

Sherborn Comprehensive Communitywide Survey Project

Abstract

In June, 1998, the Town of Sherborn was the recipient of a Survey and Planning matching grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission for the purpose of documenting historic resources and updating the existing inventory of historic resources. Work began with a meeting on September 30 between the consultant, the chairman of the Sherborn historical Commission, Robert Geary, and Jessica Rowcroft of the MHC.

The project was divided into four phases. Phase I of the survey project provided for submission of a proposed base map for recording locations of historic resources, assessment of existing survey materials, list of proposed new survey properties selected according to criteria set forth in the scope of work and initial research efforts toward completing historical documentation. Phase II required submission of the list of areas and properties to be surveyed, outline of the narrative history and sample inventory forms. Phase III involved completing draft inventory forms, narrative history and list of properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Phase IV is concluded with final drafts of all individual and area inventory forms on archival paper with black and white photos, the large scale base map locating all surveyed resources and the Survey Final Report, which follows. The report includes a statement of methodology with a description of survey objectives, assessment of previous research, selection criteria for surveyed properties, procedures followed in the survey, description of how the results of the survey differed from expectations generated in Phase I and a description of the products.

Products of the survey, including the base map, inventory forms, historical narrative and final report, will be kept in the files of the Massachusetts Historical Commission as well as in Sherborn in the files of the Sherborn Historical Commission. The commission has file cabinets in the town hall on the second floor.

Methodology Statement

Survey Objectives

The objective of the Sherborn Communitywide Comprehensive Survey Project has been to create 105-110 MHC inventory forms in aid of updating and expanding the current historic resource inventory for the town. The project followed guidelines set forth in the scope of work created prior to commencement of the project. The boundaries of the project area were the boundaries of the town of Sherborn. All properties built prior to 1960 in the town were considered for survey.

Assessment of Previous Research

The previously existing inventory consists of approximately 180 survey forms prepared in 1981 by consultant Edward Gordon for the Sherborn Historical Commission. Many of these were updates of previously completed forms. These forms are complete to standards in place in 1981 but have now been updated where there were omissions, particularly in terms of outbuildings and 20th century resources. Most historic resource types constructed between the 17th and 19th centuries were represented but make only a single-word mention of the existence of outbuildings, a particular concern of the local historical commission. Additionally, only 27 of the

recorded resources have construction dates after 1900, a characteristic of the inventory this survey seeks to remedy. The primary focus of the current project was on survey of unrecorded 20th century buildings.

New survey forms documented the appearance of resources over time and at present. This includes documentation of materials, setting and condition. Also, forms included information concerning the history of the resources such as construction dates, resident names and occupations, alterations, and relationships of buildings to trends in development of the town. Given the large amount and high quality of research materials that relate to Sherborn, information of this nature was plentiful.

Resource Selection Criteria

The criteria for selection of survey properties were as follows:

- Properties built between 1900 and 1960 that retain integrity of materials, design, association and feeling were a main priority for survey.
- Unsurveyed resources, including areas, structures, objects and landscapes that possess historic outbuildings were a priority for survey.
- Surveyed resources whose inventory forms neglect to mention outbuildings were a secondary priority.

Procedures

Survey procedures involved reconnaissance survey of historic properties in the town of Sherborn with the goal of determining geographic distribution, types of resources, their condition and appearance. This has been undertaken by the consultant both by auto and on foot. The pool of potential survey properties with construction dates between 1890 and 1951 was expanded by the assessor's list of buildings that was provided by the chair of the local historical commission. The historical commission has also compiled a three ring binder with photos of surveyed resources as well as unsurveyed but potentially significant architectural resources. The unsurveyed resources include approximately 18 late 19th and early 20th century buildings which were included in the current survey.

Five existing survey forms were reviewed that had been updated by homeowners with additional or corrected information. The forms were amended by owners on North Main Street and one on Washington Street. The list of forms to be updated, according to expectations, grew as the survey progressed. Intensive survey followed with the goal of documenting architectural styles, appearance and historical associations of the individual properties.

Products

The survey resulted in the completion of 43 updated MHC Building Forms, 46 newly researched Building Forms, two Structure Forms, three Landscape Forms and six Area Forms for a total of 100 forms. Many of these describe multiple resources, such as a house, barn, sheds and a stone wall. The historical narrative updates and fills out the MHC Town Report for Sherborn. Completion of the report was accomplished through historical research that took advantage of more detailed sources than were available to MHC researchers in 1980, not the least of which were the personal recollections and existing body of research belonging to local historians, in particular Betsy Johnson of the Sherborn Historical Society. The Street Index lists all properties included in the survey arranged alphabetically by street and by number. National Register of Historic Places

Eligibility Criteria were applied to all resources. Five areas and 21 individual resources were recommended for listing in the National Register.

Expectations

Expectations about the kind, location, condition and character of survey properties defined in Phase I did not change drastically. Resources tended to be very well-maintained residential buildings, some of high style and large scale, as was stated in the Phase I report. The earlier assumption that approximately 70 resources will be 20th century houses, 30 will be other buildings with historic outbuildings and the remainder will be previously surveyed resources requiring updated documentation did undergo a change. There were actually 47 newly prepared B Forms focusing on late 19th and 20th century residences, many with outbuildings and 43 previously surveyed 18th and 19th century resources whose B Forms were updated due to a lack of outbuilding information.

Survey properties are located throughout the town as determined in Phase I and the majority of buildings in Sherborn are in fact in good to excellent condition. While the 100 forms is lower than the 105-110 forms specified in the scope of work, the number of area forms with multiple large complex properties and the total number of resources described on the forms (284) was significantly higher than expected.

Sherborn Comprehensive Communitywide Survey

Historical Narrative

July, 1999

Overview

The town of Sherborn is located 20 miles west of Boston on upland terrain drained by the Charles River, Sewall's Brook, Dirty Meadow Brook and Boggestow Brook. Principal bodies of water are Farm Pond which is about 200 acres and Little Farm Pond which is approximately 40 acres. Brush, Paul and Bare Hills, all located in the north of town, are around 300 feet in elevation. Nason Hill in the south is approximately 270 feet in height. Boundaries of the town have been altered considerably since its foundation, principally by exchanges with Natick, Framingham and Holliston. Final boundaries were established in 1925 when a parcel in the northwest was annexed to Framingham.

Sherborn has been a farming town since its settlement in ca. 1652 and incorporation in 1674. While most present residents are suburban commuters, several agricultural operations have survived. Subsistence agriculture has been augmented primarily with apple growing. Many farm fields with associated farms and orchards continue to be visible in the landscape. Cranberry growing was profitable for many residents in the mid 19th century until growers on Cape Cod, taking advantage of weather and soil conditions, outstripped production in Middlesex County by the 1880s. Commercial and industrial activity occurred but at a moderate scale only. Muskets, willow ware, shoes, cider and vinegar, lumber, whips, edged tools (shovels, rakes, pitchforks) and ice were made or harvested. With the exception of the Holbrook Cider Mill from 1873-1909, and the Dowse Shoe Factory in the 1850s-1870s, commercial producers did not carry out trade beyond

regional limits. No historic industrial or commercial districts remain.

