

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 ☒ 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 Stony Brook/Factory Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Stony Brook Rd.; Setucket Rd., Run Hill Rd. not for publication

city or town Brewster vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Barnstable code 001 zip code 02630

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.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

5/10/2000
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 of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action
6/15/00

Stony Brook/Factory Village HD
Name of Property

Barnstable, 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	
<u>26</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>building</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>sites</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>structures</u>
		<u>objects</u>
<u>52</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Total</u>

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, secondary structure
Commerce: general store, restaurant/tavern
Education: district school
Agriculture: field, cranberry bog, fishing site
Funerary: cemetery
Industry: manufacturing facility, grist mill, tannery, textile
Mill

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure
Funerary: cemetery
Recreation and culture: grist mill museum and
Commemorative marker; outdoor recreation picnic
Area

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style Colonial: Georgian Early Rep.: Federal
Mid-19th century: Gothic Revival, Greek Revival
Late 19th century: craftsman, bungalow inspired
Other: reproduction Cape; full Cape [five-bay façade],
¾ Cape [four-bay façade], half-Cape [three-bay
façade], vernacular, contemporary

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick, concrete
walls wood shingle, clapboard
roof wood shingle, asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description

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

**United States Department of the Interior
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Brewster (Barnstable Co.), Mass.**Section number 7 Page 1**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION****Narrative Introduction**

The Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District is a compact cluster of buildings, structures, and natural features located in western Brewster, near the Dennis town line. The Town of Brewster as a whole is centered on the northern shore of the Cape Cod peninsula, where it is bordered by Cape Cod Bay to the north; the Town of Orleans on the east; the Town of Harwich on south, and the Town of Dennis on the west.

The district encompasses approximately 85 acres that are centered on the north-south course of Stony Brook, and include the Lower Mill Pond. Setucket and Stony Brook Roads are the primary transportation corridors. A variety of historic property types have survived to reflect the entire period of significance (ca. 1661 - 1948) and illustrate its many facets. The industrial past is represented by an 1873 grist mill and the remains of several earlier mill foundations, along with a dam, raceways, and fish ladders of varying date. Numerous stone walls and several barns are reminders of the continuing role of agriculture in the area. The broader history of the district is reflected in its diverse collection of historic dwelling houses, and in the Dillingham Cemetery where many former area residents are buried. The district includes a total of 52 contributing elements, and 15 non-contributing elements.

The Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District survives as one of the largest and most complete industrial villages in Barnstable County. Despite losses over time, the remaining buildings, structures, and roads, along with their environmental setting create an ensemble that clearly transmits the area's long and distinctive history to both present and future generations. The following text describes the district in greater detail.

Topography and Setting

Topography played an unusually influential role in the history of the industrial village that arose on Stony Brook in the late 17th century and flourished through the late 19th century. Indeed, "Factory Village" owed its existence to location, topography, and the resulting natural resources. West Brewster is characterized by low rolling hills that rise 100' to 140' above mean sea level which is unusual in a region of generally level terrain. These hills cradle a multitude of large and small kettle ponds that result from glacial melting. Stony Brook flows north from three interconnected ponds (Walker's Pond, the Upper Mill Pond, and the Lower Mill Pond) to Cape Cod Bay. The "never failing" flow of water from those ponds (described by the Rev. John Simpkins in 1806), coupled with a 26' drop from pond to sea, produced one of the strongest water privileges in the region. Throughout the years this natural power source was continuously improved with dams and raceways to channel and control the water flow. (see description of industrial structures and features) The industries clustered here exerted an influence over an unusually large area because these hills and ponds represent the end point of a glacial moraine, which left areas to the east almost entirely level and with few ponds.

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The Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District is centered on the north-south course of Stony Brook and its associated wetlands. Low hills rise on both sides of the brook, creating a narrow valley between them. These hills are especially steep around the outlet from the Lower Mill Pond. Not surprisingly, industrial and commercial activities were concentrated in the valley, in proximity to the stream, while dwellings arose on the surrounding hills. This pattern appears to have been established in the late-17th century when Kenelm Winslow built his fulling mill west of the brook and south of the road with his house, or that of his immediate descendants, on the hill above. Similarly, Thomas Clark or his immediate descendants built a homestead on the eastern hilltop overlooking their grist mill which stood on the east side of the brook just north of the road.

Stony Brook continues north of the district as part of a wetland system that drains into the eastern edge of Quivett Marsh before reaching Cape Cod Bay. Several now abandoned cranberry bogs were created in this area in the late-19th and early-20th centuries as the upstream industries failed one by one. Along the way Stony Brook is joined by the Paine's Creek tributary near its intersection with the current path of Route 6A. Stony Brook flows through the marsh on the east side of Wing's Island before reaching the open waters of the bay.

The Reverend John Simpkins provided an excellent description of Stony Brook and its Factory Village in 1806 just before its period of peak expansion and prosperity:

Of ponds there is no scarcity. There is in the south-west part of the town, a chain of ponds, about 2 and 1/2 miles in length, and on an average about 1/5 of a mile in breadth, which give birth to a considerable stream, that affords a never failing supply of water to a grist-mill and fulling-mill, which are nearly opposite to each other, contiguous to the county road, about two miles west of the meeting-house, and one from the sea. In the months of April and May, alewives make their way up this stream into the mill-pond.
(Simpkins 1806: 76)

Transportation Routes

Factory Village is traversed by two major roadways. Stony Brook Road cuts across the brook in an east-west direction, while Setucket Road veers off Stony Brook Road in a southerly direction a short distance west of the brook. These two roads, which meander around the wetlands associated with Quivett Marsh represent the original route of the Old King's Highway (now Main Street/Route 6A) which was Cape Cod's primary east-west transportation corridor from the 17th to mid- 20th centuries. Factory Village owes at least some of its success to this prime location. When the OKH was straightened in the prosperous years of the mid-19th century, the bypass contributed to its decline. Further industrial growth was also hindered by lack of immediate proximity to a major seaport, or to the rail lines that criss-crossed the nation in the second half of the 19th century.

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Brewster (Barnstable Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 3Landscape and Landscape Features (see historic views)

During much of the period of significance, the rolling hills that rise above Stony Brook were almost entirely devoid of trees. This resulted from the large numbers of grazing livestock and the cordwood industry. Historic photographs from the mid-19th century (historic views 1 and 2) show very few trees, most of which were concentrated in the area immediately adjacent to the brook (see historic views). Later in the century, more trees began to appear around the dwellings (historic views 3 and 4). The stark landscape recorded in these photographs clearly reveals the network of stonewalls and wooden fences that divided fields, and set individual homesteads off from each other and from the road. Stone retaining walls helped to compensate for the irregular terrain, especially along the roadways. Although the district has largely been reforested in the 20th century, many stone walls remain as touchstones of past land uses. For example, the retaining wall that defines the rear of the small parking area at the Stony Brook Mill Sites once defined the door yard of the Abraham Winslow House. Another is the retaining wall on south side of Stony Brook Road between the Winslow-McLeod House and Run Hill Road which has been in existence since at least the mid-19th century, and partially rebuilt in the late-20th century. Historic photographs also preserve a memory of the stone steps by which the miller descended from his house on Run Hill Road to the grist mill below. These steps remain today east of the McCloud House (NR map #11).

The appearance and components of the historic landscape are also recorded in a variety of documents such as wills, account books, and reminiscences. An example is the January 1712 will of Kenelm Winslow 2 who died in 1715 as one of the wealthiest men in the area. His Stony Brook/Factory Village property was described as a farm that included a dwelling house and a barn, along with old and new orchards, the former with two pear trees. This domestic core was embraced by larger tracts of meadow and woodland.

One of the oldest resources of any type, and the most important landscape element in the Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District is the early-18th century *Dillingham Cemetery* (Stony Brook Road; early-18th cen.; MHC #803; NR map #3; Photo #7). It is located on the north side of Stony Brook Road near the west end of the district. This rather small rectangular lot of gently rolling land is maintained in rough turf with a scattering of locust trees and scrub pines. It is enclosed by a mortared fieldstone wall that takes the form of a retaining wall on the south side which fronts the road. Three entrances provide access to the cemetery. One is a narrow vehicular opening at the east end of the front (south) wall; it is defined by large fieldstone piers, and opens onto a narrow unpaved road. The primary pedestrian entrance is centered on the front (south) wall, where it is approached by a flight of five concrete steps. Another pedestrian entrance is located near the rear of the west wall, where it opens onto the side yard of an early-19th century dwelling (679 Stony Brook Road; MHC #64; NR map #2).

The vast majority of stones face west, and are arranged in an irregular pattern. The oldest markers date to the early-18th century. The slate stones with their arched tops and incised death's head motifs are typical of that period. Larger numbers of late-18th and early-19th century stones, many of which are made of limestone, are carved with willows and urns. These are also typical of their period. One plot in the northeast corner of the

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cemetery is defined by a granite post with iron rail fence. Although it is known as the Dillingham cemetery, this burying ground is also the final resting place for members of many other important Stony Brook/Factory Village families including the Wings, Newcombs, Clarks, Higginses, Marshalls, Ellises, Hopkinses, Phillipses, and Howlands. Many members of the Winslow family, who dominated Stony Brook/Factory Village, are buried in a smaller cemetery south of Route 6A and west of the current Brewster line in the neighboring town of Dennis. This reflects the Winslows early association with the east end of the large Yarmouth land grant, now known as East Dennis. Still other Stony Brook residents are interred in Brewster's main cemetery behind the former Congregational Church at the corner of Main Street and Breakwater Road. (*Brewster Old Kings Highway NRHD*)

Buildings and Structures

The "Factory Village" at Stony Brook was characterized by a wider array of building types at its height in the mid-19th century than it is today. Those types included dwellings, commercial and institutional buildings, and an assortment of mills. Dwellings have always been the predominant building type, a position that has been reinforced in modern times by their high survival rate and current zoning restrictions. Industries continue to be represented by one grist mill building, partial foundations of other mills, and several associated structures including dams, raceways, holding ponds, containment areas, and fish ladders. Commercial and institutional buildings, which were always few in number, have almost entirely disappeared. The few remaining buildings with known commercial associations originally combined both business and residential uses within a single building. These survivors are now entirely residential. Examples include the **Job Wixon House** (770 Stony Brook Road; ca. 1860; MHC #304; NR map #5; Photo #6) which once included a small grocery store, and the **Anguish McLeod House** (842 Stony Brook Road; mid-18th cen.; MHC #67; NR map #11; Photo #4) which served for a time as a stage coach stop.

Industrial resources are focused on Stony Brook which provided their motive power, while dwellings and other property types are sited on the surrounding hills, creating a frame for the industrial core. Historic dwellings are generally placed close to the roadway, while newcomers are often set further back, lessening their visual impact on the overall character of the area. Buildings of all dates and types share many common attributes. This applies to extant and non-extant (historic), as well as recent (non-historic) examples. Those unifying characteristics include small scale, one to two story height, gable roofs, wood frame construction, wood shingle and clapboard siding, wood shingle roofs, and a general simplicity of design. The earliest buildings stood on low stone foundations. Later buildings, beginning in the mid-19th century, often exhibit granite block or brick foundations. In some cases, foundations remain to indicate the former location and scale of buildings that have been lost.

Historic buildings that remain within the district date from the early-18th to the late-19th centuries, and served a variety of functions. Thus, they provide a good representative sample of the range that have existed over time. Many of these buildings, both extant and non-extant, were built and owned by members of the predominant Winslow family. Some of the most important resources that have been lost over time, but whose appearance is documented by historic photographs, are briefly described at the end of Section 7.

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Brewster (Barnstable Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 5**Industrial Buildings, Structures, and Features**

The unique industrial heritage of Stony Brook/Factory Village has been preserved by the Town of Brewster as the **Stoney [sic] Brook Mill Sites**. Set aside in 1940 for public use and enjoyment, this historic property is focused on Stony Brook, and encompasses land on its east and west banks, both north and south of Stony Brook Road. Since its purchase in 1940, limited improvements to enhance public access, safety, and interpretation have been made. They include clearing underbrush, laying out unpaved footpaths, constructing wooden footbridges, adding a small surface parking lot and picnic benches, restoring the grist mill building, and erecting a few small interpretative signs and plaques. Much of this work was undertaken soon after purchase during the period of significance (ca. 1660 - ca. 1948).

The "**Old Grist Mill**" (830 Stony Brook Road; 1873; MHC #66; NR map #10; Photo #s 1, 2) is the most recent, and the only extant representative of a group of industrial and commercial buildings that were clustered around Stony Brook in the late-17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Despite its later construction date, the physical character of the "Old Grist Mill" is representative of its predecessors. (See Section 8, and descriptions of "non-extant" buildings at the end of Section 7 for additional detail on the earlier industrial structures)

Like those earlier mills, the "Old Grist Mill" is a simple wood-frame structure. This surviving example is built on a 3 x 2 bay rectangular plan, and rises 2 and 1/2 stories to a gable roof. It rests on a rough fieldstone foundation that served several earlier fulling and textile mills. The extension of that foundation as a retaining wall on the west side of the building suggests that at least one of its predecessors had a larger footprint. Portions of this foundation probably date to the late-17th century fulling mill that was the first on the site. Both the walls and roof of the current building are sheathed with wood shingles. Trim consists of very simple cornerboards and similar window and door frames. Windows contain 6/6 double-hung wooden sash.

The three bay north facade, which faces Stony Brook Road, is focused on a pedestrian entry framed by one window on each side. Three windows are vertically aligned with those openings at the second story. The west side wall contains two entrances and a double window at the first story, and two windows at the second. The first story is below grade and is exposed only as a result of the foundation/retaining wall cited above. The south rear wall is one story due to the sharp rise in grade. It contains three windows and a rear entrance, all grouped on the western half of the wall. The window closest to the door appears as a smaller, square opening in late-19th century views; it probably relates to the mill's brief interlude as a dwelling. The east wall, which faces the brook, contains two windows at each story. The lower halves of the first story pair are blocked by the high stone foundation that anchors the exterior water wheel. Based on the evidence of historic photographs, and the records of the Mill Sites Committee, the "Old Grist Mill" has changed very little over time. The primary change is removal of the enclosed wheelhouse which appears in late-19th century views. That enclosure disappeared before 1927. The Committee purchased a new, and slightly smaller wheel in 1964 for \$531.70. The wooden box flume and trestle that carry water from the holding pond to the wheel were more recently rebuilt in a form very like that seen in historic views.

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The natural advantages that encouraged early industrial growth at Stony Brook/Factory Village were constantly improved upon during the period of historic significance (ca. 1661 - 1948). Refer to the attached 1950 and 1953 site plans for additional detail.

