

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name MEDWAY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number FACTORY VILLAGE

2. Location

roughly bounded by former New York & Boston RR right of way, Oakland St., Charles River

street & number Prospect St., Holliston St. N/A not for publication

city or town MEDWAY N/A vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county NORFOLK code 021 zip code 02053

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

October 30, 2008
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edouard H. Ball 12-17-08

MEDWAY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

NORFOLK, MA

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
239	50	buildings
2	0	sites
2	0	structures
4	5	objects
247	55	total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; multiple dwelling; hotel;
secondary structure
GOVERNMENT/city hall; post office; fire station
EDUCATION/school
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional; financial institution;
restaurant; warehouse; department store; specialty
store
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility; industrial storage
RELIGION/religious facility; church-related residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; multiple dwelling;
secondary structure
GOVERNMENT/city hall; post office; fire station
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional; financial institution;
restaurant; warehouse; business; department store
RELIGION/religious facility; church-related residence

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival; Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic; Italianate; Queen Anne;
Renaissance
LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial
Revival; Classical Revival
LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Granite; CONCRETE; BRICK
walls WOOD/Weatherboard; Shingle; BRICK;
SYNTHETICS/Vinyl
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD (Trim Elements); BRICK (Chimneys)

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Medway Village Historic District represents a significant concentration of historic resources within the larger town of Medway, a historic farming and industrial community at the western edge of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, about 25 miles southwest of Boston. The district contains 289 buildings (239 contributing, 50 non-contributing), two contributing structures (a bridge and a dam), two contributing sites, and nine objects (four contributing, five noncontributing) on approximately 60 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by an abandoned railroad right-of-way, on the south by the Charles River, on the east by Oakland Street, and on the west by Holliston Street, but extending along Village Street to Legion Avenue.

The town of Medway measures 11.54 square miles in size and is comparatively level, located to the north of the Charles River, which forms its southern border. This meandering stream includes several of its best falls through its Medway length, one near Chicken Brook in West Medway and three in Medway Village, where the river falls nearly 40 feet. Although the Charles River runs to the east along the section south of Medway, it turns to run more nearly north between Millis and Medfield. The eastern edge of town is adjacent to the Great Black Swamp, mostly in neighboring Millis. The land slopes gently up from the river and the swamp, which are located about 40 meters above sea level, to the north and west, seldom rising above 60 to 75 meters. The western section of the town includes the highest land, about 90 meters in height. Soils are generally good, loamy, and moist intervals. The town's two principal roads are Village Street, an east-west route along the Charles River, and Main Street, a highway (MA Route 109) connecting Medway northeasterly to Millis and westerly to Milford. The railroad came through the town in the 19th century but is no longer in service.

Medway Village is located in the southeast corner of the town, on and above Village Street. This was the first area in the town to see significant growth and increased density with the establishment of small textile mills on the falls of the Charles River at the end of the 18th century. The area was also known historically as Factory Village by the 1830s. The village's growth was the product of significant industrial development throughout the 19th century, peaking in the third quarter. These development patterns are clearly expressed on the landscape by concentrations of popular New England house forms from the late 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. Little of the industrial landscape survives, with the exception of the **Sanford Mills** complex (Photo 4) on Sanford Street (now converted to condominiums). Historical maps show that almost half (45% or 130 buildings) of the district's inventory was built between 1831 and 1897 (58 between 1831 and 1858, and 72 between 1858 and 1897). An additional 78 buildings (27%) were constructed between 1900 and 1956, and 46 more were built after that; almost half (45%) of the 20th century buildings are outbuildings, primarily garages, rather than newly developed lots.

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The area is now primarily a residential landscape (269 buildings, or 93%); the remainder are commercial, institutional, civic, small-scale industrial, or mixed commercial-residential. Three churches are located in this area, the **Village Evangelical Congregational Church**, **Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church**, and **Christ Episcopal Church**. Medway's town hall, **Sanford Hall**, is also in the village. An altered schoolhouse survives, the **District School House #7**, which was moved from its original location on Village Street and converted to a private residence. In addition, the area contains 15 small commercial establishments—some purpose-built, others converted from residential use—mostly along Village Street. Several small-scale industrial buildings are located on the periphery, but mostly residential uses border the district on all sides.

The best-preserved sections of the Medway Village Historic District are along its two primary thoroughfares. Village Street is an east-west thoroughfare that roughly parallels the course of the Charles River running between Millis to the east and Bellingham to the west. This street contains the best-preserved and largest collection of 19th century-house types most commonly found in the area, including ell houses, double houses, end houses, and several early multifamily types, as well as several public buildings. The second major artery, Holliston Street, runs diagonally north from the village center. The east side of the street is lined with a collection of well-preserved, mid 19th-century end houses in the Greek Revival style. The remaining side streets, running mostly perpendicular to Village Street, contain a diverse collection of examples of house types common to the 19th and early 20th centuries. Dense development is concentrated in the small collection of streets bounded by Village and Sanford streets and the Charles River, near the mill sites. Development to the north of Village Street tends to diminish in density moving away from that primary thoroughfare. Some of this openness is due to the loss of buildings, most often industrial structures, although several lots were never developed. The houses are generally set close to the street and lot sizes vary, often in accordance with the scale of the house. A number of the larger residences retain their original outbuildings, such as carriage houses, some of which have been converted to single or multifamily residences. Some modern development has occurred, often on undeveloped parcels rather than as replacements of earlier structures, or at the periphery, with the greatest clusters being a condominium development at **115 Village Street** near Oakland Street and several houses near the intersection of Pine and Sanderson streets.

Public Buildings

Several significant public buildings are clustered at the center of Medway Village. Medway's town hall, **Sanford Hall**, is a large brick hip-roof block located at **155 Village Street** (**photo 5**). Constructed in 1912 to replace the first building of that name and designed in the Second Renaissance style in a palace form, the building resembles contemporary town halls in Massachusetts' larger towns and cities rather than the more common Greek Revival and Italianate

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halls of the rural Commonwealth. The broad façade is divided horizontally between the lower level (articulated by granite lintels and piers into six broad bays), and the upper level, pierced by large rectangular windows at each end flanking a central group of five tall, round-headed windows. This design denotes the varying functions of the floors, with stores originally 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 on the first floor, smaller ones on the second floor, 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 also has central, high, round-headed windows on the second story, flanked by a large square window on the west and double-hung sash on the east; 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 oldest church in Medway Village is the **Village Evangelical Congregational Church at 170 Village Street (photo 1)**, a large Greek Revival structure constructed in 1836. It takes the common mid 19th-century gable-front nave form, with a full Greek Doric portico and a square bell tower on the ridge above. Clock faces are positioned in the tympanum and on the side elevations of the tower's base. The façade behind the porch is divided into three broad bays, with a pair of round-headed entries flanking a central pair of narrow round-headed windows; matching windows light the second level and longer versions light the side elevations. The Doric entablature extends along the side elevations as well as around the belfry level of the tower. The tower's base is clapboarded, while the belfry is trimmed with paneled pilasters and pierced by matching narrow pairs of round-headed openings. Above the belfry, the tower formerly rose through an octagonal drum to a steeple that was lost in 1938. Many of these features, particularly the round-headed elements, probably represent the remodeling of 1873. A lower gabled section extending to the rear appears to be that of 1873, with matching trim and windows. It has been augmented by two more recent additions, a lower narrow ell and a small porch over the rear entry, that map evidence suggests date from 1892 to 1897. A small porch and exterior chimney have also been added to the front of the western elevation. An addition was constructed in the 1970s on open space at the east side of the church, enclosing offices and classrooms. It is a high and broad shed-roof 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 façade windows are covered in a narrow pent roof. In the rear of the addition, the roof forms a hip.

Nearby, at **151 Village Street**, is **St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (photo 2)**, a Gothic Revival structure built from 1876 to 1885. The primary gabled nave at the center is flanked on each side by shed-roof aisles and enriched on the façade with a gabled entry porch on the east and a square entry tower on the west. During the late 19th century, the church's paint scheme followed the period pattern of darker hues highlighting the building's rich trim. Gothic

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ornament is concentrated on the façade and entry porches. All of the openings on the first and second stories are lancet-shaped. The three entries are reached by three sets of stone steps. The central door is flanked by small windows, and the large three-part window in the gable above is flanked by three narrower ones and topped by a small rose window. The tower section rises a full second level and is pierced by a central lobed window. All of the façade'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 label molding, 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 windows on the main level and large double-hung sash on the raised basement level. When originally constructed, the façade of the church included identical porches on each side; the east one survives. The west tower was constructed in 1890 and originally topped by a spire, probably 60 feet high. Above the current square section, a hip-roof section supports an octagonal belfry lit with lancet windows and supports a high polygonal roof ringed with eight gables and topped with a cross. The spire was removed in 1993. Additions cluster at the building's rear, including what appears to be an original hip-roof 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-roof porch on the west; across the rear elevation, a modern, single-story addition has been constructed.

A second Gothic Revival church was constructed in the village in the last quarter of the 19th century, away from busy Village Street. **Christ [Episcopal] Church, at 14 School Street (photo 3)**, was designed by Worcester architect Steven Earle and built in two stages in 1874 and 1899. The older section of the church is the north 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 truss-roof interior was finished in the Gothic style as well. The newer 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-roof 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, while that in the cross gable is a broad lancet. The dormers are treated with deeply overhanging roofs with kicks at their eaves.

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In addition to its religious institutions, Medway Village was home in the 19th century to several of the town's public schools. Across School Street from Christ Church, on the corner of School and North streets, a playground now marks the former site of the Medway High School and the Lillian Hodgson Elementary School, which were razed in the 1960s. An altered village schoolhouse survives opposite the playground, at **29 North Street**. The **District Schoolhouse #7** is a well-preserved, large-scale, two-story, gable-roof building with stylistic detailing that combines Federal and Italianate details. Constructed in 1816, the building was altered several times and then moved from Village Street to its present location about 1876, when it was converted to a private residence. The three-bay-wide façade 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 in the third bay. A 1½-story gabled wing extends from the east 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 the main mass. The wing has a secondary entrance in 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.

Manufacturing and Commercial Buildings

The **Sanford Mills** complex on **Sanford Street (photo 4)** is one of the few industrial structures remaining in Medway Village. The site of this cluster of factory buildings on the Charles River was occupied by mills as early as the beginning of the 18th century. The current complex consists of 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; an additional rear storehouse built between 1922 and 1933; a dam of uncertain date; and a bridge believed to have been built in 1910. The bridge is constructed of concrete with stone abutments and forms a wide arch over the river with a balustrade along the road. The main mill is positioned parallel to Sanford Street and perpendicular to the riverbed, with its short side and several of its additions directly abutting the river. The dam and falls that provided waterpower at this site are still visible. Water flowed directly across the falls here, requiring no canal construction to direct the flow of water, in contrast to the mill sites developed downstream, where an extensive system of canals was required (only ruins of both the canal system and the associated Eaton & Wilson mill sites downstream survive). The small office building is located to the north of the mill, while additions to the building and the large warehouse and storehouse buildings are located at the back of the lot to the west of the main mill.

The primary mill building is constructed of brick, rising three stories above the street level and exposing a basement level along the back wall and below street level on the façade. Its

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long wall is divided into twelve 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 riverbank 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 extension is three stories in height and nine bays wide, with a smaller frame, gable-roof section sitting on the flat roof of the brick section. Tile-covered modern additions to these ells relate to the mill's recent alteration to condominiums.

Next to the 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 pierced 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 building's openings are trimmed with stone sills, impost blocks, and keystones.

Further behind this group is a large, L-shaped brick warehouse building, two stories in height, nine bays across the façade facing the mill, and 26 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 roofline. 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, 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 6/6 double-hung sash under segmental arches, the rear section by casements of two six-light sash. An additional 1½ story, gable-roof storehouse that has been converted to residences is located behind the warehouse.

Although in the 19th century several other large factory buildings were interspersed among the residences along Medway Village's streets, all have since burned or been demolished. A few remaining buildings illustrate the type of mixed-use landscape that existed here for much of the 19th century, including **30 Broad Street**, a brick, parapet-roof warehouse constructed in 1928 for the Medway Lumber and Supply Company. A one-story, rectangular, shed-roofed outbuilding at **25 Barber Street** housed a coal shed associated with the Medway Box Company; it has since been converted to a five-car garage. Several houses along **Barber Street (4, 6, and 14) (photo 12)** have small outbuildings with windows and chimneys that may have served as workshops at one time.

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Medway Village's commercial center consists of a group of fifteen small establishments clustered around the main public buildings on Village Street. Many originally commercial or mixed-use buildings in the village have been converted to solely residential use and have been greatly altered. In addition, several originally residential buildings along **Village Street**, including **166**, **181**, and **185**, have been converted to commercial use. The earliest types of shopfronts were located in buildings that resembled the neighboring residences and often combined dwellings and businesses. One of the oldest store buildings in Medway, the much-altered **Cary Block** at **119 Village Street**, was used in part as a store and dwelling. **125 Village Street** was built as a dwelling but became a mercantile site early in the 19th century. It is now joined to its next-door neighbor at **127 Village Street** and has been converted to apartments above and behind a vacant storefront.

The large, two-story double house with an ell at **29 Broad Street** (the **Wilson-Thompson House**) originally stood at the northwest corner of Village and Broad streets and served as both a residence and store. The much-altered, two-story, gable-front structure at **131-135 Village Street** was originally one of two identical buildings known as **Fisher's Block**, both of which had impressive temple-front façades and housed shops on the ground floor with residences above (the neighboring building is no longer standing). The structure at **8 Broad Street**, known as **Wilder's Block**, housed a general store on the first floor with tenements above in the 19th century; originally a five-bay, two-story, flat-roofed building with a pedimented façade, it has since been converted completely to apartments.

Several purpose-built commercial buildings in the village date to the first half of the 20th century. The brick, one-part commercial block at **137-139 Village Street**, at the corner of Village and Sanford streets (the former site of **Fisher's Block**), houses a convenience store and the village post office, with a small amount of off-street parking in front of the building. Just west of **Sanford Hall** are two examples of common early to mid 20th-century commercial building types. The two-story, end-gabled brick structure at **165 Village Street** that currently houses a financial services office was originally built as a one-story bank with a concrete Art Deco façade. Simple pilasters and a fanlight frame the main entry, and detailed modillions adorn the cornice. **167 Village Street**, also built as a bank, is a one-story brick building in the Cape Cod form with Classical detailing that includes a gable-roof entry portico supported by slender clustered columns.

Residential Buildings

Single-Family Houses

Few buildings or landscape features can be dated certainly to Medway Village's early years, when agricultural settlement was dispersed across the town. The first generation of buildings are likely to have been constructed using New England's heavy timber framing.

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Chimneys commonly formed the core of the building, and common forms for small dwellings included a single room with the addition of a rear or lateral lean-to or two rooms arranged side-by-side. Larger houses employed the common and best-known center-chimney plan, with a room on either side of the center chimney and a long large room across the rear, often including small unheated rooms in the rear corners. Small houses in Medway Village that claim 18th-century construction dates but are much altered include the **Ichabod Hawes House at 12 Barber Street** (Photo 12), **3 John Street**, and **206 Village Street**. The **Maj. Luther Metcalf House**, now the Village Inn, at **194 Village Street** is a large, much-altered, two-story example of a center-chimney house, traditionally dated to 1792 and sited close to the street. The five-bay wide by two-pile deep gable block has lost its center chimney, which was evident in historic photographs, and is now sheathed in aluminum siding. A number of additional massing elements augment the main gable block, including a deep, two-story, gabled service ell and a five-bay-wide, single-pile, two-story gabled wing on the east side elevation. This wing may have housed the original owner's cabinetmaking shop. **123 Village Street** is an example of a two-story single-pile center-chimney house (possibly built as a combination shop and residence) that was updated in the middle of the 19th century to the Italianate style and has since been further altered.

A second house type used by some of Medway Village's successful Federal period residents was the double house, with a Georgian plan distinguished by two tiers of rooms on either side of a center stair hall. Simple ornament in the Federal style was most commonly concentrated around the centered entry of the five-bay facade. The **Philo Sanford Mansion at 7 Sanford Street** is a large, well-preserved, gable-roof example with a service ell and elaborate detailing. Characteristic of Federal-style buildings, the classically derived ornament on the openings identifies their placement in a hierarchy of importance. The façade entry is composed of a nicely preserved classic Federal door surmounted by a pediment and fanlight with dentils in the raking cornice and framed by fluted Tuscan pilasters; the side doorways are articulated by a pediment above a wide frieze. The west side elevation doorway facing Sanford Street is further elaborated with a row of window lights above the door. The gable block's interior space is augmented by a one-story, three-bay-deep, gabled service ell that is connected to a series of altered outbuildings 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.

In the Federal period, a greater number of Medway Village builders constructed houses that on the facade resembled a double house, but in fact had only a single tier of rooms on either side of the center hall and one room in the rear. Known as an ell house because of its L-shaped footprint, this form was quite popular in the area, especially along Village Street (including some examples outside the district). The most elaborate example is the **Willard P. Clark House at 98 Village Street** (Photos 8 and 17), with a hip roof, a cornice with pulvinated frieze and modillion blocks, and an entry with a semi-circular fanlight surrounded by an entablature and supported by pilasters. Much of the interior of this house has been preserved, including Federal mantels and

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trim on the east side and Greek Revival mantels and trim on the west side of the main block. A second ell was added in the rear, and the house is known to have been used by two families. The **Dr. Artemas Brown House at 5 Oakland Street** is another well-preserved, large-scale, hip-roof ell house in the Federal style. Here a modest pediment has been added to the original frontispiece of transom and pilasters.

The industrial expansion that occurred in Medway Village over the first decades of the 19th century was followed by an explosion in residential construction in the areas adjacent to the major factory sites. Between 1830 and 1860, the first period from which large numbers of buildings in the district survive, Medway Village experienced a surge of development. Several large-scale houses were built during these years, many with Greek Revival ornament. The most elaborate buildings employed full pedimented fronts supported by Greek order columns. But simpler versions were very popular, ironically using the elements of the plain Tuscan order, most commonly including pilasters supporting entablatures to ornament the edges of buildings as well as their entries.

The largest single-family houses made good advantage of the temple-front form, adding large pedimented elements and colonnades to their facades. The **Ray-Dewire House at 6 Pine Street** has a full temple front across its three-bay façade. Its two-story fluted Doric columns screen the first-bay 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 in aluminum siding. The corners are now elaborated with aluminum Tuscan pilasters, while the wide entablature is sheathed with vertical aluminum strips. The only additional massing to this relatively modest structure is a 1½-story, gabled rear ell that has a narrow, one-story, shed-roofed addition along the northside elevation.

Often builders retained the traditional five-bay façade with center entry, thus changing only the roof on an otherwise Georgian-plan house. One example is the well-preserved, two-story, Greek Revival **Julius C. Hurd House at 204 Village Street (Photo 10)**, with a broad five-bay, end-gabled facade. The fenestration on the façade and side elevations further emphasize the interior plan of two rooms on either side of a center hall. These elevations are elaborated with a continuous one-story, hip-roof 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 façade's first story. The east side elevation has a series of wings and outbuildings that considerably expand the main mass, including a two-story, one-bay connector leading to a two-story end-gabled service wing. The one-story porch is continued across the full width of these two masses. A 1½-story side-gabled mass with a shed dormer connects the wing to the sizable 1½-story barn. The classically derived decorative detailing used on the main mass is carried over onto

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this series of extensions. Unlike most of the houses on Village Street, the **Hurd House** has a suburban setback suggestive of a country estate.

The **Capt. John Cole House at 7 Oakland Street** is an unusual and expansive dwelling, with a gable block at its core and both Greek Revival and Gothic Revival detailing. Sited with the gable end to the street, the main block is augmented by a gabled wing that connects to the sizeable gabled vertical-board carriage house. The most distinctive characteristics of this house are the several cutaways in the main mass that produce a T-shaped footprint. The porch, created by the extension of the steeply sloped roof, continues two-thirds of the way along the side elevations. Above the porch, the deep second-story overhang is negated by a recessed porch in the gable. Entrances are located on both lateral elevations just in front of the arms of the T-shaped gabled mass. The delicate Greek Revival detailing includes Doric columns that support the first story, a molded entablature, and 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 house. Gothic elements include the arches centered in the gable above the recessed porch and on the barn's gable end. The house is set back from the street on a slight rise and on a sizable lot, suggestive of its original rural setting.