Growth in the Modern Period began early as commuters recognized the advantages of the rural/agricultural town located close to Boston, Framingham, Ashland and Medfield employment centers. In addition to typical suburban residents, Sherborn attracted wealthy Bostonians as a location for estates adapted from historic farm houses and newly built mansions, particularly in the southeast along the Charles River. Large-lot zoning (1, 2 and 3 acre) implemented in 1954 preserved Sherborn's sparsely settled rural character into the late 20th century.

I Contact Period 1500-1620

Transportation through the town during the Contact Period was by Native Americans traveling between fishing waters of the Charles River, upland hunting areas and Farm Pond. Paths are believed to have existed along the axis of Route 16 (Everett, Main, Washington, Greenwood, Ash, Hollis Streets), and in east-west axes connecting the Charles River and Assabet River to the northwest, possibly on Coolidge Street, Farm and Sparhawk Roads. Another possible travel route was between Winthrop and Mendon along part of Forest Street to Pocassett Hill and along Boggestow Brook.

Settlement by Native Americans (Nipmucks) probably occurred along the Charles River. These settlements were seasonal and relatively small since no documented sites exist. Residents engaged in hunting and fishing activities at the subsistence level.

II First Settlement 1620-1675

Transportation Routes

Travel routes in Sherborn developed slowly during the period. In addition to parts of Main and Washington Streets, Colonists used present-day Bullard Street in the south of town along the Charles River. A path, no longer extant, connected Bullard with Forest and Lake Streets south of Farm Pond. Forest Street connected South Main Street with Farm Road and the bridge over the Charles River, downstream of the current Farm Bridge. Travel between the Assabet and Charles Rivers continued on east-west paths. General exploration of the region took place between 1621 and 1643 for agricultural settlement opportunities.

Population

The region's first land grants to Europeans were given by the General Court in 1643 for parcels in present day Medfield, Medway, Sherborn and Natick. Borders of John Allen's farm in Sherborn were mapped in that year. Fourteen other grantees are known to have been non-resident land owners. English emigrant and Puritan missionary John Eliot established a Native American prayer village at Natick in 1651, providing settlement there for the town's native inhabitants.

Sherborn's subsequent European settlers were Massachusetts Bay Colony residents of English descent. Nicholas Wood and Thomas Holbrook had come from Dorchester in 1652 to occupy land sold to them by Richard Parker, one of the Massachusetts Bay Colony's grant recipients. Hamilton Hurd's Middlesex County history estimates that 20 families, or approximately 100 people, lived in Sherborn in 1674. Antiquarians also

speculate that the Old South Cemetery was established by 1655.

The town was incorporated in 1674. The first town meeting, held on January 4, 1674/5 had 14 male residents present. Plans were made to exchange land with Natick as a way to simplify the town boundaries, and to survey land in the town. Native American land rights had largely been extinguished by that time.

Settlement

The southeastern part of the town was settled first and became the site of at least two garrison houses. George Fairbanks owned a stone garrison near South End Pond which suffered an attack by King Philip's Native American forces in 1675/6. A second garrison owned by Daniel Morse was located near Farm Pond which at the time was part of Natick.

Other occupants of the period were George Fairbanks, Benjamin Bullard, Thomas Breck and John Hill, all located on the grant of Captain Robert Kayne in the southeastern part of Sherborn. Joseph and Mehitabel Morse settled in the eastern part of town near Forest Street in the 1670s. Nicholas Wood, Thomas Holbrook and Henry Leland settled the area between the Charles River and Forest/Snow Streets in the 1650s.

Subsistence Pattern

Early occupants of Sherborn were subsistence farmers who augmented food stores and income by raising cattle, hunting and fishing. The Charles River, Farm Pond and the smaller streams and ponds provided fish. Upland bird and game hunting was another source of food.

Architecture

One building in Sherborn remains from the First Settlement Period. The right side of the Morse-Barber House at **46 Forest Street**** was built around 1674 for Capt. Joseph Morse. The house is now a 5 by 2-bay side-gabled form clad in wood clapboards but was constructed as a two-story half-house. It was used as a meeting house until construction of a building specifically for that purpose in 1685.

III Colonial Period 1675-1775

Transportation Routes

By the middle of the Colonial Period, the principal thoroughfares accessing all corners of the town had been created. Perry/Hunting/Green Lane, Prospect and Coolidge Streets gave way through the northwest. Everett Street was built in the northeast. Farm Road, Forest, South Main and Bullard Streets accessed the southeast. Woodland/Mill, Greenwood/Ash and Maple/Pleasant Streets provided passage in the southwest. The northern part of Western Avenue is suspected to have been a segment of the Connecticut Path and crossed the west edge of the town. Several secondary roads were constructed to access remote farmsteads such as Nason Hill Road, Obed Lane, Sparhawk Road, Great Rock Road, Lamplighter Lane, Hollis Street, Pine Hill Lane and Apple Street. Pine Hill Lane connected to Lake Street and South Street by 1720. Brush Hill Road was the site of the Sawin Mill in 1679, but the road probably was little more than a path at that time.

Maple Street and Farm Road were east-west roads terminating at the central meetinghouse. Washington and

Main/Everett Streets were the principal north-south routes on which the church and later commercial and residential development was focused. A linear street village was in place by the end of the Colonial Period.

Population

By the year 1686, ten years after King Philip's attacks on the region, 200 people, primarily of English descent, resided in Sherborn. Most were farmers although some were practicing animal husbandry and many grew orchards as a way of diversifying crops and supplementing the subsistence farm income. Two millers were involved in the industry after 1679. Thomas Sawin milled corn at his **Brush Hill Road Millsite**** and Joseph Ware cut lumber at his millsite around 1710 at **43 Goulding Street****. As many as three African Americans lived in the town, two of whom were slaves belonging to Reverend Daniel Baker and to Joseph Ware. A man named Caesar Jahar may have been a free African American.

In 1721, the population was 408 and by 1760, 670 people lived in the town. This growth was in spite of the "Memorable Mortality" of 1754 when perhaps 30 people died in what is suspected to have been a diphtheria epidemic. At the time of the Revolution, 91 soldiers were called to Lexington. This number represents most males of fighting age.

Settlement

Settlement that began in the south of the town was becoming more scattered. House lots were divided for individual ownership in 1681. Whitney family members were living North Main Street by 1681 and Thomas Sawin was working his mill on Brush Hill as early as 1679. Growth in the north may have been due to the construction in 1685 of the first meeting house in the center. Large farmsteads were constructed in mid-century in the south and east parts of town in Georgian style. The Morse Farm at **177 Farm Road**** and the Stannox Farm at **11 Nason Hill Road**** are examples of the Colonial Period farms constructed by wealthy residents.