South Side of Stony Brook Road

The Mill Sites property (NR map #10) on the south side of Stony Brook Road includes several industrial and recreational features in addition to the "Old Grist Mill" building. A dam was probably present from the beginning, and is specifically cited as early as 1690 when a deed referred to the Satucket mill dam in West Brewster. A dam was licensed by the Mass. Department of Public Works in 1929. The dam was repaired at a cost of \$238 soon after the town purchased the property in 1940 when it was described as "breaking apart and leaking".

The current main **Lower Mill Pond Dam** (photo #3) is a low, mortared stone structure at the north end of the Lower Mill Pond and the headwaters of Stony Brook (NR Map #22). Water flows over this dam through two outlets. On the west side of the dam water flows through a metal gate mechanism which can be raised and lowered to control the flow of water into the "Old Grist Mill" water wheel holding pond. This long, narrow, mortared, stone-lined basin insures a consistent head or weight of water for turning the water wheel. A second modern (1995) concrete dam with upper courses of stone is located at the north end of this holding pond; it carries a pedestrian footbridge. At this secondary dam the water also flows through two outlets. On the west side of the dam a box flume mounted on a wood trestle directs water to the water wheel. On the east side of the dam the water flows over a steep fall into a narrow stone-lined channel; this feature is not shown on the 1950s site plans. The water from this channel and from the water wheel then flow into an irregularly shaped, stone-lined catch basin immediately south of Stony Brook Road.

The second outlet in the main Lower Mill Pond Dam is located on the east side of the dam. Water flows from this outlet into a narrow, stone-lined fish ladder, which contains small, regularly spaced steps which create artificial rapids that allow anadromous fish to incrementally ascend the channel and reach the pond above the dam. The upper (S) end of the fish ladder was moved eastward ca. 1968 and channeled between mortared stone walls. The water flows through the fish ladder into a circular, stone-lined catching pool, which provides "attraction water", a resting and gathering place for upstream-migrating fish before ascending the fish ladder. This is probably the "new catching pool, built under the supervision of the State Department of Conservation, [that] has made a great improvement in the spring run of herring." referred to in a Stony Brook Mill Sites Committee letter of May 31, 1941. The water from both outlets join immediately south of Stony Brook Road, and pass under the road through a culvert to the downstream mill sites and raceways.

North Side of Stony Brook Road (see historic maps and views)

Similar industrial and recreational features exist on the Mill Sites lot (NR map #12, 13) on the north side of Stony Brook Road where the late-17th century grist mill and ca. 1830 tannery stood until 1871 when they were destroyed by fire. A raceway on the east side of the natural west channel, was probably built in the 17th century

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to serve the original grist mill. (Paine: 56, 58) It runs between irregular fieldstone walls. The stream bed itself may have been narrowed into a stone-sided channel in the early-19th century to enhance the power supply of the 1830 tannery. The stream bed was equipped with a fish ladder in the early to mid-20th century to help large numbers of alewife to reach their spawning grounds in the ponds above. A spring that once served the tannery is located west of the point where the raceway rejoins the stream bed. Old masonry foundations noted on the 1953 site plan near the northernmost footbridge remain today. The rough stonework on the east side of the brook, marked "old foundation" on the 1953 site plan, is probably a remnant of the 17th century grist mill. The larger and more regular granite blocks and granite post under the footbridge and immediately to its south, may have supported the 1830 tanning mill.

Packed earth footpaths and several "rustic" footbridges were added on both sides of the road soon after the town acquired the Mill Sites in 1940 to improve access, and promote visitor enjoyment and understanding. The footbridges have been replaced over time. Some trees planted near the brook and raceways to beautify the area have had the unfortunate and unforeseen consequence of weakening and disrupting the stone walls and foundations that are such important remnants to Stony Brook's industrial heritage.

Dwellings

Dwellings exhibit the common building characteristics of small scale, simple design, and reliance on native materials. In addition, earlier examples exhibit the typical regional form of 1 and 1/2 story, side-gable, Cape Cod cottages. These cottages include three bay "half-Capes" and five bay "full-Capes". Windows generally contain 12/12, 9/9, 9/6, or 6/6 double-hung sash. Mid-19th century houses generally adopt the popular front-gable with wing plan, and exhibit limited Greek or Gothic Revival style detail. Some older 1 and 1/2 story cottages were updated in this period of prosperity and growth, and their aging bones were rejuvenated with an overlay of Revival trim. Several of the dwellings are accompanied by barns that testify to the area's enduring agricultural heritage. Typically, most of these barns are the old fashioned side-gable type that place their entries on one of the long sides. Very few assume the front-gable form that became popular in the mid-19th century because it complemented the new dwelling orientation, and could more easily be expanded.

The earliest surviving dwelling in the district is the **Winslow Homestead** (909 Stony Brook Road; early-18th cen.; MHC #306; NR map #14; Photo #5) which occupies the hilltop rising above the east side of Stony Brook. This site is on the north side of Stony Brook Road opposite Run Hill Road. It is a five bay "full-Cape" that rises 1 and 1/2 stories from a low stone foundation to a gable roof. It is sheathed with a combination of shingles and clapboards. The center chimney is offset to the east, suggesting that the house may have been expanded from an earlier three bay "half-Cape". The five bay facade is centered on a later mid-19th century entrance framed by narrow sidelights, pilasters, and a frieze board. Two windows are located on each side, directly beneath the molded cornice and overhanging roof. These unusually narrow openings contain 9/9 double-hung wooden sash. The west side elevation contains a single 9/9 window in the south bay, and a mid-19th century bay window in the north bay. The attic story contains two windows with 2/2 sash, framed by the regionally distinctive small outer windows. The east side is covered by a one story glazed sunporch that appears to date to the early-20th century.

The main block was extended by two large, parallel rear ells ca. 1845 when the house was internally divided to serve the needs of two branches of the Winslow family. The two story east side wing with 6/6

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window sash remains. The Greek Revival style entrance surround was probably added at the same time. The bay window and 2/2 window sash on the west elevation were probably added later in the century. Most of the extensive collection of barns and other outbuildings that are seen trailing northward behind the house in historic photographs have been lost.

In addition to its architectural merits, this dwelling has very strong, long-term associations with the Winslow family who dominated the district and its industries throughout most of its history. Its occupants include Kenelm Winslow 3 (b. 1667) who was one of the founders of the fulling mill at Stony Brook/Factory Village, and was known as a clothier and businessman. His son Kenelm Winslow 4 (1700/1709?? - 6/28/1783) who followed his trade as a clothier, and appears to have improved or rebuilt the fulling mill ca. 1728 inherited the house. A later descendent, William Winslow started the tannery at Factory Village ca. 1830. The property remained in the Winslow family well into the 20th century.

The **Nathaniel Winslow House** (964 Satucket Road; 1738; MHC #84; NR map #9; Photo #10) is commonly known as **High Brewster**, reflecting its upland location overlooking the Mill Pond, and its status as one of the finest house in the Stony Brook/Factory Village area. Located in the heart of the district at the intersection of Stony Brook and Setucket Roads, and facing northwest toward the latter, it is one of the few historic two story houses in the district. Like many old houses, its current rambling, asymmetrical form appears to result from a succession of additions and alterations that reflect the changing needs of its occupants.

The four by two bay main block rests on a rather high foundation that is parged in some areas, with brick revealed on the north side. It is enclosed by a typical gable roof with center chimney, and is sheathed with a clapboard facade. Other elevations exhibit the wood shingles that appear in 19th century photographs. Windows are simply framed and contain 6/6 double-hung sash. The asymmetrical four bay facade is focused on an entrance that is framed by pilasters and a prominent lintel shelf, and offset to the south. A single window is located right (S) of the door, with two to the left (N). Four windows are vertically aligned above the first story openings. A mid-19th century photograph shows extensive ells and outbuildings extending behind the house. Portions of the rear ell remain, with numerous alterations related to their restaurant function. One barn south of the house has been recycled as a guest cottage. An early cottage that may have been built by the original Kenelm Winslow 2 also appears in this view.

The property now includes a second dwelling of 1974 that is screened from street view, along with two earlier cottages and two sheds of uncertain origin. A barn was converted to residential use ca. 1970.

The **Anguish McCloud House** (842 Stony Brook Road; mid-18th century; MHC #67; NR map #11; Photo #4) is located in the heart of the district, south of the road, and immediately east of Stony Brook. Rising two stories from a stone foundation to a hip roof with center chimney, it is one of the largest and finest houses in the district. The exterior is sheathed with wood shingles and trimmed with simple cornerboards. The five bay facade is centered on an entrance that is aligned with the chimney. The entrance is headed by a four pane transom, and is framed by pilasters and lintel shelf. Two windows flank the door on each side. Five windows are vertically aligned at the second story. Windows are simply framed and contain 12/12 double-hung wooden sash. This house is thought to have served as a stagecoach stop for travelers on the Old Kings Highway. A small side-gable barn appears in historic views on the west side of the house; portions of its stone foundation remain.

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The **Winslow-Robbins House** (962 Stony Brook Road; 18th cen.; MHC #68; NR map #20) occupies a low rise on the south side of Stony Brook Road, nearly opposite Paine's Creek Road, at the east end of the district. Like its neighbor, the Doane-Baker House, it is a typical and well preserved example of an 18th century five bay "full-Cape" cottage. The house rises 1 and 1/2 stories from a low stone foundation to a gable roof with center chimney. It is sheathed with wood clapboards on the north facade, and unpainted wood shingles elsewhere. The symmetrical facade is focused on a center entrance framed by carved pilasters. Windows are set directly beneath the roof and contain 6/6 double-hung wooden sash. Attic story windows contain narrow 9/9 sash. The main block is extended by a long rear ell with verandah on its east side, and a smaller secondary ell at the end. The house is accompanied by an "English-type" side-gable barn which, like the house, is sheathed with wood shingles and rests on a low stone foundation. It is probably the structure that can be seen on the hilltop at the east end of the village in a photograph taken prior to 1871 (see historic view #2). Many stone walls traverse the property, testifying to its early agricultural use.

This house was occupied by Mrs. N. Winslow in 1858. She may have been the widow of Nathaniel Winslow (6/19/1773 - 12/27/1849) who was one of the original partners in the 1814 textile mill. W. Robbins, the owner by 1880, was probably partner in the 1866 Everett & Robbins knitting factory which Mr. Robbins assumed full control of in 1888 (Gleanings). Charles W. Perry owned the property in the early-20th century.

The **Doane-Baker House** (1002 Stony Brook Road, late-18th cen.; MHC #69; NR map #21) is located on the south side of Stony Brook Road where it defines the eastern district boundary. It is a well preserved and detailed example of a five bay "full-Cape" cottage that typifies late-18th century design on Cape Cod. The house rises 1 and 1/2 stories from a low stone foundation to a gable roof with center chimney. It is sheathed with unpainted wood shingles and simple cornerboard trim. The symmetrical, five bay, north facade is focused on a center entrance headed by a four pane transom and framed by pilasters. Windows are set directly beneath the roof and contain unusual 12/8 double-hung wooden sash; their projecting frames may indicate early "plank-type" construction. An extra bay was added to the west end of the house, probably in the mid-20th century. An unmortared stone wall defines the front edge of the property and sets it off from the street. Little is known about the history of this house or the relationship of its owners to the Stony Brook/Factory Village industries. It was owned by S. Doane in the mid-19th century, and C.H. Baker in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Abbott Baker, a road surveyor and tree warden, was a later owner.

The **House** (648 Stony Brook Road; early-19th cen.; MHC #63; NR map #1) that anchors the northwest corner of the district has an unusual and poorly understood history. It currently appears as a five bay, two story house enclosed by a low hip roof with central stove chimney. The asymmetrical five bay facade is centered on an entry with transom. Four windows are evenly spaced above but do not align with the two windows on either side of the entry at the first story. Windows contain 6/6 sash except for the two windows west of the entry which contain later 2/1 sash. This odd fenestration pattern characterizes two early-19th century dwelling/store combinations in West Falmouth. Tradition asserts that this house originated as a barn in the vicinity of the mills, and was moved to the present site ca. 1860. Framing elements that suggest an earlier use include the remains of a large barn door on the west side of the north facade, trap doors that might have served a hayloft, and a trap door on the ground floor that must have accessed a lower story. The roof framing appears to be later than that of the house. One possible candidate is the two story building on a high brick foundation that is seen immediately east of the McLeod House in mid-19th century photographs; that building may have been a store that is marked D. Harwood on the 1858 County Atlas.

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The **Daniel C. Barnes House** (786 Stony Brook Road; ca. 1840; MHC #65; NR map #6) occupies a sloping, terraced site at the southwest corner of Setucket and Stony Brook Roads. Facing east to Setucket Road, the house is a traditional three bay "half-Cape" cottage that rises 1 and 1/2 stories from a low stone foundation to a gable roof. The main block is extended by a typical one story rear ell. The entire building is sheathed with wood shingles and trimmed with simple corner boards and fascia. The primary entry occupies the south bay of the three bay east facade, and is not aligned with the chimney which rises through the roof ridge in the north bay. The mid-19th century date of this house is revealed primarily in its higher posted form with windows set several shingle courses beneath the roofline. The house was built by Adelbert or Daniel Barnes and remained in the Barnes family until ca. 1910. Daniel, who was known as a mariner, and his wife Eliza, owned the house in 1858 and 1880. Washington Irving Eldridge and his wife Fannie Mabel purchased the house ca. 1910. It was owned by their daughter Anna Theall until 1978. She remembered her mother working in a nearby blanket factory which is not identified in the sources consulted for this nomination.

The **David Chase House** (947 Setucket Road; mid-19th cen.; MHC #85; NR map #7) provides an excellent example of a 1 and 1/2 story Cape Cod cottage adapted to the popular Greek Revival style. It consists of a three by three bay front-gable main block extended by a one story rear wing. The building rests on a brick foundation. Tall narrow stove chimneys rise through both roof slopes just north of the gable ridge. The building is sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with corner pilasters and entablature. The main entry occupies the southernmost bay of the east gable front. It is framed by narrow sidelights, pilasters, and a lintel shelf. Windows are simply framed, and contain 6/6 double-hung sash; the current shutters do not show in 19th century photographs.

A modern two-part ell now extends north from the original rear wing. The **A. Newcomb House** (940 Setucket Road; mid-19th century; NR map #8) is very similar.