By the middle of the 19th century, elements of the Italianate style began to appear in the ornament of the larger houses in Medway. The extensively massed and decorated **William Hiram Cary Parsonage at 2 Barber Street** (at the corner of Barber and Village streets; Photo 6) currently serves as the rectory for **St. Joseph's Church**. The main mass of this highly symmetrical two-story house consists of a broad two-bay, double-pile end-gabled block and a similarly scaled single-pile wing that extends from the south-side elevation to produce a T-shaped footprint. A number of small-scale additional masses augment the interior spaces. On the façade 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 elements on the wing include 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 the end-gable block. The classically derived 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 wide molded entablature abuts the thin molded hoods of the second-story windows. The deep closed-pediment gable ends have a single circular window centered in the tympanum and framed with a thick garland. The main block is augmented with a series of smaller-scaled service spaces that extend from the north side elevation. These include 1½-story and one-story gabled wings, the latter connecting 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, triple-pile carriage house is elaborated with smaller-scaled classically derived decorative detailing such as that used on the house; a square ventilator capped with a polygonal roof is centered on the ridge. A

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similarly complex two-story house from the mid-19th century is located at **9 Broad Street** (the **Wilson-Wilder House**). The façade of the central three-bay, double-pile, end-gabled block is ornamented with wide molded entablatures, deep cornice returns, large-scale corner pilasters, and a polygonal bay window. Additional massing elements include a two-story wing on the south, a projecting bay and a one-story wing on the north, and an enclosed single-story porch across the front of the southern wing. The former outbuilding for this property has been converted to a duplex at **11 Broad Street**.

Later large-scale Italianate houses often had hip or mansard roofs, such as the greatly altered **C. B. Whitney House** at **11 Barber Street** (noncontributing) that originally had a hip roof with a large square cupola centered on its apex. The **Partridge-Wilder House** at **166 Village Street** is a typical example of a three-story mansard-roofed end house, 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 19th century, where the substitution of the mansard roof for the gable added more space to the attic. This nearly square building is two broad bays wide by two piles deep with a one-story rear ell. The house has characteristic paired carved cornice brackets and corner quoins, and the entry at the first bay has a simple surround. Gabled dormers with circle-top windows are located in the mansard roof at both bays on all four elevations, and a polygonal bay window extends from the second pile of the west-side elevation. The later **Orion A. Mason House** at **12 School Street** (Photo 16) is an unusual variation of this type, with a perpendicular mansard at the second bay on the façade that is open, resembling a gambrel. The entry at the first bay is screened by a full-width, one-story, glass-enclosed front porch. A single circle-top window is centered in the façade gambrel. Gabled dormers with circle-top windows punctuate the mansard roof at the façade's first bay and at both bays on the south-side elevation. The **Partridge-Hodgson House** at **180 Village Street** (Photo 9) is a rare example in Medway Village of a two-story, Italianate hipped block, evocative of an Italianate villa. The blocky hipped-roof main mass is three bays wide, two piles deep, and capped by a square cupola. A hip-roof entry porch supported by beveled Tuscan posts on pedestals is located at the first bay of the façade. The porch's corner brackets and modillion-block cornice duplicate those on the deeply eaved main mass, but at a smaller scale. The side-hall plan is augmented by a polygonal bay window on the south-side elevation at the second pile.

Surrounding these exceptional houses are large numbers of simpler but ample houses. Many of these continue the rectangular gable-block form with a double tier of rooms, a center entry, and a three- or five-bay facade. Medway Village contains scattered examples of these gable blocks with stylish ornament applied, both 1½ and two stories, and in a variety of styles including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate. A small example in the Greek Revival style is the **P. Conroy House** at **1 North Street**. This 1½-story house is well-preserved with an uncharacteristically steep sloped roof that seemingly allows for an additional half story under the ridge pole. On the five-bay façade the center entry is framed by a broad, slightly pedimented over-hanging hood and paneled Tuscan pilasters. The characteristic and well-preserved

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decorative detailing includes paneled Tuscan corner pilasters, a wide molded entablature, deep cornice returns, and a deep raking cornice on the gable ends. A secondary entrance is centered on the three-bay west side elevation that fronts on Holliston Street, suggesting it may have once led to a room used as a commercial space (historic maps suggest the house may have been built originally as a blacksmith shop). Other examples of this form can be found at **3 River Street**, where an enclosed hip-roof porch screens the center entry, and at **15 Pine Street**, where gabled dormers are centered above the first and second and fourth and fifth façade bays.

The **A. Partridge House** at **15 Broad Street** is a rare example in Medway Village of a small-scale, two-story, mansard-roof block in the Italianate style, a form that is present in small numbers in most New England villages and towns. The symmetrical fenestration on the three-bay, double-pile block is very suggestive of an interior layout of two rooms on either side of a center hallway. The façade's centered entry is shielded by a hip-roof hood supported by overscaled 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. Decorative detailing is more restrained than usual for the Italianate style, consisting only of a wide-board entablature and wide molded window surrounds. More commonly, two-story examples retained gable roofs. Fairly well-preserved examples include **18 Broad Street** and **9 North Street**. A variation of the more common three- or five-bay-wide gable block is the comparatively uncommon four-bay gable block. The **Jason E. Wilson House** at **1 John Street**, a modest two-story block sited with its two-bay gable end toward the street, is an example of this type. The entry, shielded by a small gabled and bracketed hood, is set close to the second bay of the asymmetrically fenestrated façade; all the second-story windows intersect the cornice and abut the eaves. The minimal ornamental 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.

Several gable-block houses in Medway Village reflect the influence of the Gothic Revival style, especially popular nationally in the third quarter of the 19th century. Characteristic features of this style include more picturesque massing, steeply pitched gables, and pointed-arch door and window surrounds. The **Charles W. Seavey House** at **5 Church Street** is a well-preserved 1½-story example with steeply pitched façade gables decorated with patterned vergeboards at the first and third bays of the three-bay-wide façade. The hip-roof entry porch at the second bay is supported by very thin tripartite columns; each opening has pointed-arch surrounds. Additional massing elements are confined to the building's rear elevation. They include a 1½-story gabled ell that 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. The **Clark-Monroe House** at **6 Sanford Street (Photo 7)** is a larger, well-preserved, single-pile gable block with a steeply pitched roof, cross-gable, and wall dormers; an ogee door surround; elongated paired windows; and a broad polygonal bay window on the south elevation. The three-bay-wide façade is dominated by a centered, two-story, cross-gabled entry porch with a belt course demarcating

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the second story and abutting the sill of the pair of round-headed windows above. A single round-headed window is centered in the gable. Several additional massing elements blunt the sharp rectilinearity of the gable block massing set considerably above street grade, including a two-story gabled rear ell with gabled wall dormers, a 1½-story gabled wing, and a large polygonal porch (now enclosed) in the re-entrant angle between the ell and the wing. The uncharacteristically restrained stylistic detailing includes corner boards, deep eaves, sills supported by stepped brackets, and flat hoods above the double windows. The pair of well-preserved, almost identical **Alvin E. Clough House** and **Wilbur W. Clough House** at **198 and 200 Village Street** exhibit steeply pitched second-story wall dormers and 1½-story, centered, cross-gabled projecting bays on their three-bay-wide facades. One-and-one-half-story gabled rear ells with gabled dormers on each house produce T-shaped footprints. Full-width front porches with low-pitched hip roofs (now enclosed on **198**) provide additional massing. The stylistic detailing on both houses consists of flat hoods over the paired windows and patterned vergeboards on the wall dormers and front and side gables.

By far the most popular house type in Medway Village, however, is the end house, which gained popularity in New England beginning in the second quarter of the 19th century and is commonly associated with the rise in popularity of the Greek Revival. In these, the house was reoriented to the street to produce the gable-front elevation, an important change in the outward appearance of houses during the 1830s through the 1850s. These houses commonly have a narrow footprint, a three-bay façade, and a side-passage or corner-passage plan, with two or three public rooms per floor. Most early examples are simple blocks with the common addition of a lower rear or lateral ell. Nearly half of all the houses in the district are end houses, clearly illustrating on the landscape Medway Village's extensive development during this period. Most examples in the district exhibit the characteristic three-bay facade and side entry with Greek Revival or Italianate detailing. This form appears in both 1½ and two-story buildings, usually with additional massing elements including projecting bays and ells.

Larger two-story examples of the end house in the Greek Revival style are most heavily concentrated along the area's two primary thoroughfares. Two well-preserved streetscapes are **169, 171, 173, 175, and 177 Village Street (Photo 18)** and **6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 22, and 24 Holliston Street (Photo 13)**. These two groups of houses are similar in form and decorative detailing, with variations deriving primarily from small massing additions, porch detailing, and location of the entry bays. The basic form of ten of the twelve houses consists of the common three-bay, double-pile, gabled main mass with a one- to two-story gabled ell and some type of front porch (extending the full width of the façade except at **22 Holliston Street**). The entire Village Street group has entries at the first bay; most of the Holliston Street group have entries at the third bay instead, except **6** and **24**. All the houses have 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. The best-preserved and most elaborated example is **16 Holliston Street**. The façade bays here are not symmetrically balanced: the first bay is set

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close to the north side elevation, and the second and third bays are closer together to accommodate the larger recessed entry. A full entablature under a slightly pedimented hood and paneled Tuscan pilasters surround the recessed entry. A one-story shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts runs along the south side elevation of the main mass. The roof slope on the 1½-story gabled rear ell is carried down to create a similar porch with similar detailing. **177 Village Street** varies slightly from the other houses in these groups because of later alterations in the Queen Anne style; the façade is now two bays wide and the porch wraps around the east side elevation to the second pile and features an octagonal pavilion with a conical roof on the east corner. This house is the only one with an additional massing element on the façade, a two-story polygonal bay that provides additional interior space.

The recessed porch supported by columns, suggestive of a temple front, was a quite popular feature in the area for residences and manufactories, although few buildings survive. A large-scale example is **7 Oakland Street**, discussed above, but the feature was applied to smaller houses as well. The **Stephen Macker House** at **6 Mansion Street** exhibits a deep second-story overhang on the gable end, supported by square Tuscan posts at the first story. The form and detailing of this house are otherwise characteristic of mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival end houses. The three-bay façade has an entry at the third bay protected by the overhang and a pair of windows centered in the gable. The double-pile main mass has a 1½ story rear ell. Any original ornament at the cornice line and on the corners has been lost as the result of residing. The unusually wide end house at **144 Village Street** also has a recessed front porch supported by thin square posts (now partially enclosed).

Small and large Italianate end houses were constructed in large numbers in Medway Village, and as a group probably constitute the district's most common type and style combination, dominating entire streetscapes. Occasionally the end house was elaborated by the addition of projecting bays on the façade and lateral walls or by the addition of a wing extending from its long lateral wall, often screened by a porch. 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. Other stylish features made their way into the village, in particular the use of lower roof profiles in combination with deep eaves supported by brackets.

Many of the small Italianate end houses in Medway Village feature characteristic molded Tuscan corner pilasters and wide molded entablatures. The **Cary-Barton House** at **110 Village Street (Photo 17)** is a well-preserved example augmented by several small-scale additional masses, including a one-story gabled rear ell and a polygonal bay window on the façade. A pair of windows is centered in the tympanum of the closed-pediment gable end, and the double-leafed door at the first bay is shielded by a flat-roofed hood supported by overscaled brackets. The **Cary-Finnernan House** at **7 John Street (Photo 14)** is augmented by a one-story rear ell and an

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additional story under the south side of the main mass and ell created by the extreme slope of the lot (sited along the Charles River). The **Eli B. Darling House at 16 Barber Street** has slightly more complex massing than usual; the interior space is augmented by a gabled bay on the north side elevation at the second pile. On the façade, the entry at the third bay is shielded by a 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 1½-story rear ell is augmented by a smaller one-story ell. The well-preserved detailing on this house includes deep cornice returns, a raking cornice, and wide corner boards. Similar small end houses with less original ornament remaining are located at **5 (Photo 14)** and **8 John Street** and **11 and 12 Pine Street**.

A well-preserved streetscape of small and large Italianate end houses is the grouping at **4, 6, 8, and 10 Barber Street (Photos 11 and 12)**. The houses at **4, 6, and 10** are each 1½ stories high, while **8** is two stories. **4 and 10**, both built between 1858 and 1876, have entries at the third bay and 1½-story wings extending from the south side elevations. Numbers **6 and 8**, which date to 1852-1858, have entries at the first bay; small-scale additional massing elements on this pair include a lean-to along the south side elevation at number **6** and a polygonal bay window on the façade at number **8**. Characteristic detailing on numbers **4, 6, and 10** includes wide molded entablatures and molded Tuscan corner pilasters. These three houses have paired windows centered on the façade that cross the cornice line into the second-story gable, as at **16 Barber Street**, while **8 Barber Street** features a single window centered in the gable end above a set of narrow paired windows at the second story. All the houses have deep cornice returns. Numbers **4, 6, and 8** are also ornamented by cut-out paired cornice brackets on the front and side elevations and entry hoods supported by cut-out scrolled brackets with pendants. A later glass-enclosed porch with elliptical fanlights above the openings extends across the front of the wing at number **4**.

Medway Village has fewer examples of the larger two-story Italianate end house. **20 Barber Street** is a well-preserved, hip-roof example with paired cornice brackets under the deep eaves and thin corner boards. The ornate hip-roof entry porch at the first bay is supported by thin square Tuscan posts and duplicates the main cornice brackets at a smaller scale. Other fairly well-preserved large Italianate end houses with additional massing created by wings can be found at **14 Barber Street (Photo 12)**; **24 Broad Street**; **179 Village Street (the M. M. Fisher House)**; and at **211 and 213 Village Street**. The **E. C. Wilson House at 12 River Street** is an unusual variation of a two-story end house, one of a much-altered trio that includes **8 and 10 River Street**. The form of this house is taller and narrower than usual. The façade has three closely set bay windows on the first story and a single centered window on the second story. A one-story hip-roof porch with nicely finished turned posts and square balusters covers the width of the façade, shielding the entry at the first bay. A secondary entry shielded by a small hip-roof porch is located on the west side elevation between the first and third bays. The minimal Queen Anne stylistic detailing on this house dates to 20th-century alterations and consists of the shingled walls and the small cornice returns on the gable end.

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The end house continued to be a popular form through the end of the 19th century and even into the first decade of the 20th century. A small number of end houses built at the end of the 19th century employ the later Queen Anne style, which incorporates variously shaped projecting bays and windows, spindle-work trim, and an increased attention to and variation of wall surface treatments. Small-scale examples include the streetscapes at **5 and 7 School Street (Photo 15)** and **2, 4, and 6 Crooks Street**. Numbers **5 and 7 School Street** are a pair of originally identical houses uncharacteristically sited facing each other as opposed to the street. The additional massing elements that augment the interior spaces include shed-roofed wall dormers on the street-side elevations at each bay and a one-story gabled wing on the side elevation away from the street. The original decorative detailing is most evident on **5 School Street**: diamond-patterned shingles in the gable and above the first-story windows and slightly pedimented hoods above the double windows on the first-story street-side elevations; the remaining wall surfaces are clapboarded. **2, 4, and 6 Crooks Street** are a trio of modest end houses, whose most distinctive feature is the full-story foundation under the second pile, where the land has a steep drop-off down to a ravine, that provides much-needed additional interior space. The facades all have an entry at the first bay and a double window crossing the cornice line into the gable at the second story. Numbers **2 and 6** have gabled entry hoods supported by over-scaled scrolled brackets and a double window under a pent hood at the second bay. 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 is the decorative shingling in **2's** gable end. Other late 19th- century small end houses include **14 Mansion Street, 17 North Street, 11 Oakland Street, and 4 and 6 School Street (Photo 16)**. **114 Village Street (Photo 17)** has a 1½-story wing.

Larger two-story end houses were also built in the Queen Anne style. The ambitious triple-pile **Orion T. Mason House at 13 School Street** has a two-story gable-roof projecting bay at the second pile on the south side elevation with a round-headed window in the gable. The ornament on this house includes some classically derived elements, such as deep cornice returns and thin corner pilasters, as well as spindle posts and cut-out brackets on the full-width front porch. **20 Broad Street** has a two-story wing extending from the rear pile of the south side elevation with a one-story slant-roof porch across the width of the wing. A hip-roof porch supported by thin square columns screens the entry located in the third bay of the main block, which is decorated with deep cornice returns, a raking cornice, thin corner pilasters, and shingles in the gable end. Several relatively well-preserved two-story Queen Anne end houses are clustered on Village Street near the western end of the village. The closed-pediment gable with a cut-out patterned vergeboard forms a slight overhang above the second story of **196 Village Street**. **207 Village Street** has a similar overhang with a wide entablature, thin corner boards, and several additional massing elements, including gable-roof dormers on the side elevations and a now-enclosed front porch that wraps around the eastern side of the house and features an octagonal pavilion with a conical roof in the eastern corner. **208 Village Street** has decorative

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shingles in the gable end, thin corner pilasters, a raking cornice, and deep cornice returns. Additional massing elements include gable-roof projecting bays on both side elevations at the second pile and a full-width slant-roof front porch supported by thin turned posts with delicate scrolled corner braces and a gable above the third-bay entry.

The Queen Anne style is indicative of the popularity of the picturesque in architecture of the second half of the 19th century. The large-scale gable block at **3 Barber Street** represents the further evolution of the two-story gable block toward the picturesque through the addition of a number of projecting elements. The largest of the additional massing elements on this house is a two-story cross gable that extends from the south half of the façade and adds 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 south side elevation. The verticality of the cross gable is balanced on the north half of the façade by the roof slope that curves down from the ridge to end as a covering for the full-width front porch; a shed-roof dormer is centered on the slope at the second story. The porch shields the center entry and wraps around the south elevation, featuring turned posts, a latticed frieze, and an octagonal pavilion with a conical roof on the south corner. A one-story square oriel augments the interior space at the first pile on the north 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 simpler version of this form can be seen in the picturesque cottage at **192 Village Street**, where the roof slope of the main mass extends down from the ridge to cover the enclosed front porch. Smaller gable-front blocks with picturesque ells or wings can be found at **5** and **15 Barber Street**.

The first decades of the 20th century saw the continued decline of Medway Village's major industries and a corresponding dearth of new construction, accentuated by depression and war. Consequently, only scattered examples of early 20th century, nationally popular, house forms, such as bungalows and four-squares, are present in the region, typically on the outer edges of the village. **185 Village Street** (converted to an office) is a well-preserved example of the bungalow form that employs more classically derived ornament than usual and seems to omit more characteristic Craftsman details, such as exposed rafter ends and half-timbering. The house does exhibit a number of characteristic massing features, including 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. Large-scale picture windows capped with 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 floor with a Palladian window. **13 Oakland Street** is an unusual Craftsman bungalow constructed of fieldstone, likely by local mason E. L. Videtto. The steeply pitched roof changes pitch slightly where it extends over the full-width front porch and is supported by fieldstone columns. This house is set on a sloping corner lot and is surrounded by a low fieldstone retaining wall. **10 Pine Street** is an example of a moderately altered bungalow that has had the front porch enclosed but retains some Craftsman details such as exposed rafter tails and eave brackets. Simplified elements of the Craftsman style

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can be seen in the unusual group of end houses at **31, 33, 35, and 37 North Street**, grouped around a small cul-de-sac set slightly downhill from the road.

The house at **9 Barber Street** is a well-preserved, hip-roof four-square with decorative detailing in the Classical style. The house is nearly square and has a few small-scale additional massing elements that augment the interior spaces. A full-width, hip-roof, glass-enclosed front porch spans the façade's first story, shielding the right-side entry. A large hip-roof dormer is centered on the roof's front slope. A square bay window is located at the second pile on the south side elevation. On the second story, three 2/2 double-hung sash windows punctuate the southern three-quarters of the façade. The classically derived decorative detailing includes a wide bracketed cornice, thin corner boards, and broad elliptical fanlights spanning the front porch's arched openings. Other simpler examples of the four-square type are located at **28 Broad Street, 10 Crooks Street, and 11 School Street.**

Although the town's population expanded after World War II, most postwar development occurred in larger subdivisions outside the village areas. However, scattered houses were built on previously undeveloped parcels in Medway Village. Interest in historical revivals can be seen at **43 North Street**, an example of a typical Dutch Colonial variant in which the illusion of the signature gambrel roof with shed dormer is created by a deep pent across the façade and on the side elevations. The modern Cape Cod, another product of the Colonial Revival, shared with its ancestor small size and a single story. Two variants of this type in Medway Village are **203 Village Street**, with gabled dormers centered above the first and second and fourth and fifth façade bays, and **205 Village Street**, with a projecting gable-roof entry porch. **16 Pine Street** is an example of another popular postwar housing type, the ranch house.

