge in 1806, replaced in 1831, rebuilt in stone in 1846, immediately collapsed and rebuilt, and finally replaced in 1910.

### REFERENCES

Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852  
Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858  
Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
Panoramic View of Medway, 1887  
Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884  
Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway, 1976.  
Jameson, History of Medway, 1886.

\_\_\_ Recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

## INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community

Property Address

**Medway**

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Massachusetts Archives Building

220 Morrissey Boulevard

Boston MA 02125

Area

**Sanford Mills**

Form #

**017****ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION, continued.**

The primary building is constructed of brick, rising three stories above the street level and exposing a fourth, basement level along the back wall and below street grade on the facade. Its long wall is divided into a dozen regular bays, each lit with large triple-hung or casement windows. It is topped by a high gable roof and a five-level stair tower with a mansard roof rising from the north gable end. Its cornice is ornamented with brick corbelling and its windows are segmental-arch headed.

The main mill has several extensions, including one toward the river bank on the south side and a larger rear extension from the west side. The low southern section is built of frame, a ground floor with a single story above under a low hip roof. The rear building is three stories in height and nine bays wide, with a smaller frame gable-roofed section, sitting on the flat roof of the brick section. Tile-covered modern additions to these ell's relate to its recent alteration to condominiums.

Next to main mill, on the north side and near to the road, is a small office building. Also constructed of brick, the single story building has a high gable roof with deep eaves. The north and south elevations are each pieced by a side entry and two windows, all segmental-arch-headed. In the gable end elevation facing the street a single matching window on the first floor is topped by a pair of narrow round-headed windows; on the opposite gable end a pair of first floor, round-headed windows are topped by an oculus. The buildings openings are trimmed with stone sills, impost blocks, and keystones.

Further behind this group is a large L-shaped brick building, two stories in height, nine bays across the facade facing the mill, and twenty-six bays in length. The building can be broken into six subsections, each divided from the other by brick fire walls exposed above the nearly flat roof line. The front-facing section is six bays across and two bays deep; it is flanked by a section of three bays across and also two bays in depth. A long stem extends behind the front six bay section, divided into one twelve-bay and two six-bay sections of the building, the latter constructed of brick on their first floor but of wood above. Behind the front three-bay section is a single-story square section and together these form the short stem of the L. The front section of the building is lit with six-over-six double hung sash under segmental arches; the rear section by casements of two six-light sash.

## INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community

Property Address

**Medway**

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

Area

Form #

**Sanford Mills****017****HISTORIC NARRATIVE, continued.**

By 1880, the town's businessmen were concerned that this mill privilege was not being used to its full advantage. Fires in the town had recently destroyed several of its largest employers and many former operatives were leaving the community. The businessmen determined to call on the assistance of Milton H. Sanford and Edward S. Sanford, recommending the advantages of the site for the manufacture of hosiery or wool. The Sanfords agreed to provide a significant investment in such a project if Eaton and Wilson, the Village's primary manufacturers, would do likewise. Six hundred shares were sold, 400 to Sanford, 75 to William A. Jenkes, 50 to Eaton & Wilson, and the remainder divided among eleven other investors. The construction of the building was contacted to E. Eugene Adams of East Medway for masonry and P.J. Connolly of Woonsocket for the remainder, at a cost of \$20,000.

The main mill measured 106 by 55 feet with an 18-foot square tower, a 53-by-40 foot brick ell, and a 40-by-36 foot stone ell. The main section of the mill included the sorting room and machine shop on the first floor, finishing and card room on the second, weaving on the third, and spinning on the fourth floor. The earliest illustration of the mill shows a southern wing constructed in two parts, each gable-roofed and joined with a narrow flat-roofed hyphen. This section of the mill was the picker house. Extending at right angles beyond these was a T-shaped ell, perhaps with a partial monitor roof, the dye house. Behind the mill was formerly located a two-and-one-half story duplex or tenement house and shed; in front of the mill was a small coal house.

Additions and alterations were made to the mill over its over one-hundred-year history. The office was added between 1884 and 1887; a store house was added behind the mill between 1892 and 1897; and a power house was added to the mill between 1903 and 1910. Between 1910 and 1922 the present rear ell was added to the building, as was the very large building behind the mill. The new ell enclosed storage on the first floor and weaving on the floors above. The large building included within it a dye house in the short stem, drug storage and conditioning in the front, storage of raw stock in the middle section, and mixing pickers and ring pickers in the rear sections. Four additional storehouses were added further to the rear between 1922 and 1933. The relationship of these buildings to the current building in their vicinity is currently unknown.

Samuel Hodgson was initially employed as manager of the mill, the building and privilege leased to him for the manufacture of cassimere, a textile combining a cotton warp with wool filling. By 1897 the owner is listed as Cole & Senior, C.C. Capron, owner, for the manufacture of cassimere and kersey, a ribbed cotton and wool cloth; in 1903, Senior & Singleton operated the mill. From 1910 to 1945, the mill was operated as the Fabyan Woolen Company, and later by the Pine Tree Worsted Company. During the last years of its manufacturing history the building was owned by the Reardons. It is now a condominium complex.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #

USGS Quad

Area

Form #

1B-106

H

151

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **6 Sanford Street**

Historic Name **Clark-Monroe House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1830-1852**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Gothic Revival/gable block**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **brick**

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **garage**

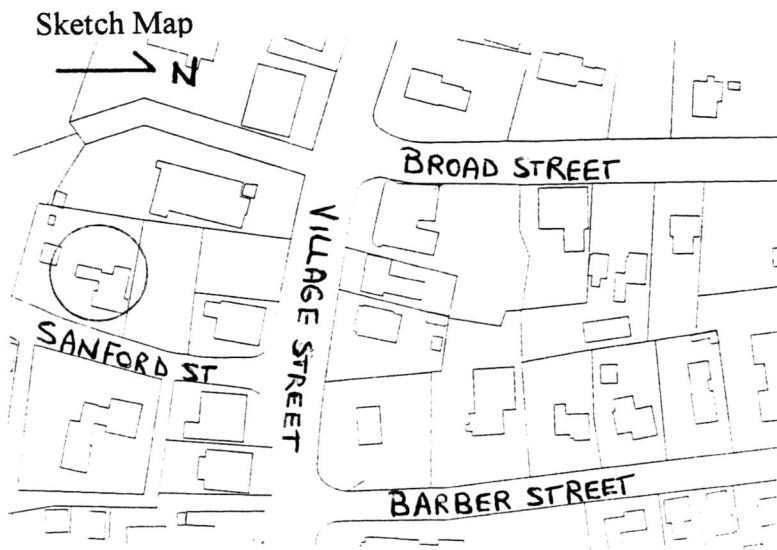
Major Alterations **see description**

Condition **excellent**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** see continuation sheet

The Clark-Monroe House at Sanford Street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-and-one-half story gable block in the Gothic Revival style. Examples of gable blocks and end houses with this stylistic detailing, which was especially popular nationally in the third-quarter of the nineteenth century, are scattered throughout Medway Village. The Clark-Monroe House exhibits a number of characteristic features of the Gothic Revival which are concentrated primarily on the three-bay wide by single pile deep gable block. These include the steeply-pitched roof, cross-gable and wall dormers; an ogee door surround; elongated paired windows and a polygonal bay window. The facade is dominated by a centered, two-and-one-half story, cross-gabled entry porch. A belt course demarcates the second story, abutting the sill of the pair of round-headed windows above. A single round-headed window is centered in the gable. The cross-gable massing is balanced by gabled wall dormers on the second story at the first and third bays, and double windows on the first story. Several additional massing features blunt the sharp rectilinearity of the gable block massing. These include the broad polygonal bay window on the left-side elevation and a large polygonal porch (now enclosed) that protrudes from the re-entrant angle between the gable block and two-story gabled rear ell. A small, one-story, shed-roofed addition is nestled in the re-entrant angle on the right-side elevation. Gabled wall-dormers punctuated both side elevations of the ell which is further augmented by a one-and-one-half story gabled wing on the left-side elevation. A small gabled entry porch extends from the wing's gable end.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE**

Sanford Street, which descends from Village Street to the high bridge across the Charles River, has been developed with a variety of residential and industrial structures since early in the nineteenth century including the Sanford mansion (see form no. ), Sanford Mills (see form no. ) and varied workers housing such as duplexes and end houses. Historical maps suggest the Clark-Monroe House was constructed between 1830 and 1852, but local sources suggest an earlier date of original construction with a later period of alteration to its present form by mid-century. By 1852 the identified owner is Mrs. Clark, possibly the mother-in-law of the next identified owner. The house is more commonly associated with the second known owner, Dr. Alexander Le Baron Monroe (1807-1879), who owned the house by 1858, and may have been responsible for the stylistic updating. Dr. Monroe, a physician, was a native of Sutton, MA who settled in Medway for the second time in 1852 with his second wife Mrs. Miriam Clark Hawes ( ?-1881) whom he had married in 1837. Monroe continued to practice medicine until ill-health forced him to retire in 1877. Historical maps suggest that the house remained in the Monroe family at least until the late 1880s. The Medway Historical Commission believes that the next owner of this house was Dr. Wyman.