The **Job Wixon House** (770 Stony Brook Road; ca. 1860; MHC #304; NR map #5; Photo #6) is located on the south side of Stony Brook Road, west of its intersection with Setucket Road. Part of its large lot is set off by a mortared stone retaining wall. The house provides a neat and simple example of the Gothic Revival style that resembles several others in Brewster and the region. It consists of a steep-roofed, three bay, front-gable main block with lateral wing extending westward. Both sections rise 1 and 1/2 stories from stone foundations to a gable roofs. A verandah wraps around the north and west sides; the western portion is glazed. The house is sheathed with wood clapboards and trimmed with corner pilasters. The main entrance, located in the west bay of the main block, is framed by sidelights and transom. Windows contain 6/6 double-hung sash. A pointed window with diamond-pane sash occupies the prominent front gable. Job Wixon ran a grocery house in part of this house. Neither he, nor later owners, the Chadwicks and Woodwards, have any known connections to the Stony Brook/Factory Village industries. A large, double "English-type" side-gable barn stands to the rear of the house where its rear wall is incorporated into the hillside. Another front-gable barn that stood west of the house, was moved across the street in the late-19th century. It may be incorporated into the house that is currently located there. Multiple barns and other outbuildings appear in historic views.

The **Benjamin Ellis House** (32 Run Hill Road; 1887 - 1888; MHC #297; NR map #15) is one of several dwellings in the district that add Gothic Revival style details and greater verticality to the front-gable form introduced at mid-century. Like many others of this type, the 1 and 1/2 story Ellis House is built on an L-plan with a lateral wing equal in size to the main block. A smaller, one story, rear ell extends westward from the wing. All sections rest on brick foundations, and are enclosed by wood shingled walls and gable roofs. This house replaced an old gambrel roof house seen in historic photographs. That dwelling may have been the homestead of Thomas Clarke

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who was one of the early owners of the 17th century grist mill. The stone steps by which the miller descended to his place of work zig-zag down the hillside east of the McLeod House (NR map #11).

Effect of Modern Change

The Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District has a long and varied history that is reflected in its extended period of significance from ca. 1661 - 1948. Industry was the underlying force during most of that time. The last few decades are important primarily for their association with early conservation, preservation, and recreational activities in the region. Those latter themes continue to characterize the district today.

The current appearance of the Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District is little changed from that it had achieved by the end of the period of significance in 1948. Change that has occurred has generally been evolutionary, continuing the trends and patterns established during the period of significance, rather than setting off in any radical new direction. Reforestation has continued, blanketing the open fields seen in historic photographs with a heavy cover of deciduous and coniferous trees.

Stony Brook and Setucket Roads, which are the district's primary roadways generally retain a sense of their early narrow width and hilly routes. They were paved in the early-20th century, and a small landscaped traffic island was created to define their intersection. Run Hill Road, which leads north from Stony Brook Road was radically straightened and widened within the last twenty years to provide access to the town dump. The new road alignment now joins Stony Brook directly opposite the Winslow Homestead. Fortunately, the original route to the west remains, preserving its narrow, tree-lined course that winds up the steep hill to the site of the 17th century Thomas Clark House, now the **Benjamin Ellis House**. Two Newcomb Houses also remain on the rebuilt portion of the road. Concurrent with the changes to Run Hill Road, the crest of Stony Brook Road was lowered at their intersection. The effect is seen primarily in the retaining wall that now fronts the **Winslow Homestead** (NR map #14). That wall, which appears in historic views, was rebuilt as part of the road "improvements" project. Herring Brook Lane was laid out in the mid-20th century to serve a small residential subdivision just west of the Stony Brook/Setucket Road intersection. Residential subdivisions have also encroached on the undeveloped fields and woodlands that once surrounded the village at Stony Brook, but have had little effect on its internal character.

Construction of new dwelling houses is the primary trend of the later 20th century. Most of these houses maintain the scale, height, materials, and massing of their historic neighbors and are often set well back from the road, thus minimizing their impact. For example, only one house in the Herring Brook Lane subdivision is visible from Stony Brook Road, and it is an exceptionally well-detailed reproduction Cape Cod cottage (781 Stony Brook Road; late-20th cen.; NR map #E). At least some of the compatibility of modern design results from design review by the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District established in 1973 - 1975.

Archaeological Description

Brewster has a rich and diverse archaeological heritage, and the Stony Brook area contains many known resources as well as the high potential for the presence of resources not yet identified. In the prehistoric period, Stony Brook, in particular, was an important transportation corridor from interior areas to the

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estuarine environments at its confluence with Cape Cod Bay. The district encompasses a wide range of environmental factors which Native Americans would have found attractive for settlement: well-drained sandy knolls, access to fresh water, and wetland areas which would have fostered a diversity of wild species.

Adjacent to the district are several significant and potentially significant Native American archaeological sites. South of the district, in the area between Upper Mill Pond and Lower Mill Pond, is a cluster of sites ranging widely in temporal affiliation. For years local avocational archaeologists surface collected this area, which was originally recorded in the Massachusetts Historical Commission's files as site 19-BN-578. The Farharn Collection, which came from this area, contains evidence of thousands of years of human occupation, ranging from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland period.

This area was studied more intensively in 1991, when an archaeological survey for Commonwealth Electric Company investigated the company's right-of-way (Decima 1994). This survey identified a series of overlapping sites with a similar wide range of occupation. Site 19-BN-711 showed evidence of both Late and Middle Archaic occupation, while Sites 19-BN-708 and 19-BN-709 were interpreted as possible Contact sites, based on the recovery of chipping debris with 17th and 18th century artifacts. Site 19-BN-712 was exceptionally important, with evidence of long-term occupation from the Late Archaic through the Woodland periods. It was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and preserved through a conservation and preservation restriction.

A second recorded archaeological site adjacent to the district is 19-BN-678, the Brewster Landfill Site. Recorded in 1994, this site is a large shell midden, indicating possible Middle and Late Woodland activity in the area. This site is more than one mile from the present location of shellfish beds in the area; the diversity of species recorded, including oyster, quahog, razor clam, and scallop, indicates that further study would be invaluable in reconstructing the environment of the Stony Brook estuary. Two other nearby sites, 19-BS-65 and 19-BS-66, are located north of the district; there is no detailed information available about the sites or any artifacts recovered from them. Given the extent of recorded sites adjacent to the district and its favorable environmental factors, especially Stony Brook, the district has a high degree of sensitivity for Native American archaeological sites.

The district also possesses a high degree of sensitivity for historical archaeological sites. The extremely long continuity of occupation suggested by Native American site distribution, coupled with Stony Brook's early name of "Indian Fields", strongly suggests a Contact-era occupation. In 1675, Richard Bourne established a "Praying Indian" congregation with a meeting house; the location of this meeting house is not known, but some accounts place it in the vicinity of the district.

Several of Stony Brook/Factory Village's important historic resources have been lost over the years, most during the period of significance (see historic maps and photographs). In many cases their presence continues to be felt through physical remains and the extensive glass plate negative collection at the Brewster Historical Society. The sites of these resources retain an archaeological record as foundations, cellar-holes, stone walls, and buried cultural material deposits.

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Dwellings

The **Kenelm Winslow 2 House** stood immediately north of the Nathaniel Winslow House/ High Brewster (NR map #9) on the hill crest west of the brook. It was probably the first Winslow House at Stony Brook/Factory Village, possibly built by the progenitor of this long-lived and influential family. It appears in historic photographs as a weather-beaten, low-posted, "full-Cape" with a massive central chimney and large rear ell (historic view #1). The house was constructed in the late-17th or early-18th century and stood until the late-19th century.

The **Thomas Clark House**, along with the Kenelm Winslow 2 House, was among the first dwellings built at Stony Brook/Factory Village. Thomas Clark and his descendants ran the grist mill established by Governor William Prence from the late-17th century until it burned in 1871. As seen in historic photographs, his house was a large two story, gambrel roof structure with center chimney. It stood on Run Hill Road, atop the hill that rose east of the brook. It appears to have faced east, away from the brook. This venerable house, constructed in the late-17th century, was demolished ca. 1886 and replaced with the **Benjamin Ellis House**. (NR map #15; historic view #2)

The **Winslow-Robbins-Parker House** was an early, five bay "full-Cape" that stood immediately west of the Winslow Homestead at 909 Stony Brook Road. It is believed that this house was demolished sometime before 1908. It was probably built in the mid to late-18th century. Its site remains vacant, and is part of the **Winslow Homestead** lot. (NR map #14; historic view #1)

Another historically important and prominently located house that was lost in the mid-20th century, was the **Abraham Winslow House**. Sited on the west side of the brook, north of the road, and immediately opposite the current "Old Grist Mill" it appears in several historic photographs. It was a 1 and 1/2 story, five bay "full-Cape" with gable roof and center chimney. The former presence of this house remains clearly visible in its granite block foundation and front retaining wall that are described in the landscape section. (NR map #12; see historic views #1, 3, 4) Abraham (1770 - 1828) probably built the house in the late-18th century. It was demolished in 1940 due to its derelict condition.

Institutional Buildings

Stony Brook/Factory Village was a working enclave, with only one known institutional building. This was the **District School** (on or near NR map #E), one of several similar structures built in Brewster in the mid-19th century. As seen in historic views, the school occupied an elevated site west of the brook. It was a 1 and 1/2 story front-gable building distinguished by a belfry. It stood opposite the Wixon House. (NR map #5; see historic views #1, 3) The District School remained in place until at least 1908 as evidenced by the county atlas of that year. It is believed that the building was eventually moved to Dennis to become cranberry separating house.

Industrial and Commercial Buildings

The earlier industrial and commercial buildings that are seen in several 19th century photographs were similar to the remaining "Old Grist Mill" in scale, form, materials, and simplicity of design. Most of the industrial buildings were oriented toward the river rather than the road. (historic views #1 and 2)

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The **17th century grist mill** on the north side of Stony Brook Road survived until 1871, and is seen in several historic photographs. It is a small, shingled wood-frame structure that rose one story to a side-gable roof. A portion of its stone foundation survives, and is marked on the 1953 site plan. (NR map #13; historic views #1, 2)

Like its neighbor the grist mill, the ca. 1830 **tannery** survived until 1871, and is seen in the same historic photographs. It was a much larger structure located on the west bank of the brook, with a small portion possibly spanning the brook. It also stood over a natural spring that is now surrounded by a stone well. The main section of the tannery rose 2 and 1/2 stories to a side-gable roof. It was extended to the rear (north) by a one story lean-to with chimney, while a two story front-gable wing projected southward toward the street. (NR map #12; historic views #1 and 2)

The appearance of the **fulling/textile mill** that stood on the foundation of the current "Old Grist Mill" south of the road, is unknown. (NR map #10) The fulling mill was constructed ca. 1665 and burned in 1760.

See the section entitled *Industrial Buildings, Structures, and Features* for information on dams, raceways, etc.

Only one possible commercial building is recorded by historic photographs. It is a large, shingled, wood-frame structure that rose two stories from a fully exposed basement story with its own entrance to a side gable roof. Located immediately east of the McLeod House, this building is labeled **D. Harwood** in 1858, C. Perry in 1880, and is gone by 1908. David Harwood was known as a shoemaker in the mid-19th century, and later as a cordwainer. It may have served a dual commercial/residential or commercial/ industrial function. It was probably built in the early to mid-19th century. (NR map #11; historic view # 2)

-- END --

Stony Brook/Factory Village

Name of Property

Barnstable, 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 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)

ARCHITECTURE

CONSERVATION/PRESERVATION

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

C. 1661-1950

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Brewster Historical Society

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Brewster (Barnstable Co.), MA**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

Brewster's Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District is a distinctive industrial village that rose to regional prominence between the late-17th and mid-19th centuries. It owed that status to its prime location at the intersection of the original (pre-1850s) route of the Old King's Highway or County Road, and Stony Brook which was one of the region's strongest water privileges, and an unusually rich herring run. Prior to that time, Native Americans had taken advantage of the many natural assets offered by this location.

The Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District is significant primarily at the local and regional levels. Its history epitomizes the type of small scale industrial development that once flourished along the limited number of strong water privileges in Barnstable County. Factory Village was larger and more diverse than most of those industrial villages, especially on the lower Cape, but its orientation to the surrounding agricultural economy was typical. Other typical aspects include its location on a major regional roadway and its gradual demise in the mid to late-19th century as it succumbed to competition from much larger and better capitalized industries elsewhere in Massachusetts and the New England region.

Stony Brook/Factory Village also represents one of the earliest conscious acts of historic preservation in Barnstable County. Its historical significance and special sense of place was recognized in the late-1930s by a broad-based coalition that included local citizens and officials, property owners, and the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce. Through their efforts, the "Old Grist Mill" and lands immediately adjacent to Stony Brook were purchased by, or donated to, the town for use as a museum and cultural/recreational site in 1940. More recently, the entire Stony Brook/Factory Village area was included within the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District in 1973, and has been subject to design review since 1975. Together, those two early preservation efforts, have helped Stony Brook/Factory Village to survive as the region's best preserved historic industrial village, and to maintain an unusually high degree of historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations.

The Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register Historic District meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places. The period of significance broadly extends from the initial ca. 1660 settlement and establishment of a grist mill to ca. 1948 when the industrial heritage of the area was consciously recognized and preserved by the community at large. The Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register Historic District may also meet

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criterion D due to its high sensitivity for both historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Those sites have the potential to provide significant new information about the prehistoric environment and its use by native populations. Historic sites are likely to yield new insights into the early settlement of the region, especially its market patterns and economic development prior to the Revolution.

Early Industries and Industrial Period: ca. 1660-1813

In the mid to late-17th century, the Stony Brook/Factory Village area was part of a large unincorporated tract that lay between two early land grants: Eastham (1651) to the northeast and Yarmouth (1639) to the west. Stony Brook, with its unusually strong and constant water flow coupled with a rich herring run, was the magnet that drew settlement to the intervening wilderness in the second half of the 17th century.¹ Stony Brook was especially important to the economy of the Eastham settlement, because it marked the end of the glacial moraine which created a series of low hills and glacial ponds on the western end of the Cape Cod peninsula, but left its eastern tip a level plain.

Colonial period settlement of the Stony Brook/Factory Village area began, and the seeds of its industrial heritage were sown, in 1661 when Governor Thomas Prentice (aka Prince; 1599 - 1673) was granted permission by the Court of Plymouth Colony to purchase Native American lands at Sauquatucket on the east side of Stony Brook. The goal was to establish a grist mill that would serve the greater Eastham community. Up until that time, the settlement of Eastham had been severely hampered by the lack of a grist mill and the necessity of shipping grain across Cape Cod Bay to Plymouth for grinding. On December 3, 1663, Prentice enlarged his holdings with an additional 50 acres lying south of the way by the 'Mill bridge' implying that the mill on the north side of the road (NR map #13) had already been built.² The additional acreage may have been purchased to protect Prentice's interest in the Upper and Lower (NR map #22) Mill Ponds from which Stony Brook flows. Prentice, who was born in England, was a wealthy and influential man. He married Patience Brewster, daughter of Elder Brewster, in 1624, served as governor of the Plymouth Colony several times, and led the early Eastham settlement.