Multi-Family Houses

Medway Village contains a comparatively small number of multi-unit housing forms in contrast to New England's other manufacturing villages. Of particular interest are two early examples. **103-109 Village Street** is a rare survival of a comparatively rare early multi-family house type, the row house. Known as the **Feltt-Cary Row House**, this building is a well-preserved, two-story, gable-roof complex in the Federal style, composed of four units. It is one of two surviving examples in Medway Village (the second was built much later and is discussed below) and one of a pair constructed between 1794 and 1830 (the second house was razed in the early 19th century). The simply massed, twelve-bay, double-pile house has paired entries at the third and fourth and ninth and tenth bays on the façade. Historic maps suggest that a one-story porch once ran across much of the façade's width that replaced one-story porches at each pair of entries. However, a 19th-century photograph shows no front entry porches. New, broad, low-gabled entry porches supported by thin posts now shield each pair of entries. The symmetrically fenestrated elevations are suggestive of the interior layout of each two-story unit, a side-hall entry with two rooms front to back on the first story and a single room in the forward pile and two

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smaller rooms to the rear on the second story. The building is sited slightly at an angle to the street and somewhat below street grade, originally facing a roadway that once ran diagonally from Village Street in front of the row house along the Lower and Middle Canals, terminating at River Street. The more common type of multi-family house is the duplex or semi-detached house, characterized by two living units within one building, arranged side-by-side. An early two-story example is the **White House at 118-120 Village Street**, believed to date from ca. 1812 and historically associated with the Medway Cotton Manufactory. This symmetrically fenestrated six-bay, double-pile gable block is sited with the gable end facing Village Street, and a massive chimney is centered on the low-pitched roof above each unit. The paired entries on the east elevation are now enclosed by a modern porch, shutters have been added, and the building has been resided, obscuring any original ornament.

With the rise of denser settlements and manufacturing employment in the second quarter of the 19th century, multi-family housing became more common in Medway Village. A surviving duplex in the Greek Revival style is the unusually large **Fisher Duplex at 100-102 Village Street (Photo 17)**, constructed between 1831 and 1852. The interior space of each unit in this six-bay double-pile gable block is further augmented by two-story rear ells that produce a U-shaped footprint. Historic maps indicate that the ells were originally one story until sometime after 1942. On the façade, 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 façade. The duplex has been re-sided 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. Two other examples of duplexes from the same period are **2-4 River Street** and **12 Sanford Street**, both probably built for Medway Cotton Manufactory workers. **19 Barber Street** is a much-altered later example of the type. **32 Broad Street** and **17-19 Pine Street** are late nineteenth-century examples of back-to-back duplexes, where the gable block is split parallel to the roof ridge instead of perpendicular. In both of these houses the gable end faces the street, and the entries are centered on the side elevations. Medway Village's second surviving row house, located at **18-24 Pine Street**, dates to the late 19th century as well. This building, set back considerably from the road, has an enclosed full-width front porch shielding the four front entries and altered fenestration on the twelve-bay façade.

Duplexes were built not only as worker housing, as the more ambitious examples of the back-to-back type at **8-10 School Street (Photo 16)** and **210-212 Village Street** illustrate. The interior space of the units in these houses is augmented by large two-story gable-roof projecting bays on the side elevations. **8-10 School Street** has additional projecting bay windows on the façade at both stories and one-story porches extending along the side elevations to the projecting bays. This house has been re-sided, and any original ornamentation has been lost. **210-212 Village Street** has a full-width front porch that wraps around both sides to meet the projecting

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bays. The Queen Anne-style ornament (recently restored) includes thin corner pilasters, deep cornice returns, a wide entablature at the second story, and decorative shingles.

A new multi-unit housing form, the two-family house, appeared in the early 20th century and was quite common in New England although comparatively rare in Medway Village. Characterized by two horizontally divided living units, an example in the Classical style is **8 Sanderson Street**. This two-story, hipped block, two-family has a deep hipped two-story ell. Several additional massing elements are concentrated on the four-bay double-pile main block. A broad, two-story polygonal bay window covers the eastern half of the façade. The western half has an entry at the inner bay, shielded by a one-story hip-roof porch that wraps around the west side elevation to the setback outer bay. Hip-roof dormers are centered above the second pile on both side elevations. A one-story shed-roof porch is located in the re-entrant angle between the main mass and rear ell. The unusually restrained decorative detailing includes a wide board entablature and corner boards and narrow flat hoods above the first-story windows and front door. Another fairly well-preserved example of a two-family house can be found at **23 Barber Street**, which has a clipped-gable roof with deep cornice returns, paired windows centered in the gable end, and a one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch shielding the two front entries.

Outbuildings

The major outbuildings in Medway Village are discussed above with their associated main buildings. The majority of the remaining outbuildings are wood-frame or concrete one- or two-car garages from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most have gable roofs providing additional storage space above the car bays.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites have been identified within the district, sites may exist. Two ancient sites are known in the general area (within one mile). Both sites are located in uplands bordering the Charles River floodplain and wetlands. Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The southern portion of the district includes several well drained, level to moderately sloping, south facing riverine terraces within 1,000 feet of the Charles River. This area would normally have a high potential for the presence of ancient Native American resources; however, industrial development along the river and urban, commercial, and residential growth as one proceeds inland reduces that potential. Open space exists along the river in the southwestern portion of the district; however, it is unknown at present whether historic land use (now demolished) existed in that area. The presence of high south facing terraces could signal the potential for Native burials in the southern portion of the district. A moderate potential for locating ancient Native American resources also exists in the extreme

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northern portion of the district where urban residential growth tapers off and more open space exists. This area includes well drained, level to moderately sloping, glacial outwash plain topography within 1,000 feet of wetlands. Unnamed streams, a pond, and swamplands exist in that area. Drainage patterns are northerly through Great Black Swamp to Bogastow Brook and the Charles River. The entire town of Medway lies within the Charles River drainage. Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 60 acres), and the presence of urban land, the potential for locating ancient Native American resources in most of the district is low. A moderate to high potential for locating ancient Native American resources exists in the extreme northern, southern, and western portions of the district.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. In fact, with additional historical and/or archaeological research, the district may be significant under National Register criterion D for archaeology. Several types of residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sites have been identified in the nomination; however, many sites have yet to physically be identified, and most have potential problems of integrity that have yet to be answered. Most known sites have been identified through historical resources; however, it is unknown whether they have been destroyed or survive as intact archaeological resources.

Structural evidence from 18th, 19th, and 20th century residential sites should survive in the district; however, few specific sites have been identified. Few, if any, buildings, landscape features, or archaeological sites have been identified from Medway Village's 18th century early settlement years when agricultural settlement was dispersed throughout the town. Potential residential sites from this period may include structural evidence of a farmhouse, barns, and outbuildings.

Archaeological evidence of occupational related features may also survive. Historical and archaeological research may determine whether the Metcalf House, originally located at 119R Village Street was built in 1784 as reported. The Metcalf House was demolished in 2003. During the 19th century, residential growth paralleled industrial growth through the third quarter of the 19th century. Potential sites from this period are also underreported in the district. Most new development reportedly occurred on undeveloped parcels rather than as replacements for earlier properties. Potential 19th century residential sites may include single family and multifamily homes and apartments. Archaeological evidence of the Loverin-White duplex (early 19th century) may survive at the corner of Village and Barton Streets where an auto service station is presently located. Archaeological evidence of a dwelling may also survive between Saint Joseph's Church and 143 Village Street.

Industrial/manufacturing sites represent the most common type of potential sites identified in the district. The nomination identifies a high potential for locating archaeological evidence of Medway's industrial past beginning in the 18th century. Secondary sources note a succession of 18th century mills in the district; however, the sources are imprecise about their exact locations. Structural evidence may survive from Theophilus Clark's early 18th century sawmill on the north bank of the Charles River almost directly opposite the foot of Oak Street. Similar archaeological

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evidence may survive from Nathaniel Whiting's gristmill located upriver from Clark's sawmill on the north bank of the river near the foot of current Sanford Street on the site of the Sanford Mills. Archaeological evidence may also survive from the mid-18th century Ichabod Hawes mill located between the Clark and Whiting mills near the current location of the house at 103-109 Village Street. Hawes operated a sawmill, forge, and a machine for boring gun barrels at the Village Street site. Structural evidence may survive from the Samuel Bullen fulling mill operated near the Hawes mill before 1780. In 1785 Job Harding purchased this privilege and ran a sawmill.

While some evidence exists that later 19th century mills in the district harnessed water power directly from the water as it passed over the falls, the earlier 18th century mills discussed in the paragraph above may have shared water power through a dam and system of canals along the northern bank of the river. Structural evidence may survive from headraces, tailraces, and other water power structures that harnessed waterpower for individual mills and shared waterpower between the mills.

During the 19th century, industrial/manufacturing continued along the northern bank of the Charles River at the falls utilized by small 18th century saw, grist, and textile mills. At first, mills continued their reliance on four waterpower privileges from the Charles River, however, as power related technologies improved and reliance on waterpower from the Charles River decreased, industries began to move inland and were distributed throughout the district. By 1837, six cotton and two woolen factories and cotton batting and cotton wadding manufactories were located in Medway Village, none of which survive. Structural evidence may survive from the Medway Cotton Manufactory (1809) established at the site of the earlier Whiting gristmill that burned in 1811. Similar archaeological evidence may survive from the White mill built on the same site, a small thread mill near the current John and River streets, and the Yellow Mill at the old Bullen privilege. The fourth privilege is located outside the district.

Structural evidence may survive from two of the larger late 19th century mills located in the district. Archaeological evidence from buildings in the Sanford Mill complex may survive on Sanford Street. Extant mill buildings have been converted to condominiums. Downstream from the Sanford mill, archaeological evidence from the Eaton and Wilson mill sites, also textile mills, may also survive. While the Sanford mill reportedly required no canal construction to harness the Charles River for its power, downstream mills including the Eaton and Wilson mills required a complex system of canals to harness and share water power between the mills. Historical research combined with archaeological survey, testing, and mapping, can help locate the mill canals, their function, and distribution.

In the 19th century, as the reliance on waterpower decreased, several industries moved inland, dispersed among the residences along Medway Village's streets. All of these industries have since burned or been demolished. Historical and archaeological research may locate evidence of two canneries, no longer extant, operated by the Hodges family. One cannery was located at the

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corner of Sanford and Mansion Streets through 1876, the other located between Pine and Broad Streets near Clark's box factory. Similar research might also locate evidence from Beehive Corner originally located next to 131-135 Village Street. Beehive Corner was part of a commercial and residential use block that included a general store and village post office. Beehive Corner burned in 1932. Archaeological evidence of a store may survive north of the house at 15 Broad Street. The store was built between 1884 and 1887, then removed between 1933 and 1942. At various times the store included a stove and tin shop, hardware and tin shop, a hardware, paint, and oils shop, and by 1922 a grocery.

Archaeological testing may locate evidence of the Milton A. Fisher straw-hat shop (1857) on Church Street. The shop remained in operation into the 20th century, burned in 1935, and exists as a vacant lot today opposite the village green. Archaeological evidence might also survive from the Captain Clark Partridge boot and shoe factory (1863) originally located between Pine and Broad Streets until it burned in 1870. Similar evidence may survive from the C.B. Whitney steam powered boot factory originally located on the south side of North Street between Broad and Peach Streets. The factory burned in 1875.

Other important archaeological sites that may survive in the district include the original site of the District Schoolhouse #7 (1816) on Village Street; the sites of two schools, demolished in the 1960s at the corner of School and North Streets; the site of a large hotel building originally located at the corner of Village and Broad Streets that burned in the 1990s and was replaced by an apartment block; the sites of the town's first railroad depot (ca.1950s) originally located between Broad and Barber Streets then moved a short distance east and used as a freight house until it burned in 1965; and evidence of the 1831 Factory Bridge, rebuilt in 1847 and again in 1910.

Structural evidence from barns and outbuildings and archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive with residential, institutional, and industrial/commercial buildings that survive as archaeological resources and as extant contributing members of the district. These resources may span the district's entire period of significance from the 18th through 20th centuries.

(end)

MEDWAY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

NORFOLK, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURECOMMERCECOMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENTINDUSTRYSOCIAL HISTORY**Period of Significance**ca. 1770-1956**Significant Dates**N/A**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**Stephen C. Earle, Nathaniel Clark, James Purrington,E. L. Videtto, Lewis Fales**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Medway Historical Commission, Medway Historical Society

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Medway Village is a large settlement cluster within the town of Medway, located along the Charles River and including over 200 historic buildings. The area is bounded by the river on the south, the railroad bed on the north, Oakland Street on the east, and Holliston Street on the west but extends along Village Street to Legion Avenue. The village developed throughout the 19th century in association with mills on the falls of the river. Housing construction followed expansion at the mills; soon a cluster of support services, including public and commercial buildings, was added along the main thoroughfare, Village Street. By the late 19th century, Medway Village was identified as the town's civic and commercial center. Evidence of this growth in size and importance can be seen in well-preserved surviving buildings in a number of popular forms and styles. Medway Village retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C at the local level. The period of significance is from ca. 1770 (the date of the earliest standing resource) to 1956 (the date of the last Sanborn insurance map available for the area and prior to the standard 50-year cutoff established to allow for historical perspective). Noncontributing resources within the district are those outside the period of significance and those that have alterations so severe that the architectural integrity is compromised.

The growth and development of the Medway Village area corresponds to consistently expanding 19th century industrial development along the Charles River. The scale and pattern of development of this area parallels that seen in other mill villages of the period, with the earliest landscape features concentrated along the area's primary thoroughfare and close to the mill sites on the river. A variety of manufacturing establishments, rather than a single firm, fueled the expansion of the village, attracting additional businesses as well as an economically and ethnically diverse community. As the village grew, especially with major development in the third quarter of the 19th century, buildings appeared on newly laid streets. The arrival of the railroad in the same period along the northern edge of the area attracted additional manufactories and further propelled expansion north of Village Street away from the original core on a series of long cross streets. The addition of institutional and civic structures parallels the residential and industrial growth, largely concentrated along Village Street.

Early Settlement in Medway Village

The Medway Village area had been only sparsely settled before the economic potential of the Charles River was fully developed in the 19th century and the village grew up along its banks. The area that is now the town of Medway is believed to have included the border area between the tribes of the Massachusetts to the east and the Nipmuck to the west. At the time of contact with European explorers and settlers, Native American land use was characterized by seasonal

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movement between hunting grounds, water sources, and fields; the Charles River likely attracted regular visits by moderate-sized groups. During the 17th century, English settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony gradually established towns as they moved inland from the coast seeking fertile acres to farm. Among the largest of these towns was Dedham (settled in 1636), to the east of the Medway area and extending south to the Rhode Island border. In 1649 the town petitioned for more land and received a grant to the west of the Charles River, which was incorporated as the town of Medfield in 1651. Eight years later that town petitioned for and received more land to the west of the river where farms, varying significantly in size, were laid out in the area that would become Medway. During the hostilities of King Philip's War of 1675 and 1676, these communities were abandoned.

The area was resettled, and population increased more rapidly at the turn of the 17th to the 18th century. A predictable controversy arose between those on the east side of the Charles River, where the meetinghouse was located, and those on the west side, who had a greater journey to meeting. After debate the General Court decided to divide Medfield into two sections separated by the river, naming the western section Medway, incorporated October 25, 1713. The new large town had at its center the Black Swamp, which precluded the siting of the meetinghouse there, as was the common 18th-century practice. The meetinghouse location in the eastern part of the town set off yet another debate. The town considered re-siting the building on the west side of town but instead established a second precinct there in 1748; much later, in 1885, this division became two separate towns, Millis in the east and Medway in the west. The second meetinghouse, located in the village of West Medway where the Evergreen Cemetery remains today, would have been the largest building in the precinct and its most important meeting place. The main routes through the town provided access to the meetinghouse (outside the district) and followed the general path of Village Street along the Charles River.

The town of Medway grew during the 18th century as the eastern Massachusetts region became more densely settled. The area's population reached 785 by 1765, with 138 families in 123 houses and retaining the low density that characterized many towns during the colonial period. Slow population growth characterized the war years; after the revolution, Medway joined its neighbors in an era of population growth, expanding to 1035 by 1790. Like most Massachusetts towns, the primary employment of Medway citizens was in agriculture. Known to historians as "mixed grain and animal husbandry," early farming involved very small amounts of land in tillage to produce grains, most often only about five acres. Small orchards and gardens were located close to the house, and a number of sheds and a barn filled out the yard. Somewhat larger portions of land holdings were dedicated to grasses and pasturage for cattle, sheep, and pigs, located at a greater distance from the farmyard. Although the relative density of each section is not known, it is unlikely that at this time the western section included any more than half the population and development.

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During the first decades of the 19th century, Massachusetts rural communities entered a period of growth and prosperity that had a significant impact on their landscapes. Across New England and the entire eastern seaboard, recent research has uncovered evidence of a national building boom that created many of the earliest components of the rural landscape that survive today. In Massachusetts in particular, the establishment of small villages and hamlets among the farms dates largely to this period. The early development of water power along the large rivers and the many smaller brooks laid the foundation for a landscape that would be transformed by industry later in the 19th century.

The old town of Medway experienced many of these same trends. For much of this period, a continued development of the agricultural economy accompanied growth, as larger numbers meant that land was cleared and worked more effectively and that local markets for sale and exchange increased. Improvements to transportation were accomplished with the construction of additional roads, in particular the Hartford and Dedham Turnpike, now known as Main Street or Route 109. By 1830, the state-mandated map of the town showed an array of major routes besides the turnpike and suggestive of the particular growth of Medway Village. Paths running east to west included the old path along Village Street near the Charles River, also called the Old Mendon Road. North-south roads between the turnpike and Village Street included the general paths of High, Holliston, and Oakland streets (originally called Candlewood Island Road). Holliston continued to the north of the turnpike, with branches to the east. These remained the primary town thoroughfares throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. In 1831, the town built the first **Factory Bridge** connecting Medway and Franklin on Sanford Street (the bridge was rebuilt in 1847 and again in 1910).

Soon these factors resulted in the development of a number of settlement clusters in the town, setting the stage for the emergence of multiple villages that came to characterize the landscape of the town of Medway. The first grew along the Charles River at its best falls, where multiple small mills were established, and eventually grew into Medway or Factory Village, as it was known by the 1830s (Barber 1839, 474). The need to clear the land of trees and to process grains led to the establishment of water-powered mills that were, for the most part, family businesses. Saw and grist millers, blacksmiths, and early textile manufacturers also harnessed water power to operate their small factories. Secondary sources note a succession of mills established throughout the 18th century but are imprecise in their locations. The earliest ones were Theophilus Clark's sawmill on the north bank of the river almost directly opposite the foot of Oakland Street and Nathaniel Whiting's grist mill upriver near the foot of the current Sanford Street (on the site of the **Sanford Mill**, photo 4). From the middle of the 18th century, Ichabod Hawes operated a sawmill, a forge, and a machine for boring gun barrels between the Clark and Whiting sites (near the current location of the row house at **103-109 Village Street**). Nearby, Samuel Bullen operated a mill before 1780 for fulling cloth; in 1785 Job Harding purchased this privilege and ran a sawmill.

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In the first quarter of the 19th century, several sites for textile production were established on what by the mid 19th century constituted four mill privileges in the area. By 1837, the author and illustrator John Barber noted six cotton and two woolen factories in Medway Village in addition to cotton batting and cotton wadding manufactories, but none of these early factory buildings survive (Barber 1839, 474). Participants in these multiple enterprises included many of the village's prominent citizens who often were involved with more than one site. Nathaniel Whiting's son-in-law, Philo Sanford (1761-1835), inherited the grist mill at Sanford Street in 1805. In association with Luther Metcalf, Abijah Richardson, Nathaniel Miller, William Feltt, Comfort Walker, and John Blackburn (a highly skilled mechanic from England who had managed Slater's mills in Pawtucket), Philo formed a company for carding, spinning, and manufacturing cotton that was incorporated in March 1809 as the Medway Cotton Manufactory. The group's first two-story factory building on the site of the old grist mill burned in 1811; soon after, they built another three-story gable-roofed frame structure on the same site that was known as the White Mill (to differentiate it from the Yellow Mill). Below the White Mill, near the current John and River streets, Sewell Sanford (1791-1831) operated a small thread mill for several years. Around 1800, a group of men led by Captain William Feltt built the Yellow Mill, a three-story mill for cotton manufacture, at the old Bullen privilege. The fourth privilege was located downriver at the Walker Street crossing (outside the district); according to one researcher, this site was first developed by Duncan Wright (1770-1837) with a bleaching yarn building, and William Feltt and Company succeeded Wright, making yarns in the old bleachery (Jameson, 1886, 205).

Early village residents also engaged in businesses that did not require access to the river. The development of straw hat and bonnet manufacturing in Medway Village began with putting out from a general store and later expanded into factory production. Captain William Feltt, proprietor of the Yellow Mill, kept a store and tavern in the village (on the site of the later Quinobequin Hotel at the northeast corner of Village and Broad streets) and employed several young women to make straw braid into bonnets. Boot manufacture began with Milton Sanford's small business out of his house on Sanford Street. In general, commercial activities during this period took place in dwellings or in small shops attached to dwellings. The much-altered hip-roofed **Cary Block at 119 Village Street**, said to date to 1816, was used as both a store and dwelling for much of the 19th century. **123 Village Street** is also said to have been built as a store between 1815 and 1817 by Sewell Sanford. The large two-story **Wilson-Thompson House at 29 Broad Street**, said to date to 1827, originally stood at the northwest corner of Village and Broad streets and served as both a residence and store owned by the textile manufacturer James B. Wilson.