**REFERENCES**

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

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



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, MA 02125

Community  
**Medway**  
Area

Property Address  
**6 Sanford Street**  
Form #

**Architectural Description, continued.**

The stylistic detailing is uncharacteristically restrained. Detailing includes corner boards, deep eaves; wide eaves; sills supported by stepped brackets, flat hoods above the double windows. The prominently sited house is set considerably above street-grade. A substantial, rough-cut granite-block retaining wall demarcates the front perimeter of this well-maintained property. Other landscaping features include a sloping front and side lawn, sizable foundation plants and scattered mature trees. An asphalt driveway ascends to the gabled, two-car garage located to the left of the house's wing.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #

USGS Quad

Area

Form #

1B-111

H

152

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **7 Sanford Street**

Historic Name **Sanford Mansion**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1794-1830**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Federal/double house**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **see description**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Sanford Mansion at 7 Sanford Street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-and-one-half story gabled double house in the Federal style, a classic example of the form found scattered throughout the New England landscape, dating to the early national period. The symmetrical, five-bay wide by two-pile deep gable block has centered entries on the facade and side elevations. Characteristically of Federal style buildings, the classically-derived ornament is concentrated upon the openings. The facade entry is framed by a nicely preserved doorway, a broken pediment with a denticular raking cornice supported by fluted Tuscan pilasters framing a semi-circular fanlight and paneled door. The decorative detailing on the side entrances identifies their placement in a hierarchy of importance, articulated by a closed pediment above a wide frieze. The right-side elevation doorway, which faces Sanford Street and thus more visible, is further elaborated with a row of transom lights. The gable block's interior space is augmented by a one-story, three-bay deep gabled service ell. The ell is connected to a series of altered outbuildings that are sited perpendicularly to the ell. These gabled outbuildings are one-story on the front elevation and two-stories on the rear elevation because of the slope of the property. Much of the first-story on the rear elevation is articulated by four garage-door openings. The Sanford Mansion has recently undergone some renovation including the addition of new sash windows and new doors in the side elevation entries. The house is sited on a large lot that covers an entire block.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The triangular section of Medway Village bounded by Sanford and Village streets and the Charles River is characterized by several small streets and mostly small-scale second- and third-quarter of the nineteenth century housing, with the exception of the Sanford Mansion. The Sanford Mansion, which was one of the earliest houses constructed in this section of Medway Village is said to date to 1811, and was occupied by succeeding generations of the family at least through the nineteenth century. Historic maps indicate the house was constructed between 1794 and 1830 by Philo Sanford (1761-1835), one of the original founders in 1809 of the Medway Cotton Manufactory, located nearby at the end of Sanford Street (see form no. ). Sanford inherited the mill site through his wife Lydia Whiting (1764-?), whose father Nathaniel Whiting had operated a grist mill on that site. Philo's son, David (1801-1875), the first minister of the Village Congregational Church (1838-1871) occupied the house after his father's death until his death. By 1888 an E. Sanford owns the house. The house has remained remarkably unaltered, with the exception of the expansion and alterations of the attached outbuildings.

## REFERENCES

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

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

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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

Community  
**Medway**

Property Address  
**7 Sanford Street**

Form #

Area



FORM G - STREETSCAPE

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

Assessor's #  
**1B-221**  
**1B-220**

USGS Quad

Area  
H

Form #  
133



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Addresses **5 and 7 School Street**

Construction Date/Period  
**1889-1892**

Predominant Architectural  
Styles/Forms  
**Queen Anne/end houses**

Alterations **siding & rear addition (#7)**

Major Instructions **none**

General Condition **fair to good**

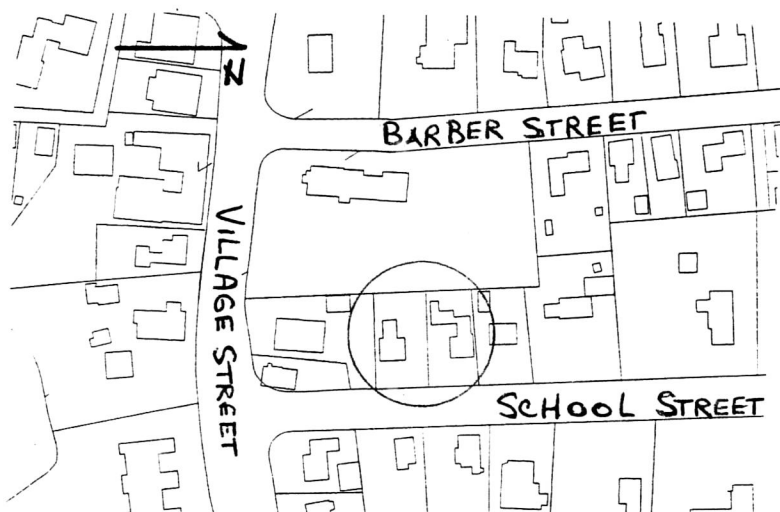
Acreage

Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

Sketch Map





## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

5 and 7 School Street are a pair of originally identical, modest, one-and-one-half story end houses in the Queen Anne style. This style and form was quite popular in the late nineteenth century, especially in more densely settled areas. Scattered examples can be found throughout the village, including a contiguous group on Crooks Street (see form no. ). In an uncharacteristic fashion this pair is sited facing each other as opposed to the street. These three-bay wide and two-bay deep end houses have a few additional massing elements that augment the interior spaces. These include shed-roofed wall dormers on the street-side elevations at each bay and a one-story gabled wing on side elevation away from the street. 5 School Street's wing has a porch across the wing's front elevation and 7 School Street's wing has been augmented by a one-story addition that connects to a one-story shed. The original decorative detailing is most evident on 5 School Street: diamond-patterned shingles in the gable and above the first-story windows. The remaining wall surfaces are clapboarded. 7 School Street has been resided with asbestos boarding but does have cut-out verge boards on the front gable. The only additional decorative detailings are the slightly pedimented hoods above the double windows on the first-story street-side elevations. The houses are set-back slightly from the street on a slightly rise. A pair of asphalt driveways divided by a grass-strip separate the two houses.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

School Street was one of the earlier north-south streets to be laid out in Medway Village (1849) but remained relatively undeveloped until late in the nineteenth century. The western side of School Street between Village Street and the grammar school belonged to Jencks and Crooks, which included the land on which these two houses are located. Jameson indicates William A. Jencks and Joel A. Crooks, natives of Woonsocket, RI, acquired the Medway Cotton Manufacturing Co. on Sanford Street in the early 1860s and manufactured cotton and flax (see area form ). Jencks' 1873 valuation lists extensive property holdings and considerable stock-in-trade, making him one of the highest tax payers in Medway at the time. Historical maps indicate this pair of houses was constructed between 1889 and 1892, though the original owners and builders are unknown at this time. Further research may show the houses were constructed by W.A. Jencks whose property fronted on Village Street, but that is mere speculation at this time.

## REFERENCES

- Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Plan of Medway, 1830
- Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
- Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876
- 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, 1873

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #

USGS Quad

Area

Form #

1B-225

H

153

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

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **12 School Street**

Historic Name **Mason House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1876-1884**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Italianate/mansard end house**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **barn**

Major Alterations **windows**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**



Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Mason House at 12 School Street is an unusual variation of a two-and-one-half story mansard-roofed end house in the Italianate style, a form that is comparatively rare in Medway Village. The mansard end house was especially popular in more urbanized areas of New England in the third-quarter of the nineteenth century. This house varies from that common type by the presence on the facade of a perpendicular mansard at the second bay that is open, resembling a gambrel. This nearly square building is two broad bays wide by two piles deep with a one-story rear ell. The left-side entry is screened by a full-width, one-story, glass-enclosed front porch. The fenestration on the second story has been altered at the first bay by the insertion of a pair of unusually small windows; an elongated double window is located at the second bay. A single circle-top window is centered in the facade gambrel. Gabled dormers with circle-top windows punctuate the mansard roof at the facade's first bay, and at both bays on the right-side elevation. The forward pile on the first story of the right-side elevation is augmented by a one-story polygonal bay window. The left-side elevation fenestration has been modified and includes the insertion of an modern oriel at the second pile on the first story. This property retains a rural ambiance because of its expansive area, scattered mature shade trees, and the well-preserved, sizable, one-and-one-half story gabled barn located at the rear of the lot. The house's suburban set-back allows for a long, Y-shaped driveway that leads to the barn and alongside the house. A lattice fence screens the pool that is located at the rear of the property.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

School Street was one of the earlier north-south streets to be laid out in Medway Village (1849) but remained relatively undeveloped until late in the nineteenth century, with the exception of the Grammar School (no longer extant), Christ Church (see form no. ) and the Mason House. Historical maps indicate the house was constructed between 1876 and 1884. The house's original owner, Orion A. Mason (1825-?) was a prominent Medway merchant who was in partnership with his brother Henry E. Mason. He was the treasurer of the Medway Savings Bank and also, for many years, was the town clerk and treasurer. Mason resided in this house until sometime after 1888. Another Mason family house was located across the street.