Town boundaries were altered many times in Sherborn during the period. A 4000 acre parcel near present day Hopkinton was annexed to the town of Natick. Another of the same size was given to Sherborn from southwest Natick, both in 1679. In 1710, the town lost to Framingham a parcel of land in the northwest in order that 17 families there could worship at that meetinghouse. In return, Sherborn received a parcel that is now the town of Douglas. The area now encompassing Holliston was set off in 1724. Occupants of land belonging to Native Americans bought their lots from the native residents by 1682. The town levied a tax to pay off debts to Native Americans for its land by 1686.

The town created a burial ground in the town center in 1689. Central Cemetery became the principal place of burial until the late 1700s when Brush Hill Cemetery (1785), West Cemetery (Maple Street, 1791), New South (1790), Plain (North Main near Everett Street, 1792) were founded. Farm Cemetery is a small burial ground conjectured by antiquarians to have come into use by 1688 for residents in that region. These plus Old South Cemetery (1655) were used until the Pine Hill garden cemetery was built in 1852.

Economic Base

Agriculture was the most important income source for Sherbornites prior to the Revolution. Grains, fruit and livestock provided sustenance to the farming town. Residents raised corn as their principal crop. Some farmers had dairy cows in addition to swine and beef cattle. Others were involved in growing fruit, primarily apples

used to make vinegar and cider. Cranberry harvesting also took place on a small scale in naturally occurring bogs.

Thomas Sawin operated a **saw mill on Course Brook**** on the north slope of Brush Hill by 1679. Ruins of a stone foundation remain to indicate the possible site of his operation. The Morse-Ware Grist Mill on Sewall's Brook near **43 Goulding Street**** was in use starting in 1710 and continued to serve the community throughout the period. Other forms of industry were firearm manufacture around 1770 by Thomas Holbrook. Mr. Holbrook was primarily a maker of long guns at his home at 35 South Main Street which was moved to **91 South Main Street**** in 1890. Two blacksmiths lived in the town. Abraham Cozzens had a shop on Western Avenue and Richard Sanger was near the Central Cemetery from the 1680s into the 18th century. John Holbrook made and repaired shoes on a small scale.

Architecture

Residential: A great deal of residential construction took place during the period. Houses were primarily wood framed, side-gabled, two-story forms with center chimneys. Examples of five-bay, center-chimney forms included in this survey are **60 Brush Hill Road**** and **35 Farm Road****. Three-bay forms with interior chimneys are at **69 Forest Street****, **43 Goulding Street**** and **32 Pleasant Street****. The house at **210 Farm Road**** was constructed as a three-bay form and later expanded to five bays. Side-gabled, double-chimney houses can be found at **190 Maple Street**** and **102 Washington Street****. **60 Washington Street**** is the only remaining gambrel house from the period.

Institutional: The first meeting house was constructed ca. 1685 adjacent to the site of the current First Parish Church. Selectmen had been chosen in 1678 and encouraged construction of the meeting house. Daniel Gookin Jr. was the first minister, hired in 1681. The First Parish Church occupied a site near the southern end of the growing village of Sherborn Center. A second church building was erected in 1726 (both near the current site). Schools were held in private homes even after 1729 when a single wood-framed example of a public school (no longer extant) was constructed in the town center, "south of the meetinghouse common" according to Hurd's county history.

Commercial: The first tavern in the town was located at **33 North Main Street (MHC #92) in the Bullard House** from the 1760s until the late 19th century. It was operated by James Coolidge and later by Col. Samuel

Bullard. Samuel Sanger operated a tavern on North Main Street from the 1770s. The building is no longer standing.

Industrial: Saw and grist mills existed on Sewall's Brook, Course Brook and Dirty Meadow Brook. These were probably wood-framed buildings of less than two stories. There are no surviving period examples.

IV Federal Period 1775-1830

Transportation Routes

The Everett-North Main-Washington- Greenwood -Ash- Hollis Street corridor running southwest through town was the county road and became known as the Hartford Turnpike. It served as the principal thoroughfare through Sherborn during the Federal Period. General George Washington traveled the highway in 1789,

stopping for tea at the tavern (no longer standing) of Samuel Sanger. The town's main road had been designated a county way by 1794 according to the map of Sherborn drawn in that year. The map depicts no other roads, however the diffusion of homes that had been constructed in the town by this time indicates that there was a well-developed transportation network. Rockwood Street and dirt-surfaced Green Lane retain the appearance of pre-industrial roads. Segments of Coolidge, Mill, Whitney and Hollis Streets were built during the period as well, nearly completing the local road network.

Population

Agriculture continued to be the primary occupation of people in Sherborn. Many farmers raised apples in addition to grains and small herds of livestock. There were 22 cider mills in operation in 1798 located on farms with other traditional crops. Two residents had grist and saw mills but raised crops as well.

The number of residents in the town increased from 801 in 1790 to 899 by the end of the period. People continued to be primarily of English descent, there being few immigrants prior to the mid 19th century. The 1800 census indicates a total of five African Americans lived in the town. Black people were free citizens at that time since slavery had been abolished in the commonwealth around 1782. An African American named Pompey Freeman raised a family in Sherborn during the period.

A religious schism occurred in 1830, prompting the separation of Sherborn's Second Congregational Church from the First Parish established in the 17th century. The **Unitarian Congregational Church**** had a separate house of worship constructed in 1830 (**#127**). The building survives on North Main Street. The **Pilgrim Church****, was also built in 1830 and survives on South Main Street. A private library called the Social Library and later the Proprietor's Library was established in 1808 and later donated to the town and housed in the **1856 Town House (#123)**.

The town built seven district schools by 1830. These were in the Center, on the Plain, now **60 North Main Street****, in the west on Western Avenue, on South Main Street, in the northern part of Sherborn now Framingham, in the southwest near Nason Hill and Mill Streets and in the Farm Pond area at Farm Road and Lake Street.

Settlement

Construction during the Federal Period focused on the principal thoroughfares of Main and Washington Streets. The town center increased in density at this time with two and one-half-story residences arranged in a linear street village. Large examples of Federal style homes exist in the central village both north and south of the meeting house. Other Federal style examples were built afield of the town center on Coolidge Street and Western Avenue. No secondary clusters of settlement grew up and settlement remained scattered over the large agricultural fields.

Four burial grounds were created during the Federal Period. The first was at Brush Hill in 1785, indicating the increased settlement in the north and west section of town. The New South Cemetery came into use in 1790 on South Main Street as the Old South Cemetery (1655) became filled. Plain Cemetery on North Main Street indicates increased population in that part of town by the time of its foundation in 1792. West Sherborn (Maple Street) was the site of a cemetery by the same name in 1791.