By 1820 a small cluster of a dozen or so dwellings along Village Street near the mills defined the village proper. The houses in the developing village had forms common to the New England landscape. Houses of three or four rooms per floor were common in Massachusetts

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communities, and single-story houses still outnumbered large two-story ones. Continuing to dominate planning was the central chimney heat source, and the most common types share a tendency to cluster rooms around a single stack of heat sources. An early example of a Cape Cod house that no longer survives is the Metcalf house that stood at 119R Village Street (said to have been built in 1784, demolished in 2003). The original owner, Luther Metcalf, was a cabinet maker known for his furniture and clock cases and whose house and shop were originally located on the site of **194 Village Street**. In 1792, he built the larger two-story center-chimney **Metcalf House** that still stands there (although much altered) and moved his former dwelling halfway down Village Hill.

Wealth brought not just new big houses but new plans as well. The choice of the wealthiest in late 18th and early 19th century Massachusetts was the center-hall plan, known to architectural historians as the Georgian style, known then as the double house. Among the most fashionable buildings from this period in Medway Village is the **Sanford Mansion** at **7 Sanford Street**, a gable-roofed example with a service ell and elaborate Federal-style detailing, said to date to 1811. Built by Philo Sanford, it was occupied by succeeding generations of the Sanford family at least through the 19th century. Some builders built houses that appeared on the façade to take the double house form but reduced the total size through manipulation of the arrangement of the rear pile; they were known as ell houses because of their footprint. Examples in Medway Village of this type include the **Clark House** at **98 Village Street (photo 17)**; historic maps show this house was constructed by 1831, and the physical fabric suggests a construction date of ca. 1800 to 1830. Just around the corner is the **Brown House** at **5 Oakland Street**, of the same period, possibly constructed by Artemas Brown, M.D.

Another sign of new developments in Medway Village was the construction of multi-family housing. An early example that no longer survives but illustrates the popularity of the type in elite contexts was the fashionable Lovering-White duplex that stood at the corner of Village and Barber streets (where an auto service station is now). The three-story, hip-roofed block took the six-bay form with center paired entries. A surviving example of a more modest, although still large, early duplex is at **118-120 Village Street** (ca. 1812), once known as the **White House** for its association with the White Mill (Donovan 1991, 17). The rarer survival is a row house, consisting of four living units arranged side by side, as at **103-109 Village Street**. The **Feltt-Cary Row House** was one of two adjacent structures constructed between 1794 and 1830; one researcher indicates they were built in 1812 to house workers in Captain William Feltt's nearby mill (Donovan 1991, 10).

The expansion of the village soon began to attract public buildings to the area. When the west part of the large town of Medway got a separate post office in 1803, it was located in Medway Village. A schoolhouse was built in Medway Village in 1816, when the New Grant school district was divided in two. The **District Schoolhouse #7** was located on Village Street

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between the present locations of Sanford Hall and St. Joseph's Church. Jameson indicates the 26-foot square building built by Nathaniel Clark for \$500 had a distinctive hip roof and belfry. In 1830, 16 feet and an additional story were added. The building was later used for a variety of purposes, including a straw shop and a college preparatory school, as well as for worship by the village Catholic community. It was taken down and relocated when construction of the church began around 1876 and is now a residence at **29 North Street**.

By the 1830s the concentration of residents in Medway Village led to the founding of the **Village Evangelical Congregational Church (photo 1)** in 1836. The Greek Revival, end-gabled building at **170 Village Street** with a Doric portico and a steeple was constructed two years later to serve this community. David Whiting donated the lot for the building, and a group of the village's prominent citizens raised a subscription to fund the construction. The contract for the building was awarded to James Purrington. The design of the church followed two nearby models: the Unionville Church in Hopkinton and the Orthodox Meeting House in Westborough. Only the southern gallery is original; the side galleries were added in 1846. The ground-floor vestry was completed 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 low one. Additional land was periodically added to make room for horse sheds on the church lot.

A Manufacturing Village, 1836-1900

Medway Village's position as a manufacturing site along the Charles River had been well established during the first few decades of the 19th century. From the 1830s through the end of the century, the village continued to expand its industrial, civic, and commercial presence, steadily growing in population and developing a distinct village landscape. By 1858, historic maps show an explosive growth of residences, industries, and institutions in the Medway Village area, mainly along Village Street, the primary road through the area that parallels the river. By 1875, Medway Village had acquired many of the residential and institutional structures present today. Industrial expansion occurred along the river with the growth of textile factories from Sanford to Walker streets. Shoe and boot manufactories, canning operations, and box factories constructed buildings along the northern portions of the cross streets and on Village Street, of which none remain. The economic growth of the mid 19th century brought numerous people to the village seeking employment and the subsequent construction of buildings to serve them. Public and commercial buildings mostly clustered along Village Street near the top of Village Hill. By 1885, these included two churches, a public hall, two hotels, and several commercial blocks housing five country stores and groceries and a post office. Two schoolhouses and a third church were located

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on School Street just north of the village center. Residential construction spread outward from small groups of houses situated between the large textile factories, east and west along Village Street and north to a grid-like pattern of streets laid out to accommodate the building boom.

During the second quarter of the 19th century, development in the town of Medway as a whole intensified, with population size and density increasing with the continued rise in the importance of manufacturing and trade within the economy. The town's population doubled between 1830 and 1860, growth that accounts for the significant expansion of both Medway Village and West Medway, the largest villages. Population continued to expand -- from 3,195 in 1860 to 4,242 in 1875 -- its high point during this period. The majority of this number could be found in the western district of the town that would soon separate from its eastern neighbor. The year before separation, 1884, saw the population of nearly 4,000 divided among the three general areas, to include about 2,000 in West Medway, 1,200 in Medway Village, and 800 in East Medway. The growth at Medway Village was the largest, perhaps because of the cluster of manufactories that gave the area the name "Factory Village."

After nearly 150 years, the West Precinct finally became the independent town of Medway in 1885. Unsuccessful proposals for the town's division had been put forward in 1806, in the 1820s, and again in 1869. When the division was finally made, published pamphlets of the various factions suggest that much of the discord was caused by the large, centrally located, Medway Village. The West Precinct, with two thriving villages, was much larger than the East, and some proponents believed that the only options were three towns or one, not two. Those who proposed no division were concerned about retaining the more "conservative" element of East Medway, which they felt provided a contrast to the "transients" of Medway Village and West Medway. They also were concerned about the loss of the "central" role of Medway Village for the large town. Proponents of three towns would have solved these problems by allowing each village to retain its northern and southern hinterlands, emerging as the new towns of West Medway, Sanford (at Medway Village), and Medway to the east. But apparently the strength and cohesiveness of the larger villages won out against these arguments. The longstanding sense of the West Precinct as a distinctive entity won the day, and the West Precinct became the new Medway while its smaller but older sibling became Millis.

No sooner did the division occur than the town and region began to experience an economic and developmental downturn. From this point on, the town as a whole began losing population, and industry gradually left the area. After incorporation in 1885, the town's population numbered 3,460; in each succeeding decade it fell, reaching a low of 2,697 in 1910. Medway Village, however, remained a center of activity; and residential construction there continued at a steady pace through the end of the century. From the small-scale, innovative operations that had characterized the turn of the 19th century, Medway Village developed large

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and established textile, boot and shoe, and straw hat manufactories. By the second half of the century, manufacturing was at its height in Medway Village, as the major employers were all at full employment. Just before the split between the East and West precincts, the village had four cotton and woolen mills; two canning, cider, and vinegar works; two boot and shoe shops; two brick and coal yards; a straw hat works; and a box factory, saw mill, and grist mill. The diversity of firms added a significant number and variety of manufacturing jobs. Many of these powerful engines of Medway Village's economy have been lost, skewing the picture of the landscape at this critical phase in the village's history.

The two principal businesses in the village for most of the 19th century were the Medway Cotton Manufactory and the Eaton & Wilson batting and wadding mills, which together controlled all four mill privileges in the area. The Medway Cotton Manufactory operated out of the White Mill at the uppermost mill privilege from 1809 to 1864. In 1863, the Ray interests of Franklin purchased the Medway Cotton Manufactory property and machinery and in turn sold them to William A. Jencks and Joel A. Crooks of Woonsocket. The company dissolved the following year. Jencks and Crooks operated the mill as a grist mill, a cotton mill, and a flox mill, at one point under the Medway Flox Company name. By 1880, Medway's businessmen were concerned that this mill privilege was not being used to its full advantage. Fires in the village had recently destroyed several of its largest boot manufactories, and many former operatives were leaving the community. The businessmen called on the assistance of Milton H. Sanford (1813-1883) and Edward S. Sanford (b. 1817), 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 & Wilson would do likewise. Approximately 600 shares were sold: 400 to Sanford, 75 to Jencks, 50 to Eaton & Wilson, and the remainder divided among eleven other investors. The construction of a new building to replace the Medway Cotton Manufactory complex at the Sanford Street mill site was contracted 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 current **Sanford Mills** complex, richly ornamented in the Italianate style, is the only surviving remnant of the village's 19th-century industrial landscape. Samuel Hodgson was initially employed as manager of the mill, with the building and privilege leased to him for the manufacture of cassimere, a textile combining a cotton warp with wool filling. The main mill, constructed by 1883, 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 carding 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 2½

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story duplex or tenement house and shed; in front of the mill was a small coal house. The office was added between 1884 and 1887; a storehouse was added behind the mill between 1892 and 1897. By 1897 the owner is listed as Cole & Senior, C. C. Capron, for the manufacture of cassimere and kersey, a ribbed cotton and wool cloth.

The other three mill privileges in the village were consolidated in 1869 under the ownership of Eaton & Wilson (Edward Eaton, 1818-1883, and Elihu C. Wilson, b. 1831). The only two extant buildings from this complex are located at the easternmost privilege near Walker Street (outside the district). In 1852, Daniels and Hurd's cotton batting mill was located on this site, straddling the canal on the east side of Walker Street. The mid 19th-century partnership of Alfred Daniels (1803-1868) and Julius C. Hurd (a native of Bristol, CT, who settled in Medway in the 1830s) was characterized by great prosperity followed by near bankruptcy. By 1858, this privilege was operated by Edward Eaton in partnership with Daniels and included a rectangular building straddling the canal and three smaller buildings nearby on both sides of Walker Street. At the middle privilege, William H. Cary operated the Yellow Mill from 1837, when he took over from Captain Felts, until it burned in 1854. By 1858, James B. Wilson had purchased this privilege, which still included three small buildings, one straddling the canal. Wilson (b. 1795), who had arrived in Medway in 1818, also owned the westernmost privilege, near River and John streets, where he operated the thread manufactory he purchased in 1834 from the Sanford family. In 1856, his tax valuation included two factories, four other buildings, and land, all valued at \$7,700, and machinery valued at \$2,500.

At these three sites, from 1869 until Eaton's death in 1883, Edward Eaton and Elihu C. Wilson (son of James B.) manufactured a variety of textiles, mostly cotton, including batting, wadding, and shoddy. Batting is layers of sheets of raw cotton used for lining quilts or for stuffing and packaging. Wadding is a soft mass or sheet of short, loose fibers used for stuffing and padding. Shoddy is fabric usually produced from partly or wholly reclaimed wool. The 1876 Eaton & Wilson tax assessment shows the extent of their holdings, including the batting mill and power (\$5,000); shoddy mill (\$2,000); counting house; six wastehouses; the wadding mill and power (\$6,500); dry house and shop; office; thread mill and power (\$4,500); counting house building; and boot shop on Village Street, plus various house and mill lots and machinery. Following Eaton's death, the mills were operated through 1897 under the name Ray & Wilson, with the Walker Street privilege converted to a buckram mill (buckram is a stiff cloth made of cotton used to cover and protect books or to stiffen clothes).

Most of the Eaton & Wilson buildings were demolished in the mid 20th century, removing a significant component of the village's historic landscape. In the last quarter of the 19th century the westernmost Eaton & Wilson site contained the largest collection of buildings, used for wadding manufacture. The 1887 panoramic view shows a long, one-story, gable-roofed

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rectangular building used for drying and a wider two-story, gable-roofed building. In the latter structure a dye house was located in the basement, drying occurred on the first floor, and baling on the second floor. A 90-foot chimney was located on the southeast corner of the larger building, in front of a boiler house that projected at right angles from the drying building. A one-story rectangular gable-roofed picker house was connected to the drying building on the left side elevation. Archaeological remains from this collection of structures appear to include the chimney's brick foundation and the adjacent boiler house's stone foundation. The middle mill privilege, located on either side of the pair of worker's row housing on Village Street, included a gable-roofed storehouse to the east and a two-story shoddy mill with continuous dormers and a small one-story gable-roofed warehouse to the west. At the easternmost site at Walker Street was a one-story, gable-roofed batting manufactory with an L-shaped footprint that consisted of a card room and space for rolling and baling. A narrow passageway on the rear elevation connected the main block to the one-story L-shaped picker house. Immediately west of the mill was a small one-story office and storehouse and a one-story cotton warehouse.

A canal system consisting of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Canals was constructed to serve the village textile factories between 1838 and 1855. A "driveway" extended from present-day River Street northeasterly along the Middle and Lower Canals, connecting to Village Street about opposite Oakland (thus, the angular position of the tenement at **103-109 Village Street**). The three canals met about at Canal Street (outside the district) and ran behind the present dwellings there and under Walker Street to rejoin the Charles at the "bent." Historic photographs indicate that the canals were used for recreation as well as waterpower. These canals were filled in early in the 20th century, although some evidence of the upper canal is still there in the form of stonework and sluiceways.

Alongside the large textile factory operators, several prominent residents of the village found success in straw hat and boot making. By 1857, Milton M. Fisher, a native of Franklin, had established a thriving straw hat business located in a Greek Revival building on Church Street that had been built as a meeting hall by Amos Fisher. The building had an impressive Ionic portico screening a three-bay, center-entry facade and extended in two sections of fifteen bays to the rear. The Church Street straw shop remained in operation in Medway Village under various names (including Harding, D. D. Curtis & Co., Hirsh & Park, Hirsh & Guinzburg, and Hirsh & Renner) into the 20th century. (The building was vacant when it burned in 1935; the site is now a vacant lot opposite the Village Church green.) Captain Clark Partridge, born in Medway, began his involvement in boot manufacturing in the 1830s in partnership with Milton Sanford, eventually operating in various locations throughout the village at different times both on his own and in partnership with other local business owners. From the late 1840s to 1854, Partridge had a boot and shoe shop in Boston in partnership with C. B. Whitney, originally of Milford. In 1863, Partridge formed C. Partridge and Company with J. W. Thompson, operating out of a factory

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between Pine and Broad streets and, after that building burned in 1870, from a building at the head of Pine Street (possibly **4 Pine Street**, greatly altered). Whitney operated a profitable boot business during the Civil War and built a steam-powered boot factory on the south side of North Street between Broad and Peach streets (near the current location of **27 Broad Street**) that burned in 1875. In 1872 Eaton & Wilson built a large three-story, five-bay, mansard-roofed boot factory that stood on Village Hill opposite School Street until the 1960s, where both Thompson and the Seavey brothers located their businesses. The Seavey brothers, who made products for a Boston wholesale boot and shoe distributor, moved after 1885 to a larger four-story building between Broad and Barber streets, across from the railroad depot, that included facilities for carton and box making, where they eventually employed over 300 hands (Donovan 1976, 82-88; the factory was destroyed in a 1965 fire).

The industrial success of the village was aided by the belated but final arrival of a successful railroad line. A failed attempt at a railroad for Medway occurred in the 1850s, supported mostly by local batting mill proprietors Hurd and Daniels. Beginning near their mill site east of Walker Street, the Medway Branch Railroad tracks crossed the Charles River east of the present pumping station and continued east to Wrentham. By 1854, three trains operated daily each way. An extensive real estate development project called Union Village was laid out south of the river near the railroad yard (in what is now Franklin) but was never developed. Within a few years, traffic fell off to an occasional train between Medway and Norfolk; passenger service ended in 1861, and the tracks were taken up in 1864. After this false start, trains began running to Medway in 1861 as the New York and Boston Railroad, running along the northern boundary of the Medway Village area from Boston to Woonsocket. A railroad depot was located between Broad and Barber streets, the only two cross streets to extend from Village Street to the railroad. In 1873, the company went bankrupt and reorganized as the New York and New England Railroad Company. Traffic increased; at one time 18 trains ran daily. A new station was built on the same site in 1883, a small gable-roofed frame block with deep overhanging eaves supported by ornamental braces that provided some shelter. The earlier depot was moved a short distance east and used as a freight house until it was purchased by Walter L. Palmer, a coal, grain, and wood dealer, in the late 19th century; both depots burned in 1965.

Other supportive industries, like machine shops, box shops, and teaming and transportation also kept the Medway Village economy going. Samuel G. Clark's "sprawling two-story" grist mill, sawmill, and box manufactory was located at the foot of Broad Street (where the **Medway Oil Company** is located now). This business "produced thousands of shipping boxes for straw goods and boots and shoes" until it was destroyed in a 1912 fire (Donovan 1976, 89). A machine shop was located at **180 Village Street** along Holliston Street to the north of the house; the building, now vacant, had several uses over time. Two canneries were operated by the Hodges family; one at the corner of Sanford and Mansion streets through 1876 that was later relocated to a building across the railroad tracks from the depot, the other between Pine and Broad streets near Clark's box factory. None of these structures survive.

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Purpose-built commercial structures began to appear during this period to serve the growing village population. Clustered near the top of Village Hill, these buildings tended to combine shops on the first floor with residences above. **Fisher's Block**, at the southeast corner of Village and Sanford streets, consisted of two two-story, gable-roofed buildings with full Ionic porticos on the façade; only **131-135 Village Street** still stands, although significantly altered; its identical neighbor on the corner burned in 1932. Both buildings were constructed around the middle of the 19th century for Amos Fisher and remained in the Fisher family for many years. The corner building combined commercial and residential uses, housing a general store as well as the village post office. In the 1890s it was known as "Beehive Corner," after the Beehive Grocery. **131-135 Village Street** was a dwelling until the 1930s, when storefronts were added to the first floor. **Wilder's Block** (1884-1888, now **8 Broad Street**), owned by Clark Partridge's grandson, Lothrop J. Wilder, originally provided lodging above dry goods, boot and shoe, and grocery stores. This building had shops on the first floor through at least 1956; it has since been converted to purely residential use.

As in the earlier decades of the 19th century, some middling artisans in the village continued to run businesses from their homes, adding a mix of residential and commercial uses in the area north of Village Street. Historic maps suggest the presence of a blacksmith shop constructed between 1831 and 1852 on the site of the Greek Revival **Conroy House** at **1 North Street**, at the corner of Holliston Street; it is unclear whether that structure was replaced by the present one or altered to become a residence in the period 1852-1858. Between 1884 and 1887, a two-story, end-gable store was constructed immediately to the north of the small Italianate, mansard-roofed **Partridge House** at **15 Broad Street** (1858-1876), connected to the cottage 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.

Much of Medway Village's growth during this period was accomplished through immigration to the area by workers in search of employment in its factories. While many newcomers came from New England communities where agricultural opportunities were on the wane, others were a part of the large migrations to the region from Ireland and Canada. The change in composition of the population was paralleled by changes in its social institutions. Roman Catholic Irish brought their faith to the Protestant town, and the first Catholic mass was celebrated here in 1851. The area was established as a mission of Milford in 1857, when the number of Catholic families was said to be 40, and was transferred to Holliston in 1870. Religious services were first celebrated in the homes of the communicants. In 1863, the increased Catholic population acquired a former schoolhouse on Village Street for their use (later moved to **29 North Street**) and by the end of the 1870s had begun constructing the present-day **St.**

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Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at 151 Village Street (photo 2). 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 became an independent parish.

Medway Village was also the chosen location for a new Episcopal church in the town. The building in East Medway (or Millis) where the Episcopal community had been meeting burned in 1871. Interested Medway Village citizens raised \$1,000 and donated the lot at **14 School Street** to bring **Christ Church (photo 3)** to their village. A subsequent subscription of \$3,500 assured the building's construction. The congregation chose Worcester architect Stephen Earle (1839-1913) to design their new church. This commission came early in a career that would lead to his emergence as the region's preeminent architect of the late 19th century. Trained with Calvert Vaux in New York, Earle supplemented that training at Cooper Union, on a European tour, and at MIT. Earle's biographer identifies **Christ Church** in Medway as "first of a number of small Gothic chapels, beautiful in their intimacy... In many respects nothing he would ever do would equal the quiet charm and perfection of this little sweeping-roof sanctuary with its deep chancel, low nave, superb interior brickwork, and small brilliantly stained arched windows" (Dahl 1987, 12). E. L. Videtto, whose fieldstone home can be seen on Village Street (west of the district), supervised the construction of the church building. Groundbreaking took place in 1874, and the first service was held in 1881.