## REFERENCES

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

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

Town **Medway**Place **Medway Village**Address **14 School Street**Historic Name **Christ Church  
St. Clement's Church**Use: Present **church**  
Original **church**Date **1874**Source **church histories**Style/Form **Gothic Revival**Architect **Stephen C. Earle**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **fieldstone**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **none**Major Alterations **south addition,  
Croswell Hall 1899**Condition **good**Moved **no**Acreage **26, 136 square feet**Setting **dense residential**Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**Date **March 1996**

## BUILDING FORM

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet)

Christ Church is a large Gothic Revival structure, constructed in two stages in 1874 and 1899. It is located on School Street away from busy Village Street, the site of most of the village's public buildings. The older section of the church is the north or left section, a deep nave plan oriented at a right angle to the street and ornamented with an entry tower on its southwest corner. Constructed of fieldstone, the building's roof is proportionally high, and a shed-roofed projection runs across the street-facing elevation. The tower is wide at its base, narrowing gradually to its hip roof, and embellished by a single turret on its southwest corner; it is entered from its south side. The interior of this section at the time of its construction included the font and entry porch at the west end of the building, a central nave with ten rows of pews, and the chancel and altar at the east end. Small transept-like projections housed the organ on the north and the larger robing room on the south. An open, trussed-roof interior was finished in the Gothic style as well. The new section of the building is also fieldstone, a deep rectangle that more than doubles the size of the church, running parallel to the street and perpendicular to the older section. The central section has a roof height similar to the older section, with its front elevation screened by a shed-roofed and arcaded porch, and its roof lit with a small dormer and a large cross gable. The outermost section of this addition is higher in height, another dominant gable-on-hip roof, also lit with dormers. The building's openings are lancet-shaped except on the south side elevation where they are rectangular, and trimmed in brick throughout. The exposed gables are shingled, with stained glass windows; in the tympanum of the oldest section the window is round, that in the cross gable is a broad lancet. The dormers are treated with deeply overhanging roofs with kicks at their eaves.

### HISTORIC NARRATIVE (see continuation sheet)

Christ Church in Medway has its origins in two churches in neighboring towns. Its precursor building, which stood in Millis, began life as East Medway's Third Congregational Church, open from 1838 and 1865. When that congregation closed, the building was purchased by Holliston's Episcopal Saint Clement's Church. The short-lived community was headed by a High-Church pastor who met resistance from many of his congregation; a school for boys was also affiliated with the church. When that building burned in 1871, interested Medway Village citizens raised \$1000 and donated this lot on School Street in order to bring the church to their village. A subsequent subscription of \$3500 assured the building's construction.

### REFERENCES

- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876.
- Panoramic View of Medway, 1887.
- Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884.
- Cluff, Dohn A., "History of Christ Church Medway," *The Country Gazette*, Franklin, 7 March 1984.
- Dahl, Curtis. *The Architectural Career of Stephen C. Earle*.
- Donovan, *The New Grant: A History of Medway*, 1976.
- Jameson, *History of Medway*, 1886
- Medway Public Library, Historical Collections, Box Christ Church.

\_\_\_ Recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Fisher Duplex at 100-102 Village Street is a large-scale, two-and-one-half story duplex in the Greek Revival style. This form and style of multiple-family housing can be found in many of New England's nineteenth-century industrialized communities. This symmetrically fenestrated six-bay wide by two-pile deep gable block is an unusually large example of this type of housing. The interior space of each unit is further augmented by two-story rear ells that produce a U-shaped footprint. Historic maps indicate that the ells were originally one-storied until sometime after 1942. On the facade the paired entries are recessed, with a wide entablature framing the opening. The only additional massing elements, aside from the ells, are large-scale, gabled dormers centered above the first and second, and fifth and sixth bays on the facade. A pair of windows are centered in the closed pediment gable ends on both side elevations. The duplex has been resided with aluminum siding but retains the characteristic Greek Revival detailing, albeit now in aluminum. This includes Tuscan corner pilasters, a wide entablature, and closed pediments on the gable ends. Other modern alterations include all new 1/1 thermal double-hung sash windows, shutters on the front windows, new doors, and small decks on both side elevations in the re-entrant angles between the gable block and ells. The duplex is set close to the street, with a large sloping yard in the rear. Asphalt paving covers all of the front yard, and partially along the side elevations.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Village Street is a primary thoroughfare through Medway Village and was one of the earliest streets to be developed in the village especially near the intersection with Oakland Street. The importance of this roadway is evidenced by the diversity of early nineteenth-century structures that once or still do line this route. The section of Village Street between Oakland and Barber streets runs close to the Charles River and the manufactories and mills that were once located along the waterway, making it a convenient location for worker's housing. Historic maps indicate that this duplex was constructed between 1830 and 1852 during Medway Village's earlier boom period. Further research is required to further clarify the exact identity of the Fisher listed as the owner in 1852. Twenty-four years later the duplex is owned by Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Whatney (or Whitney?). By 1888 E. Thompson owned the duplex.

## REFERENCES

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 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, Massachusetts 02125



Town Medway

Place Medway Village

Address 73 Village Street

Historic Name Congregation Agudath  
 Achim Synagogue

Use: Present synagogue

Original synagogue

Date 1910-1922

Source maps & directories

Style/Form Classical

Architect N/A

Exterior Material:

Foundation rubble stone

Wall/Trim aluminum siding

Roof asphalt

Outbuildings none

Major Alterations none

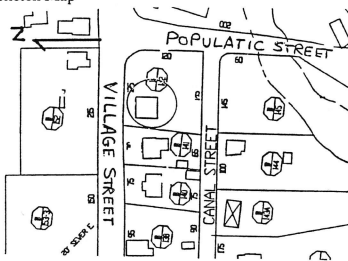
Condition good

Moved no

Acreage

Setting village

Sketch Map



Recorded by Dempsey/Driemeyer

Organization Medway Historical  
 Commission

Date March 1996

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Congregation Agudath Achim Synagogue at 73 Village Street is a modest pyramid-roofed, square building with a modicum of detailing in the Classical style. The use of this synagogue is suggested primarily by the double-story windows on three of the elevations. The simple mass has a five-bay facade with a center entry. On the facade the large double-door is framed by pairs of double-story windows. The entry is further elaborated by a sizable, hip-roofed entry hood supported by brackets. The two-story windows are used on the two-bay left-side elevation to provide sufficient illumination to the interior space. The four-bay, right-side elevation has a second entrance at the third bay. A one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by turned-posts screens this double-door entry. This right-side elevation is the only one with standard-sized double-hung sash windows at each story. The synagogue is sited on a triangular lot close to the street screened by large foundation plants.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The southern side of Village Street near Canal Street had been developed since the middle of the nineteenth century with a variety of housing forms, with several mill sites nearby on the Charles River. At the end of the nineteenth century this site was occupied by a barn belonging to James O. Hara, a boot-maker. The construction of the Synagogue was the first and only institutional structure in this section of the village. Historic maps indicate the synagogue was constructed between 1910 and 1922. This synagogue is one of three such structures that were constructed in Medway in the early twentieth century, though the only one in Medway Village. The other two (now gone) were in North Medway.