Economic Base

Agriculture continued to dominate Sherborn's economy but there were increased efforts at building manufacturing and processing facilities. By far the most common method of producing goods was to make cider and vinegar from apples. In 1798, there were 22 cider mills in the town compared to two grist mills, three saw mills, a fulling mill and a wood turning mill. Clearly some of the cider mills were intended for the use of the family only but others may have been commercial ventures. However, almost every cider mill owner was recorded as the owner of a barn, some of which were specifically for corn. Farmers typically owned many more acres of land than could be cultivated in apples, indicating their involvement in subsistence farming in addition to apple cider-making. The Porter Apple was bred in the town by Rev. Samuel Porter during the period, and was intended as a dessert apple. Another aspect of agricultural economy that increased in popularity was the harvesting of cranberries. Many bogs existed in the town and the naturally occurring crop began to command significant prices on the market. Again, this activity was performed in addition to raising other traditional crops.

Small industries appeared around the turn of the 19th century. Twenty-four shops had been built on farms to house blacksmithing, weaving, tanning, mechanic operations and general small industry. Also, a high preponderance of gun smiths was located in the town. Thomas Holbrook began manufacturing muskets in the 1770s and continued into the 1800s. He may have apprenticed Lemuel Leland who probably apprenticed Henry Pratt and William Leland and others into the trade and lent Sherborn a reputation as a fine firearm manufacturing center. Small scale cottage industries would persist in the town throughout the century.

Shoe manufacturing had begun by the end of the period. This industry would come to dominate non-agricultural aspects of the economy during the next period. Perhaps 20 people at this time were employed by the operations of Nathaniel Dowse and Deacon Joseph Coolidge at the corner of Coolidge and North Main Streets.

Architecture

Residential: Period houses typically have subdued Federal style ornament. Those with hipped roofs, symmetrically placed facade openings or slim Classical trim at the center entry, such as the Alpheus Ware House at **63 Bullard Street****, the Coolidge Hand House at **121 Coolidge Street ****, the Col. Calvin Sanger House at **8 Washington Street**** or the Eleazer Goulding House at **137 Western Avenue**** are the most expressive Federal designs. These often lack fanlights, pilasters or other features to raise the level of expression. More common among period designs are houses such as the Moses Perry House at **83 North Main Street**** or the Captain Henry Partridge House at **51 North Main Street**** which are side-gabled forms with symmetrical facades and articulated door surrounds but little other ornament. The Benjamin Bullard House at **32-34 North Main Street**** is a rare front-gabled example with restrained Classical ornament seen mainly in the molded cornice.

Many of the Federal Period residences have historic outbuildings, some of which may have been built between 1775-1830, although this is difficult to determine. The barn at **46 Forest Street**** is associated with the First Period Morse-Barber House. Tax records from 1798 indicate a barn existed during the Federal Period. Given its association with what may be the oldest house in Sherborn and its appearance in a historic photo, the barn of the Morse-Barber House may also be quite old, possibly pre-dating the turn of the 19th century. The 1798 Inventory of Land and Dwellings describes Elisha Barber's largest barn as 55'x33' which might be the existing

building (Current assessor's information states 36' x 60'). Family tradition states the barn was built in 1847.

Barns that were built during the Federal Period typically have large central vehicle doors in the gable end, usually facing south. The door is often an exterior rolling unit that likely replaced a pair of swinging doors which were in common use until the mid 19th century. Although most Sherborn examples are clad in wood clapboards (with at least one clad in asphalt shingle), original siding material may have been vertical flushboard or wood shingles. Other barns that may have been built during the period are located at **121 Coolidge Street****, **118 Mill Street**** and **35 Farm Road****.

Institutional: The **First Congregational Church**** constructed ca. 1685 was replaced in 1726. This building was replaced in 1830 with the existing church (**#148**). The **Pilgrim Church**** was also rebuilt in 1830. A private high school was built in 1825 which provided secondary education until 1858 when a public high school was established.

Seven district schools were constructed throughout the town. These were probably one-room buildings, typical of rural district school buildings elsewhere in the state. All have been lost except the Plain School at **60 North Main Street****. A private high school was erected on the church green in 1825.

Commercial: Taverns and stores constituted Sherborn's commercial architecture. The most significant surviving example is the Whitney-Paul House at **41 North Main Street****. The residential wood-framed building was in use as a tavern and store by 1824 under ownership of Captain Daniel Paul. The building continued in that capacity until the Early Modern Period. The house is a 5 by 4-bay, two and one-half-story, side-gabled form with center chimney. The Whitney-Paul House marked the northern end of the developing village of Sherborn Center. The Calvin and Joseph Sanger Store was located at **12 Washington Street****.

Industrial: A edged tool factory built of stone exists at **53-55 North Main Street****. It belonged to Captain Henry Partridge who lived next door at **51 North Main Street****. The factory is built of large uncoursed granite ashlar (stone blocks) and served as a manufacturing facility for shovels, forks, rakes and other small hand tools. This is a large industrial building for Sherborn. Many smaller wood-framed buildings were used for cottage industrial purposes.

The 1798 inventory of land and buildings indicates that many residents pursued such varied industries as blacksmithing, weaving, gunsmithing and general mechanics. A large number of buildings identified only as "shop" exist in the inventory which may mean they had multiple uses. While most of these buildings do not survive, some remaining examples may have been built during the period to indicate the form of a typical small shop in Sherborn. The Sawin-Bullen-Bullard House at **60 Brush Hill Road**** is the location of a one-story outbuilding adjacent to the road whose scale is appropriate for a shop. The 1798 inventory indicates a 12'x14' shop, probably the existing building, was on the property during the Federal Period. A second potential Federal Period shop is located at the Coolidge House at **121 Coolidge Street****.

IV Early Industrial Period 1830-1870

Transportation Routes

The county road along the path of route 16 (Washington Street-Eliot Street) became the principal thoroughfare in Sherborn for the Early Industrial Period. The local road network had been largely completed during the

Federal Period. Around the middle of the nineteenth century, North Main Street was completed from Sherborn to Natick and Washington Street was built from Greenwood Street to Holliston. Stage coaches plied this new, more direct route through Sherborn from Millis to the Boston and Worcester Railroad in Natick.

The principal advance in travel during the period was the construction of the Milford Branch Railroad in the western part of town in 1845. This short railroad was intended to connect the smaller mill town of Milford, Massachusetts with the growing rail hub developing at Framingham to the north. Principally a freight road, the trains did stop for passengers at Whitney's Station off Whitney Street. The Framingham and Mansfield Railroad was built through the center of town in 1870 and made stops at Sherborn Station near Powderhouse Lane and in South Sherborn at Goulding Street. Connections from this road to Boston were made at Framingham.