Prentice sold part of his Stony Brook grist mill property to Thomas Clark of Plymouth and left the remainder to William Griffith. Griffith sold his share to Clark in 1677. Thomas Clark (1599 - 3/24/1697), known as a carpenter and surveyor, came to Plymouth in 1623. By the

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Another remarkably industrialized series of water privileges can be found at Marstons Mills, another area of diverse manufacturing, waterpower infrastructure, associated foundations, and archaeological remains from 17th - 20th century mills.

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Brewster (Barnstable Co.), MA

time of his death, he was known as a merchant and man of wealth, with large land holdings on both sides of Stony Brook.³ In 1693, Clark conveyed to his son Andrew and his eldest grandson Thomas "half of my grist mill standing on Satucket river but not to have the profits of said mill till the term of seven years after the date of these presents." Grandson Thomas (1671 - 1759) became known as Esquire Clark, while his younger brother Scotto(w) became the miller with responsibility for day to day operations of the mill. The grist mill continued in operation under several generations of the Clark family. It is believed that an early member of the Clark family built the large gambrel roof house that once stood on Run Hill Road overlooking Stony Brook from the east (NR map #10); grandson Thomas is a likely candidate. This house was replaced ca. 1886, but is known through historic photographs (see historic view #2). Several residents of both houses on this site were known to be millers. Mid to late-19th century owner-occupants included millers Jessie Eldredge and Benjamin Ellis⁴; the latter built the ca. 1886 house.

Grist mills were essential elements of early settlements, and a necessity to establishment of a permanent community.⁵ The mill at Stony Brook was one of the earliest, and certainly one of the longest lasting, in the region. The first grist mill on Cape Cod was built in Sandwich in 1640, when Shawme Creek was dammed to form the Mill Pond; later versions of both dam and mill continue to exist in the town center. This mill was replaced in 1654, and additional mills were built at other locations in Sandwich in 1670, 1695, and 1741. Barnstable's first grist mill at Marstons Mills dated to 1657. Most other towns, like Chatham (1720) and Falmouth (1719) did not have their own grist mills until the early to mid-18th century. Harwich historian Paine indicates that the Stony Brook mill served Native Americans in addition to the colonists.⁶

The grist mill, occupying a site east of the brook and north of the road, was soon joined by a fulling mill which was erected diagonally opposite on the west bank of the brook and the south side of the road (site of the present grist mill; NR map #10). This endeavor resulted from the partnership of Kenelm Winslow (2), Kenelm Winslow Jr (3), John Dillingham, John Dillingham Jr., and Joseph Wing. Wing and the Dillinghams were Quakers who came to Stony Brook from Sandwich. The *Dillingham Cemetery* is located at the west end of the district, and one early Dillingham house (individual NR: 4/30/76) remains on the Old King's Highway/Route 6A. Kenelm Winslow Jr. (3) became the sole owner of the fulling mill in

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Paine: 110-111

Ellis is associated with the current "Old Grist Mill" of 1873; the original mill burned in 1871.

Grist mills were so imp that settlements sometimes offered inducements to attract millers such as permanent water rights, grants of prime farm land, and the right to keep a percentage of the grain milled; none known to apply in this case.

Paine: 39 - 40

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1699 when the other partners sold their shares to him. Kenelm's descendants retained control of this fulling mill and other successive industries on the west side of the river through the late-19th century.

Like the grist mill, the fulling mill served an important role in the early community as "the centre to which every good housewife, for many miles around, sent the produce of her loom, for completion." ⁷

Fulling mills existed in most early Cape communities. The first known example was built on the Mill Pond in Sandwich center in 1676. Another very early example was built on Goodspeed's River in the Marstons Mills section of Barnstable in 1689. Yarmouth's first fulling mill was constructed in 1706. Construction of fulling mills, and the related activity of sheep raising, was encouraged by the Wool Act of 1699 which prohibited the export of wool cloth. ⁸

Fulling mills provided a finishing process that tightened and improved the wearability of the loose weave cloth that resulted from home manufacture.

The fulling process consisted of beating the cloth with paddles and compressing it in water. During this operation the cloth became close, firm, tight, and smooth. Fuller's Earth, a clay imported from England, was used to remove any oil still in the cloth. When this became too expensive, the bruised leaves of Soapwort were used. This grows in abundance on Cape Cod. ⁹

The Winslows were the dominant force in Stony Brook/Factory Village, with seven generations participating in most of the important events and industries that illuminate its history. They were among the original 17th century settlers. They founded and retained a long-term interest in many Stony Brook industries including the fulling mill, a series of early to mid-19th century textile mills, and an 1830s tannery. They also constructed and/or resided in many of the dwellings there. Extant examples of these dwellings include the *Winslow Homestead* (909 Stony Brook Road; early-18th cen.; MHC #306; NR map #27; Photo #5), the *Nathaniel Winslow House/High Brewster* (964 Satucket Road; 1738; MHC #84; NR

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map #13; Photo #10), and the *Winslow-Robbins House* (962 Stony Brook, 18th century; MHC #68; NR map #32). The profound nature of their effect is seen in one of the many names the area has been known by: Winslow Mills. Many Winslows are buried in a small family cemetery, south of the Old King's Highway/Route 6A in what is now East Dennis.

The progenitor of this influential dynasty was Kenelm Winslow 2 (b. 1637 in Marshfield - 11/11/1715). He married Mercy Worden ca. 1668 and the couple immediately produced a son, Kenelm 3. Soon thereafter, the family moved to Yarmouth (now Brewster) to settle on land owned by Mercy's father, Peter Worden. Kenelm and Mercy may have built the rambling Cape Cod cottage that is seen in 19th century photographs immediately north of the dwelling now known as High Brewster (NR map #9; see historic view #1). That hilltop site on the west side of Stony Brook would have overlooked the Winslow fulling mill. While this association has not been confirmed, the house was certainly one of the earliest Winslow houses in the area. Kenelm 2, who was often referred to as a yeoman or planter, became a large and prosperous landowner, with property both on and off Cape Cod. One of his most important holdings was the land on the west side of Stony Brook along with its water privileges where he and his son Kenelm 3 were among the founders of the Stony Brook fulling mill cited above.

Kenelm Winslow 3 (b. 1668 in Scituate - 3/20/1729) became the sole owner of the fulling mill in 1699. Known as a successful clothier and businessman, Kenelm 3 also served the community as Town Treasurer (1707 - 1710) and Colony Representative (1720). This Kenelm is associated with the *Winslow Homestead* (909 Stony Brook Road; early-18th cen.; MHC #306; NR map #14). His brother, Nathaniel may have inherited their father's house, and perhaps built the core of *High Brewster* (964 Satucket Road; 1738; MHC #84; NR map #9) immediately to the southwest.

Kenelm Winslow 4 (1700 - 6/28/1783) inherited his father's homestead and continued the successful clothier's trade. Kenelm 4 appears to have improved or rebuilt the fulling mill ca. 1728. The "new Fulling Mill" is cited in 1730 Barnstable County Court documents concerning the dispute over a piece of meadow land on the west side of Stony Brook.¹⁰

The presence of two mills on Stony Brook precipitated ongoing water disputes between Kenelm Winslow and the owners of the grist mill downstream. In 1729, Chillingsworth Foster and Edmund Freeman were chosen to

prevent any person or persons digging through or across the highways especially at Stony Brook. This vote was induced, probably, by trouble of an unhappy nature

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between owners of the old grist mill and the proprietors of the Fulling mill at this place respecting the use of water.¹¹

The dispute, and the town's interest in the grain mill, were stated more clearly at a 1739 Town Meeting when Kenelm Winslow was accused of drawing water away "from the old grist mill at Stony Brook without any profit to himself and great damage to town." It was voted that Winslow's "action in drawing water was an infringement upon the town's privilege that they ought to have in having grinding". Paine states that:

Winslow was a clothier or cloth dresser, and had his fulling mill which was called the 'New Fulling Mill' near the grist mill in the possession of the Clarkes and Grays on Stony Brook. It appears that he had right to the water from the parties who were foremost in bringing up the matter before the town, and that his course in using freely of the water of the reservoir which fed the grist mill was no infringement upon any 'town's privilege', though it might infringe upon the rights of the mill proprietors. The action of the proprietors of the grist mill in the matter, it is certain, intensified the existing bitter feelings towards them on the part of the Winslows, and led to difficulties that had to be settled not only by the town, but by the Courts of Judicature.¹²

The fulling mill, with contents valued at 1,000 pounds, burned to the ground in 1760.¹³ An 1803 description of Stony Brook/Factory Village refers to both grist and fulling mills implying that the fulling mill was then in existence, and thus had been rebuilt after the 1760 fire. The rebuilding of the fulling mill is not directly confirmed by other sources, but seems likely since the fulling mill was prosperous, and its service was still in local demand. A negative factor is that Kenelm Winslow 5 (4/12/1725 - 2/16/1796), who seems to have inherited the property, perhaps jointly with his brother the Deacon Nathan Winslow, was known as a farmer rather than clothier.¹⁴

The natural advantages that encouraged the early industrial development of Stony Brook were quickly and constantly improved upon. A dam was present in the 17th century, and is cited as early as 1690 in a deed that refers to the Satucket mill dam in West Brewster. In addition, it is likely that a raceway was built to serve the original grist mill.¹⁵ The grist and fulling mills at Stony Brook served a remote and widely dispersed community

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Paine: 215

Paine: 219 - 220

Deyo: 905

Winslow genealogy

Paine: 56, 58

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with a very small population. The Harwich/Brewster area, incorporated as the Town of Harwich in 1694, consisted of only about 120 persons when it was divided into North and South Parishes in 1742.¹⁶ The Stony Brook mills also served the neighboring Eastham/Orleans settlement to the northeast and the Yarmouth/Harwich settlement to the west.

Throughout its history, and especially in this early period, Stony Brook has been known as an exceptionally rich herring run, valued by Native Americans and colonists alike. Every spring, large numbers of herring or alewives fought their way upstream from Cape Cod Bay to the Mill Ponds which are the headwaters of Stony Brook. A high point in the alewife catch at Stony Brook occurred in 1764 when an estimated 1,200 barrels were taken and sent to market. The following year, 200 barrels were reportedly taken in one day.

In Brewster as elsewhere, rich herring runs like Stony Brook were considered such a valuable asset that many became subject to local regulations during the Colonial period. These early statutes were designed to protect the public interest in an abundant seasonal food source, and ensure a fair distribution of the catch. Not surprisingly, in several cases the laws attempted to resolve the conflicting needs of water-powered mills with those of the general populace. In Sandwich for instance, the town constructed a herring passage at the grist mill dam on the Shawme River as early as 1741.

The Stony Brook run was controlled by a proprietary from the 17th century well into the 18th century¹⁷. After a period of unusually large catches as described above, and fearing the destruction of this valuable asset through overuse, the town began to regulate the size of the catch at Stony Brook, and its commercial use in 1788. The first alewife committee established to enforce the regulations included Kimball Clark, Nathan Winslow, Maj. William Gage, Ebenezer Snow, Benjamin Hall, Benjamin Bangs, and John Freeman.¹⁸

Industrial Growth and Diversification: 1814 -1870

The factory village is situated about two miles westward of this place; it contains a cotton and several other mills, and, what is unusual on the Cape, they are moved by water..... From a number of ponds in this town, a never-failing stream of water is produced, on which are a cotton mill, carding mill, and several other manufacturing establishments.¹⁹

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Homer 1934: 6 (the 1742 population included 41 males and 82 females)

Paine: 347

Paine 384; Mill Sites: 7

Barber 1838/1840

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The Industrial Revolution that transformed so much of New England in the early-19th century, also brought more intensive, though still small scale, industrial development to Cape Cod. The primary event that ushered this new period of growth and prosperity into Brewster's Factory Village was the opening of Winslow's woolen mill in 1814. The new enterprise arose on the foundations of the late-17th century fulling mill that had been destroyed by fire in 1760.

The new venture was capitalized by a large group of Winslow heirs whose forebears had controlled this site since the late-17th century. All were sons of Kenelm 5 and his brother, the Deacon Nathan (1736 - 1820). Kenelm's sons included Kenelm 6 (1761 - 1833), Isaac (1768 - 1853), Nathaniel (1773 - 1849), and Abraham (1770 - 1828); while Deacon Nathan's sons included Nathan, Josiah (1766 - 1822), Joseph (1773 - 1816), and John (1777 - 1818). Some sources state that the first factory-made woolen cloth in America was produced at this mill. This is a very broad statement that could mean many things. If it means that the entire process from spinning to fulling took place under one roof, it is unlikely to be true. The Massachusetts Historical Commission has theorized that the 1814 enterprise was most likely an enlarged carding and fulling mill that might have had some "central shop" type of operation that arranged for spinning and weaving in local homes prior to the cloth being finished at the mill.²⁰ Whether or not this was an event of national significance, it was certainly one of great importance to the new town of Brewster, incorporated in 1803, and the Lower Cape region in general.

Most sources agree that the Winslow's new venture was fairly short-lived, and that the woolen mill was converted to cotton spinning ca. 1831. According to state industrial statistics, this was a fairly large enterprise by 1836 with a capital investment of \$7,000. In that year, the mill consumed 3,848 pounds of cotton to produce 192,400 yards of cloth valued at \$19,240. Seven men and twenty women were employed there.²¹ Several sources cite a Mr. Walker as associated with this phase of the building's history. Some mention Josiah Wilder as well.²²

Despite its size and value, the cotton mill lasted less than a decade. State statistics record that it was converted to a paper mill before 1845, confirming several local sources. The paper mill was a far less ambitious enterprise than the preceding textile ventures. In 1845 it employed three workers, had a product valued at \$3,000, and was capitalized at \$5,000.²³ Jesse Eldredge, known as a miller, manufacturer, and paper maker, was probably one of the

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MHC Regional: 300

Mass Industrial Census: 1837, 1845, 1855, 1866

Gleanings 1889

Mass Industrial Census: 1837, 1845, 1855, 1866

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three workers. He lived in the venerable Thomas Clark Homestead (32 Run Hill Road; replaced ca. 1886; MHC #297; NR map #15). By 1855, no industries of this scale existed at Stony Brook or elsewhere in Brewster.

The textile/paper mill building was apparently lost soon after this third failure. The site is not marked on the 1858 County Atlas, and an unoccupied foundation appears in historic views taken before 1871. None of the sources examined for this nomination specified the fate of the building. The Winslow family apparently retained control of the site and the water privilege during this period of fluctuating uses.

The Winslows were not alone in their early-19th century textile ventures. The domestic textile industry in general was encouraged by the Embargo Act of 1807 and the War of 1812 which diverted shipping capital to land-based manufacture, especially spinning. The earliest known textile mill on Cape Cod was an 1813 cotton mill in Sandwich center.