## REFERENCES

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

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #

USGS Quad

Area

Form #

1B-123

H

157

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

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **103-109 Village Street**

Historic Name **Feltt-Cary Row House**

Use: Present **row housing**

Original **row housing**

Date **1794-1830**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Federal/row house**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **stone**

Wall/Trim **aluminum siding**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**



Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

103-109 Village Street is a well-preserved, two-and-one-half story, gabled row house in the Federal style composed of four units. This gabled block is one of two surviving examples in Medway Village and is an important type that was found in nineteenth-century New England mill villages. This simply massed, twelve-bay wide by two-bay deep row house has paired entries at the third and fourth and ninth and tenth bays on the facade. New, broad, low-gabled entry porches supported by thin posts shield each pair of entries. The symmetrically fenestrated elevations are suggestive of the interior lay-out of each two-story unit: side-hall entry and two rooms deep on the first story. The second-story has a single room in the forward pile and two smaller rooms to the rear. Any original decorative ornament has been obscured by the aluminum siding though there was probably little detailing originally because this was workers housing. Typically, Federal-styled buildings used a modicum of classically-derived detailing to emphasize window and door openings and gable ends. The building is sited slightly at an angle to the street and somewhat below street grade. A roadway once ran diagonally from Village Street, in front of the row house along the lower and middle canals, terminating at River Street.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Village Street is a primary thoroughfare through Medway Village and was one of the earliest streets to be developed in the village especially near the intersection with Oakland Street. The importance of this roadway is evidenced by the diversity of early nineteenth-century structures that once or still do line this route. The section of Village Street between Oakland and Barber streets runs close to the Charles River and the manufactories and mills that were once located along the waterway, making it a convenient location for worker's housing. This housing is associated with Medway Village's significant cotton manufactory industry. Historic maps show that this row house was one of two adjacent structures on Village Street constructed between 1794 and 1830. Donovan indicates the pair of row houses were built in 1812 by Captain William Felt (or Felts, 1766-?), a native of Dedham, who had great success in the manufacture of cotton yarns. The row houses are said to have been constructed to house workers in Felt & Company's mill which was located nearby at the western end of the canal. By the late 1830s the mill (burned 1854) was producing cotton thread, cotton fabric and satinets under the ownership of William H. Cary, a very successful Medway textile manufacturer. Historic maps show Cary owned the row housing for at least twenty-five years beginning in the early 1850s, along with a considerable amount of other worker's housing near the river (see form nos. \_\_\_\_\_). Ownership after the third quarter of the nineteenth century remains unknown at this time and requires further research. The other row house was razed in the early nineteenth century with the expectation of locating a street railway car barn on the site but it was never constructed. Historic maps suggest that a one-story porch once ran across much of the facade's width (1920s-1940s) which replaced one-story porches at each pair of entries. A nineteenth-century photograph in Donovan, however, shows no front entry porches.

## REFERENCES

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 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, Massachusetts 02125

Town **Medway**Place **Medway Village**Address **110 Village Street**Historic Name **Cary-Barton House**Use: Present **residence**Original **residence**Date **1830-1852**Source **maps & directories**Style/Form **Greek Revival/end house**Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **brick**Wall/Trim **clapboard**Roof **asphalt**Outbuildings **none**Major Alterations **none**Condition **excellent**Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**

Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**Date **March 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Cary-Barton House at 110 Village Street is a well-preserved, modest, one-and-one-half story end house in the Greek Revival style. This form and style of house were constructed in many parts of New England and the Western Reserve during the second-third of the nineteenth century, and obviously was very popular in Medway. The interior space of this two-bay wide and two-pile deep side-hall plan is augmented by a one-story gabled rear ell and a several small-scaled additional masses. On the facade a polygonal bay window is located at the second bay and a pair of windows are centered in the tympanum of the closed-pediment gable end. The double door at the first bay is shielded by a flat-roofed hood supported by over-scaled brackets. Additional massing elements are concentrated on the left-side elevation and include a one-story, glass-enclosed porch at the first pile and a one-story square bay at the second pile with a gabled dormer on the second story. Because of the steep drop-off under the right-half of the house, a full basement story is present on this side. The well-preserved, characteristic Greek Revival decorative detailing includes molded Tuscan corner pilasters and a wide, molded entablature. This clapboarded end house is set close to the street on a deep, narrow corner lot at the intersection of Village Street and Hillside Court. The well-maintained landscaping features include a granite retaining wall along the steep decline to the right of and in front of the house, a wood fence around the lot's perimeter, and mature conifers that extensively screen portions of the house.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Village Street is a primary thoroughfare through Medway Village and was one of the earliest streets to be developed in the village especially near the intersection with Oakland Street. The importance of this roadway is evidenced by the diversity of early nineteenth-century structures that once or still do line this route. The section of Village Street between Oakland and Barber streets runs close to the Charles River and the manufactories and mills that were once located along that waterway, making it a convenient location for worker's housing. The Cary-Barton House, which was constructed between 1830 and 1852, was one of the many worker's houses in Medway Village owned by Wm. H. Cary in the middle of the nineteenth century. William Hiram Cary (b. 1805) came to Medway with his family as a boy and was a textile manufacturer who resided nearby at the intersection of Village and Barber streets (see form no. ). By 1874 the house is owned by Albert W. Barton, who in the early 1880s was an overseer at Ray and Wilson's Batting Mill on Village Street. By the end of the decade he was a clerk at C.P. Harding. Retired by 1896, Barton continued to occupy the house until some time after that date.

## REFERENCES

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

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**1B-121**

USGS Quad

Area  
**H**

Form #  
**159**

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

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **119R Village Street**

Historic Name **Luther Metcalf House**

Use: Present **residence**

Original **residence**

Date **1775-85**

Source **town histories**

Style/Form **Colonial cape**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **clapboard**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **fair**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **dense residential**



Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Des Roches**

Organization **Medway Historical Commission**

Date **May 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Metcalf House at 119R Village Street is a modest, one-and-one-half story Cape in the Federal style. The Cape Cod house was especially popular in southern Massachusetts in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The asymmetrical fenestration and off-center entry are somewhat unusual on this center chimney five-bay wide by double-pile deep cape. A small covered porch extends from the right rear corner of the building. The surviving ornamentation around the entry is especially refined. This includes a molded entablature and fluted pilasters. This vacant clapboarded house also retains its corner boards. The deeply set-back house is partially screened by overgrown vegetation.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Luther Metcalf House at 119R Village Street was the first house constructed at 194 Village Street and later moved to this location in 1792 when Metcalf constructed a new and larger house (see form no. ). Major Luther Metcalf, born 1 September 1756, was the son of Dr. Joseph and Hannah (Haven) Metcalf of South Franklin, Massachusetts. His father, a physician and farmer, died when Luther was young. Luther was apprenticed to Elisha Richardson to learn the cabinet maker's trade. By 1773 he had completed his training, settled in Medway and married Mercy Whiting, daughter of Nathaniel Whiting Jr. in 1781; their son, Luther Metcalf Jr. was born May 2, 1788 in Medway. At age nineteen in 1775, Luther entered the military and was at various times until 1780 away from home engaged in the service of his country. He started his own cabinet making business which, combined with some farming and work in the cotton manufacturing industry, consumed his energies until his death on 27 January 1838. After his military service he returned to Medway where it is said that he built his first home and cabinet shop on Village Street. In 1792 Metcalf built a large center chimney house on the site and moved his original home down Village Hill to its present site. His original cabinet maker's shop was moved further west on Village Street and converted into a residence.

## REFERENCES

- Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
Panoramic View of Medway, 1887  
Donovan, *The New Grant: A History of Medway*.  
Jameson, *History of Medway*.

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #  
**1B-104**

USGS Quad

Area  
H

Form #  
160

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

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **143 Village Street**

Historic Name **Jencks House**

Use: Present **residence & bar/cafe**

Original **residence**

Date **1876-87**

Source **maps and atlases**

Style/Form **Italianate**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **brick**

Wall/Trim **asbestos**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

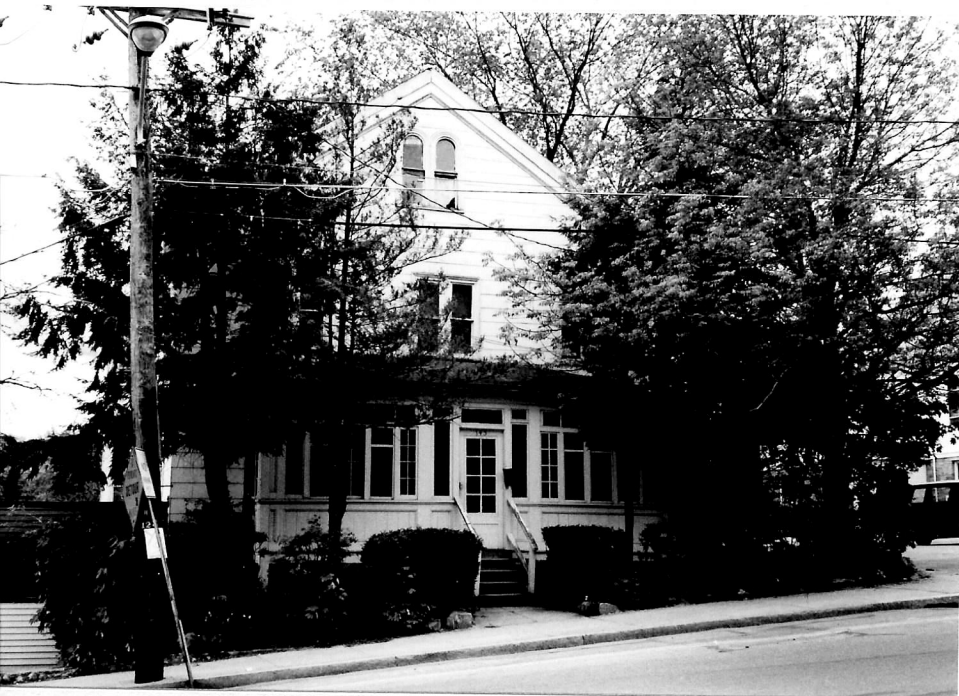
Major Alterations **enclosed front porch, siding, basement bar/cafe**