Population

The number of residents in Sherborn at the start of the Early Industrial Period was 899. At this time, most residents were still of English descent, involved in farming with a significant percentage performing light industry such as mechanics and blacksmithing in addition to agriculture. Specialty farming such as orchard growing and cranberry harvesting were becoming more common but were also performed as a sideline to subsistence farming. A religious schism occurred in 1830 when the First Congregational Church lost many parishioners to Unitarianism. The majority of the parish was Unitarian which caused the Trinitarians to form the new parish. The two churches functioned side by side throughout the period.

By 1855, 116 Europeans, primarily Irish, had moved to Sherborn. Compared to native born residents, immigrants were more likely to be involved in the trades than farming. Two families of African Americans, totaling 11 people worked as farmers near the intersection of Lake Street and Farm Road. The number of overall residents in Sherborn increased to 1062 by 1870.

Settlement

The focus of settlement in Sherborn continued to be at the junction of Main and Washington Streets, as it had been since the Colonial Period. The linear street village experienced some infill residential construction which became most dense between Everett Street and present-day Sawin Street. The remainder of the town was characterized by scattered farms. Relatively little development occurred around the three railroad stations. A station and a boot shop were constructed at Whitney's Station. Sherborn Center was the location of a depot, coal sheds and a freight house but little commercial or industrial activity. South Sherborn Station was the site of a shoe shop and wheelwright shop near the tracks but no significant village had developed by the end of the Early Industrial Period. The Holbrook Cider Mill was the principal reason for the flag stop.

Economic Base

Sherborn's economy remained dependent on agriculture; however, there was an increased variety of small industrial operations. Scattered settlement reflected continued subsistence farming by the majority of residents. Many residents augmented their income with apple and peach growing and cider milling. Orchards appear on tax valuations for properties throughout the town. Some cranberry culture occurred in addition to harvesting naturally occurring bogs. Several farmers were taxed for cranberry bogs. Albert Ware of **100 North Main**

Street** was taxed in 1862 for a cranberry house, probably a building for storing and processing his crop.

Muskets and rifles were manufactured by three different gun smiths in town. Lemuel Leland, who lived **61 north Main Street**** apprenticed Henry Pratt Jr. and William Leland into the trade, which they carried on throughout the period. William Leland worked in his shop on his farm at **46 Pleasant Street****. Tax valuations indicate there was a gun shop on the property, however it was worth only \$50 which was a small fraction of the value of his agricultural operation including the barn, livestock and orchard. Another farmer involved in the trades in addition to their agricultural responsibilities was James H. Leland who lived at **118 Mill Street****. He was listed in the census as a farmer but described by town histories as a lumber miller. Tax valuations record a mill with a value similar to his barn indicating the dual nature of his income. Blacksmiths, a straw hat factory, two grist mills and an ice cutting operation on Farm Pond (with ice houses, no longer extant) also existed to further diversify the town's economy.

The growth of cottage industries led to construction of several dedicated small factories by the end of the period. The largest was the shoe industry carried on by Nathaniel Dowse and Deacon Lowell Coolidge at Dowse's Corner in two separate businesses. The factories are no longer there (the Dowse's burned in 1907; the Coolidge's was moved to East Holliston for use as a residence) but the homes of the owners survive at **100 North Main Street**** and **93 North Main Street****. Barber notes in his 1839 history of the town that 48,000 pairs of shoes were manufactured by 90 employees of these companies in 1837. The shoe industry was an outgrowth of the leather dressing business begun in the neighborhood by Eleazer Dowse after 1775. The stone building at **53 North Main Street**** was in use as a dedicated facility for producing edged tools such as knives, cranberry rakes and pitch forks. The factory had been adapted for use as a residence by the end of the period. The Fleming family from Bristol, England was heavily involved in the manufacture of willow ware, made primarily into baskets at **56 and 58 Maple Street****. The current outbuilding at 58 Maple Street may have been built on the former foundation of the willow ware factory.

Architecture

Residential: Greek Revival style homes were the most commonly built designs during the period. Examples with historic outbuildings survive on **North Main Street at 15**, 32**, 51**, 93**, 100** and 127****. **Eighty-four North Main Street**** is the location of a front-gabled Greek Revival style house without an outbuilding. Houses at **58 Maple Street****, and **64 Farm Road**** also have some elements of the Greek Revival style. Outbuildings range in level of detail from unornamented designs to highly ornate examples. A Cape Cod house with ell was built around 1820 at **33 Everett Street****. The ornate George H. Clark House and barn at **16 North Main Street**** were built simultaneously in 1853 in the Italianate style.

Barns that were probably built to house carriages and horses instead of large harvests of hay and crops are numerous on Main Street. Period examples survive at **15, 16, 32, 51, 93, North Main Street****. These barns are approximately 20'x40' in size. All but the barn at **93 North Main Street**** are front-gabled. Examples at 15 and 16 North Main Street have significant architectural detail rendered in Gothic Revival and Italianate styles respectively.

Barns that were built outside the center, with one exception, tend to be larger and less ornate. Floorplans increase in size to approximately 40'x60' although the gable-front form continues to be the most common. The Whitney Paul Tavern at **41 North Main Street**** has a barn built 1819-1835 according to a plot plans drawn in those years. This is a two-story, front-gabled form used for storage of hay, crops and livestock. The form

and uses of this barn are typical of others in Sherborn found at **69 Forest Street****, **42, 102 and 110 Washington Street**** and **46 Pleasant Street****.

Shops were built on many farms in the Early Industrial Period to accommodate small industrial activities. These are usually one-story, gabled forms with windows to distinguish them from sheds and other outbuildings. Examples are at **43 Goulding Street**** and **91 North Main Street****.

Institutional: The religious schism of 1830 resulted in the immediate construction of a Second Congregational Church (**now Pilgrim Church, #127**) across South Main Street from the **First Parish Church (#148)**. The existing First Parish Church was also built in 1830. Both exhibit Greek Revival style details. The Second Parish Church was remodeled in 1859 according to Hurd's county history, possibly the time of the application of Greek Revival details. In 1858 Thomas Dowse donated money for construction of a public high school. The building is currently used as a community center. The Plain School at **60 North Main Street**** was built in 1834 according to plans by carpenter/builder Hiram Jones. Pine Hill Cemetery was dedicated in 1852. It was the local version of a rural cemetery in imitation of Cambridge's intricately designed Mount Auburn Cemetery. The landscape at Pine Hill was designed by Jacob Pratt, a resident of **35 Farm Road****.

Commercial: Three railroad stations existed in Sherborn by 1870. The Whitney Station on the Milford Branch Railroad was constructed at the time of the railroad in 1847. It was a "flag stop" (platform and shelter) where the train stopped only when passengers requested it. The same was true of the South Sherborn Station at the crossing of the Framingham and Mansfield Railroad at Forest Street, built in 1870. The former station is located at 20 Lake Street. Sherborn Center, however, had a full railroad station with coal sheds, a freight house and a depot. Coal sheds built for private use near the railroad survive west of the end of Powderhouse Lane.