At about the same time that the woolen mill was being converted to a cotton mill, William Winslow started a tannery (NR map #12) downstream on the west bank of Stony Brook, directly opposite the original grist mill. The tannery imported hemlock bark from Maine to tan the hides of animals that were produced locally. The finished leather was used primarily by local cobblers. William Winslow was the son of Isaac Winslow (1715 - 1853) and the grandson of Kenelm Winslow 5 (1725 - 1796). William and his wife Julia inherited the western half of Winslow Homestead (909 Stony Brook Road; early-18th cen.; MHC #306; NR map #14; photo #5) which they shared with Kenelm Winslow 6 (1761 - 1833) and his family.

The Winslow tannery was one of three that operated in Brewster in 1837. Together these three enterprises employed seven workers who produced 2,160 tanned and curried hides valued at \$8,025. They represented a capital investment of \$5,070. By 1845, one of those tanneries had closed, the number of employees had dropped to four, and the value of their product had fallen to \$5,200. Ten years later, only the Winslow tannery remained in business, with two workers producing 1,500 hides valued at \$4,500. Two leather currying establishments, which were listed separately from tanneries for the first time had 3 workers, and a \$2,500 product.²⁴ No tannery or currying businesses were listed in 1865 although it is known that the Winslow tannery remained in business until it burned in 1871.

Several smaller industries existed on Stony Brook in the mid-19th century as well. One was Freeman Winslow's cobbler shop which stood east of the district on the east side of Paine's

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Creek Road. Freeman (1791 - 1864) was the son of Deacon Josiah Winslow, the grandson of Deacon Nathan, and the great-grandson of Kenelm 4. He and his sons were unusually inventive and enterprising, and went on to become founders of the nationally known United Shoe Machinery Company, headquartered in Beverly and Boston.²⁵ Freeman began making shoes by hand, and later converted to water power at an unknown location.²⁶ David Harwood was another shoemaker associated with Stony Brook/Factory Village. The 1858 county atlas labeled the commercial/industrial structure immediately east of the Anguish McLeod House (842 Stony Brook Road; NR map #11) with Harwood's name.

Brewster had a sizable boot and shoe industry in the mid-19th century. In 1837, 12 men and 5 women produced 625 pairs of boots and 3,658 pairs of shoes valued at \$5,570. Most of them probably worked in small individual shops. By 1845 shoe making had experienced a sharp decline, with 11 workers and a product valued at \$1,410. It rose in 1855 to 13 workers producing 500 pairs of boots and 2,000 pairs of shoes worth \$3,000. This gain was followed by an even more drastic decline in 1865 when 2 men produced 70 pairs of boots and 500 pairs of shoes valued at \$1,350.²⁷ It is not known how much Stony Brook shops like Freeman Winslow's and David Harwood's, contributed to the total for any of those years.

Another small-scale industrial venture was Everett & Robbins knitting mill whose exact location is unknown. Robbins became sole proprietor in 1888 after his partner retired. The property immediately east of the Winslow Homestead (909 Stony Brook Road; NR map #14), which appears in historic photographs as a traditional Cape Cod dwelling with numerous outbuildings, is labeled W. Robbins in 1858. It is possible that this complex included both residence and business. By 1888, this property was labeled W. Parker, and the W. Robbins Est. was located across the street (Winslow-Robbins House; 962 Stony Brook Road; NR map #20). The Robbins-Parker buildings disappeared in the early-20th century. Isaac Dillingham's West Brewster stove operation, and the cabinet making business of John (1777 - 1818), Joseph (1773 - 1816) Winslow were probably even smaller.²⁸

As industry failed in the mid-19th century, selected maritime and agricultural ventures assumed larger roles in the local Brewster economy. For example, seven coastal trading vessels representing a total of over 5,000 tons and a value of about \$211,332 operated in Brewster in the 1850s and 1860s.²⁹ Several Stony Brook residents were known as wealthy traders, although they are not specifically tied to the coastal trade. Abraham Winslow, Esq.

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In 1952 the Mill Sites Committee contacted Mr. Winslow at USMC who agreed to send a 4' x 4' patent model to exhibit at the mill; the invention occurred at Stony Brook.
CC Times 2/2/1940

Mass Industrial Census: 1837

Gleanings 1889

Mass Industrial Census: 1855, 1866

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(1770 - 1828) who was the son of Kenelm 5, was referred to as the "first trader". Abraham was among the group of Winslow's who started the woolen mill in 1814. He lived directly across the street in a Cape Cod cottage known through historic photographs (see historic views #3, 4). Its granite block foundation and streetside retaining wall remain today as part of the Brewster Mill Sites (NR map #12). A handful of mid-19th century Stony Brook/Factory Village residents were known as mariners. They included Daniel C. Barnes (786 Stony Brook Road; ca. 1840; MHC #65; NR map #6), Heman and Rudolphus McLeod (probably 842 Stony Brook Road; mid-18th cen.; MHC #67; NR map #11), and Valentine Newcomb (151 Run Hill Road; 1860; MHC #298; NR map #19).

The continuing role of agriculture in the Brewster economy is demonstrated by the 17th century grist mill which continued in use through 1871. During the later years of this mill, agriculture gradually regained its early prominence as industrial and maritime ventures gradually failed. In 1845 for example, state industrial statistics indicate that Brewster farmers raised 2,925 bushels of Indian corn or maize valued at \$2,294, along with far lesser amounts of rye and oats. Over the next two decades those amounts rose sharply. In 1855 4,500 bushels of maize, produced on 300 acres, were valued at \$4,500. In 1855, 150 acres yielded 1,050 bushels of rye with a value of \$1,500, while 100 acres yielded 1,500 bushels of oats valued at \$750. By 1865 the figures for corn had risen to 3,360 bushels, on 168.5 acres, with a value of \$5,040. Rye and oats had risen as well.³⁰

In 1866, there were 56 farmsteads in Brewster, in addition to "numerous house plots". These farms encompassed 1,680 acres, were valued at \$126,000, and employed 112 workers. There were also several orchards, and many animals including 125 horses, 24 mature oxen, 173 cows, 86 heifers, and 160 calves. The egg business was valued at \$3,750.³¹ Cranberries were a new and increasingly important component of regional agriculture. When first mentioned in 1855, Brewster had 21 acres of cranberries valued at \$359. In just ten years those figures jumped to 136 acres with a value of \$3,400.³² Stony Brook farmers included Isaac Winslow (1768 - 1853), Kenelm Winslow 5 (1725 - 1796), and Nathaniel Winslow (1773 - 1849).³³ The plethora of barns that appear in historic photographs, many of which remain today, also testify to the continuation of agricultural pursuits.

At its height, the industrial growth at Stony Brook/Factory Village in the early to mid-19th century produced a prosperous and well-defined community. Two institutions introduced during this period indicate the population growth that had taken place. These included a
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Mass Industrial Census: 1837, 1845, 1855, 1866

Mass Industrial Census: 1866

Mass Industrial Census: 1866

Winslow Genealogy

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handsome Greek Revival style district schoolhouse that was constructed on the hillside west of the village, and creation of a West Brewster Post Office whose location apparently changed along with the residence of its current postmaster. Postmasters in West Brewster included Dean Bangs, Joshua and Frederick Winslow, and Freeman, Mercy, and Eban J. Ryder.³⁴

Industrial Decline: 1871 – 1939

There is in town some manufacturing of yarns, threads, or fabrics; but the place cannot be considered with propriety as, in any important degree, a manufacturing town. Once, the site of the Winslow Mills was the scene of manufacturing industry, and the centre to which every good housewife, for many miles around, sent the produce of her loom, for completion.³⁵

There are many reasons for the decline of industry at Stony Brook/Factory Village in the late-19th century. None are peculiar to Brewster, but rather apply to the Cape Cod region as a whole. At its heart was the lack of dependable power sources of sufficient strength to compete with the fast growing industries sited on major rivers in so many other parts of New England. Stony Brook provided adequate power for small-scale industries designed to serve the local community. However, the goods produced there could not compete with the price, variety, and quality of similar items that were mass produced elsewhere and shipped to Cape. T. D. Sears, a partner in the 1873 grain mill opined in an 1880s reminiscence that it was not so much the lack of power, but the distance to the railroad that caused local industry to fail.³⁶ The Cape Cod Central Railroad which operated from 1865 - 1938, was one of the major changes in late-19th century Brewster. Providing reliable connections to the rest of the state and nation, it began to free the region of dependence on locally produced goods, and thus hastened the demise of small-scale local industries.

In addition to these general factors, local industry was dealt a crushing blow when a major fire on the morning of June 6, 1871 took both of the remaining mill buildings at Stony Brook/Factory Village. These were the 17th century grist mill and the ca. 1830 tannery. The tannery was never rebuilt due to declining business. However, the resurgence of agriculture in the previous decades had demonstrated the continuing need for a local grist mill, thus persuading Bartlett Winslow and T. D. Sears to construct a replacement in 1873. They purchased the mill privilege from William Winslow and erected a new building on the stone foundation that had previously accommodated the Winslow fulling and textile mills. This structure is currently known as the "*Old Grist Mill*" (830 Stony Brook Road; 1873; MHC #66; NR map #10; photo #s 1, 2).

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Gleanings 1889

Freeman: 741

Gleanings 1889

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J. Howard Winslow, who occupied the old Winslow Homestead in 1908 (909 Stony Brook Road; early-18th cen.; NR map #14), may have the first miller at the new site. Benjamin Ellis (32 Run Hill Road; 1887 - 1888; NR map #15), who rebuilt the old Thomas Clark House in the 1880s was another miller of this period. In 1974, then current miller Hudson Ellis stated that his father Benjamin was the last to grind corn at the "Old Grist Mill" on a regular basis.³⁷

The success of the 1873 "Old Grist Mill", and of Brewster agriculture in general, proved short-lived, and the building was adapted to a series of ever-changing uses in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Those uses included production of overalls, ice cream, and electricity. At one point, the mill was used as a dwelling house.³⁸

By 1908, the "Old Grist Mill" and its water privilege were owned by the Stony Brook Cranberry Company whose bogs were located in the wetlands downstream from the mill and north of the NRHD. This company was owned by Valentine B. Newcomb (151 Run Hill Road; 1860; NR map #26) and his partner A. Percie Newcomb. Valentine, a mariner in the mid-19th century, had turned from that failing industry to the increasingly popular cultivation of cranberries.

Having more interest in the water rights than in the building, the Newcomb's leased the "Old Grist Mill" to Arthur C. Hastings of Harwich for his Cape Cod Yarns, Inc. in 1926. Apparently, this was more a nostalgic than an economic venture on Hastings part, and when the cranberry growers complained about the interruption of their water source, he quickly abandoned the scheme. In the meantime, Hastings corresponded with the James Leffel & Co. Turbine Water Wheels about installation and price of their product. He also apparently responded to state fisheries regulators by developing a plan and specifications for a temporary wooden fishway on the Lower Mill Pond at Stony Brook. In 1929, the dam at Stony Brook was licensed by Massachusetts Department of Public Works.

Despite the rapid succession and wide variety of uses that were probably interspersed with periods of vacancy, the "Old Grist Mill" changed surprisingly little during this period. Based on the evidence of historic photographs, contemporary news articles, and other sources, the primary building alteration was removal of an enclosed wheelhouse on the east side of the building. The wheelhouse was probably part of the original construction and appears in all

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late-19th century views. The wheelhouse was intended to prevent ice from blocking the movement of the wheel, and thus cutting off power, during the winter months. Removal of the wheelhouse was probably related to replacement of the water wheel with a more up-to-date metal turbine in the 1880s. The turbine, which operated below water level, represented a more efficient and dependable, although less picturesque, improvement over the wheel. The enclosure was removed or fell apart before 1927, revealing that the water wheel had remained in place during the period that the turbine was in operation.

The checkered history of the current "Old Grist Mill" on Stony Brook reflects the flux of the turn-of-the-century Brewster economy. It is also illustrative of a larger pattern, as grist mills throughout the region closed during this period. For example, in West Falmouth a late-18th century wind-powered grist mill was sold to a Brockton ice cream maker as a promotional tool in 1922. Similarly, in South Yarmouth, a ca. 1860 tidal-powered grist mill that had replaced an earlier ca. 1710 mill was closed ca. 1900. The 17th century Dexter's Grist Mill in the center of Sandwich closed in 1881, and was reborn in the 1920's as a tearoom. The West Falmouth mill was eventually lost, but the other two were restored in 1961.³⁹

Modern Period: 1940 - present (1997)

A new chapter in the saga of Stony Brook/Factory Village was initiated in 1940 when the Town of Brewster took title to the brook and its surrounding mill sites. The subsequent establishment of the Stony Brook or Brewster Mill Sites as a town-owned historical and recreational site was one of the first successful historic preservation efforts on Cape Cod.

Purchase resulted from the vision of a broad and unusually enlightened coalition that embraced business and civic leaders, town officials, and ordinary citizens.⁴⁰ It was made possible by the community spirit and sense of stewardship demonstrated by its then owners, A. Percie Newcomb and Valentine B. Newcomb of the Stony Brook Cranberry Company. These two men, whose family had long term roots in the community, had "always been anxious to have the property preserved as a public institution."⁴¹ To achieve their goal, the Newcombs, who had previously turned down a bid of \$5,000, offered the property to the town for \$2,200. In addition, they personally donated \$200 of that amount. One thousand dollars were raised privately, and Town Meeting appropriated the other \$1,000 on March 4, 1940. The title was passed on April 15.⁴²

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Smith (Falmouth); Castongay/NR form (Yarmouth); Lovell (Sandwich): 501 - 503

Cape Cod Standard Times February 2, 1940

Yarmouth Register 4/4/1941

Brewster Mill Sites Committee

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The Newcomb's generosity appears to have inspired others like Arthur Hart of Boston who donated the Abraham Winslow property on the north side of the street and the west side of the brook. Hart was the grandson of Joseph Nickerson who had married Abraham Winslow's second daughter. Unfortunately, the house was in such poor condition that it had to be taken down due to "vandalism and wanton destruction."⁴³ Several traces of this house can still be seen today. The granite block foundation remains on the hillside where a picnic area has been established, and the retaining wall that once defined its front yard, now serves as the back stop of a small parking area. (NR map #12)

When town meeting appropriated funds to purchase the site, it also established the Stony Brook Mill Sites Committee to maintain the property as a historic site. The committee was composed of the Selectmen and four other members to be appointed annually by the Town Moderator. The number of members was raised to 11 in 1947, and to 14 in 1953, when membership was made permanent.