Condition **fair**

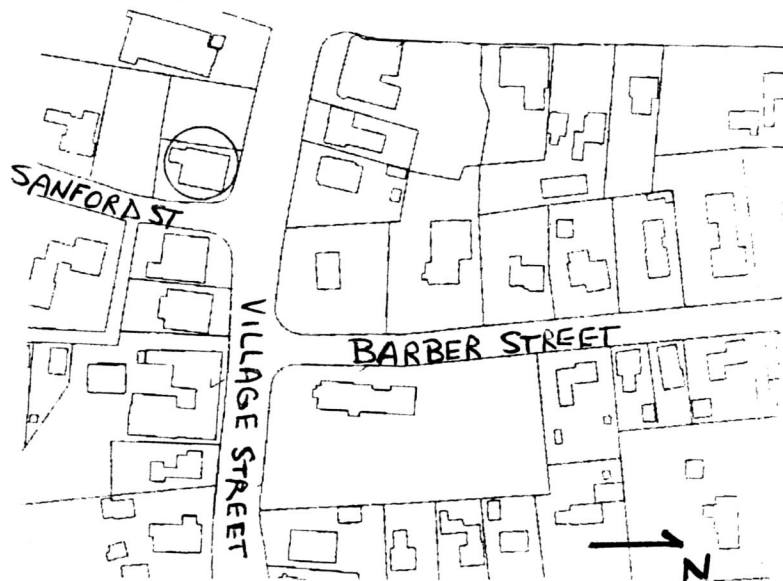
Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **dense residential**



Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/DesRoches**

Organization **Medway Historical Commission**

Date **May 1996**



## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Jencks House at 143 Village Street is a large-scale, two-and-one-half story house in the Italianate style, oriented with its gable end to the street. The scale of the house is considerably larger than most houses in Medway Village. The three-bay wide facade has a full-width front porch that screens the center entry. Three pairs of windows light the second story of the facade, topped by two round-headed windows in the gable end. The unusually deep structure, whose window placement suggests three tiers of rooms, also has a one story rear ell. The left side projecting bay, rising two stories, continues the same round top window detail as seen on the third floor front and rear facades. Much of the building's original detail has been lost from view through enclosing the porch and the application of siding.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Located at the corner of Village and Sanford streets, the structure at 143 village Street is a residence sitting on the site of the Medway Mills Counting House. Donovan dates the counting house to 1817 and the early years of the Medway Cotton Manufacturing Company. Map evidence suggests that its ownership remained tied to the mill's during the middle of the 19th century. The structure is identified as the property of the firm Jencks & Crooks on the 1876 historic map and, while it is not known what type of activity took place at this location, it is known that the firm owned other property on Village Street at the corner of School Street as well as the mill on Sanford Steet (see form no. ). The structure's footprint as shown on the 1876 map is substantially different from the building that is currently located on the site. The 1887 map shows the building in its present configuration. The 1889 city directory indicates that William A. Jencks (d. 1899) is retired and resides at the corner of Village and Sanborn streets; Joel A. Crooks is a wood dealer residing on Sanford Street. Perhaps Jenks built a home on his property here after his retirement.

## REFERENCES

Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
Panoramic View of Medway, 1887  
Donovan, *The New Grant: A History of Medway*.  
Donovan, *The Middle Post Road in Medway*.  
Jameson, *History of Medway*.

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

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #

1B-102  
1B-103

USGS Quad

Area

H

Form #

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **151 Village Street**

Historic Name **Saint Joseph's  
Roman Catholic Church**

Use: Present **church**  
Original **church**

Date **1876-85**

Source **parish histories**

Style/Form **Gothic**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **vinyl**

Roof **slate**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **rear additions,  
interior redecorations,  
siding**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **dense residential**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

## **BUILDING FORM**

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

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church is a large Gothic structure, one of a cluster of significant public buildings at the center of Medway Village. The building's form is complex, including the primary gabled nave at the center, flanked on each side by shed-roofed aisles, and enriched on the facade with an gabled entry porch on the east and a square entry tower on the west. Gothic ornament is concentrated on the front section of the building, its facade and the entry porches. The three lancet-shaped entries are reached by three sets of stone steps. The central door is flanked by small lancet windows and in the gable above a large three-part lancet window is flanked by three narrower ones and topped by a small rose window. The tower section rises a full second level, pierced by a central lobed lancet window. All of the facade's corners are edged with buttresses and those of both the nave and the porch are topped with pinnacles. All of the windows are surrounded with labels while the larger lancets, at the doors and the large central window have additional interlacing mullions. The long side walls are regularly pierced by large triple-hung lancet windows on the main level while the raised basement is lighted with large double-hung sashes. (or sash windows)

### **HISTORIC NARRATIVE**

Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church is the spiritual and architectural focus of Medway's Catholic community. Religious services in the town were first celebrated in the homes of the communicants, at the DeWire House on John Street and the Kenney House on Canal Street, before a former school-house was purchased for their use in 1863. Located on the lot now occupied by its successor church, the school, dating to 1816, had also served as a straw shop and the building is believed to have been moved to North Street after the construction of this building. A drawing of this building portrays a two-story gabled block of five bays with a recessed porch. As a mission of Milford and later of Hopkinton, the community began a subscription to construct a larger church in 1870. Services were conducted in the basement of the building between 1877 and the completion of the upper church in 1885. That same year the mission was made a separate parish. A spire was added to the church in 1890; it was removed in 1993. Land on Oakland Street was purchased for a cemetery in xxx and the Cary House (see form # ) was purchased for use as a rectory in 1886. The interior of the church was renovated in 1937, with new lighting and stations of the cross, and again in 1959; this last was designed by Albert W. Sexton & Son Co., of Boston. Several voluntary associations have been sponsored by the parish, including the Catholic Total Abstinence Society (1876) and the Court of St. Anthony, Order of Foresters (1893). The Catholic churches of Bellingham and Millis began as missions of this parish.

### **REFERENCES**

Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852  
Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858  
Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
Panoramic View of Medway, 1887  
Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884  
Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway  
Jameson, History of Medway  
Medway Public Library, Historical Collections, Box Saint Joseph's Church.

\_\_\_ Recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

## INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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

Form #

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION, continued.**

When originally constructed, the facade of the church included identical porches on each side, the east one survives. The west tower was constructed in 1890 and formerly was topped by a spire, probably 60' high. Above the current square section, a hip-roofed section supported an octagonal belfry lit with lancet windows and supporting a high polygonal roof ringed with eight gablets and topped with a cross. The spire was removed in 1993. During the late 19th century the church's paint scheme followed the period pattern of darker hues highlighting the building's rich trim.

Additions cluster at the building's rear, including what appears to be an original hip-roofed wing at the rear of the east elevation. Lower wings add secondary entries to the building at the rear, a gabled porch on the east side and a shed-roofed porch on the west; across the rear elevation a modern single story addition has been constructed.

The small lot is covered in asphalt except in front of the church where the lawn is edged with granite retaining walls. A statue of Saint Joseph holding the Christ child is located on the front lawn.



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

Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **155 Village Street**

Historic Name **Sanford Hall**

Use: Present **town offices**

Original **commercial space and  
meeting hall**

Date **1912**

Source **town histories**

Style/Form **Second Renaissance  
Revival**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **brick**

Roof **slate**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **recent remodeling**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **dense residential**



Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**



## **BUILDING FORM**

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

Sanford Hall is a large brick hip-roofed block structure, designed in the Second Renaissance style in a palace form, one of a cluster of significant public buildings at the center of Medway Village. Constructed in 1912 to replace the first building of that name, the building resembles contemporary town halls in Massachusetts' larger towns and cities rather than the more common Greek Revival and Italianate halls of the rural Commonwealth. The broad facade is divided horizontally between the lower level, divided by granite lintels and piers into six broad bays, and the higher upper level, pierced by large windows, rectangular ones at each end flanking a central group of five tall round-headed windows. This design denotes the varying function from floor to floor, with stores on the ground story and a meeting hall above. The side elevations of the building are more traditionally treated, with three floors suggested by larger double-hung sash in the first floor, smaller ones in the second, and smallest on the third, lighting the balcony level. These lateral openings are grouped with two in the front, three in the center, and two in the rear of the building. The rear elevation shares the central high round-headed windows on the second story, flanked by a large square window on the left and double-hung sash on the right; other openings have been altered in some instances, closed or changed from windows to doors or vice-versa. The openings are trimmed with cast stone lintels and sills, but little else ornaments the building. A modern poured concrete vestibule screens the center entry. The hipped roof overhangs the walls, trimmed with corbelling and supported by brackets. The building sits on a small lot covered, except for the front, with asphalt. Along its east side runs Vine Lane which provides public access to the Charles River.