Three stores were in operation during the period in wood framed buildings on Main Street. Joseph Sanger operated a store at the intersection of Washington Street on Main Street in the center at the start of the period. This building had a seven-arched porch across the facade, shown in a historic photograph. The brothers George and Charles Clark had stores on North Main Street. Charles Clark operated a "variety store" according to tax valuations valued at \$1400 in 1865. They later bought the former Sanger store which was run by George Clark.

Industrial: Small industrial activity carried out in one-story shops continued to occur among the agricultural activities; however, there was a growing apple cider mill that achieved industrial scale at **51 Forest Street****. The Holbrook family developed their cottage industrial cider, saw and grist mill into a growing regional distributor of "Refined Champagne Cider" by 1870. Shipments to Boston and beyond were not uncommon. By purchasing the apples of other growers and inducing the Framingham and Mansfield Railroad to align its right of way adjacent to the site of the factory, the Holbrooks were able to grow what is described as the world's largest apple cider mill in the subsequent period.

The Holbrooks' operation dwarfed all other industry in the town, but cider milling was still carried out in 1865 on a smaller scale by J. W. Barber at **46 Forest Street**** and George Clement at **49 North Main Street****, among others. Blacksmithing and wheelwright work was done at the old grist mill site on Sewall's Brook by Vorestus Ware near **52 Goulding Street****. Others continued at the previous cottage industrial scale with saw milling on Dirty Meadow Brook at the **Leland Mill**** and saw milling at the **Course Brook mill**** by Isaac Cozzens.

V Late Industrial Period 1870-1915

Transportation Routes

Transportation routes were nearly complete by the beginning of the period. All present-day through-roads had been constructed by that time. There was some development of residential side roads in the northwest where employees of the industrial-scaled Para Rubber Company congregated. Peck, Leland, School and Baldwin Streets were the site of a residential neighborhood called North Sherborn built by 1889. Streets were named by vote at town meeting just after the turn of the 20th century.

The Milford Branch Railroad had been acquired by the Boston and Albany Railroad around 1880. The Framingham and Mansfield Railroad became part of the Old Colony Railroad in 1883. The OCRR had plans by 1890 to double track the former Mansfield and Framingham Railroad. The Old Colony became part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford in ca. 1915. The former Milford Branch of the Boston and Albany became New York Central's lessee in ca. 1900. No street railways existed in Sherborn but the Boston and Worcester operated buses from the Sherborn Post Office to Natick.

Population

The number of residents in Sherborn at the start of the Late Industrial Period was 1062. At this time, most residents were still of English descent, involved in farming with a significant percentage performing light industry such as mechanics and blacksmithing in addition to agriculture. Specialty farming such as orchard growing and cranberry harvesting continued to be performed as a sideline to subsistence farming.

The number of Sherborn residents increased significantly around 1880 as a result of new settlement in the northwest corner of town by employees of the Para Rubber Company. While the business was located in Framingham, many of its employees were living just over the town line in Sherborn. Population of the town was 999 in 1875 and grew to 1401 in 1880. Another factor in the increase was the completion in 1877 of the Reformatory Institution for Women in the same neighborhood. The number of overall residents in Sherborn declined slightly to 1379 by 1905.

Settlement

Scattered agricultural development continued to characterize the majority of the town. Little construction occurred in the town center.

The population in the northwest corner of town near the Para Rubber Company's Framingham factory was described in Hurd's 1890 county history as a "large number of employees" living in "several blocks of tenements" and cottages. Homes and eight to ten residential streets were constructed here between 1874 and 1889. Construction of the Reformatory Institution for Women also attracted residents as prison employees. (One of the prison supervisors was Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross. A cemetery bearing her name is located on Perry Street.) Attempts were underway by 1890 to annex the developed area to Framingham so that the town of Sherborn would not have to support indigent residents and educate children of Framingham employees.

Surveyor Henry Hancox drew plans for a residential subdivision on Farm Pond in 1896. Eleven acres were

being considered as the site of six streets of 1/10 acre house lots. The corner of Kendall and Speen Streets was the site of another proposed subdivision in 1897 to be called Columbia Farm. Three hundred ten lots of 1/20 acre were considered. Neither of these developments were realized.

Economic Base

Subsistence agriculture augmented by sidelines such as apple and cranberry growing remained the most common type of employment in Sherborn. Farming was carried out on land described as mowing lots, tillage and pasture which indicate cultivation of hay and crops and cattle husbandry. Specialized fruit growing lots of less than two acres were present on perhaps 20% of properties. These had per-acre values much higher than mowing, tillage and pasture parcels. Orchards and cranberry meadows are common and three vineyards were under cultivation during the period.

Ettie Carter at **41 North Main Street**** had a 20 acre orchard, possibly the largest in town, in 1905; George F. Clement's heirs of **49 North Main Street**** owned the **Poor Farm Orchard**** near Rockwood Street in 1905; Asa Reed at **127 North Main Street**** had a 1 ¼ acre orchard in 1875; William "Gun" Leland at **46 Pleasant Street**** had a 1 acre orchard in 1875; George W. Davis had a cider mill at **3 Prospect Street**** in 1885; Daniel W. Daniels had a 3 acre orchard at **2 Snow Street, 1895****; Jonathan Eames had a 4 ½ acre combination orchard and vineyard at **102 Washington Street in 1875****; this increased to 10 acres by 1885 and 18 acres by 1905; John Fleming had a vineyard & orchard at **58 Maple Street in 1875****; Franklin Grout of **42 Washington Street**** owned 2 separate orchard lots in 1895.

Cranberry culture became more well-understood and man-made bogs with associated buildings began to appear in tax valuations. Albert Ware's heirs and Henry Clark both owned cranberry houses at the start of the Late Industrial Period. Many others owned cranberry meadows, such as O. N. Barber's 1 acre cranberry meadow at **46 Forest Street**** in 1875; Amos Bigelow had five acres of cranberry meadow and a vineyard at **15 N Main Street**** in 1885; the grocer Michael Levine, who lived at **92 South Main Street**** in 1915 had a 7 acre cranberry bog in Sewall's Meadow; Franklin Grout of **42 Washington Street**** had 2 cranberry meadows of 3 and 4 acres, also in Sewall's Meadow in 1885.

Dairying was increasing in popularity across the commonwealth due to depressed prices for grains. Sherborn farmers turning to this method of farming included James Leland at **118 Mill Street****. He had a 6-8 cow herd between 1875-1915; Franklin Grout of **42 Washington Street**** had 15 cows from 1875-1915; Daniel W. Daniels of **2 Snow Street**** had a big dairy herd of 13 cows; Amos Barber of **32 Pleasant Street**** had 9 cows in 1885. All four properties have surviving barns. Many other residents had a cow or two for use of the immediate family.