Besides the churches, the number of other public buildings in Medway Village increased as well to accommodate the growing village population, although fewer of these have survived. In 1851, an Italianate T-plan building was built at the corner of School and North streets to serve as one of the town's two high schools. In 1870, an elementary school was constructed adjacent to this building. (Both of these structures were demolished in the 1960s and a playground was built on the site.) The need for a single public meeting place prompted the construction of the first Sanford Hall in 1872 on Village Street between the Congregational and Catholic churches, further defining the area's civic and institutional center. The three-story, mansard-roofed block with a corner tower was designed by Lewis Fales of Milford and named for its primary donors, Milton H. Sanford and Edward S. Sanford. Like other blocks constructed in village contexts, the building combined commercial spaces on the first floor (at various times stores, a bank, the post office, and a barbershop) with a large meeting hall above. The building also housed the Dean Library Association, formed with a gift from Oliver Dean, an agent for the Medway Manufacturing Company. (This hall burned in 1911.) In the last decade of the 19th century, a firehouse was built immediately behind Sanford Hall (on the site of the current town firehouse) for the Village Rapid Engine Company. Prior to this time, the company had housed their equipment in a building on Peach Street (no longer extant). The new frame fire station was two stories under a gable roof with a pyramidal-roofed tower at the rear and a double-garage entry. This building (**Medway Village Fire Station**) was relocated further back on the town hall lot in the 1950s, when the new fire station was built, and for many years housed the St. Joseph's Men's Club; it is currently vacant.

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As the economy of Medway Village diversified, more intensive residential development occurred with the construction of houses for traders, artisans, and employees in the various manufacturing efforts that were expanding during this period. Residential construction was initially concentrated along Village Street between the manufactories at Sanford and Walker streets. Beginning in the 1850s, the village increased in both size and density, extending building along Village Street and adding new streets to accommodate more housing. By 1858, Village Street was lined with houses from Walker Street in the east to Holliston Street in the west. The latter, which runs north to the other major town road, Main Street, was also lined with houses on its east side. At the opposite end of the village, another northerly route, Oakland Street, was beginning to see development, especially near the intersection with Village Street. Many of the shorter cross streets running north-south up from Village Street were laid out in the 1850s but remained largely undeveloped until the following decade except for the east side of Barber Street. Even a small number of east-west routes were laid out, including North, Sanderson, and River streets, beginning the transition to a gridded street pattern.

The arrival of the railroad prompted more development along the cross streets. Pine, Broad, and Barber streets were extended past North Street to terminate at the railroad line, making a deeper grid. By 1888, much of the grid was filled in with houses, with the exception of some large parcels of land at the north end of Pine Street, between Broad and Peach streets, and along both sides of School Street. Scattered housing construction occurred just before the turn of the century on these previously undeveloped parcels on the cross streets. Crooks Street (originally called Circuit Street, then Curve Street) was laid out in the late 19th century, probably to accommodate the construction of a trio of houses across from the railroad depot; it originally dead-ended to the east of these houses and was extended to its present configuration by 1910. The landscape retained several open areas, especially on the northern portions of the cross streets (near the current Sanderson Street, which was not laid out until the early 20th century, and between Crooks and North streets, where a deep ravine is situated).

Most of the domestic architecture that survives in the village dates from the mid to late 19th century, the period of greatest prosperity in the area. The earliest large private residences built for traders and professionals in the village were located on sizeable lots near the outskirts of the village proper and employed large forms in the stylish Grecian mode. Julius C. Hurd, whose partnership with Alfred Daniels in the batting manufactory later operated by Eaton & Wilson brought him early success, constructed the ample **Hurd House at 204 Village Street (photo 10)** in the period 1831-1852. His 1856 valuation was among the highest in the town including the house (\$4,500), unspecified other buildings (\$500), and two acres of land (\$600). Hurd experienced a significant reversal of fortune after his financial backing of the short-lived Medway Branch Railroad in the early 1850s. Another ambitious dwelling dating to this period is the **Cole House at 7 Oakland Street**, built for a Captain John Cole from Westmoreland, NH, who first settled in Medway in the early 1840s after a number of years at sea as a successful ship's captain;

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Cole owned the house until he died in 1875. Until sometime after 1942 this property evidently extended to North Street.

By the 1850s, local manufactory owners were constructing elegant Italianate homes closer to their business establishments, but still on large lots. William H. Cary, a successful textile manufacturer who succeeded Captain Feltt in operating the Yellow Mill on Village Street, owned the large Italianate house at **2 Barber Street** (1852-1858) until the late 19th century, as well as a number of investment properties throughout the village. 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 \$7,000 in cash and bank stock. His 1873 valuation was among the highest in the town, including his house (\$6,000), barn (\$400), a store, a bakehouse, another barn, and two "factory houses." In 1886, after suffering an acute financial setback, Cary sold the house for \$5,500 to St. Joseph's parish for use as a rectory. The boot manufacturer C. B. Whitney also owned an ambitious Italianate house further down Barber Street (**11 Barber Street**, 1852-1858, noncontributing), one of the first structures to appear on the west side of this street. Although it has been severely altered in recent years, the **Whitney House** originally resembled an Italianate villa. Whitney's 1873 valuation included \$7,000 of stock-in-trade; the house, barn, and shed; and boot and crimp shops totaling nearly \$15,000. His property extended to Broad Street until the end of the 19th century, with his boot shop across the street visible from his grand house.

Whitney's former partner in boot manufacturing, Clark Partridge, had a distinctive mansard-roofed house built for his family at a prominent site on the northwest corner of Village and Broad streets. The **Partridge-Wilder House** at **166 Village Street** (1858-1876) cost \$15,000, including the site and furnishings, and was the "finest private dwelling in town" at the time, stylishly ornamented with multiple bay windows, corner quoins, and a pyramidal-roofed cupola (Jameson 1886, 421). Partridge's daughter, Mrs. Mary Wilder, occupied this house after his death; she also owned the neighboring large house at **9 Broad Street** (1852-1858), across the street from her son's commercial block. When Partridge built his house, the large gable-roofed double house that had previously occupied the site (originally built for Wilson of Eaton & Wilson) was relocated to **29 Broad Street**, where another of Partridge's business partners, J. W. Thompson, resided for many years. John W. Hodges occupied an elaborate two-story, T-plan house at **33 Broad Street** (1858-1876), on a one-acre lot just behind his canning factory. His business partner, William B. Hodges, had a two-story end house nearby at **24 Broad Street** (1852-1858) with a large carriage house on the half-acre property. Milton M. Fisher lived at **179 Village Street** (1831-1852), a two-story end house with an ample wing across the street from his straw factory; after retiring from the straw business in 1863, he ran an insurance office with his son, Frederick, out of this house. In 1871, Fisher helped to establish the Medway Savings Bank, of which he was president for many years.

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The hip-roofed **Partridge-Hodgson House at 180 Village Street (photo 9)** (1867-1876) is another well-sited and elaborate house associated with manufacturing. By the 1880s this house was owned by Samuel Hodgson, one of the original incorporators of the Sanford Mills Corporation and the first manager of the mill. He continued to occupy the house until sometime after 1896, when he was listed as a wire manufacturer. Nearly twenty years later, his widow, Bessie Hodgson, and several of his adult children still occupied the house. Charles W. Seavey, a boot manufacturer at Seavey Brothers and later a bookkeeper at various boot manufactories, occupied the picturesque Gothic Revival house at **5 Church Street** (1858-1876) for the last quarter of the 19th century; the property's previous owner was his father-in-law. It is possible that an earlier structure on this site dating to 1831-1852 was stylistically updated to its present form. The pair of almost identical Gothic Revival houses set on half-acre lots at **198 and 200 Village Street** (1876-1888) was built for the Clough family. Alvin E. Clough, who resided at **198 Village Street**, was a foreman in the blocking room at the Hirsh & Park straw shop; Wilbur W. Clough, a druggist, occupied the house next door.

Other professionals in the village not associated with manufacturing also occupied large houses. Historic maps suggest the elegant Gothic Revival **Clark-Monroe House at 6 Sanford Street (photo 7)** was constructed between 1831 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. The house is most commonly associated with its second known owner, Dr. Alexander Le Baron Monroe, 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 in 1852 with his second wife, Mrs. Miriam Clark Hawes. He continued to practice medicine until ill health forced him to retire in 1877; the house remained in the Monroe family at least until the late 1880s. Orion A. Mason, a prominent Medway merchant in partnership with his brother Henry E. Mason, was the original owner of the ambitious Italianate **Mason House at 12 School Street (photo 16)** (1876-1884). He was the treasurer of the Medway Savings Bank and for many years the town clerk and treasurer. His house was one of the first to be constructed on this north-south street, around the same time that Christ Church was being built next door. Mason resided in the house until sometime after 1888. Mason's nephew, Orion T., a railroad station agent, later owned the large Queen Anne house at **13 School Street** (1884-1888).

To the large houses of traders and professionals were added new types for workers and the middle class, whose rise was fueled by the expansion of industry in the area. For industrial workers, company-built housing was one option. Several of the larger factory owners constructed moderate-sized, single-family houses in the village for their workers. The Medway Historical Commission indicates that the five two-story end houses at **169, 171, 173, 175, and 177 Village Street (photo 18)** (1831-1852) were built for foremen at the Fisher Straw Shop across the street. Most of these houses had long-term owners for the second half of the 19th century. This includes Captain David Daniels, a militia captain, straw manufactory proprietor (1840-1855), and railroad

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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 of the 19th 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, a teacher, owned the house and occupied it with several other teachers as boarders until after 1896. **175 Village Street** was owned and occupied by Jedediah P. Plummer, a bleacher, or family members from at least 1876 until sometime after 1915. Abram S. Harding, Fisher's partner, owned **169 Village Street** by 1876. E. C. Wilson constructed a row of three two-story end houses along River Street (**8-12 River Street**) between 1852 and 1858, presumably to house people employed in his manufactory. These houses remained under the Eaton & Wilson factory's ownership at least into the late 1880s. The **Cary-Finnernan House at 7 John Street (photo 7)** (1852-1858) and the **Cary-Barton House at 110 Village Street (photo 17)** (1831-1852) were two of the many houses throughout the village owned by William H. Cary in the middle of the nineteenth century and presumably rented to mill workers. By 1888, **7 John Street** was owned by James Finnernan, a laborer, and Albert W. Barton, a clerk for the clothing dealer Clark P. Harding, occupied **110 Village Street**.

Some multi-family houses were also built to accommodate workers. The most common type of multi-family housing in the village was the duplex or semi-detached house in the two-story, six-bay, paired entry version. A large Greek Revival example dating from 1831-1852, the **Fisher Duplex**, survives at **100-102 Village Street (photo 17)**. The smaller duplexes at **2-4 River Street** and **12 Sanford Street** were probably built during the same period for Medway Cotton Manufactory workers. John W. Hodges built the duplex at **19 Barber Street** (1884-1887, noncontributing) as well as the row house at **18-24 Pine Street** (1888-1892), probably for workers in his nearby canning factory.

Commercial hotels also provided lodging for increasing numbers of factory workers. The northeast corner of Village and Broad streets, across from Sanford Hall, had been the site of a tavern and store since the late 18th century. After 1853, a three-story, mansard-roofed hotel with a Doric portico across the front was built on the site. Originally known as Quinobequin House, later as the Hotel Gladstone, this building was destroyed by fire in 1899. The 1889 directory indicates that employees of J.W. Thompson's boot factory, the Hirsh & Park straw shop, the Medway Boot & Shoe Company, and the Sanford Woolen Company boarded at this hostelry. The Hotel Grant on Pine Street (possibly the much-altered building at **4 Pine Street**, owned by W. B. Hodges in 1890 and known as the Hotel Brigham by 1892) combined lodging and boarding with manufacturing in a single, large, three-story gable-roofed building, a distinctive combination of uses.

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Directories from the last two decades of the 19th century indicate that some mill and factory workers boarded with local residents, often in small boarding houses run by women in their homes. In 1889, when village industries were operating at peak capacity, Mrs. Julia Benner boarded Mrs. F. B. Almy, a bookkeeper for Hirsh & Park, at **3 John Street**; Julius P. Converse, a bookkeeper and real estate broker, boarded with Mrs. Olive E. Godfrey at **213 Village Street**; and several Sanford Woolen Company employees boarded with Mrs. Esther M. Metcalf at **194 Village Street**. At **11 Pine Street** the Flynn family boarded James Haley, an employee at Medway Boot and Shoe Company. Across the street at **12 Pine Street** Lucius H. Taylor, a former Curtis Straw Shop employee, provided board for female Hirsh & Park workers.

The majority of Medway Village residents lived in moderate-sized, single-family houses with one or two public rooms. Two-story houses continued to employ the gable block with center-hall plan, but large end houses outnumbered these significantly. The **Ray-DeWire House** at **6 Pine Street** (1839-1852) is an example of a large Greek Revival end house with full Doric portico. Originally, this house was connected to its barn and located on Village Street across from the Village Church; it was moved to its current location between 1942 and 1976. George W. Ray, a local blacksmith, resided here in 1876. By 1888, it was owned by an R. DeWire, who ran a livery at the Village Street location and later on Broad Street. The **Harding-Burns House**, a two-story Italianate end house at **15 North Street** (1831-1852), was originally occupied by Abram S. Harding, who for much of the second half of the 19th century was in partnership with Milton M. Fisher in the straw goods industry. Michael Burns, an overseer in the bottoming room of J. W. Thompson's boot shop, lived here by 1876. Melvin Fiske, a painter and paperhanger, owned a similar house at **31 Broad Street** (1858-1876) for over a decade.

Similarly, among 1½ story houses, the end house dominated over the smaller cottages. The triangular section of the village bounded by Sanford and Village streets and the river was filled in with mostly small-scale housing in the second and third quarters of the 19th century. The **Macker House** at **6 Mansion Street** (1831-1852), occupied by a Mrs. Stephen Macker for over thirty-five years, is a more modest example of an end house in the Greek Revival style. This house's value in both 1856 and 1873 was comparable to the middle third of Medway's houses in that period. Henry F. Cooper, a foreman at Ray & Wilson, operated a florist business out of his small end house nearby at **5 John Street** (1831-1852); a greenhouse attached to the rear of the building was removed sometime between 1910 and 1922 (**photo 14**).

The eastern side of **Barber Street** was developed in the third quarter of the 19th century with a number of modest Greek Revival and Italianate end houses, including **4, 6, 8, 10, 14, and 16 (photos 11, 12)**. In 1858, **14 Barber Street** was owned by C. B. Whitney, who lived across the street, and may have served as rental housing for his boot manufactory workers. Eli B. Darling owned **16 Barber Street** for at least twenty years; his 1856 valuation lists the house and quarter-acre lot totaling \$710. By 1873, the property included a barn, and the total property value

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fell in the middle third for the town as a whole. By 1876, **4 Barber Street** was owned by Samuel B. Cary, listed as an employee at J. W. Thompson's boot shop in the 1889 directory; the 1890 valuation lists Cary's house with its half-acre lot at \$1,600.

End houses were built both individually, as described above, and in groups of identical or very similar examples, the latter likely to represent speculative development. Historic maps indicate that all but one of the two-story end houses at **6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 22, and 24 Holliston Street (photo 13)** were constructed in the period 1831-1852; **16 Holliston** dates to 1852-1858. Their similarity in form and ornament suggest the same builder may have constructed them. By 1852, each house was individually owned except for **10 and 12 Holliston**, which were both 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. **22 Holliston Street** was owned for over thirty years by M. D. Moulton, who resided in Boston, indicating the house was a rental property. The original owner of **16 Holliston Street**, Reverend Caleb Kimball, came to Medway in 1854 from his native Ipswich and occupied the house until his death. By the 1880s, two of the owners included Otis S. Springer (#8), employed at J. W. Thompson's boot factory, and Daniel Hammond (#6), a blocker at the nearby Curtis Straw Shop. The identical form of the trio of end houses at **2, 4, and 6 Crooks Street** (1888-1892) suggests that they were constructed by the same individual, possibly as rental properties. They were located near a number of manufactories, making them especially suitable as worker housing. The dormered pair of end houses at **5 and 7 School Street** (1888-1892), as well as the similar pair across the street at **4 and 6 School Street** (1888-1892), may have been constructed by W. A. Jencks who owned the lot extending from Village Street to the schools since purchasing it from the Medway Manufacturing Company in the 1860s.

The end house remained the most popular choice for new single-family housing through the end of the 19th century. However, by the 1890s some village residents began building new house types. **9 Barber Street** and **11 School Street**, both constructed between 1892 and 1897, are relatively early examples of four-squares, a house form that became popular nationally in the early decades of the 20th century. Both of these houses were built on land that was originally part of a larger estate owned by a prominent local manufacturer, the former part of Whitney's property and the latter belonging to Jencks.

Stability, 1900-1956

After nearly a century of rapid population growth and economic development, Medway Village entered a period of stability. Manufacturing in the town and region had reached its high point, and the migration of factories and jobs to the south took its toll beginning in the 1920s. While some businesses remained, others closed or never reopened after the fire. The national depression that followed on the heels of this trend and the subsequent economic demands of

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World War II extended this pattern into the middle of the 20th century. Although the population grew slowly, with immigration patterns bringing new groups to the area (including Russians and Poles), little new construction was undertaken of workplaces, public buildings, or housing. Like many parts of New England, the village entered a period of stasis that had the ironic effect of preserving many aspects of the historic landscape, as new development was brought nearly to a halt, allowing the survival of a landscape that epitomizes growing 19th century villages. The streetcar line, which had come to the town in 1897, was discontinued in 1926; and the last passenger train ran from Medway in 1938, although freight trains continued to run through the 1960s. After World War II, large numbers of village residents began to find employment opportunities out of town, both along new roads and at distances made more accessible because of those roads. By the close of the period of significance in 1956, only vestiges of Medway Village's earlier industrial activity remained.

A 1909 summary of the town's businesses indicates that several of the village's manufacturers of long standing, including the woolen and wadding mills and the straw hat factory, were still in business. The Medway Box Company took over the former Seavey Brothers boot factory buildings, and the boot factory on Village Street housed multiple shoe and hat manufactories until the late 1950s. Since the late 19th century, W. L. Palmer had operated a successful coal and grain business from offices located near the railroad station. By 1933 the Malloy family had taken over the business and renamed it Medway Coal and Grain. The **Sanford Mills** complex continued to house textile manufacturing through the mid 20th century. A powerhouse 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. Three additional storehouses, now gone, were added further to the rear between 1910 and 1922; a fourth storehouse, believed to be the current building in the vicinity, was added between 1922 and 1933. After the turn of the century, only carding and shoddy processing were carried on at this location. In 1903 Senior and Singleton operated the mill. From 1910 to 1945, the mill was operated as the Fabyan Woolen Company, and later as the Pine Tree Worsted Company.

Although industry still fueled the village economy, centralization and industrial concentration in large manufacturing centers in the early 1900s soon resulted in the decline of shoe and boot manufacturing in small towns like Medway. In the next decades this pattern began to affect other village industries. A 1912 fire destroyed the Clark box manufactory (at that time operating as the Medway Box Company) at the foot of Broad Street. The company continued to operate out of a former boot factory on Broad Street until at least 1922. By 1933 it had reorganized as **Medway Lumber and Supply** and was run out of the brick office and warehouse at **30 Broad Street**; the building is still owned by the business, which is now located in Millis.

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The Church Street hat factory, vacant by 1933, burned two years later and was not rebuilt. The majority of the Eaton & Wilson factory buildings gradually fell into disuse and were eventually demolished. For the first quarter of the 20th century, the Medway Manufacturing Company operated shoddy and wadding mills at the upper and middle privileges. By 1922 only the shoddy mill was still running. By 1933, the lower privilege at Walker Street (outside the district) had been converted to a bowling alley, and the buildings at the other two sites were vacant. By 1942, the shoddy mill at the middle privilege on Village Street had been torn down, and the wadding manufacturing buildings at the foot of River Street were gone by 1956.

Public and commercial buildings were also lost to fire, but most were rebuilt. The Hotel Gladstone burned in 1899, but the New Medway Hotel, with twin cylindrical towers at the east and west corners and storefronts lining the first floor, was built on the same site (the new building burned in the 1990s). In 1912 **Sanford Hall (photo 5)** burned and was rebuilt in a brick Classical Revival mode. The new building continued to combine commercial uses on 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, a bank, and the police station. In 1932, the mid 19th century commercial block at the corner of Village and Sanford streets burned; the following year it was replaced by a one-story brick commercial block (**137-139 Village Street**) that currently houses the village post office and a convenience store.