### **HISTORIC NARRATIVE** (see continuation sheet)

Sanford Hall is the second building of that name to stand on this lot on Medway Village's busy Village Street. In the 19th century, Medway had no single meeting place, instead following a "peripatetic system" of rotating town meetings between its three villages, East Medway, Medway Village, and West Medway. In 1871, Medway Village residents sought to construct its own large public meeting hall, dissatisfied with the hall at the hotel and hoping to discontinue secular meetings in the Village Congregational Church. A group of young women began the fund-raising process with bazaars and teas and soon the village's outstanding former residents, Milton H. Sanford and Edward S. Sanford donated \$7500. Attempts were made to offer the building to the town as a town hall, but the town meeting refused it, probably unwilling to thereby designate one of its villages as preeminent. Village residents raised a matching sum and the building was constructed nonetheless.

### **REFERENCES**

Sherman, Atlas of Norfolk County, 1876  
Panoramic View of Medway, 1887  
Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1942, 1933, 1922, 1910, 1903, 1897, 1892, 1884  
Donovan, The New Grant: A History of Medway, 1976.  
Jameson, History of Medway, 1886.

\_\_\_ Recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

## INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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

Form #

**HISTORIC NARRATIVE, continued.**

Lewis Fales of Milford designed the mansard-roofed frame block. It was named for its primary donors as well as "their venerated mother, Mrs. Edena H. Sanford." Rising to three stories, the building was five broad bays in width with a high tower at the eastern corner. Like other blocks constructed in village contexts, the building combined commercial spaces on the first floor with a large meeting hall above. The building also housed the Dean Library Association, formed with a gift of Oliver Dean in 1860, agent for the Medway Manufacturing Company; its holdings had reached 10,000 volumes, all lost in the fire of 1911.

The present building was constructed in 1912 after the first building burned. Its designer is not currently known. The new building continued to combine commercial uses in the first floor with a meeting hall above. Like its predecessor, this building housed retail establishments, including a grocery and tobacconist, as well as the post office and a bank, later adding town offices. Small buildings behind Sanford Hall included a fire house and the lock-up; a modern fire station is currently located there. The building has been recently renovated, with the alteration of commercial spaces and the second floor meeting hall into town offices.

FORM G - STREETSCAPE

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

Assessor's #  
**1B-098**  
**1B-097**  
**1B-096**  
**1B-095**  
**1B-094**

USGS Quad

Area

H

Form #

121 - 125



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Addresses **169, 171, 173, 175, &  
177 Village Street**

Construction Date/Period  
**1830-1852**

Predominant Architectural  
Styles/Forms  
**Greek Revival/end houses**

Alterations **siding, rear additions,  
porch added (#177)**

Major Instructions **none**

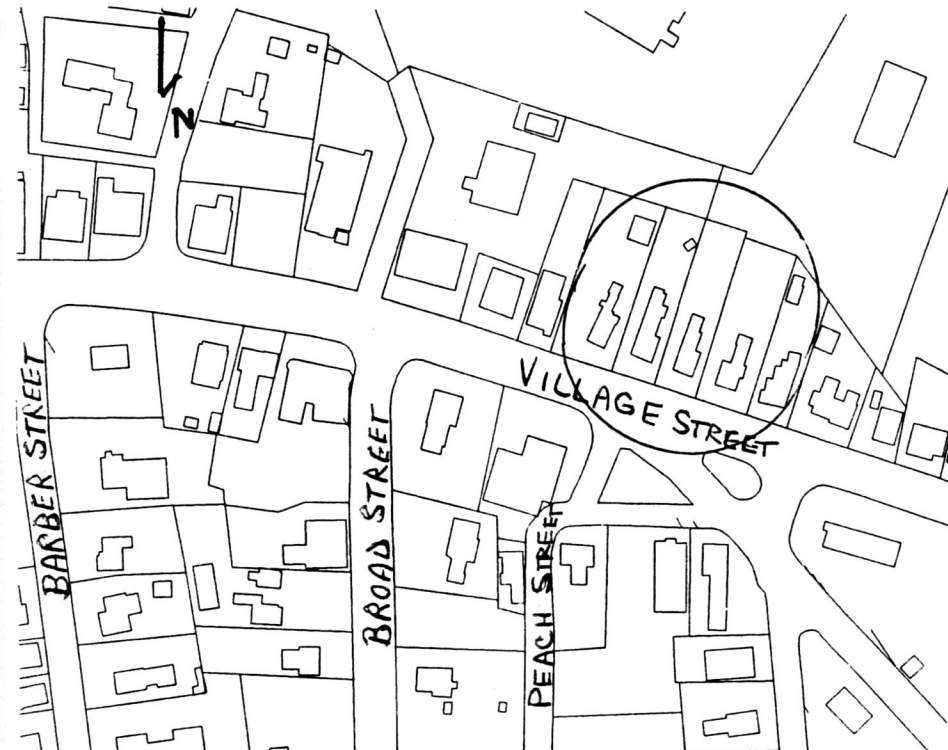
General Condition **good to excellent**

Acreage

Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**



## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

169, 171, 173, 175 and 177 Village Street form a group of well-preserved, sizable, two-and-one-half story end houses in the Greek Revival style. This streetscape is one of two remarkably well-preserved groups of Greek Revival end houses in the Village (see form ) that eloquently articulate on the landscape a major period of development in Medway Village. The houses in this group on Village Street are similar in form and decorative detailing with variations deriving primarily from massing additions and porch detailing. The basic form of four of the five houses consists of a three-bay wide by two-pile deep gabled mass with a one- to two-story gabled ell and a full-width front porch. 177 Village Street varies slightly in that the facade is two bays wide and the porch wraps around the left-side elevation to the second pile and features an octagonal pavilion with a conical roof on the left corner. This house is the only one with an additional massing element on the facade: a two-story polygonal bay provides additional space on the interior. All the houses have left-side entries and the characteristic single window centered in the gable above a wide entablature. Other characteristic detailing on most of the facades includes large-scale, paneled Tuscan corner pilasters. Additional massing is most frequently located on the left-side elevation at the second pile: 177 Village has a square bay and 169 and 175 have a polygonal bay window at this location. 175 Village's second pile is also augmented on the right-side elevation by a gabled, two-story, square bay. 171 and 173 Village Street have no additional massing elements on their side elevations augmenting the interior spaces.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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. This Village Street streetscape is therefore an especially representative grouping of a significant period in Medway Village's building history. Historic maps indicate all of the houses were constructed in the period 1830 to 1852. The Medway Historical Commission indicates these five houses were built for foremen at the Fisher Straw Shop across the street. Most of the houses had long-term owners for the second half of the nineteenth century. This includes Captain David Daniels (1799-1892), a militia captain, straw manufactory proprietor (1840-1855), and railroad agent (1865-1881) who owned 173 Village Street. Miss Polly Wood and her heirs owned 171 Village Street for at least thirty years from the 1850s to the 1880s. 177 Village Street was owned for much of the second-half the nineteenth century by the William N. Haskell family. By 1876 Mrs. Susan B. Haskell was the identified owner and twelve years later Miss Sarah E. Haskell owned the house and occupied it until after 1896. 175 Village was owned and occupied by the Jedediah P. Plummer, a bleacher, or family members from at least 1876 until sometime after 1915.

## REFERENCES

- Walling, Map of the Town of Medway, 1852
- Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858
- 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
- City Directories, 1884, 1889 1896 and 1914-15

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

**Architectural Description, continued.**

All of the hip-roofed front porches are supported with different types of classically-derived posts: 169 has fluted Doric columns and 171 has fluted Tuscan columns. A number of the houses have been re-sided with aluminum siding or shingles, which has resulted in the loss of some original ornamentation. The first-story facade at 171 Village Street has been modified by the insertion of a large double door at the first bay and a modern bay window at the second and third bays. Two of the houses have sizable gabled barns located at the rear of the properties (169 and 175). All of the houses are sited close to the street on on-quarter acre lots.