The formal opening of the Brewster Mill Sites took place on June 22, 1940, just two months after the purchase. During that first season, the "Old Grist Mill" was open every Friday and Saturday from 1 - 6PM. Despite those limited hours, and the very short preparation period, over 2,000 visitors from 29 states signed the register during the summer of 1940. Similar numbers continued to stream through the Mill Sites in ensuing years.

Initial improvements to the Mill Sites property concentrated on site work. Work included clearing underbrush, erecting benches and bridges, rebuilding the water wheel and runway to power the mill, and uncovering the spring that had once served the tannery. The former Abraham Winslow House site was cleared, surfaced with loam, and planted with lawns and gardens. The "Old Grist Mill" was wired for electricity in 1946 - 1947. The records of the Mill Sites Committee describe these early improvements thus:

Since that time [4/1940 purchase by town] additional donations and appropriations, financial, material, and or labor, have made possible the rebuilding of the water-wheel and runway [wooden trestle there in 1929, but gone in 1940], the construction of four rustic bridges over the mill stream and the uncovering of the old tannery spring. Most of the debris, which had accumulated during the seventy years since the mill [former grist mill and tannery] fire in 1871, has been removed, and many attractive paths graded. A new catching pool, built under the supervision of the State Department of Conservation, has made a great improvement in the spring run of herring.

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~~The Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the gift, by Mr. Arthur W. Hart,~~
of the site and remains of the Abraham Winslow house adjoining the mill property.
Because the house was beyond repair, it was razed, and it is planned to beautify its
location with an old-fashioned garden. A hydraulic ram is to be placed at the spring
to supply drinking water for the public, and water for the Winslow site.⁴⁴

During these early years, a far grander plan was seriously considered, but never executed. It involved purchase of several residences surrounding the mill sites, and a full-blown restoration/reconstruction of the Factory Village along the lines of Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia, and the Saugus Iron Works in Massachusetts. This scheme appears to have been a joint venture by the Mill Sites Committee and the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce. Discussions between the two groups were initiated ca. 1948. Noted restoration architects of this period, Andrew Hepburn and Conover Fitch, spoke at the Chamber's annual meeting in 1950, where they outlined methods from their work at Williamsburg and Saugus.

They noted that the first step in such a project was detailed historical research to determine the proper period of restoration. Mr. & Mrs. Sibley Lewis were placed in charge of the research effort which recommended 1660 - 1810 as the period of significance. This focus on an early historical period, even when few buildings survived and detailed documentary evidence was scarce, was typical of the mid-20th century. In the case of Stony Brook/Factory Village it would have meant that the one surviving industrial building, the "Old Grist Mill" of 1873, would have been demolished because it post-dated the focus period. From today's perspective, which respects layers of history and genuine resources rather than conjectural reconstructions, the failure to act on this plan is fortunate. There is no mention of this idea after 1954.⁴⁵

Brewster's early actions that recognized and preserved the unique industrial heritage of Stony Brook set an important precedent for the nascent historic preservation movement on Cape Cod. In particular, it inspired successful efforts to preserve early grist mills in Sandwich and Yarmouth more than twenty years later, in 1961.

The Factory Village at Stony Brook in Brewster has changed surprisingly little in the second half of the 20th century. This is thanks in large part, to the long-term stewardship of the Brewster Mill Sites Committee which has protected areas immediately adjacent to Stony Brook including the "Old Grist Mill". Establishment of the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District in 1973 - 1975, has provided a preservation mandate, and design review authority, for the entire area.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 17Stony Brook/Factory Village HD
Brewster (Barnstable Co.), MAArchaeological Significance

Distribution of Native American archaeological sites indicates that the Stony Brook drainage was an important focus of settlement for nearly 8,000 years. The presence of sites pre-dating the stabilization of sea levels approximately 3,000 years ago offers important data, and contribute to interpretations of settlement continuity over time in a changing environment. Based on review of the Massachusetts Historical Commission's site files, the district also offers an opportunity for reconstruction of paleoenvironments, especially with regard to the formation of the estuarine environment at the mouth of Stony Brook. The relationship of the estuary to potential sites in the district would be an important research theme, especially in light of current archaeological research carried out in nearby locations.

The potential presence of Contact-era and "Praying Indian" components contributes to the district's significance. Undisturbed Contact sites are relatively rare in Massachusetts, with "Praying Indian" sites rarer still. Brewster was an important locus of Native American and EuroAmerican interaction. Any sites surviving from this period would contribute significantly to interpretations of cultural contact, power, and race relations in seventeenth-century Cape Cod.

Historical archaeological significance revolves around several themes: the early EuroAmerican settlement of the area, the development of small-scale industries, and the availability of market items. The survival of 17th and 18th century remains on the ground surface of the district, combined with the wealth of documentation concerning the occupants of the village, indicates a high potential for archaeological research. The district has archaeological sites related to civic, commercial, industrial, and domestic developments in a small mid-Cape village. Archaeological investigation of these sites would provide fine-grained details concerning both the internal development of the village and its relationship to markets and entrepôts along the Massachusetts coast.

The existing 18th and 19th century buildings in the district have great potential to address archaeological research questions. The archaeological record associated with any of the contributing structures have the potential to contain significant archaeological deposits. Privies, trash deposits, wells, and remains of earlier structures and outbuildings would be expected at nearly all of these sites to address questions of daily life, class, and settlement. In particular, the Winslow Homestead could contain important information concerning early settlement on Cape Cod; analysis of ceramics and other goods from archaeological deposits would be important in tracing market patterns during this relatively understudied period. Archaeological investigation of other 18th-century houses in the district, in concert with additional documentary research, would contribute to interpretations of Cape Cod's economic development prior to the American Revolution.

(continued)

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Brewster (Barnstable Co.), MA**

Of even greater significance than archaeological deposits associated with the existing houses, however, are the documented remnants of now-demolished houses. These include the late 17th-century Thomas Clark House, which was replaced with the Benjamin Ellis House; the Winslow-Robbins-Parker House, once located on the grounds of the Winslow Homestead; and the Abraham Winslow House, the granite foundation of which is still visible. As houses which were demolished anywhere from the mid-1880s to the mid-20th century, their associated sites may have less disturbance than houses still occupied. Thus they may have greater archaeological integrity, and an enhanced ability to address research questions. Finally, the district has an important industrial archaeological component. Foundations of the 17th century grist mill are still visible, and traces of the tannery and fulling mill may be discernable through subsurface investigations. In addition, the site of the David Harwood House has potential to reveal information about a local cottage industry, shoe production, probably affiliated with the tannery site. Few industries from this time period have been investigated archaeologically in Massachusetts. Questions concerning technology, trash disposal, water power, economic production, and the reshaping of the landscape toward industrial means could all be addressed through archaeological excavation of these important resources.

- END -

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National Park Service

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Stony Brook/Factory Village HD
Brewster (Barnstable Co.), Mass.

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(end)

Stony Brook/Factory Village HD
Name of Property

Barnstable, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property c. 85 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 408440 4622000
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 406850 4621430
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 407740 4620990
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 407010 4622330
Zone Easting Northing

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 Candace Jenkins, James Garman, Matthew Kierstead consultants, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 2000

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 Brewster state MA zip code 02630

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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No.

1024-0018
(Rev. 10-90)

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Brewster (Barnstable Co.), Mass.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Brewster Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District are delineated on the accompanying assessors' maps with a heavy pencil line. These maps include pages 22 and 36 of the Town of Brewster Assessors' Records. They are drawn at a scale of 1" = 100', and were most recently revised in June 1992. As a general rule boundaries follow current lot lines, and are generally confined to properties that directly abut the brook and/or district roadways. Recent subdivision of lot #10 on map 36-R (circled #20) is not indicated on map 36-R, see attached surveyor's map "Plan of Land Prepared for Rickard W. Lawson." A line of convenience is drawn across the entrance to subdivided Lot 2 in order to include properties at 980 and 1002 Stony Brook Road. The Lower Mill Pond is included as the source of industrial power.

Conventions:

For the purposes of this nomination, each assessor's lot is assigned a unique NR map number (contributing resources) or letter (non-contributing resources). Those numbers, along with street numbers and assessors lot numbers are keyed to district data sheets, and to narrative Sections 7 (Description) and 8 (Historical Significance). Contributing status is generally determined by the main building or other primary resource such as fish ladders, dams, old foundations, etc. (the best example of the latter is lot 22-67/NR map #12 with its fish ladders and several mill and house sites). Undeveloped lots that are considered "undevelopable" or protected through conservation restriction or ownership are considered to be contributing sites. Developable lots are considered to be noncontributing sites. The dates of stone walls are primarily derived from historic photographs.

Verbal Boundary Justification

Boundaries for the proposed Stony Brook/Factory National Register District encompass the heart of Brewster's former "Factory Village" on Stony Brook. This area is southwest of the town's primary settlement area which is focused on the Old King's Highway/Route 6A/Main Street (see Brewster Old King's Highway National Register District). The older settlement node considered here developed around the economic focus of Stony Brook with its several mill privileges, and rich herring run. Boundaries are drawn to encompass those resources that were most closely associated with the economic and supporting activities that occurred at Stony Brook in the 17th - 19th centuries. Another important factor in determining boundaries was the presence of residential development that post-dates the period of significance (ca. 1660 - 1948) and has interrupted the interrelationships between the core village and some outlying buildings. These newer houses have minimal impact on the nominated core area.

Specifically, the western boundary on Stony Brook Road was chosen because numerous newer dwellings occur between it and the next historic properties. In addition, a northward bend in the road at this point provides a sense of visual closure. The southwest boundary on Setucket Road was chosen primarily because the vast majority of houses beyond post-date the period of significance. The eastern boundary on Stony Brook Road also reflects the presence of newer dwellings. In addition, the crest of the hill that defines the east side of Stony Brook provides a topographic terminus for the north side of Stony Brook Road. South of the road, the district continues to Paine Creek Road and the base of the hill to include two important early dwelling/farm houses (NR map #s 20, 21). The Old Kings Highway National Register District begins at the crest of the next

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Stony Brook/Factory Village HD
Brewster (Barnstable Co.), Mass.

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hill with the elaborate federal period Clark House. The Clark House has some associations with Stony Brook, but is more strongly related to the Old Kings Highway District whose historic focus is on the town center rather than the industrial activities of Stony Brook. The southeast boundary on the rerouted and widened corridor of Run Hill Road includes the only two remaining historic houses located there; recent houses on the southwest side of the road are excluded.

The Lower Mill Pond (NR map #22) is included in the district as the power source for, and integral component of the manufacturing processes that took place in the district during its period of greatest significance. The pond also plays an important role in establishing the historic setting of the district. The lots surrounding the pond are not included because most are developed with post War housing.

(end)

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Stony Brook/Factory Village NR District
Brewster (Barnstable County)
Massachusetts

Section Photographs Page 1

Black & White Photograph List

Stony Brook/Factory Village NRHD
Brewster, Massachusetts Barnstable County
Name of photographer: Candace Jenkins 617.484.2395
Location of negative: 17 Slade Street, Belmont, MA 02178

- View #1** [8 x 10] Taken: April, 1997 NR map #: 10
Property name and address: "Old Grist Mill" Stony Brook Road
Description of view: facing west showing north facade and east elevation, water wheel, trestle, catch pool
- View #2** [8 x 10] Taken: August, 1997 NR map #: 10
Property name and address: "Old Grist Mill" Stony Brook Road
Description of view: facing north showing south rear and east side elevation; holding pond in foreground
- View #3** [8 x 10] Taken: August, 1997 NR map #: 3
Property name and address: Lower Mill Pond Dam
Description of view: facing west toward main outlet with metal control gate
- View #4** [8 x 10] Taken: August, 1997 NR map #: 11
Property name and address: McLoud House, 842 Stony Brook Road
Description of view: facing east from "Old Grist Mill" over catch basin
- View #5** [8 x 10] Taken: August, 1997 NR map #: 14
Property name and address: Winslow Homestead, 909 Stony Brook Road
Description of view: facing southwest showing east side elevation
- View #6** [8 x 10] Taken: August, 1997 NR map #: 5
Property name and address: Job Wixon House, 770 Stony Brook Road
Description of view: facing southeast showing north facade
- View #7** [8 x 10] Taken: August, 1997 NR map #: 2
Property name and address: Dillingham Cemetery, Stony Brook Road
Description of view: facing northwest toward 679 Stony Brook Road (map #2)
- View #8** [5 x 7] Taken: August, 1997 NR map #: 13
Property name and address: Mill Sites north, Stony Brook Road
Description of view: facing north showing "rapids" and foundation/location of 17th century grist mill
- View #9** [5 x 7] Taken: April, 1997 NR map #: 12
Property name and address: Mill Sites north, Stony Brook Road
Description of view: facing north into Mill Sites showing east retaining wall of former Abraham Winslow House
- View #10** [5 x 7] Taken: August, 1997 NR map #: 9
Property name and address: High Brewster, 964 Satucket Road
Description of view: facing south showing north facade

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**Stony Brook/Factory Village HD
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Historic Photographs and Views

All historic views are in the collection of the Brewster Historical Society

#1 *ca. 1860 - 1871*

Panorama of Factory Village landscape with foundation of Winslow's fulling/textile/1873 grist mill; ca. 1830 tannery and ca. 1661 - 1663 grist mill; A. Winslow house; Daniel Barnes House; Job Wixon House; High Brewster; district school; facing southwest (BHS neg. #222)

#2 *ca. 1860 - 1871*

Panorama of Factory Village landscape with foundation of Winslow's fulling/textile/1873 grist mill in foreground; ca. 1830 tannery and ca. 1661 - 1663 grist mill; McCloud House and barn, David Harwood shoe shop/store???, gambrel roof Thomas Clark House, Winslow Homestead; facing northeast

#3 *after 1873*

Panorama of Factory Village landscape with 1873 "Old Grist Mill" in place; foundations of ca. 1830 tannery and ca. 1661 - 1663 grist mill; A. Winslow house; Daniel Barnes House; Job Wixon House; High Brewster, and district school; facing southwest. (BHS neg. #276)

#4 *late-19th to early-20th century*

Factory Village buildings/landscape with former Abraham Winslow house in foreground; facing northeast (BHS neg. #202)

(end)

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District Data Sheets Summary

Total Resource Count

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
26	9	buildings
5	1	sites
21	5	structures
0	0	objects
52	15	67 TOTAL

Key to Abbreviations

cen.	century
Greek Rev.	Greek Revival
Hse.	House

Explanation of Resource/Counting Categories

Stone walls It is difficult to pinpoint the construction date of specific walls and wall segments with any degree of accuracy within the research and field scope of this nomination. Thus, stone walls are generically dated as 19th century unless otherwise noted.

Outbuildings, including barns and sheds, are difficult to date with accuracy within the scope of this nomination. Like stone walls, they are generically dated as 19th century unless otherwise noted.