A handful of new commercial buildings were constructed in the village. Small establishments were built adjacent or attached to dwellings, such as the greenhouses next to Orion T. Mason's **13 School Street** residence that were used in the commercial production of tomatoes, cucumbers, and peppers around 1903 (removed by 1910). A shop attached to the house at **9 North Street** by 1897 housed in succession a grocer, a bakery, and a cobbler before it was removed between 1922 and 1933. The DeWire (or Dwyer) family ran a small storefront out of a building on the same lot as their Village Street residence (the current site of **165 and 167 Village Street**) beginning in the 1920s. The store was later sold to a Mr. Gilmore and known as Gilmore's Market. Between 1942 and 1956 the shop was torn down, and the Greek Revival house next to it was moved to **6 Pine Street**. These buildings were replaced by two brick commercial buildings housing the **Medway Savings Bank (165 Village Street)** and the **Medway Cooperative Bank (167 Village Street)**. The **Medway Savings Bank** had been located on the first floor of Sanford Hall since its incorporation in 1871; the **Medway Cooperative Bank** organized in 1915 using space in the village railroad depot, then moved to an office in the New Medway Hotel in 1932.

As growth slowed, so did the construction of large single-family houses in the village, where only a small number of lots remained available for development. These were located mainly in areas where geography had likely discouraged earlier construction, such as the steep

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incline down to the river along the south side of Village Street between Holliston Street and Lover's Lane and the ravine between North and Crooks streets. In the second half of the 19th century much of the area bounded by Pine Street, the railroad tracks, and the houses on Holliston Street and North Street belonged to S. Force's estate. This land was subdivided and Sanderson Street was laid out in the early 20th century, but it remained relatively undeveloped until well into the century. A handful of open lots were located at the edge of the district where North and Oakland streets meet, and others were scattered among the cross streets where larger lots had been divided.

The approximately twenty-five houses built on these lots in the first half of the 20th century included new types such as the bungalow (**13 Oakland Street**, **10 Pine Street**, and **185 Village Street**) and the ranch house (**16 Pine Street**). More four-squares were constructed (**28 Broad Street** and **10 Crooks Street**), as well as the ever-popular end house (the group of four houses situated on a cul-de-sac at **31 to 37 North Street**). Later interest in historical revivals, and in New England the preferences for local Colonial models, brought a return to the edicts of symmetry and construction of some of the most familiar house types, such as the Dutch Colonial (**43 North Street**) and the modern Cape Cod (**3 Sanderson Street** and **203 and 205 Village Street**). Some turn-of-the-century multifamily houses, known as two-families and characterized by two horizontally divided living units, were also constructed (**23 Barber Street** and **8 Sanderson Street**).

Recent Changes to the Landscape

Medway Village's recent experience parallels that of its neighbors in the vicinity of the Commonwealth's new circumferential commuter highways. Although the railroad tracks were taken up in 1967, MA Route 109 (Main Street) took commuters east to MA Route 128, and later Route I-495 to the west of the town provided easy commuting. The town as a whole saw sharp increases in population between 1955 and 1965. However, most new housing in the town was constructed in larger subdivisions on former agricultural lands outside of the village areas. Small shopping centers, known colloquially as strip malls, were also added in town along Main Street north of Medway Village, the first in operation by 1965, pulling commercial activity away from the village center. Some light manufacturing businesses remained in the village. In 1976 the former **Sanford Mills** complex housed several small industries ranging from machine shops to textile production, including computerized simulators and equipment for training oil drilling crews. In 1988 the complex was converted to condominiums. The Walker Street privilege (outside the district) was a non-ferrous foundry by the 1970s and currently houses a manufacturer of precision castings. The Thompson boot factory on Village Street housed Lucoflex Plastic Fabricating until the 1960s; it has been replaced by a large condominium development (**115 Village Street**).

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The village landscape continued to evolve in response to the economic circumstances of the town as a whole. Since the close of the period of significance fifty years ago, the only commercial building constructed was the **Medway Oil Company** (the successor to Medway Coal and Grain) office at **37 Broad Street**, on the former site of Clark's box factory. The only new public building added was the **Medway Fire Station** behind **Sanford Hall** that replaced an earlier station house. "Monument Square" was created on a small plot of land at the intersection of Village and Holliston streets when several war memorials were erected there. In the 1970s, the **Village Congregational Church** added space for offices and classrooms on open land on the east side of the church building. **Sanford Hall** was renovated in the 1980s, with the conversion of its first-floor commercial spaces and the second-floor meeting hall into town offices. The **Medway Savings Bank** moved from its Village Street headquarters to Main Street (later renamed Strata Bank); and the **Medway Cooperative Bank** left its Village Street location in 1982, eventually opening a building at the corner of Holliston and Main streets (north of the village). About 25 houses have been added to the village since 1958. Residential construction has occurred on the few remaining open areas in the landscape and as infill on lots made vacant by demolition or fire. In general, these houses were added on lots of comparable size to their neighbors and employed scales consistent with their predecessors even if their forms were not. Ranch houses, raised ranches, and bi-levels were constructed, as well as colonial types including Capes, gambrel Capes, and Garrison Colonial houses.

A handful of losses have occurred in the village since the period of significance. A large fire in 1965 claimed the former Seavey Brothers boot factory at the head of Broad and Barber streets, along with some dwellings, the Medway Coal and Grain offices and storage buildings, and the railroad depot. The two schools at the corner of School and North streets were demolished in the 1960s. The large hotel building across from Town Hall on the corner of Village and Broad streets burned in the 1990s and was replaced by a one-story apartment block (**150 Village Street**). Several buildings in the village have been torn down and not replaced, including a dwelling between **St. Joseph's Church** and **143 Village Street** and an adjacent dwelling fronting on Sanford Street. Recent teardowns in the area include the loss of an early Cape Cod house, the Metcalf House at 119R Village Street. Several vacant commercial buildings and former outbuildings associated with the larger houses in the village have been converted to residences, and some single-family houses have been converted to multi-families. Vinyl siding has been applied to many houses, but in most instances the form and trim of the buildings are still clearly recognizable. Of the 288 buildings in the district, 238, or 83%, are contributing.

These renovations and demolitions have prompted residents to pursue tools for preserving the historic character of Medway Village. The town has a strong history of preservation activity. It has had an active historical society since 1901. The town marked the bicentennial of its incorporation in 1913 with a three-day festival that included a historical pageant in the broad meadow amphitheater to the west of Sanford Mills between the river and

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Village Street. Like many Massachusetts towns, Medway celebrated the country's bicentennial in 1976; the following year the town's historical commission was formed. The village of West Medway was listed on the National Register as the Rabbit Hill Historic District in 1988. The historical commission received funding for a comprehensive survey of the town in the 1990s and for a historical document survey in 2000. A demolition delay ordinance has been in effect in the town since 1989 (updated in 2003), and the Community Preservation Act was passed in 2001.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Medway and the interior Charles River Basin are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Several sites have been identified in these areas; however, most lack information pertaining to content, internal configuration, cultural affiliations and integrity. Systematic cultural resource assessments since the 1970s have contributed more intrasite information for known sites in the area, particularly in upland zones characteristic of the Medway locale. As a result of recent research, it is evident that upland zones played an important role in the ancient Native subsistence and settlement patterns of the region. Ancient sites found in the district may help document the internal composition of upland sites and their local and regional importance. Native sites in this area may play an important role in land use patterns based in more coastal areas to the east and northeast or to the west in the Worcester Plateau area. Ancient Native American sites in this area may also contain information that could help clarify or test the importance of river drainage basins to Native settlement and subsistence models. The Medway Village Historic District lies at the headwaters of the Charles River drainage near its border with the Concord and Sudbury drainage that drains northerly to the Merrimack River. The Neponset drainage that flows northeasterly to Boston Harbor and the Blackstone River drainage that flows southerly to Narragansett Bay are also located in this region. Ancient Native sites in the district locale may contribute information that demonstrates the extent to which these drainages influenced the social, cultural, and economic systems of their Native inhabitants.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to Medway's settlement and evolution from an 18th century rural agricultural village to 19th century industrial village known as Factory Village by the 1830s.

Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate evidence of 17th century settlement in the area; however, none have been identified to date. Farms were laid out in what would become Medway (then Medfield) ca.1659; however, during hostilities of King Philip's War of 1675 and 1676 any attempts at settlement were abandoned. Permanent settlement of the Medway Village locale began in ca.1700. Historical and archaeological research may contribute important information related to the early settlement of Medway Village in the 18th century. Few, if any, buildings, landscape features, or archaeological

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sites can be dated with certainty to this early period when agricultural settlement was dispersed throughout the town. Historical and archaeological research may locate the sites of early farmsteads. Structural evidence of farmhouses, barns, and outbuildings may identify architectural characteristics of these early buildings, their spatial organization, and construction techniques. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features and artifact distributions around buildings may contribute important social, cultural, and economic information related to the inhabitants of specific structures and farms and the economic activities that were conducted in them. The sources outlined above may contribute important information related to agricultural technologies in use, animal and plant products produced, and other economic activities conducted as part of the overall agricultural economy. Important evidence may exist that early mill owners also farmed, and that specific cottage industries played an important role in the industrialization of Medfield Village

Nineteenth century residential sites may also contribute important information related to the settlement of Medway Village and its industrialization. Archaeological evidence from 19th century farmsteads still in operation and residences may contribute important information related to the changing agricultural economy of the village and growth of industrialization. Historical and archaeological evidence may indicate that most farmers were also involved with industrial pursuits and factory workers employed some level of agriculture and husbandry to supplement their subsistence.

Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may contribute important information related to the 19th century industrial economy of Medway Village. Little of the village's industrial landscape survives except for the Sanford Mill complex on Sanford Street, now converted to condominiums. Archaeological testing may locate the sites of industries in the village indicated on maps and other historical sources. Archaeological testing may also determine whether individual resources retain integrity and their research potential. Structural evidence of industrial sites in the village may contribute important information related to the architectural characteristics of factory and shop buildings and land use history of specific structures and industries. Archaeological research may contribute important information related to textile technologies, boot and shoe manufacture, 19th century cannery technology, and straw-hat manufacture.

Historical research combined with structural evidence from residences, barns, outbuildings and detailed analysis of occupational-related features may contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic lives of the village inhabitants and life in a 19th century industrial village. Important evidence may exist related to the ethnicity of Medway Village and how increased industrialization resulted in increased ethnic diversity in the village. Historical and archaeological evidence may also exist that identifies strategies used by certain socio-economic or ethnic groups to supplement their subsistence. Factory workers may have pursued some level

(continued)

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Medway Village HD
Medway (Norfolk), MA

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of farming and/or husbandry to supplement their subsistence-based wages earned in factories or other businesses. Information may also exist that indicates cottage industries were also continued to supplement an individuals or families economic base. Historical and archaeological information may exist that identifies when the above activities were important, at the start of the industrialization process, its end, or both.

(end)

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(continued)

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Medway, Town of. Town Records, including Selectmen Records (1772-1844, 1908-1909, 1925); Tax Collectors' Records (1800-1924), which include lists of polls and estates, 1821-1860; Tax Assessors' Records; and Town Annual Reports (c. 1850-1950).

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(end)

MEDWAY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

NORFOLK, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 60 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 301240 4667960
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 301600 4668050
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 301410 4668270
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 302050 4668390
Zone Easting Northing

X See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title LAURA J. KLINE with CLAIRE W. DEMPSEY, BETSY FRIEDBERG, NR DIRECTOR, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October 2008

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name MULTIPLE

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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UTM Coordinates (Continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	19	302220	4668200
6	19	302120	4667880
7	19	301850	4667620
8	19	301600	4667810
9	19	301240	4667810

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Medway Village Historic District is bounded on the north by an abandoned railroad right-of-way, on the south by the Charles River, on the east by Oakland Street, and on the west by Holliston Street but extending along Village Street to Legion Avenue. The boundaries are drawn to follow the property lines and are shown on the attached Medway Assessor's maps.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The northern and southern boundaries described above constitute significant geographical and visual barriers that historically delimited the Medway Village area. The eastern and western boundaries indicate the locations where the integrity of the village development pattern ends. To the east of Oakland Street, the relatively dense village lots give way to a more dispersed agricultural development pattern. To the west of Holliston Street and along Village Street past Legion Avenue, later 20th-century development outside the period of significance for the village has occurred.

(end)

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PHOTO LOG

Photographer: Laura Kline

1. Medway Village Evangelical Congregational Church, 170 Village Street; 3/28/07; south façade and west side elevation, looking northeast
2. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, 151 Village Street; 3/28/07; north façade and east side elevation, looking southwest
3. Christ Episcopal Church, 14 School Street; 3/28/07; west façade and north side elevation, looking southeast
4. Sanford Mills, 14 Sanford Street; 7/25/06; north façades and east side elevations of business office and main building, looking southwest, warehouse in rear
5. Sanford Hall, 155 Village Street; 3/28/07; north façade and west side elevation, looking southeast
6. 2 Barber Street; 6/26/06; south façade and west side elevation, looking northeast
7. 6 Sanford Street; 6/27/06; east façade and north side elevation, looking southwest
8. 98 Village Street; 6/26/06; south façade and west side elevation, looking northeast
9. 180 Village Street; 6/26/06; east façade and south side elevation, looking northwest
10. 204 Village Street; 6/26/06; south façade and west side elevation, looking northeast
11. 4, 6, 8 Barber Street; 3/28/07; looking northeast
12. 10, 12, 14 Barber Street; 3/28/07; looking northeast
13. 12, 10, 8 Holliston Street; 3/28/07; looking southeast
14. 5, 7 John Street; 7/25/06; looking southeast
15. 7, 5 School Street; 3/28/07; looking southwest
16. 12, 8-10, 6, 4 School Street; 3/28/07; looking southeast
17. 114, 112, 110, 100-102, 98 Village Street; 3/28/07; looking northeast
18. 169, 171, 173 Village Street; 3/28/07; looking southwest

(end)

ASSESSOR (MAP/PARCEL L)	MHC	HISTORICAL NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	FORM	STATUS	TYPE
1-2/1B-163	161H	William Hiram Cary Parsonage	2 BARBER	1852-1858	Italianate	2.5-story gable block with wing	contributing	B
1-2/1B-207	136H	House	3 BARBER	1892-1897	Queen Anne	2.5-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-208		House	4 BARBER	1858-1876	Italianate	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-208		Outbuilding	4 BARBER	1888-1897		1-story gable-front outbuilding	contributing	B
1-2/1B-206		House	5 BARBER	1884-1887	altered	2.5-story gable block with wing	contributing	B
1-2/1B-209		House	6 BARBER	1852-1858	Italianate	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-209		Outbuilding	6 BARBER	1922-1933		1.5-story gable-front outbuilding with cupola and lean-to	contributing	B
1-2/1B-205		House	7 BARBER	1858-1876	Italianate	1.5-story end house with wing	contributing	B
1-2/1B-205		Outbuilding	7 BARBER	post-1956		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-210		House	8 BARBER	1852-1858	Italianate	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-204	137H	House	9 BARBER	1892-1897	Classical	2-story four-square	contributing	B
1-2/1B-211		House	10 BARBER	1858-1876	Italianate	1.5-story end house with wing	contributing	B
1-2/1B-203	138H	C.E.L.B. Whitney House	11 BARBER	1852-1858	altered	3-story L-plan	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-213		Ichabod Hawes House	12 BARBER	ca. 1740; moved 1852-58	altered	1.5-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-212		House	12A BARBER	1888-1892	altered	1.5-story end house with ell	contributing	B
1-2/1B-203-1		House	13 BARBER	1987	Colonial Revival	2-story garrison colonial	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-214		House	14 BARBER	1852-1858	Italianate	2-story end house with wing	contributing	B
1-2/1B-214		Outbuilding	14 BARBER	1888-1897		1-story gable-front outbuilding with chimney	contributing	B
1-2/1B-202		House	15 BARBER	1858-1876	Italianate	2-story gable block with wing	contributing	B
1-2/1B-202		Garage	15 BARBER	1910-1922		1-story hip-roof 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-215	139H	Eli B. Darling House	16 BARBER	1852-1856	Italianate	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-215		Garage	16 BARBER	1922-1933		1-story clipped-gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-038		House	18 BARBER	1884-1887	altered Queen Anne	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-038		Garage	18 BARBER	1922-1933		1-story gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-044		House	19 BARBER	1884-1887	altered	2-story duplex	non-contributing	2B
1-2/1B-039		House	20 BARBER	1884-1887	Italianate	2-story hip-roofed end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-043		House	21 BARBER	1922-1933	altered	bungalow	contributing	B
1-2/1B-043		Garage	21 BARBER	1922-1933		1-story gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-042		House	23 BARBER	1910-1922	Italianate	2-story clipped-gable-roof two-family	contributing	B
1-2/1B-042		Garage	23 BARBER	1910-1922		1-story concrete-block hip-roof 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-021		House	24 BARBER	1888-1892	altered Queen Anne	1.5-story end house with 1-story ell	contributing	B
1-2/1B-041		House	25 BARBER	2002	modern	2-story raised ranch	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-041		Coal shed/garage	25 BARBER	1910-1922		1-story former coal shed converted to 5-car garage	contributing	B

MEDWAY VILLAGE NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

ASSESSOR (MAP/PARCE L)	MHC	HISTORICAL NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	FORM	STATUS	TYPE
1-2/1B-040		House	27 BARBER	1988	Colonial Revival	modern Cape	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-197		Wilder's Block	8 BROAD	1884-1888	altered	2-story apartment house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-196		Wilson-Wilder House	9 BROAD	1852-1858	Italianate	2.5-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-194		Carriage house	11 BROAD	1852-1858	altered	2-story carriage house/duplex	contributing	2B
1-2/1B-198		House	14 BROAD	1884-1887	Italianate	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-198		Garage	14 BROAD	1922-1933		1-story gable-block 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-193	140	A. Partridge House	15 BROAD	1858-1876	Italianate	2-story mansard block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-198		House	16 BROAD	1831-1852	altered	1.5-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-192		House	17 BROAD	1903-1910	altered	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-192		Garage	17 BROAD	1922-1933		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-199		House	18 BROAD	1831-1852	Federal	2-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-191		House	19 BROAD	1892-1897	Queen Anne	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-200		House	20 BROAD	1888-1892	Queen Anne	2-story end house with wing	contributing	B
1-2/1B-200		Garage	20 BROAD	1942-1956		1-story gable-front 1-car garage attached to later 1-story gable-block 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-190		House	21 BROAD	1988	modern	2-story end house with sunken garage	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-200		Carriage house	22 BROAD	1858-1876	altered	2-story carriage house/residence	contributing	B
1-2/1B-201		House	24 BROAD	1852-1858	altered	2-story end house with wing	contributing	B
1-2/1B-189		House	25 BROAD	1989	Colonial Revival	modern Cape	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-189		Garage	25 BROAD	1989		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-188		House	27 BROAD	1884-1887	altered	2-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-188		Garage	27 BROAD	post-1956		1-story gable-front 2-car garage	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-047		House	28 BROAD	1910-1922	Italianate	2-story four-square	contributing	B
1-2/1B-055		Wilson-Thompson House	29 BROAD	ca. 1827; moved ca. 1869	Federal	2-story double house with ell	contributing	B
1-2/1B-048		Medway Lumber and Supply	30 BROAD	1910-1922	modern	1.5-story parapet-roof warehouse	contributing	B
1-2/1B-054		House	31 BROAD	1858-1876	Italianate	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-049		House	32 BROAD	1876-1884	altered	2-story duplex	contributing	2B
1-2/1B-053		House	33 BROAD	1858-1876	Italianate	2-story T-plan	contributing	B
1-2/1B-050		House	34 BROAD	1988	Colonial Revival	modern Cape	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-052		House	35 BROAD	1852-1858	Italianate	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-052		Garage	35 BROAD	post-1956		1-story gable-block 2-car garage	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-051		Medway Oil Company	37 BROAD	1965	modern	1-story commercial block	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-182		House	1 CHURCH	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house with ell	contributing	B
1-2/1B-183		House	3 CHURCH	1831-1852?	altered	2-story end house with ell	contributing	B
1-2/1B-184	141	Charles W. Seavey House	5 CHURCH	1858-1876?	Gothic Revival	1.5-story gable block	contributing	B