Poultry farming operations appeared suddenly after the turn of the 20th century. Many residents not otherwise involved in agriculture kept chickens due to the small structural and space requirements. Larger producers included Edward Morton at **63 Western Avenue**** who had 120 fowls in 1905; Theodore Bothfeld had 1000 fowls on Woodland Street in 1915; Franklin Grout of **42 Washington Street**** had 40 fowls in 1915.

Residents continued to engage in small industries, as seen in the variety of shops reported in tax valuations. Shoe manufacture was the largest industry, carried out primarily by the Nathaniel Dowse family across Main Street from their home at **100 North Main Street**** at Dowse's Corner until the 1880s. Lowell Coolidge had a shoe factory near his house at **93 North Main Street**** until around 1908. At least 13 neighboring people

were listed as shoe industry employees just prior to the period. This part of town had been developed with several other small cottage industries involved in vinegar and cider manufacture, edged tool making, straw hat manufacturing and carpentry. J. W. Barber had an ice house at **46 Forest Street**** in 1875.

Other industries began to flag due to declining demand. Long whips made for stage coaches by Benjamin Dowse at **91 North Main Street**** were not selling because rail travel eclipsed stage coach travel by 1870. Gunsmiths disappeared because manufacturing with interchangeable parts at dedicated large-scale facilities in places like Springfield, Massachusetts and Hartford Connecticut filled demand. William Leland at **46 Pleasant Street**** was taxed for a gun shop until 1885 and may have been the final manifestation of that trade in Sherborn. (William Leland died in 1888) Willow ware manufacture by the Fleming family at **58 Maple Street**** declined between 1880-1890.

Architecture

Residential: Late Industrial Period residential building in Sherborn was slow. Most houses were modestly ornamented Victorian Eclectic designs such as the Chubbuck House at **37 Maple Street**** and the house at **86 Brush Hill Road**** whose most prominent ornament is a molded cornice, corner boards and a slim frieze. A hipped Colonial Revival style house, built ca. 1900, is at **43 Mill Street**** but bears even less ornament. Its style is based on the form of the roof and little else. The 1885 John F. Holbrook House at **44 North Main Street**** is the most ornate house of the period with varied shingle types, half-timbering in the gable, complex plan and roof form. The 1893 Richard Smart House at **23 Washington Street**** is a rare example with bay windows on the south side. Second Empire style homes that does not survive was built near 12 Maple Street and 83 North Main Street. Other examples of the style remain at **137 South Main Street**** and **5 Washington Street****.

The Smart House is also the location of an ornate Victorian Eclectic style barn. The front-gambrel form is one story in height and is decorated with varied shingle types, flared eave and a jetty across the facade. It has been altered by the installation of roll-up doors for use as a garage. Many such outbuildings exist and lend a great deal of character to the landscape by virtue of their diverse forms and uses. Other Victorian Eclectic style barns are located at **144 Woodland Street**** which has a distinctive cross-gabled form and decorative wall cladding; **63 Western Avenue**** has a central wall gable and roof-mounted ventilator; **44 North Main Street**** is a locally rare side-gabled form with an ornate ventilator, varied shingle types and an ornamental wall-gable; **190 Maple Street**** is the location of four brick outbuildings including a large barn, a one-story carriage house, both with flared eaves and two small shed-sized brick buildings; **37 Maple Street**** is ornamented with an arched opening in the facade gable; **29 Coolidge Street**** has a molded cornice and a flared hood over the center entry; **210 Farm Road**** is a large wood shingled example with a cross gable and ventilator. These outbuildings display higher levels of ornament than others built during the period. All remaining 19th century barns are front-gabled forms.

Sherbornites built most barns with a utilitarian aspect. These astylistic barns tend to be larger than the more ornate group due to their function as storage buildings for crops and herds of animals instead of carriages and domestic uses. However, they do not entirely lack ornament as seen in the molded cornice, molded hood over the entry and corner boards at **157 Farm Road****; shed roofed window hoods, double arched ventilators and cupolas at **177 Farm Road****; molded cornice and gable returns at **32 North Main Street****; molded cornice and gable returns at **32 Pleasant Street****; molded cornice, molded entry hood and gable returns at **2 Snow Street****; molded cornice and gable returns at **44 South Main Street****; corner boards, gable returns and

ventilator at **42 Washington Street****; molded cornice at **113 Western Avenue****; roof-mounted ventilators at **59 Whitney Street****.

A trend in residential architecture that continues to characterize the town began during the period. Several gentleman's farms were created by enlarging existing Colonial Period homes and upgrading the outbuildings. The earliest example is the Morse Farm at **177 Farm Road**** which was built as a Georgian farmhouse in 1759. In 1902, the Morse family sold to Dr. Walter Channing who hired a Colonial Revival architect to redesign the house into a gentleman's farm with the proportions of a mansion. This was the first leisure-agricultural complex in the town. Others followed at **190 Maple Street****, 91 Hunting Lane, **20 Prospect Street**** and **32 Pleasant Street**** (after 1915). These residences are characterized by numerous sizable outbuildings, upscale additions and renovations to historic farmhouses, large fields with stone walls surrounding the property and intensive building and grounds maintenance. The Channing Mansion at **23 South Street****, built in 1910, is not an agricultural property but holds to the same high level of refinement. The large ornate Classical Revival mansion is set on a professionally designed 33 acre landscape overlooking Little Farm Pond. The last example from the period is the **Vaughn Mansion on Sparhawk Lane****, which was built around 1915. The architect employed the Spanish Revival style in designing the house as well as the matching stable and garage.

Institutional: The most important institutional building from the Late Industrial Period was the Sawin Academy, built in the High Victorian Gothic style in 1874. The complex plan, tall and steeply pitched octahedral tower, roof clad in polychromatic slate, the profusion of stone and brick ornament marked it as Sherborn's architectural centerpiece. It served as the public high school until 1949 and was demolished in 1962. The wood-framed almshouse was built off Rockwood Avenue in 1898. The **Center School (MHC #150** now town offices) was built of brick in 1909. The Panel Brick style school remained in use until 1981. The Sherborn Reformatory for Women was completed in 1877 in the northwest part of town. Three buildings were constructed to house the inmates at the junction of Western Avenue and Merchant Road (now part of Framingham). A local jail, which was mostly a shed, was built near the corner of Farm Road and South Main Street at the site of the existing fire station.

Cemeteries at this time were operated by various groups. Most older burial grounds had associations or family members to care for them. Central Burial Ground and Old South Burial Ground were virtually abandoned. Pine Hill Cemetery had a private governing board separate from the town. In 1888, at the request of the proprietors of Pine Hill Cemetery, town voters decided to acquire control of all cemeteries in town.

Commercial: Very little commercial construction occurred between 1870-1915. Jackson and Levine's Store opened in 1911 at 21 South Main Street, now a gas station and variety store. Michael Levine soon left the partnership to open a store in his house at **92 South Main Street**** and remained in the grocery business through the end of the period.