Recent buildings that clearly post-date the period of significance are generically dated as 20th century, mid 20th century, and late 20th century

Undeveloped lots are counted as a non-contributing sites unless they are known to be conservation or other land that will not be developed in the future. Other undevelopable land may exist in the district as well, but it was beyond the scope of this project to conclusively determine that status. Known undevelopable lots are

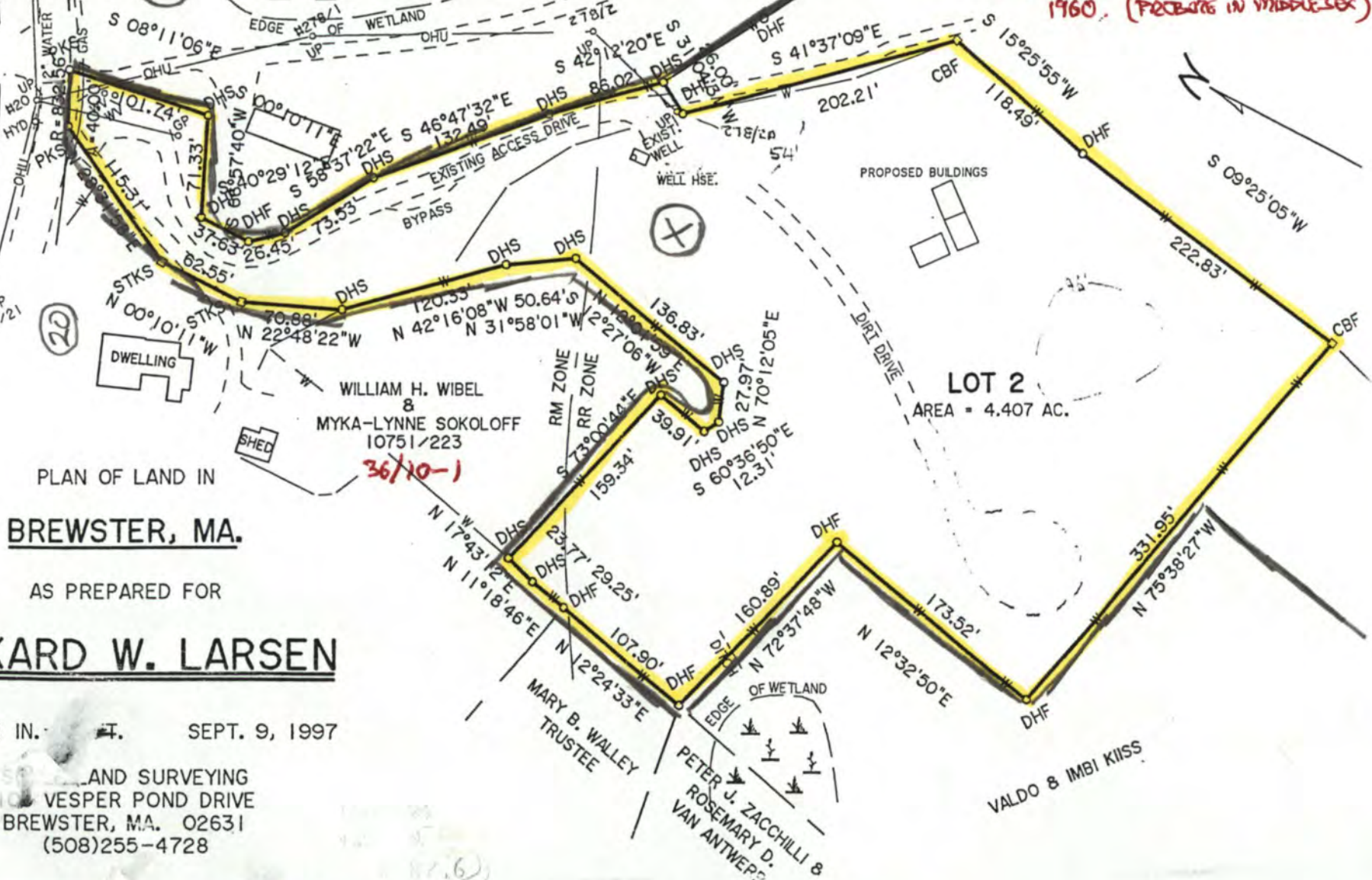
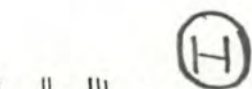
NR map 20

RICKARD W. LARSEN
972 STONY BROOK ROAD
BREWSTER, MA 02631
508-896-3885

36/10-2

LISTED AS "A. I. BICKNELL"
MY GRANDFATHER WHO DIED IN
1960. (FEBRUARY IN MIDDLESEX)

STONY BROOK RD.



PLAN OF LAND IN
BREWSTER, MA.

AS PREPARED FOR

RICKARD W. LARSEN

SCALE: 1 IN. = 40 FT. SEPT. 9, 1997

AND SURVEYING
101 VESPER POND DRIVE
BREWSTER, MA. 02631
(508)255-4728

292-3

SALE OF 36/10-1 WAS 5/15/97

**Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District
Brewster, Massachusetts
District Data Sheet (April 1999)**

MHC/ BHS #	NR Map #	Assessor Map #	Street Address	Historic Name	Date	1 Architectural Style	Status Type	
n/a	F	22-101	14 Herring Brook Lane	Dwelling House; not visible from Stony Brook Rd	late-20th cen.	Reproduction Cape	NC/B	CB
Run Hill Road								
297/106	15	36-19	32 Run Hill Road	Benjamin Ellis House stone retaining wall on Stony Brook Rd; stone millers steps; Thos Clarke Hse site	1887-1888 19th cen.	Gothic Revival n/a	C/B 2C/St	1
n/a	16	36-17	37 Run Hill Road	Dwelling House ckicken coop, shed	mid-20th mid-20th	Bungalow inspired n/a	C/B 2 C/St	1
n/a	H	36-15	41 Run Hill/Stony Br. Rd	Dwelling	20th cen.	Contemporary	NC/B	
n/a	17	36-16	Run Hill /Stony Brook Road	Undevelopable land EX9030	n/a	n/a	C/Si	
299/196	18	36-14	83 Run Hill Road	Newcomb House barn/carriage house	ca. 1850 mid-19th	Gothic Revival n/a	C/B C/B	2
298/197	19	36-11-1, 2	151 Run Hill Road	Valentine B. Newcomb Hse.	1860	Greek Revival	C/B	1
Satucket Road								
n/a	8	36-26-1, 2	940 Setucket Road	A. Newcomb House three-car garage	mid-19th mid-20th	Greek Revival n/a	C/B NC/B	1

**Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District
Brewster, Massachusetts
District Data Sheet (April 1999)**

MHC/ BHS #	NR Map #	Assessor Map #	Street Address	Historic Name	Date	Architectural Style	Status Type	
85/130	7	22-93	947 Satucket Road	David Chase House garage	mid-19th early-20th	Greek Revival n/a	C/B C/B	2
n/a	G	36-23	958 Setucket Road	House	late-20th	Reproduction Cape	NC/B	
84/69	9	36-22	964 Satucket Road	Nathaniel Winslow House; "High Brewster" barn/residence, modern house, Kenelm Winslow 2 House site	1738 19-20th cen.	Colonial (3/4 two story) n/a	2C/B 1NC/B	2
Stony Brook Road								
63/163	1	22-89-1	648 Stony Brook Road	Dwelling House barn, coop	early-19th 19th cen.	Federal, hip roof n/a	C/B 2C/B	3
64/none	2	22-72	679 Stony Brook Road	Dwelling House	early-19th cen.	Federal "full-Cape"	C/B	1
803	3	22-71	Stony Brook Road	Dillingham Cemetery landscape, grave stones, tomb, perimeter stone wall	early-18th cen. n/a Mid-19th	n/a n/a n/a	C/Si n/a C/St	
n/a	A	22-70	717 Stony Brook Road	Dwelling House [converted barn; moved to site]	19th-20th cen.	No Style	NC/B	
n/a	4	22-69	Stony Brook Road	Undevelopable wetland	n/a	n/a	C/Si	
n/a	B	22-90	845 Stony Brook Road	Dwelling House	mid-20th cen	n/a	NC/B	
n/a	C/V	22-52-1	Stony Brook Road	Undeveloped Land	n/a	n/a	V	

**Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District
Brewster, Massachusetts
District Data Sheet (April 1999)**

MHC/ BHS #	NR Map #	Assessor Map #	Street Address	Historic Name	Date	3 Architectural Style	Status Type	
n/a	D/V	22-96	767 Stony Brook Road	Undeveloped Land	n/a	n/a	V	
304/140	5	22-91-4	770 Stony Brook Road	Job Wixon House shed, carriage house/barn, workshop, stone wall	ca. 1860 mid-19th	Gothic Revival n/a	C/B 3 C/B 1 C/St	4
n/a	E	22-102	781 Stony Brook Road	Dwelling House [District School site]	late-20th	Reproduction Cape	NC/B	
65/157	6	22-92	786 Stony Brook Road	Daniel Barnes House wood shed	ca. 1840 19th cen	Greek Rev. "half-Cape" n/a	C/B C/B	2
n/a	12	22-67	North side Stony Brook Rd @ Stony Brook; West side brook	Brewster Mill Sites NW; 3 stone walls; foundations of A. Winslow Hse; partial remains ca. 1830 tannery; spring; small parking lot	17th - 20th	n/a	6 C/St 1 C/Si 1 NC/Si	
n/a	13	22-67	North side Stony Brook Rd @ Stony Brook; East side brook	Brewster Mill Sites NE; partial foundations 1660s grist mill; 17th-19th raceway; 20th fish ladder; 2 bridges	17th - 20th		2 C/St 1 C/Si 2 NC/St	
66/72	10	36-21	830 Stony Brook Road south side at Stony Brook	Brewster Mill Sites S; "Old Grist Mill"; water wheel; fish ladder; 2 containment areas; raceway; dam/slucice gate at north end of Lower Mill Pond; 3 bridges	1873 17th - 20th	Vernacular n/a	C/B 6C/St 3 NC/St	1
n/a	22	n/a	830 Stony Brook Rd; rear	Lower Mill Pond	n/a	n/a	n/a	
67/142	11	36-20	842 Stony Brook Road	Anguish McLeod House stone foundations of barn; site of Harwood shop/store	mid-18th mid-19th	Colonial, hip-roof n/a	C/B C/St	1

**Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District
Brewster, Massachusetts
District Data Sheet (April 1999)**

MHC/ BHS #	NR Map #	Assessor Map #	Street Address	Historic Name	Date	Architectural Style	Status Type	
306/70	14	22-66	909 Stony Brook Road	Winslow Homestead site of Winslow-Robbins Parker House	early-18th 18th - 19th	Colonial "full-Cape" n/a	C/B	1
68/107	20	36-10	962 Stony Brook Road	Winslow-Robbins House barn	18th cen. 18th - 19th	Colonial "full-Cape" n/a	C/B C/B	2
n/a	I	36-103	980 Stony Brook Road	Dwelling House	ca. 1980s	Colonial Revival	NC/B	
69/195	21	36-9	1002 Stony Brook Road	Doane-Baker House	late-18th cen.	Colonial "full-Cape"	C/B	1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Stony Brook--Factory Village Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 5/18/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/30/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/15/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/02/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000688

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 6-15-00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

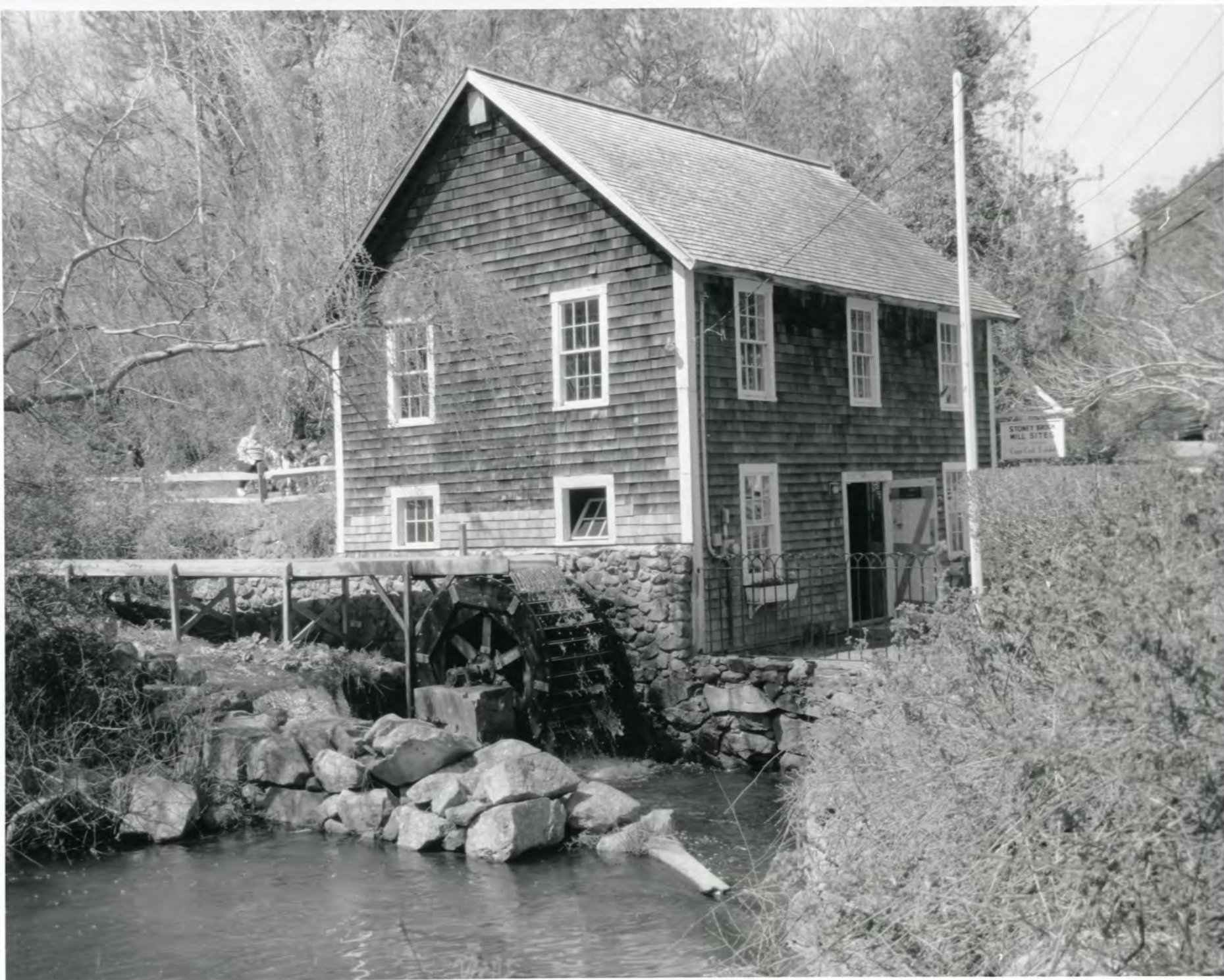
**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