MEDWAY VILLAGE NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

ASSESSOR (MAP/PARCE L)	MHC	HISTORICAL NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	FORM	STATUS	TYPE
1-2/1B-195		House	7 CHURCH	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-022	118	House	2 CROOKS	1888-1892	Queen Anne	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-023	119	House	4 CROOKS	1888-1892	Queen Anne	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-024	120	House	6 CROOKS	1888-1892	Queen Anne	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-024		Garage	6 CROOKS	1942-1956		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-3/1B-019		House	7 CROOKS	post-1956	Colonial Revival	modern gambrel Cape	non-contributing	B
1-3/1B-035-A2		House	8 CROOKS	1992	modern	2-story H-plan	non-contributing	B
1-3/1B-019A		House	9 CROOKS	1974	Colonial Revival	modern gambrel Cape	non-contributing	B
1-3/1B-025		House	10 CROOKS	1892-1922	Classical	2-story four-square with wing	contributing	B
1-3/1B-017		House	11 CROOKS	1892-1922	Gothic Revival	1.5-story T-plan	contributing	B
1-3/1B-017		Garage	11 CROOKS	1942-1956		2-story flat-roof 3-car garage with apartment above	contributing	B
1-3/1B-017		Garage	11 CROOKS	1942-1956		1.5-story gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-3/1B-035		House	12 CROOKS	1992	modern	2-story duplex	non-contributing	2B
1-3/1B-026		Outbuilding	15 CROOKS	1910-1922	altered	1.5-story outbuilding/residence	contributing	B
1-3/1B-026		Outbuilding	15 CROOKS	post-1956		1-story gable-front outbuilding with porch	non-contributing	B
1-3/1B-233		House	4 HILLSIDE	1831-1852	altered	2-story banked gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-171		House	"2-4" HOLLISTON	1831-1852	altered	2-story duplex	contributing	2B
1-2/1B-172	126	John T. Walcott-Daniel Hammond House	6 HOLLISTON	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-172		Garage	6 HOLLISTON	post-1956		1-story hip-roof 1-car garage	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-173	127	Rice O. Dane-Otis S. Springer House	8 HOLLISTON	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-174	128	Elisha Cutler House	10 HOLLISTON	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-174		Garage	10 HOLLISTON	1888-1922		1.5-story gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-175	129	Elisha Cutler House	12 HOLLISTON	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-175		Garage	12 HOLLISTON	1888-1922		1-story hip-roof 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-075	130	Rev. Caleb Kimball	16 HOLLISTON	1852-1858	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-068		House	18 HOLLISTON	1888-1922	altered	2-story clipped gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-066	131	M. D. Moulton House	22 HOLLISTON	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-067	132	Lewis Hill House	24 HOLLISTON	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-118	142	Jason E. Wilson House	1 JOHN	1876-1884	Classical	2-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-117		House	3 JOHN	ca. 1818-1830	Greek Revival	1.5-story saltbox	contributing	B
1-2/1-048		House	5 JOHN	1831-1852	altered	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-7/1-049	143	W. H. Cary-James Finnernan House	7 JOHN	1852-1858	Italianate	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-7/1-050		House	8 JOHN	1852-1858	altered	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-3/1B-230B		House	1 KNOWLTON	1978	Colonial Revival	modern gambrel Cape	non-contributing	B
1-3/1B-230C		House	3 KNOWLTON	1977	modern	bi-level	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-114		House	4 MANSION	1884-1888	Queen Anne	1.5-story end house	contributing	B

MEDWAY VILLAGE NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

ASSESSOR (MAP/PARCE L)	MHC	HISTORICAL NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	FORM	STATUS	TYPE
1-2/1B-115	144	Stephen Macker House	6 MANSION	1831-1852	Greek Revival	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-074	145	P. Conroy House	1 NORTH	1831-1852	Greek Revival	1.5-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-058		House	9 NORTH	1852-1858	altered	2-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-186		House	14-16 NORTH	ca. 1784; moved ca. 1853	Italianate	2-story duplex	contributing	2B
1-2/1B-057		Harding-Burns House	15 NORTH	1831-1852	Italianate	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-057		Garage	15 NORTH	1922-1933		1-story concrete-block hip-roof 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-056		House	17 NORTH	1888-1892	Italianate	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-056		Garage	17 NORTH	1910-1922		1-story gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-187		House	18 NORTH	ca. 1784; moved ca. 1853	altered	2-story duplex	contributing	2B
1-2/1B-046		House	23 NORTH	1858-1876	altered	2-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-045		House	25 NORTH	1858-1876	altered	2-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-037	146	Medway Village District Schoolhouse #7	29 NORTH	1816	Federal	2-story end house with 1.5-story wing	contributing	B
1-2/1B-036A		House	31 NORTH	1903-1910	Craftsman	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-036B		House	33 NORTH	1903-1910	Craftsman	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-036C		House	35 NORTH	1903-1910	Craftsman	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-036		House	37 NORTH	1903-1910	Craftsman	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-3/1B-034		House	43 NORTH	1903-1910	Colonial Revival	Dutch Colonial	contributing	B
1-3/1B-230A		House	44 NORTH	1977	modern	bi-level	non-contributing	B
1-3/1B-033		House	45 NORTH	1858-1876	altered	1.5-story altered	contributing	B
1-3/1B-027		House	51 NORTH	1910-1922	altered	2-story gable block	contributing	B
1-3/1B-027		Garage	51 NORTH	post-1956		1-story hip-roof 2-car garage	non-contributing	B
1-3/1B-027		Garage	51 NORTH	post-1956		1-story metal gable-front 1-car garage	non-contributing	B
1-3/1B-027		Warehouse	51 NORTH	post-1956		1-story gable-front warehouse	non-contributing	B
1-3/1B-231	165	Dr. Artemas Brown House	5 OAKLAND	ca. 1800-1830	Federal	2-story ell house	contributing	B
1-3/1B-231		Garage	5 OAKLAND	ca. 1888-1910		1-story gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-3/1B-230	147	Capt. John Cole House	7 OAKLAND	1831-1852	Greek Revival/Gothic Revival	1.5-story gable block	contributing	B
1-3/1B-230D		House	9 OAKLAND	1978	Colonial Revival	modern gambrel Cape	non-contributing	B
1-3/1B-229		House	11 OAKLAND	1892-1922	Queen Anne	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-3/1B-229		Garage	11 OAKLAND	1892-1922		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-3/1B-032		House	13 OAKLAND	1892-1922	Craftsman	bungalow	contributing	B
1-3/1B-032		Garage	13 OAKLAND	1942-1956		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-181		Harding Straw Works/Hotel Grant	4 PINE	1831-1852	altered	1-story wide gable block	non-contributing	B

MEDWAY VILLAGE NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

ASSESSOR (MAP/PARCE L)	MHC	HISTORICAL NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	FORM	STATUS	TYPE
1-2/1B-180	148	George W. Ray-R. Dewire House	6 PINE	1839-1852	Greek Revival	2-story temple-front end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-178		House	10 PINE	1922-1933	Craftsman	bungalow	contributing	B
1-2/1B-176		House	11 PINE	1831-1852	altered	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-176		Outbuilding	11 PINE	1922-1933		1-story gable-front outbuilding	contributing	B
1-2/1B-177		House	12 PINE	1831-1852	altered	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-177		Barn	12 PINE	1876-1888		1-story gambrel-roof former barn	contributing	B
1-2/1B-073		House	15 PINE	1858-1876	Italianate	1.5-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-059		House	16 PINE	1942-1956	modern	1-story ranch	contributing	B
1-2/1B-072		House	17-19 PINE	1888-1892	Italianate	2-story duplex	contributing	2B
1-2/1B-060		House	18-24 PINE	1888-1892	altered	1-story row house	contributing	4B
1-2/1B-061		House	26 PINE	1960	modern	1-story ranch	non-contributing	B
1-7/1-054		House	"2-4" RIVER	1831-1852	altered	2-story duplex	contributing	2B
1-7/1-052		House	3 RIVER	1858-1876	altered	1.5-story gable block	contributing	B
1-7/1-055		House	6 RIVER	post-1956	modern	1-story gable block	non-contributing	B
1-7/1-051		House	7 RIVER	1852-1858	Italianate	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-7/1-051		Garage	7 RIVER	1942-1956		1-story stone gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-7/1-056		House	8 RIVER	1852-1858	altered	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-7/1-058		House	10 RIVER	1852-1858	altered	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-7/1-059	149	E.C. Wilson House	12 RIVER	1852-1858	Queen Anne	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-065		House	3 SANDERSON	1942-1956	Colonial Revival	modern Cape	contributing	B
1-2/1B-069		House	4 SANDERSON	1910-1922	Classical	2-story bent house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-064		House	7 SANDERSON	1888-1922	altered	unknown	contributing	B
1-2/1B-064		Outbuilding	7 SANDERSON	1942-1956		1-story low-pitched gable-front outbuilding	contributing	B
1-2/1B-070	150	William Hodges Double House	8 SANDERSON	1910-1922	Classical	2-story two-family	contributing	B
1-2/1B-070		Garage	8 SANDERSON	1922-1933		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-063		House	9 SANDERSON	1960	Colonial Revival	2-story garrison colonial	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-071		House	10 SANDERSON	1960	modern	1-story ranch	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-062		House	11 SANDERSON	1967	Colonial Revival	2-story garrison colonial	non-contributing	B
1-7/1B-109	162	Sanford Cotton Textile Mill - Business Office	0 SANFORD	1884-1887	Italianate	1-story gable-front office	contributing	B
1-7/1B-109	163	Sanford Cotton Textile Mill - Warehouse	0 SANFORD	1910-1922	modern	2-story flat-roof warehouse	contributing	B
1-7/1B-109	901	Sanford Cotton Textile Mill - Dam	0 SANFORD	unknown	N/A	dam	contributing	St
1-7/1B-109	902	Sanford Cotton Textile Mill - Bridge	0 SANFORD	ca. 1910	N/A	concrete arch bridge	contributing	St

MEDWAY VILLAGE NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

ASSESSOR (MAP/PARCE L)	MHC	HISTORICAL NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	FORM	STATUS	TYPE
1-2/1B-106	151	Clark-Dr. Alexander LeBaron Monroe House	6 SANFORD	1831-1852	Gothic Revival	1.5-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-106		Garage	6 SANFORD	1933-1942		1-story gable-front 2-car garage with cupola and chimney	contributing	B
1-2/1B-111	152	Philo Sanford Mansion	7 SANFORD	1794-1830	Federal	2-story double house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-110		House	9 SANFORD	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-110-2		House	11 SANFORD	1858-1876	Italianate	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-107		House	12 SANFORD	1831-1852	altered	2-story duplex	contributing	2B
1-2/1B-107		Garage	12 SANFORD	1942-1956		1-story brick gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1-053		House	13 SANFORD	1858-1876	altered	1-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1-053		Garage	13 SANFORD	1922-1933		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-7/1B-109	017	Sanford Cotton Textile Mill - Main Building	14 SANFORD	1881-1884	Italianate	3-story manufactory	contributing	B
1-2/1B-108		Sanford Cotton Textile Mill - Storehouse	14R SANFORD	1922-1933	modern	1.5-story gable-roof warehouse	contributing	B
1-3/1B-222		House	4 SCHOOL	1888-1892	Queen Anne	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-221	133	House	5 SCHOOL	1888-1892	Queen Anne	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-3/1B-223		House	6 SCHOOL	1888-1892	Queen Anne	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-220	134	House	7 SCHOOL	1888-1892	Queen Anne	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-220		Garage	7 SCHOOL	1910-1922 (attached post- 1956)		1-story gable-front 1-car garage attached to house via hyphen	contributing	B
1-3/1B-224		House	"8-10" SCHOOL	1892-1897	Queen Anne	2-story duplex	contributing	2B
1-2/1B-219		House	9 SCHOOL	post-1956	Colonial Revival	modern Cape	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-219		Garage	9 SCHOOL	post-1956		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-218		House	11 SCHOOL	1892-1897	Classical	2-story four-square	contributing	B
1-2/1B-218		Garage	11 SCHOOL	1942-1956		1-story gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-3/1B-225	153	Orion A. Mason House	12 SCHOOL	1876-1884	Italianate	2-story mansard-roof end house	contributing	B
1-3/1B-225		Garage	12 SCHOOL	1888-1910		1.5-story gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-217		Orion T. Mason House	13 SCHOOL	1884-1888	Queen Anne	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-217		Garage	13 SCHOOL	1888-1897		1.5-story gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-3/1B-226	154	Christ Church/St. Clement's Church	14 SCHOOL	1874	Gothic Revival	church	contributing	B
1-3/1B-227		House	16 SCHOOL	1892-1897	Queen Anne	2-story end house with wing	contributing	B
1-3/1B-228		House	18 SCHOOL	1977	Colonial Revival	modern gambrel Cape	non-contributing	B
		World War I Monument	0 VILLAGE	ca. 1920; moved 1950	N/A	bronze plaque on granite slab	contributing	O
		World War II Honor Roll	0 VILLAGE	1947	N/A	bronze plaque on cut granite slab with tooling	contributing	O
		Flagpole	0 VILLAGE	1947	N/A	flagpole	contributing	O

MEDWAY VILLAGE NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

ASSESSOR (MAP/PARCE L)	MHC	HISTORICAL NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	FORM	STATUS	TYPE
		Korean Veterans Honor Roll	0 VILLAGE	1955	N/A	bronze plaque on cut granite slab with tooling	contributing	O
		Revolutionary War Monument	0 VILLAGE	1975	N/A	bronze plaque on boulder	non-contributing	O
		Vietnam Veterans Honor Roll	0 VILLAGE	1979	N/A	bronze plaque on cut granite slab with tooling	non-contributing	O
		Medway Bicentennial Monument	0 VILLAGE	1988	N/A	granite plaque marking time capsule	non-contributing	
		Desert Storm Monument	0 VILLAGE	1991	N/A	bronze plaque on boulder	non-contributing	O
		Memorial bench (killed in action)	0 VILLAGE	1996	N/A	granite bench with tooling	non-contributing	O
1-3/1B-156	166	Willard P. Clark House	98 VILLAGE	ca. 1800-1830	Federal	2-story ell house	contributing	B
1-3/1B-157	156	Fisher Double House	100-102 VILLAGE	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story duplex	contributing	2B
1-3/1B-123	157	Felt and Company Cotton Yarn Mill Worker Housing	103-109 VILLAGE	1794-1830	Federal	2-story row house	contributing	4B
1-3/1B-158	158	William Hiram Cary-Albert W. Barton House	110 VILLAGE	1831-1852	Italianate	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-3/1B-159		House	112 VILLAGE	1888-1892	Italianate	2-story hip block with wing	contributing	B
1-3/1B-160		House	114 VILLAGE	1876-1884	Queen Anne	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-3/1B-160		Garage	114 VILLAGE	1876-1884		1.5-story gable-front 1-car garage with cupola	contributing	B
1-3/1B-122		Condominium	115 VILLAGE	1976	modern	2-story condominiums	non-contributing	B
1-3/1B-161		House	116 VILLAGE	1922-1933	altered	2-story gable front	contributing	B
1-3/1B-162		The White House	118-120 VILLAGE	ca. 1812	altered	2-story duplex	contributing	2B
1-3/1B-162		Garage	118-120 VILLAGE	1922-1933		1-story hip-roof 3-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-121		Cary Block	119-119A VILLAGE	ca. 1816	altered	2-story hip block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-121		Replaced 1784 L. Metcalf House (MHC Form 159)	119R VILLAGE	post-2004	modern	2-story raised ranch	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-121-0-		House	121 VILLAGE	1892-1897	altered	1.5-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-120		House	123 VILLAGE	ca. 1815	altered	2-story ell house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-119		House/store	125 VILLAGE	ca. 1815	altered	unknown	contributing	B
1-2/1B-119		Outbuilding	125 VILLAGE	1858-1876		1-story low-pitched gable-block storage building	contributing	B
1-2/1B-119		House/store	127 VILLAGE	1831-1852	altered	2-story hip block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-113		Fisher's Block	131-135 VILLAGE	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-164		Automobile service station	136 VILLAGE	1942-1956	modern	1-story automobile service garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-112		Commercial block	137-139 VILLAGE	1922-1933	modern	1-story commercial block	contributing	B

MEDWAY VILLAGE NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

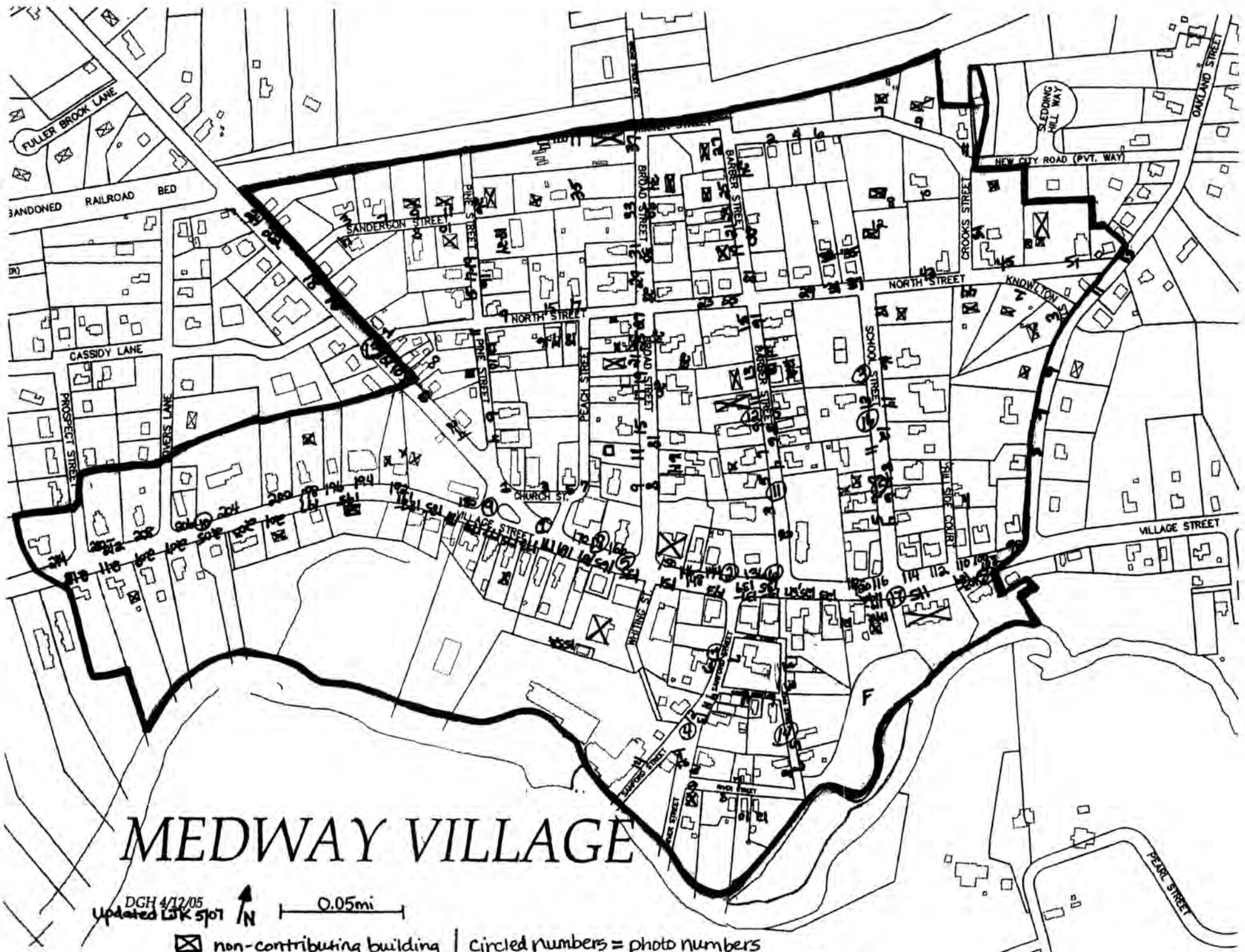
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

ASSESSOR (MAP/PARCE L)	MHC	HISTORICAL NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	FORM	STATUS	TYPE
1-2/1B-104	160	Jencks and Crooks Building	143 VILLAGE	1858-1876	Italianate	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-165		House	144 VILLAGE	1831-1852	altered	1.5-story wide gable front	contributing	B
1-2/1B-165		Garage	144 VILLAGE	post-1956		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-166		House	146-148 VILLAGE	1831-1852	altered	2-story altered ell house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-167		Office block/Quinobequin Hotel	150 VILLAGE	1998	Colonial Revival	1-story commercial block	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-102/103	009	St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	151 VILLAGE	1876-1885	Gothic Revival	church	contributing	B
1-2/1B-100A		Medway Village Fire Station	155A VILLAGE	1892-1897; moved post-1956	altered	2-story gable-roof former firehouse	contributing	B
1-2/1B-101	059	Medway Town Hall - Sanford Hall	155 VILLAGE	1912	Second Renaissance Revival	town hall	contributing	B
1-2/1B-101		Medway Fire Station	155 VILLAGE	post-1956	modern	fire station	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-100		Medway Savings Bank	165 VILLAGE	1942-1956	Colonial Revival	2-story commercial gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-168		Partridge-Wilder House	166 VILLAGE	1858-1876	Italianate	2-story mansard block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-099		Medway Cooperative Bank	167 VILLAGE	1942-1956	Colonial Revival	1-story commercial gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-098	121	House	169 VILLAGE	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-169	007	Medway Village Evangelical Congregational Church	170 VILLAGE	1836	Greek Revival	meeting house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-097	122	House	171 VILLAGE	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-096	123	House	173 VILLAGE	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-095	124	George E. Metcalf House	175 VILLAGE	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-095		Garage	175 VILLAGE	post-2002		2-story gable-front 2-car garage	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-094	125	House	177 VILLAGE	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-094		Garage	177 VILLAGE	1903-1910		1.5-story gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-093		M.M. Fisher House	179 VILLAGE	1831-1852	Italianate	2-story end house with 1.5-story wing	contributing	B
1-2/1B-093		Garage	179 VILLAGE	1910-1922		1.5-story gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-081	164	Warren J. Partridge-Samuel Hodgson House	180 VILLAGE	1867-1876	Italianate	2-story hipped block	contributing	B
1-2/1B-081		Garage	180 VILLAGE	post-1956		1-story flat-roof 2-car garage	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-081		Machine shop	180 VILLAGE	1858-1876		1.5-story gable-front outbuilding	contributing	B
1-2/1B-092		House	181 VILLAGE	1942-1956	Colonial Revival	1.5-story gable-front house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-092		Garage	181 VILLAGE	1942-1956		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-091	135	Will Hunt House	185 VILLAGE	1910-1922	Craftsman	bungalow	contributing	B
1-2/1B-090		House	187-191 VILLAGE	1922-1933	altered	altered bungalow	contributing	B
1-2/1B-082		House	192 VILLAGE	1888-1922	Queen Anne	2-story picturesque cottage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-082		Garage	192 VILLAGE	post-1956		1-story gable-front 1-car garage	non-contributing	B