**Historical Narrative, continued.**

One of Medway's well-known citizens owned 169 Village Street by 1876: Abram S. Harding (?-1882), who for much of the second half of the nineteenth century was a major straw goods manufacturer in Medway, in partnerships with various well-known Medway individuals. Historic maps show most of the houses have been modified or altered through the years mostly with additions to the rear ells. Other significant alterations shown by the maps include the porch at 177 Village, added between 1892 and 1897; the square bay at 175 Village, added between 1897 and 1903; a large addition on the barn at 175 Village, reduced in size between 1903 and 1910; and a store attached to the left front corner of 171 Village that was added between 1922 and 1933 and removed sometime after 1942.





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

Town **Medway**Place **Medway Village**Address **170 Village Street**Historic Name **Village Church**Use: Present **church**Original **church**Date **1836**Source **church histories**Style/Form **Greek Revival**Architect **N/A**

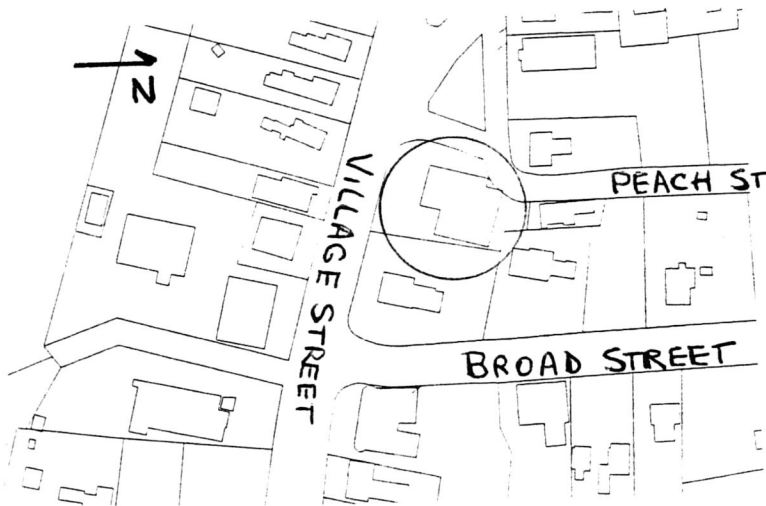
Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**Wall/Trim **clapboard**Roof **slate**Outbuildings **none**Major Alterations **remodeling 1873,  
rear additions 1892-97,  
addition to side**Condition **good**Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **dense residential**

Sketch Map

Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**Date **March 1996**

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

Area

Form #

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION, continued.**

A modern addition has been constructed on the east side of the church, enclosing offices and classrooms. It is a high and broad shed-roofed mass with modern styling, rising to two stories and extending five bays of single and paired casements in depth. The recessed entry is nearest to the church, while the facade windows are covered in a narrow pent roof. In the rear of the addition's roof forms a hip.

**HISTORIC NARRATIVE, continued.**

Small alterations were made during the church's early history. The church was originally constructed with only one gallery, the southern one, but side galleries were added in 1846. The ground floor vestry was finished in 1850 and used for town meetings until Sanford Hall was built in 1872. In 1861 a small addition was made to the rear of the building for an organ and the high pulpit was replaced with a new low one. In 1870, new windows were installed. Three years later a more extensive set of alterations were made, from plans by Mr. Silloway of Boston and superintended by Capt. Jessie K. Snow. These included raising the vestry and church floors, dividing the lower level for use by the Sabbath school and social meetings. On the north rear end of the building a new addition was constructed for the choir and organ. Additional land was periodically added to make room for horse sheds on the church lot.

At the founding of the church, the proponents chose an evangelical version of New England congregationalism as their preferred mode of worship. Auxiliary groups flourished during the 19th century, including the Ladies Benevolent Society, founded in 1849; the Merry Workers, a group for young girls formed in 1883; and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, formed for teenagers in 1887.



FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's #

**1B-091**

USGS Quad

Area

**H**

Form #

**135**

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **185 Village Street**

Historic Name

Use: Present **office**

Original **residence**

Date **1910-1922**

Source **maps & directories**

Style/Form **Craftsman/bungalow**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **fieldstone**

Wall/Trim **aluminum?**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **none**

Condition **good**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**

Sketch Map



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

185 Village Street is a well-preserved example of a Craftsman bungalow, a nationally popular, early twentieth-century house type, though comparatively rare in Medway Village. This example employs more classically-derived ornament than usual, and seems to omit more characteristic Craftsman details such as exposed rafter ends and half-timbering. This modest three-bay wide by two-pile deep, one-and-one-half story, side-gable bungalow does exhibit a number of characteristic massing features. These include a low-pitched gabled roof with wide eaves and a full-width front porch under the front roof slope supported by Tuscan columns on fieldstone pedestals. The porch screens the centered entry which is framed by lead-paned side lights. Large-scale picture windows capped by stained-glass panes are located at the first and third bays. Also characteristic is the large, gabled dormer centered on the front roof slope that expands and illuminates the second story. An especially distinctive feature is the palladian window in the deep-eaved dormer. The house is sited close to the street because of the steep incline under the house's second pile which allows for an additional story under the rear elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed garage extends from the right-side elevation. To accommodate the house's conversion to an office, a wood staircase now leads to a new door on the left-side elevation at the second story.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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. 185 Village Street is an early twentieth century addition to a section of Village Street that remained undeveloped until that period probably because of the land's steep incline down to the Charles River. Historic maps indicate the bungalow was constructed between 1910 and 1922. The Medway Historical Commission indicates the house was built in 1920 for the Will Hunt family, about whom nothing is known at this time.

## REFERENCES

Walling Map of the Town of Medway, 1852  
Walling, Map of Norfolk County, 1858  
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

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

**FORM B - BUILDING**

Assessor's #

USGS Quad

Area

Form #

**1B-083**

**H**

**10**

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



Town **Medway**

Place **Medway Village**

Address **194 Village Street**

Historic Name **Metcalf House**

Use: Present **inn**

Original **residence**

Date **1792**

Source **town histories & maps**

Style/Form **Federal/center chimney**

Architect **N/A**

Exterior Material:

Foundation **granite**

Wall/Trim **aluminum siding**

Roof **asphalt**

Outbuildings **none**

Major Alterations **see description**

Condition **fair**

Moved **no**

Acreage

Setting **village**

**Sketch Map**



Recorded by **Dempsey/Driemeyer**

Organization **Medway Historical  
Commission**

Date **March 1996**





## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Metcalf House at 194 Village Street is a much altered, large-scale, two-and-one-half story center chimney house in the Federal style. This scale and type of center chimney house was most popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries throughout New England and usually housed a community's elite residents. This five-bay wide by two-pile deep gable block has lost its center chimney which is evident in historic photographs. A gabled entry porch is centered on the symmetrically fenestrated facade and a new door is now located at the fifth bay. A number of additional massing elements augment the gable block. These include a deep two-story gabled service ell and a five-bay wide by single-pile deep, two-story gabled wing on the right-side elevation. This wing may have housed Metcalf's cabinetmaking shop. A twentieth-century addition has been made to accommodate the structure's use as the Village Inn: a large, one-story, flat-roofed addition with an attached screened porch runs the full-width of the wing. The house is now sheathed with aluminum siding and so all original ornamentation has been lost except molded entablatures above the windows in the gable ends. The house is sited close to the street on a large, nicely landscaped lot.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

For the first half of the nineteenth-century the Metcalf House was one of the few houses on the northern side of Village Street between Holliston Street and Lover's Lane. The house's construction in 1792 considerably precedes a major period of development in Medway Village primarily of Greek Revival end houses of varying scales and degree of ornament. This house is the second one on the site belonging to Luther Metcalf (1756-1838) an early prominent Medway Village resident, replacing a house and shop that were both moved to different locations on Village Street (see form no. ). Metcalf, a native of Franklin, achieved success as a cabinetmaker, farmer and cotton manufacturer. In partnership with Philo Sanford he established the Medway Cotton Manufactory in 1809. Like Sanford, he acquired that mill site through his wife Mercy Whiting (1763-1825) whose father Nathaniel Whiting had operated a grist mill on that site. Following Metcalf's death the house was occupied by his namesake Luther Metcalf, Jr. (1788-1879) who was equally successful in various aspects of the cotton manufacturing industry, primarily as an owner and agent of the Medway Cotton Manufacturing Company. Historic maps show that the property extended to Holliston Street through the nineteenth century.