#1 String Brook / Factory Village NRHD

Brewster, MA

Barnstable, County

Candace Jenkins, 17 Slade St., Belmont, MA 4/97

"Old Grist Mill" (1873) NR map #10

Facing W. showing N. facade and east elevation
water wheel, trestle, catch pool



#2 Strong Brook / Factory Village NRH1)

Brewster, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins, 17 Slade St., Belmont, MA 8/97

"Old Grist Mill" (1873) NR map #10

facing N, showing south rear + east side elevation
holding pond in foreground



#3 Stony Brook / Factory Village NRHS
Brewster, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins, 17 Slade St., Belmont, MA 0197

Lower Mill Pond Dam - NR map #10
outlet w/ metal gate, facing W



#4 Stony Brook / Factory Village NRHD

Brewster, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins, 17 Slade St., Belmont, MA 8/97

McLeod House, 642 Stony Brook Rd. NR map #11

facing E from "old grist mill" over catch basin



#5 Stony Brook / Factory Village NRHD

Brewster, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Joulum, 47 Slade St., Belmont, MA 0197

Winslow Homestead, 909 Stony Brook Rd. NR map 14

facing SW showing east side elevation



#6 Stony Brook / Factory Village NRHD

Brewster, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins, 17 Stade St, Belmont, MA 0197

Job Wixon House, 770 Stony Brook Rd. NR map #5

across SE showing north facade



#7 Stony Brook / Factory Village NRHD

Brewster, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins, 17 Slade St, Belmont, MA B/97

Dillingham Cemetery NR map #3

facing NW toward 679 Stony Brook Rd (map #2)



#8 Stony Brook/Factony Village NRHD

Brewster, MA

Barnstable County

6/97

Candace Jenkins, 17 Slade St, Belmont, MA

Mill Sites north, NR map #13

Facing north towards "rapids" &

Foundation/location of 17th century
grist mill



#9 Stone/Brode/Factory Village NRHD
Brewster, MA
Barnstable County

9/97

Candace Kalous, 17 Slade St, Belmont, MA
Mill St is north, face NR map #12
Facing N. along east retaining wall of
former A. Winslow House



#10 Stony Brook/Factory Village NRHD

Brewster, MA

8/97

Barnstable County

High Brewster, 964 Sakuebet Rd, NR map #9

facing south to north facade

Candace Jenkins, 17 Slade St, Belmont, MA



Historic Village
#1

Stony Brook Factory Village NRHD
Brewster, MA

ca. 1860-1871

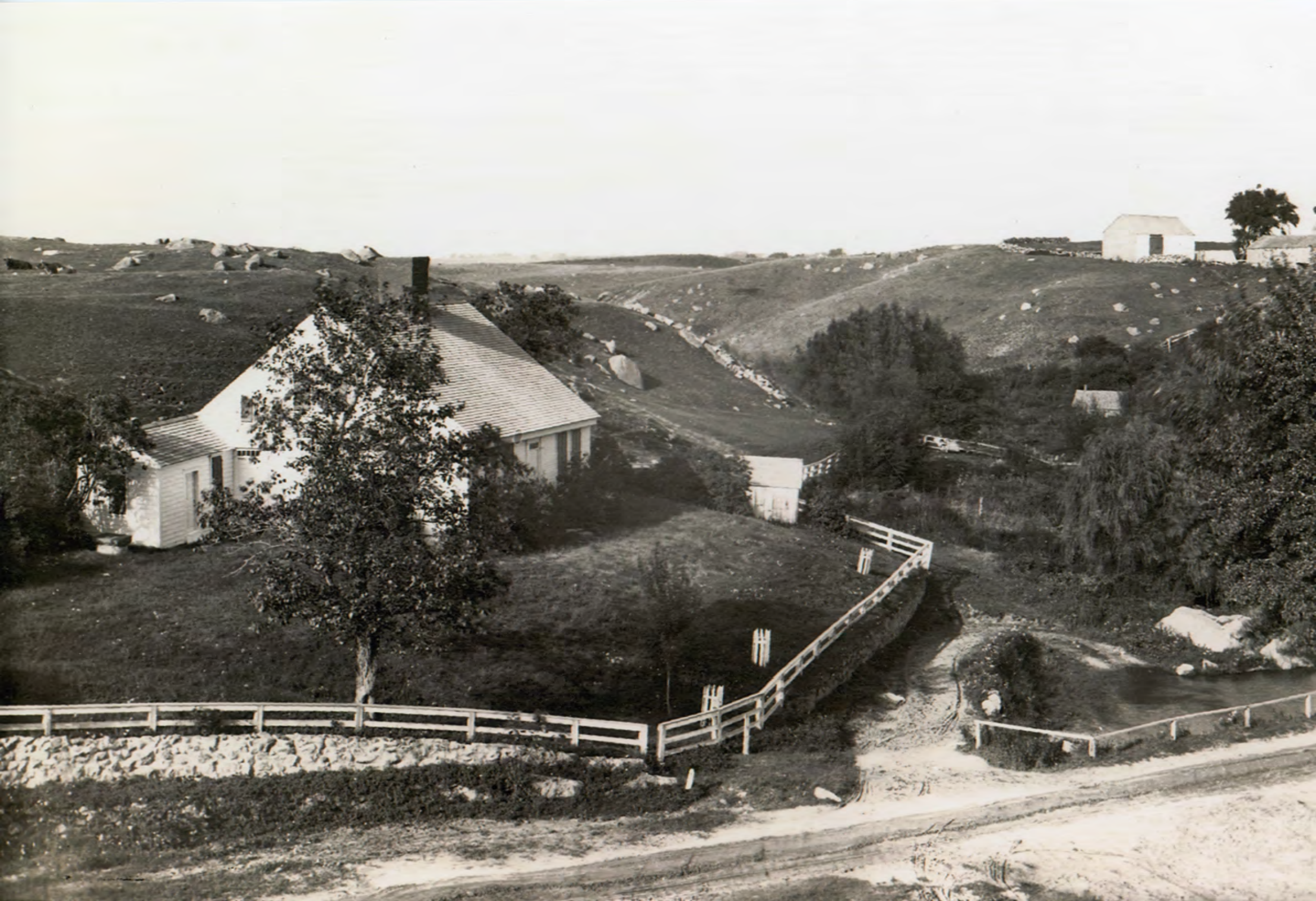
Brewster Historical Society

Facing SW

neg # 222









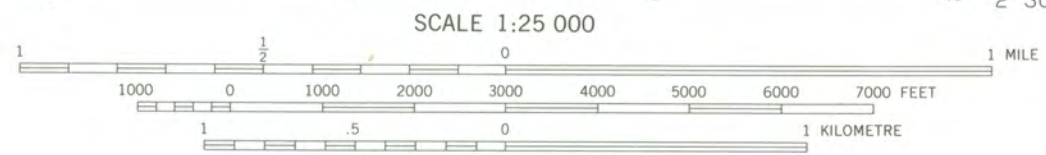
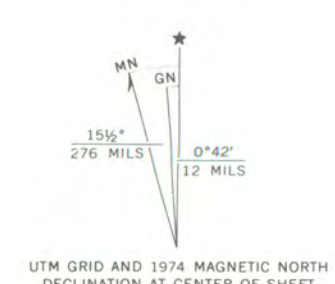
Tray Brook/Factory Village
NR HD
Brewster, MA
UTM Coordinates
1 19-408440/4622000
2 19-407710/4620940
3 19-406050/4621430
4 19-405010/4622330

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4267
13000	4000
12000	3658
11000	3353
10000	3048
9000	2743
8000	2438
7000	2134
6000	1829
5000	1524
4000	1219
3000	914
2000	609
1000	305
500	152
200	61
100	30

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1939. Topography by planetable surveys 1940
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1973
Field checked 1974
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS 257 (1972) and 581 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



SCALE 1:25 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET IN CAPE COD BAY AND 3.4 FEET IN NANTUCKET SOUND
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route



HARWICH, MASS.
41070-F1-TF-025
1974

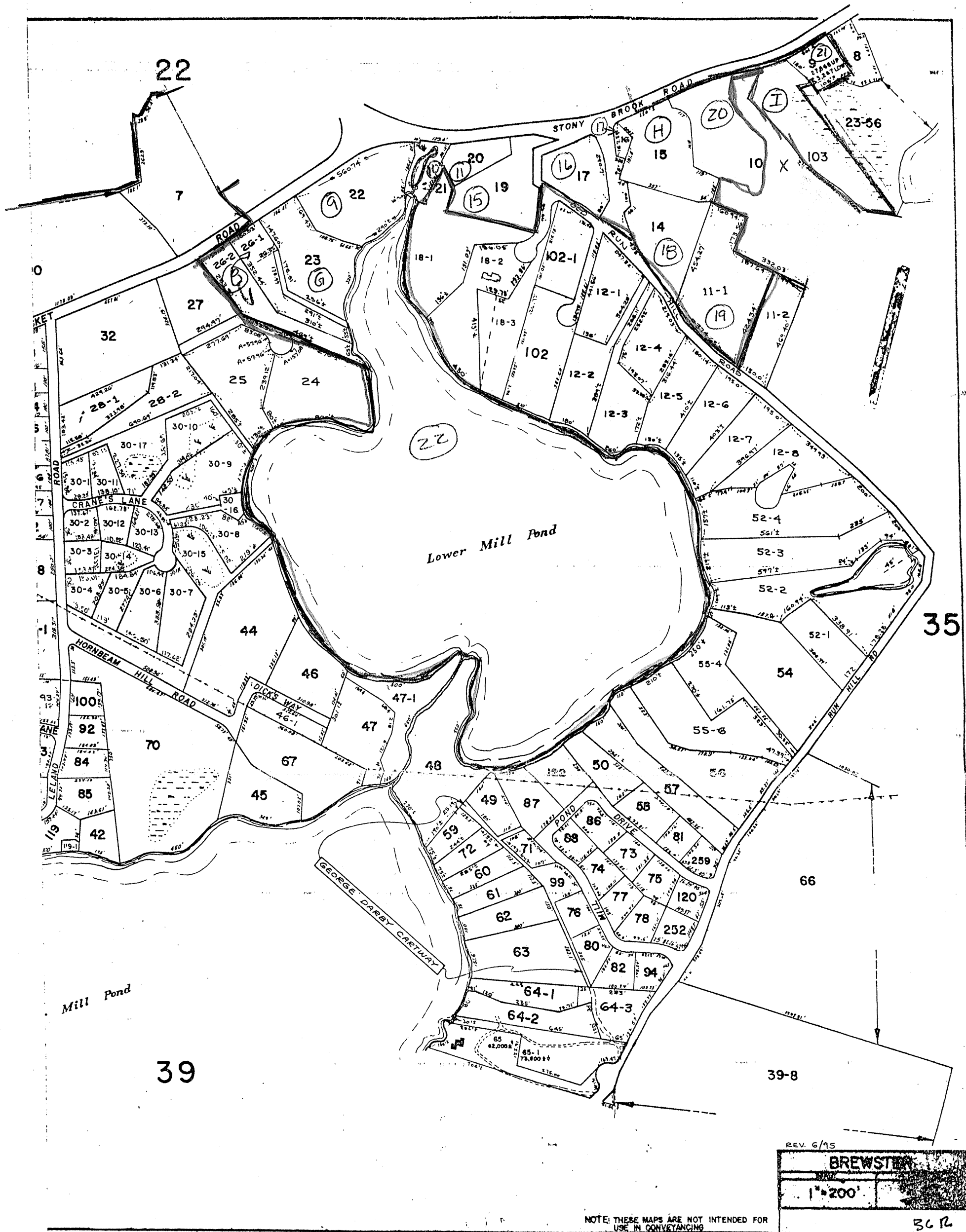
DMA 6967 II NE—SERIES V814

x40023



MAP 22 b

Stony Brook / Factory Village NRHD
Brewster, MA Barnstable County
Town Assessors Map # 22L
Scale - 1" = 200'
NR map 1 of 4



Stony Brook Factory Village NRHD
 Brewster, MA Barnstable County
 Town Assessor Map #36R
 Scale: 1"=200'
 NR map #4014

BF

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125

RECEIVED

JUN 18 1999

Sirs;

MASS. HIST. COMM.

On Sunday, May 23, 1999, I was notified by a friend that my property was included in a National Historic District, and a meeting was to be held on May 26, 1999.

This came as complete surprise! This land has been in my family for 73 years, and I have owned it since 1960. I sold the house up the front on May 15, 1997 (36/10-1) (20) and have the remaining vacant land for sale (36/10-2) (20) since then. The town's tax maps have not been updated since then. Proper research would have identified this sale.

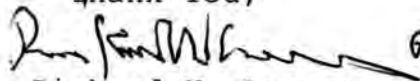
That same day, I called Marion Wylie (Brewster Historical Commission) and was told that inclusion in the District "was a done deal", but was not sure why I was not contacted, even though the research had been going on for more than two years. I then received a copy of the Cape Codder that showed the map errors that included my property and also the property next-door that had houses built in 1984 and 1991 (36-103) (1), also with incorrect property bounds.

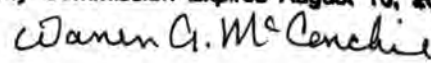
I contacted Candace Jenkins who informed me that inclusion of the two parcels was to connect the district with (21) lot. Ms. Jenkins said that my land would not be included. Having worked for the government for 12½ years, I know not to trust a phone comment, and I am formally requesting that my property not be included in the district.

This property is for sale and that same Sunday I received 2 calls from realtors and later a couple more, all expressing concerns, as inclusion would effect and limit the sales market.

I wish to ask again, do not include my property, 36/10-2 (20 on the map) in the National Register District.

Thank You,

 6/3/99
Rickard W. Larsen,
Heir of A. I. Bicknell property.
972 Stony Brook Road
Brewster MA 02631
508-896-3885

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Barnstable, S.S. Date June 3, 1999
Then personally appeared the above named
Rickard W. Larsen
and acknowledged the foregoing instrument
to be his/her free act and deed, before me,
WARREN A. McCONCHIE, Notary Public
My Commission Expires August 10, 2001




The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

May 11, 2000

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Stony Brook/Factory Village Historic District, Brewster (Barnstable 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 included 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. One letter of objection has been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Marion Wylie, Chair, Brewster Historical Society
Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant
George V. Flemming, Chair, Brewster Board of Selectmen
Stephen Eldredge, Chair, Brewster Planning Board