MEDWAY VILLAGE NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

ASSESSOR (MAP/PARCE L)	MHC	HISTORICAL NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	FORM	STATUS	TYPE
1-2/1B-082	010	Screened porch	192 VILLAGE	post-1956		1-story hip-roof screened-in porch	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-083		Maj. Luther Metcalf House	194 VILLAGE	ca. 1792	altered	2-story altered center chimney with wing	contributing	B
1-2/1B-089A		House	195 VILLAGE	2003	Colonial Revival	2-story gable block	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-084		House	196 VILLAGE	1888-1922	Queen Anne	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1B-084		Garage	196 VILLAGE	1922-1933		1-story gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1B-088		House	197 VILLAGE	1910-1922	unknown	modern Cape	contributing	B
1-2/1B-085		Alvin E. Clough House	198 VILLAGE	1876-1888	Gothic Revival	1.5-story T-plan	contributing	B
1-2/1B-085		Garage	198 VILLAGE	post-1956		2-story garrison-colonial 2-car garage with apartment above	non-contributing	B
1-2/1B-086		Wilbur W. Clough House	200 VILLAGE	1876-1888	Gothic Revival	1.5-story T-plan	contributing	B
1-2/1B-087		House	201 VILLAGE	1960	Colonial Revival	modern Cape	non-contributing	B
1-2/1C-029		House	203 VILLAGE	1942-1956	Colonial Revival	modern Cape	contributing	B
1-2/1C-030	011	Julius C. Hurd House	204 VILLAGE	1831-1852	Greek Revival	2-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1C-028A		House	205 VILLAGE	1942-1956	Colonial Revival	modern Cape	contributing	B
1-2/1C-031		House	206 VILLAGE	ca. 1770?	Queen Anne	1-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1C-028		House	207 VILLAGE	1888-1922	Queen Anne	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1C-028		Garage	207 VILLAGE	1888-1922		1.5-story gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1C-051		House	208 VILLAGE	1888-1922	Queen Anne	2-story end house	contributing	B
1-2/1C-027		House	209 VILLAGE	1858-1876	Gothic Revival	1.5-story gable block	contributing	B
1-2/1C-027		Garage	209 VILLAGE	1858-1876		1.5-story gable-front 2-car garage	contributing	B
1-2/1C-052		House	210-212 VILLAGE	1888-1922	Queen Anne	2-story duplex	contributing	2B
1-2/1C-026		House	211 VILLAGE	1858-1876	Italianate	2-story end house with wing	contributing	B
1-2/1C-026		Garage	211 VILLAGE	post-1956		1-story gable-front 2-car garage with cupola	non-contributing	B
1-2/1C-025		House	213 VILLAGE	1858-1876	Italianate	2-story end house with wing	contributing	B
1-2/1C-066-1B		House	214 VILLAGE	ca. 1780	Italianate	2-story double house	contributing	B
	F	Eaton & Wilson Upper Mill Privilege		ca. 1794 to 1956	N/A	archaeological site	contributing	Si
	F	Eaton & Wilson Middle Mill Privilege		ca. 1794 to 1956	N/A	archaeological site	contributing	Si
TOTALS								
Contributing	247							
Non-contributing	55							



MEDWAY VILLAGE

DGH 4/12/05
Updated LK 5/07



0.05mi

-  non-contributing building
-  district boundary

circled numbers = photo numbers
buildings are labeled with street address

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Medway Village Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 11/05/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/18/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/03/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/19/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08001191

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12.17.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



West Shepherd
Kindergarten School
1922-1923

① Medway Village Evangelical Congregational Church
170 Village Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

MARCH 2007 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_001



② St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church
151 Village Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

MARCH 2007 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA - NORFOLK COUNTY - MEDWAY VILL - 002



③ Christ Episcopal Church
14 School Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

MARCH 2007 LAURA KLING PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_003



④ Sanford Mills
14 Sanford Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

JULY 2006 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_004



⑤ Sanford Hall
155 Village Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

MAR 2007 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_005



⑥ 2 Barber Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

JUNE 2006 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL - 006



① 6 Sanford Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

JUNE 2006 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA-NORFOLKCOUNTY-MEDWAYVILL-007



⑧ 98 Village Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

JUNE 2006 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_008



⑨ 180 Village Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

JUNE 2006 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_009



⑩ 204 Village Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

JUNE 2006 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_010



⑪ 4,6,8 Barber Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

MARCH 2007 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_011



⑫ 10, 12, 14 Barber Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

MARCH 2007 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_012



⑬ 12, 10, 8 Holliston Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

MARCH 2007 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA - NORFOLK COUNTY - MEDWAY VILL - 013



⑭ 5,7 John Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

JULY 2006 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_014



⑮ 1,5 School Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

MARCH 2007 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_015



① 12, 8-10, 6, 4 School Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

MARCH 2007 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_016



① 114, 112, 110, 100-102, 98 Village Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

MAR 2007 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_017



18) 169, 171, 173 Village Street
Medway Village
Medway, Norfolk County, MA

MARCH 2007 LAURA KLINE PHOTO

MA_NORFOLKCOUNTY_MEDWAYVILL_018



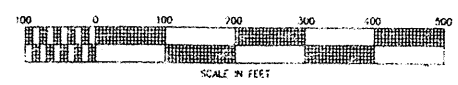
LEGEND

- PARCEL IDENTIFICATION (WAY LOT NO.)
- TOWN BOUNDARY
- STREETS/ROADS DEFINED BY RIGHT OF WAY
- PARCEL FRONTAGE
- EASEMENTS
- STREAMS OR RIVERS
- LAKES OR PONDS
- TRAILS OR PATHS
- PRIVATE WAYS
- DEVELOPED PARCEL (CONCRETE)
- HOUSE FOOTPRINT
- HOUSE ON LOT BUT NOT ACTUAL LOCATION

MAP INDEX

8-1	8-2	8-3	7-1	7-2
5-1	5-2	5-3	5-4	6-1
4-1	4-2	4-3	4-4	4-5
3-1	3-2	3-3	3-4	3-5
2-1	2-2	2-3	2-4	2-5
1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5

- GENERAL NOTES**
1. PREPARED FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY NOT TO BE USED FOR CONVEYANCES.
 2. THE MEDWAY ASSESSORS' ATLAS WAS CREATED ELECTRONICALLY.
 3. THE PARCELS SHOWN REPRESENT THOSE ON FILE WITH THE NORFOLK REGISTRY OF DEEDS AS OF 01/01/2000.
 4. RIGHTS OF WAY AND PARCEL LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON THE SCHOFIELD BROTHERS' ASSESSORS' ATLAS LAST REVISED IN 1975 AND SUPPLEMENTED BY PLANS FILED WITH THE NORFOLK REGISTRY OF DEEDS.
 5. PARCEL FRONTAGES WERE DERIVED FROM THE EXISTING SCHOFIELD BROTHERS' ASSESSORS' ATLAS AND FROM APPROVED SUBDIVISION PLANS.
 6. COORDINATES ARE BASED ON THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.
 7. THE ATLAS CONSISTS OF 14 MAPS.
- KEY INDEX**
- KEY No.1 AND DETAIL MAPS 1-1 THRU 1-6
 - KEY No.2 AND DETAIL MAPS 2-1 THRU 2-6
 - KEY No.3 AND DETAIL MAPS 3-1 THRU 3-6
 - KEY No.4 AND DETAIL MAPS 4-1 THRU 4-6
 - KEY No.5 AND DETAIL MAPS 5-1 THRU 5-6
 - KEY No.6 AND DETAIL MAPS 6-1 THRU 6-6
 - KEY No.7 AND DETAIL MAPS 7-1 THRU 7-6
 - KEY No.8 AND DETAIL MAPS 8-1 THRU 8-6



NOTES:

1. PLANS ORIGINALLY COMPILED BY STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION, BOSTON MA.
2. ASSESSOR PLATS, IN WHOLE OR PART, ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR DESIGN.
3. ALL LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE TO BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE AND NOT BASED ON ACTUAL FIELD SURVEY.
4. INFORMATION SHOWN ON PLANS SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND/OR REVISION WITHOUT NOTIFICATION.

DESCRIPTION

ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE: JUNE 1, 1986
REVISED ISSUE DATE: JANUARY 1, 2002

COMPILED/APPROVED

DES LAURIERS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
15 BURNING WOOD DRIVE, SUITE 200, FRAMINGHAM, MA 01901
(508) 875-0000, (508) 875-0002 FAX: (508) 875-0001

MEDWAY ASSESSORS' ATLAS MAP NO. 1-2

REV. NO. 7



LEGEND

- Parcel Identification (Map/Assessor's No.)
- Town Boundary
- Streets/Roads Defined by Map of Mass.
- Parcel Frontage
- Easements
- Streams or Rivers
- Lakes or Ponds
- Trails or Paths
- Private Ways
- Denotes Parcel Contiguous
- Pool Footprint
- House Footprint
- Denotes House on Lot but Not Actual Location

MAP INDEX

1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9	1-10
2-1	2-2	2-3	2-4	2-5	2-6	2-7	2-8	2-9	2-10
3-1	3-2	3-3	3-4	3-5	3-6	3-7	3-8	3-9	3-10
4-1	4-2	4-3	4-4	4-5	4-6	4-7	4-8	4-9	4-10
5-1	5-2	5-3	5-4	5-5	5-6	5-7	5-8	5-9	5-10
6-1	6-2	6-3	6-4	6-5	6-6	6-7	6-8	6-9	6-10
7-1	7-2	7-3	7-4	7-5	7-6	7-7	7-8	7-9	7-10
8-1	8-2	8-3	8-4	8-5	8-6	8-7	8-8	8-9	8-10
9-1	9-2	9-3	9-4	9-5	9-6	9-7	9-8	9-9	9-10
10-1	10-2	10-3	10-4	10-5	10-6	10-7	10-8	10-9	10-10

- GENERAL NOTES**
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 6. COORDINATES ARE BASED ON THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.
 7. THE ATLAS CONSISTS OF 74 MAPS.
- KEY INDEX**
- KEY No. 1 AND DETAIL MAPS 1-1 THRU 1-5
 - KEY No. 2 AND DETAIL MAPS 2-1 THRU 2-6
 - KEY No. 3 AND DETAIL MAPS 3-1 THRU 3-4
 - KEY No. 4 AND DETAIL MAPS 4-1 THRU 4-5
 - KEY No. 5 AND DETAIL MAPS 5-1 THRU 5-10
 - KEY No. 6 AND DETAIL MAPS 6-1 THRU 6-13
 - KEY No. 7 AND DETAIL MAPS 7-1 THRU 7-4
 - KEY No. 8 AND DETAIL MAPS 8-1 THRU 8-7

NOTES:

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40 KENWOOD CIRCLE, SUITE 3, FRAMINGHAM, MA 02038
(508) 287-8800, (508) 320-0002 FAX: (508) 528-1011

MEDWAY ASSESSORS' ATLAS MAP NO. 1-3

REV. NO. 7



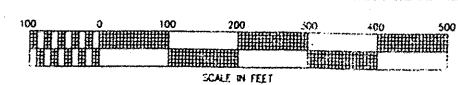
LEGEND

- 1. PARCEL IDENTIFICATION (MAP LOT NO.)
- 2. TOWN BOUNDARY
- 3. STREETS/ROADS (DEFINED BY RIGHT OF WAY)
- 4. PARCEL FRONTAGE
- 5. EASEMENTS
- 6. STREAMS OR RIVERS
- 7. LAKES OR PONDS
- 8. TRAILS OR PATHS
- 9. PRIVATE WAYS
- 10. DENOTES PARCEL CONTINUED
- 11. POOL FOOTPRINT
- 12. HOUSE FOOTPRINT
- 13. DENOTES HOUSE ON LOT BUT NOT ACTUAL LOCATION

MAP INDEX

0-1	0-2	0-3	1-1	1-2
2-1	2-2	2-3	3-1	3-2
4-1	4-2	4-3	5-1	5-2
6-1	6-2	6-3	7-1	7-2
8-1	8-2	8-3	9-1	9-2
10-1	10-2	10-3	11-1	11-2
12-1	12-2	12-3	13-1	13-2
14-1	14-2	14-3	15-1	15-2

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 - KEY No.3 AND DETAIL MAPS 3-1 THRU 3-4
 - KEY No.4 AND DETAIL MAPS 4-1 THRU 4-5
 - KEY No.5 AND DETAIL MAPS 5-1 THRU 5-16
 - KEY No.6 AND DETAIL MAPS 6-1 THRU 6-13
 - KEY No.7 AND DETAIL MAPS 7-1 THRU 7-4
 - KEY No.8 AND DETAIL MAPS 8-1 THRU 8-7



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4. INFORMATION SHOWN ON PLANS SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND FOR DISCUSSION WITH THE TOWN ENGINEER.

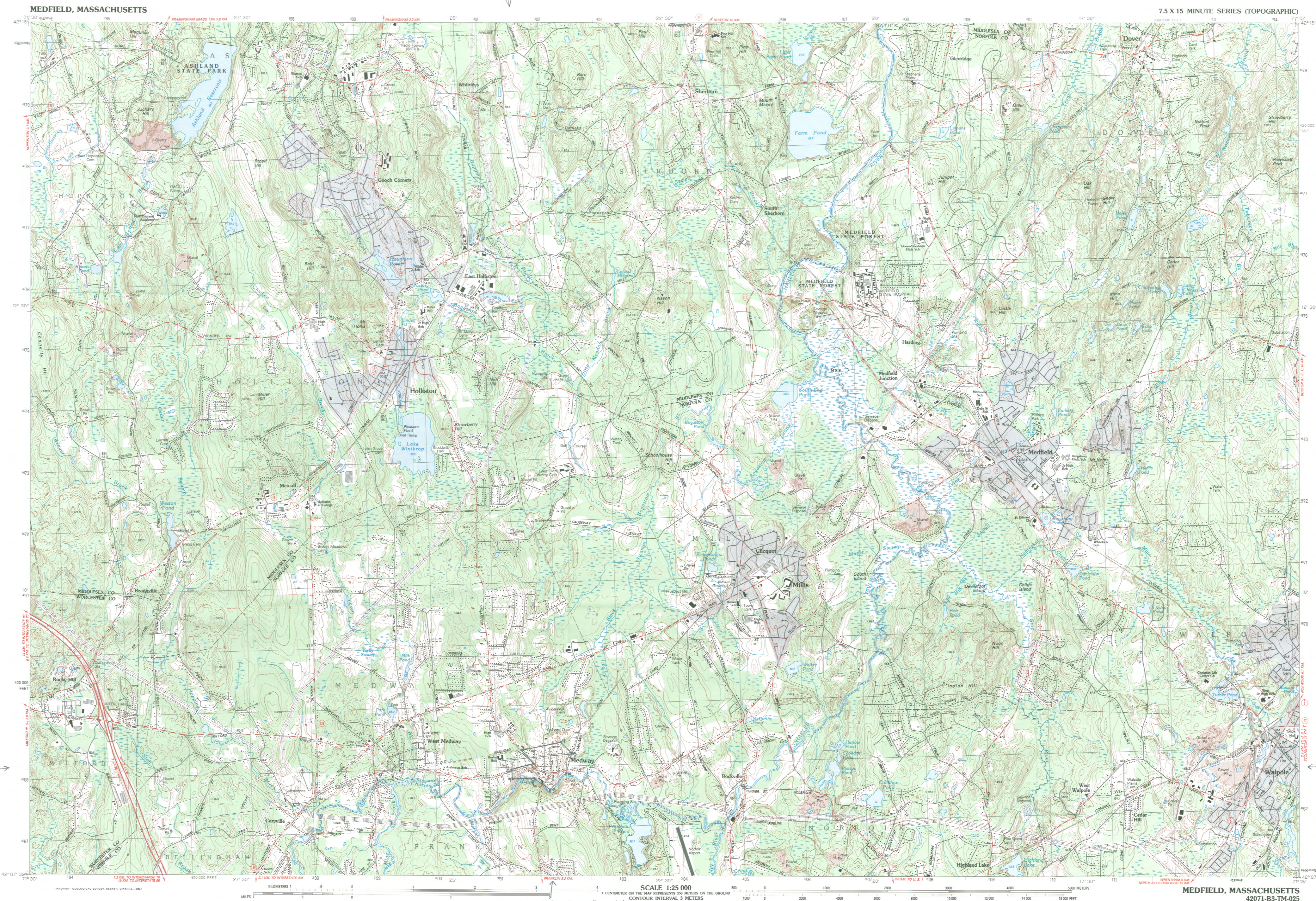
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(800) 287-8000, (508) 520-0502 FAX: (508) 528-4011

MEDWAY ASSESSORS' ATLAS MAP NO. 1-7
REV NO. 7



42071-B3-TM-025
Medfield
MASSACHUSETTS
1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1981. Field checked 1981 and 1982. Map edited 1987
Supersedes Holliston 1969 and Medfield 1970
1:25,000-scale maps

Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal
Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone
1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	UTM grid convergence (GM) and 1983 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map		1	2	3
1	3.2808	15° 15' 27" N		1	2	3
2	6.5617	27° 15' 27" N		4	5	6
3	9.8425	39° 15' 27" N		7	8	
4	13.1234	51° 15' 27" N				
5	16.4043	63° 15' 27" N				
6	19.6852	75° 15' 27" N				
7	22.9661	87° 15' 27" N				
8	26.2469	99° 15' 27" N				
9	29.5278	111° 15' 27" N				
10	32.8087	123° 15' 27" N				

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GM) and 1983 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map

Diagram is approximate

1 Marlborough
2 Framingham
3 Boston South
4 Millis
5 Needham
6 Uxbridge
7 Franklin
8 Brockton

ISBN 0-607-23462-8
9 780607 234626

Topographic Map Symbols

Symbol	Description
Primary highway, hard surface	Double line with red center
Secondary highway, hard surface	Double line with black center
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	Single line with black center
Unimproved road, trail	Dashed line
Route marker: Interstate, U.S., State	Shield with number
Railroad: standard gage, narrow gage	Line with cross-ticks
Bridge: drawbridge	Line with arch
Footbridge, overpass, underpass	Line with bridge symbol
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	Black silhouette
House, barn, church, school, large structure	Black silhouette
Boundary	Line with dots
Natural, with monument	Line with dots
State	Line with dots
County, parish	Line with dots
Civil township, precinct, district	Line with dots
Incorporated city, village, town	Line with dots
National or State reservation: small park	Line with dots
Land grant with monument; found section corner	Line with dots
U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section	Line with dots
Range, township, section line: location approximate	Line with dots
Fence or field line	Line with dots
Power transmission line, located tower	Line with dots
Dam, dam with lock	Line with dots
Cemetery, grave	Line with dots
Campground, picnic area, U.S. location monument	Line with dots
Windmill, water well, spring	Line with dots
Minor shaft, prospect, shaft or cave	Line with dots
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	Line with dots
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	Line with dots
Disturbed surface: strip mine, levee, sand	Line with dots
Bathymetric contours: interior, intermediate	Line with dots
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	Line with dots
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	Line with dots
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	Line with dots
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	Line with dots
Scrub; mangrove	Line with dots
Orchard; vineyard	Line with dots

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

MEDWAY VILLAGE HD
3rd 19

- 301240/4667960
- 301600/4668050
- 301410/4668270
- 302050/4668390
- 302220/4668200
- 302120/4667880
- 301850/4667620
- 301660/4667810
- 301240/4667810



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 30, 2008

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Medway Village HD, Medway (Norfolk Co.), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the properties in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Rob Pomponio, Medway Historical Commission
Glen Trindale, Medway Board of Selectmen
Laura Kline, Claire Dempsey, consultants
Susan Affleck-Childs, Medway Planning Board