## REFERENCES

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 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, Massachusetts 02125



yn Medway

e Medway Village

ress 204 Village Street

oric Name Hurd House

: Present residence

Original residence

e 1830-1852

nce maps

e/Form Greek Revival/end house

Architect N/A

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim clapboard

Roof asphalt

Outbuildings see description

Major Alterations none

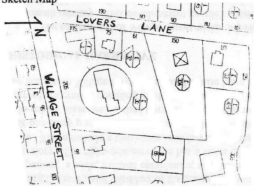
Condition excellent

Moved no

Acreage

Setting village

Sketch Map



Recorded by Dempsey/Driemeyer

Organization Medway Historical  
 Commission

Date March 1996

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Hurd House at 204 Village Street is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-and-one-half story end house in the Greek Revival style. This house differs from the majority of Greek Revival end houses in Medway Village in that it exhibits the traditional five-bay facade with a center entry characteristic of a Georgian-plan house. The fenestration on the facade and side elevations further emphasizes the interior plan of double-piles on either side of a center hall. These elevations are elaborated with a continuous one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by fluted Doric columns. Other characteristic Greek Revival detailing includes paneled Tuscan pilasters on the corners, and framing the entry and third bay of the second story; a closed pediment with a pair of windows centered in the tympanum; a wide, molded entablature; and full-height 6/12 double-hung sash windows on the facade's first-story. The right-side elevation has a series of wings and outbuildings that considerably expand the main mass. These include a two-story, one-bay connector leading to a two-and-one-half story end gable service wing. The one-story porch is continued across the full-width of these two masses. A one-and-one-half story, side-gabled mass with a shed dormer connects the wing to the sizable one-and-one-half story barn. The classically derived decorative detailing used on the main mass is carried over onto this series of extensions. Unlike most of the houses on Village Street, the Hurd House has a suburban set-back suggestive of a country estate.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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. Historic maps indicate the Hurd House was constructed in the period 1830-1852 by Julius C. Hurd, a native of Bristol, CT who settled in Medway in the 1830s. During his twenty-year residency in Medway Hurd experienced great prosperity followed by near bankruptcy. His earlier success derived from his partnership with Alfred Daniels in the batting manufactory, later operated by Eaton & Wilson. His 1856 valuation was among the highest in the town including the house (\$4500), unspecified other buildings (\$500), and two acres of land (\$600). The reversal of fortune was the result of his financial backing of the short-lived Medway Branch railroad in the early 1850s. Historic maps indicate that by the mid 1870s Jason E. Wilson, a foreman at Ray and Wilson's owned the house. By 1888 the house was owned by Moses E. Thompson, a coal and wood dealer, who occupied the house for nearly ten years.

## REFERENCES

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

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

# FORM A – Structure

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
80 BOYLSTON STREET  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

Assessor's Sheets	USGS Quad	Area Letter	Form Numbers in Area
1C117	Holliston		MWD-903

Town Medway

Place (neighborhood or village) \_\_\_\_\_

West Medway & Medway Village

of Area Railroad Bed

Use Abandoned

Construction Dates or Period 1861

Condition Fair

Intrusions and Alterations \_\_\_\_\_

See architectural description

3.4 miles 40 acres\*

by Edward Reardon/Grace Hoag

Organization Medway Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1998



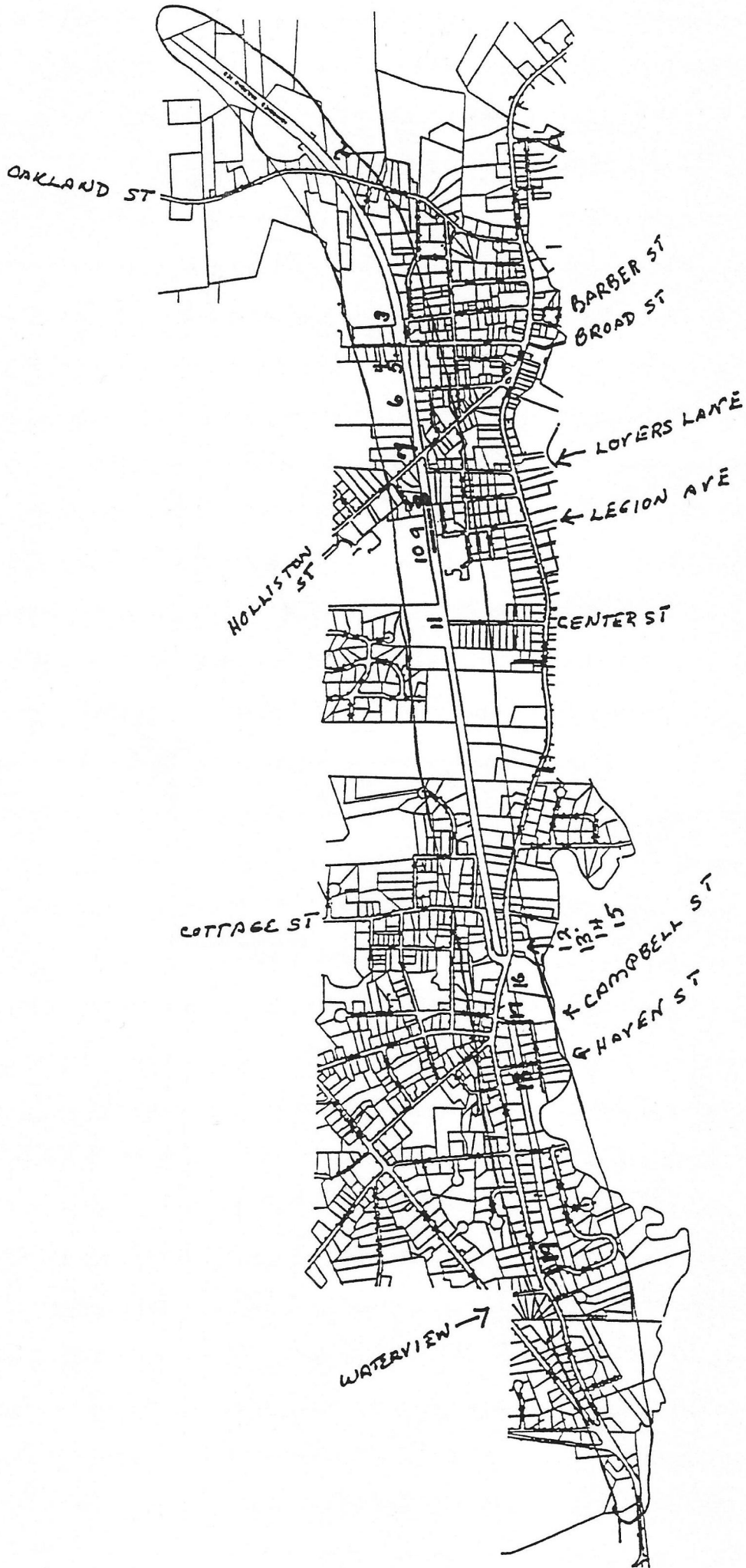
## Sketch Map

*Oakland St. facing East*

Draw a map of the area indicating properties within it. Circle and number properties for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Attach a continuation sheet if space is not sufficient here. Indicate north.

\* The assessors attributes 221.81 acres to the 1C-117 map and parcel. 3.4 miles x 100 feet width would be mre like 40 acres.





## RAILROAD BED INVENTORY

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

From the Millis line to Holliston Street, the beds are without intrusions. The train tracks went under Holliston Street. At the end of Lovers Lane, the bed is in poor shape. Rotting railroad ties can be seen in this low wet area. Proceeding westward the conditions improve although there have been some intrusions near the school for athletic fields. Farther west the railroad path goes through Garnsey Park ending at Village Street at the trestle. The street railway company and the town dug under the railroad and built this trestle in 1897 because the railway company would not allow the street cars to cross the tracks. The area was known as the "subway". The trestle was removed in 1966. The east abutment, a structure of gray granite remains at the corner of Village and Cottage Streets. The bed crosses Chicken Brook just east of the trestle and a culvert made of similar granite remains. West beyond this point there are many intrusions including the police station. Some of the houses in developments near the Bellingham line are directly in the path of the old railroad bed.

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

In 1861 the New York and Boston Railroad began running to Medway from Dover. Stations were located at Medway Village and West Medway. The West Medway Station (sometimes called Woodside) was located near where the Police Station is today and the Medway Village Station was located to the left of the entrance to Oakland Cemetery. In 1865 the New York and Boston Railroad was merged into Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company. In 1873 the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company reorganized as the New York and New England Railroad Company. In 1897 the New York and New England Railroad Company was taken over by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

In 1940 the steam trains were replaced by the "tin lizzies" the Mack railbuses. This was typical of operations over the entire New Haven System. They resembled a railroad car but were powered by a diesel engine. They were very comfortable cars.

The West Medway railroad station was removed in the 1930's. In 1965 a massive fire engulfed the boot, shop, the Medway Village railway station and the grain shed. In 1967 the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company abolished the section from Millis to Bellingham and the tracks were removed.

At the height of Medway's railroads, there were 18 trains a day. Woodland Park was located across the river from the West Medway railway station and special trains brought crowds to enjoy the festivities.