Industrial: The Holbrook family greatly enlarged their cider mill at **51 Forest Street**** in 1873. Three-story brick store houses measuring 120'x50', built in 1878 and 1882, provided them with the ability to become the largest refined cider mill in the world. A vitally important factor in achieving this level of growth was Jonathan Holbrook's success in attracting the Framingham and Mansfield Railroad to an alignment immediately adjacent to his factory. Mr. Holbrook paid for a survey of a railroad right of way which was ½ mile shorter and \$50,000 less expensive to build than the one proposed by the railroad. This close relationship with the national distribution capabilities of the railroad enhanced the company's growth. A large section of the factory burned

in 1909, precipitating the decline of the business and the industry at that scale in Sherborn. No other industry in the town approached this size.

VI Early Modern Period 1915-1945

Transportation Routes

No new roads were built. Approximately 500 acres in northwest Sherborn were annexed to Framingham in 1925, finalizing the modern boundaries of the town. The exchange was carried out due to Sherborn's inability to afford the cost of supplying town water to employees of the Para Rubber Company factory. Six residential streets and parts of Western Avenue, Merchant Street (now Perry) and Kendall Avenue were included in the land exchange.

The Middlesex County Commissioners drew plans for the realignment of Main and Washington Streets in 1931-33. County engineers surveyed these main roads and created detailed drawings depicting stone walls, hitching posts, driveways, ornamental trees, sign posts, gas pumps and other roadside items in the path of the road widening project. The width was increased from approximately 25' to 60' according to plans, altering the character of the main roads through the town. The principal alteration appears to have been the removal of miles of stone walls at the road's edge.

Population

Population remained steady as the change from a predominantly agricultural community to a suburban town began. Population in 1920 was 1558, an increase of less than 100 since the turn of the 20th century. Conklin's county history, written in 1927, indicates Sherborn was still a farm town. He also admits that city workers, presumably employees of companies in Boston, Medfield, Framingham, Ashland and other employment centers, found the town an attractive place to live. Thus began Sherborn's transformation from a town of farmers to one of suburban commuters. Approximately 80 agricultural and semi-agricultural properties are marked on the WPA map of 1939. The Catholic Chapel of Saint Theresa was organized in 1925, reflecting the growing presence of Catholic parishioners in Sherborn.

The establishment of Saint Theresa's might be related to the increase in Non-English Europeans who began living here in higher numbers by that time. Residents of Irish and Italian ancestry were more common after 1920 but descendants of English immigrants remained most numerous.

Settlement

New residents occupied homes built on existing roads. No new roads or subdivisions had been built by 1945. Pressure to develop residential property was demonstrated by two proposals for subdivisions. The western end of Kendall Avenue was the subject of a 1923 plan which was not built. Plans for the Gray Road subdivision near Meadowbrook Street were filed and approved by the town clerk in 1937. (This project was re-approved by the planning board in 1967 and finally built as Cedar Acres Section II.)

The town adopted a zoning ordinance in 1937. The by law called for minimum one acre lots for new homes.

The town elected its first planning board in 1938 which placed controls on settlement patterns that continue to characterize the town today. One, two and three-acre zoning for house lots was implemented in 1954.

Economic Base

As in previous periods, agriculture continued to play an important part in the local economy. Tax valuations from 1915-1945 show a similar number of farms with related buildings and animals as in other historical periods. Over 40 orchards were in Sherborn in 1939. Large hayfields were found in all sections of town. Three dairy farms are described on the WPA map of 1939 at 126 Coolidge Street, **32 Pleasant Street**** and 48 Farm Road. It is made clear by resident directories that Franklin Grout who operated a farm at **42 Washington Street**** was also primarily a dairy farmer. The Sunshine Dairy on Kendall Avenue started commercial dairy operations in 1939 and remained in business until the 1990s.

It became more common for residences not considered farms to be involved in raising chickens. William H. Coolidge at **93 North Main Street**** kept 100 fowls but no other livestock or agricultural produce. This trend is also illustrated by Jacob Flagg at **22 Washington Street****, George Van Weiran at **63 Western Avenue****, George and Marion Pond at **44 South Main Street**** and Ira Ward at **36 Nason Hill Road****. It appears from tax valuations that these poulterers were involved part time in this business and maintained separate primary occupations. There are 13 full-time chicken farmers noted on the 1939 WPA map, including the W. F. Wood at 215 Washington Street, the Lavash family at **13 Lake Street**** and the Mallorys in the mid 1940s.

At least two automobile service stations existed in town. The Devitt Garage at **28 North Main Street**** sold Shell brand gasoline and performed automobile maintenance and repairs from 1929 until the present. Newman's (later Klein's) Garage at 19 North Main Street sold gas from 3 pumps and offered use of an air compressor. A hexagonal building existed to shelter the filling station attendants but no building of sufficient size to repair vehicles was present. They may have had a grease pit behind the station. Gasoline was available from two other businesses. The grocer Michael Levine who lived at **92 South Main Street**** sold gas from about 1920 and groceries and produce by 1930. This operation continued into the 1940s. John Jackson's service station was in business at 21 South Main Street in 1933 and endured into the 1960s. This is still the location of a gas station.

One roadside stand of undetermined use existed at the southern end of Washington Street in 1933, on land owned by Samuel F. Wadsworth. The 1939 WPA map indicates nine other commercial establishments of an unspecified nature located on roads away from the center of town. There were five or six additional gas stations, many fruit stands and similar small businesses. The site now occupied by now Recine's Nursery was in retail business at the corner of Western Avenue and Washington Street in 1939, according to WPA maps from that year. The former Holbrook Cider Mill on Forest Street was taken over by the McCarthy Family in 1910 and operated at a smaller scale than in the late 19th century. The McCarthy's bottled soft drinks in addition to cider. It remained in business until 1938. Charles Herbert Dowse began selling fruit at **100 North Main Street**** in 1919. He sold apples and other produce from his orchards put of a wagon on his front lawn. The fruit stand remains in business in a permanent building today. The **Leland Mill**** on Mill Street was destroyed by a flood in 1922 after two centuries of activity on the site.

Architecture

Residential: Construction levels increased slightly since the preceding period. Bungalows with Craftsman style details were the most common design choice. Examples are located at **92 South Main Street****, **129 Maple Street****, **26 Goulding Street****, **29 Prospect Street****, **206 Woodland Street****. **95 Coolidge Street**** is another Bungalow that was built in 1926. It is a one-story, gable-front form with exposed purlin ends in the facade gable, low-pitched roof and an integral porch with knee wall. It may be the design entitled “Wellington” sold by Sears, Roebuck and Co. Two English Revival designs survive from the period. **99 Coolidge Street****, built in 1934, has a gabled front porch built of brick with two round-topped entries, exposed rafter ends and corbelled chimney. The English cottage at **104 Maple Street****, built in 1936 is a stucco example displaying casement sash with quarrel panes set close to the eave, a Gothic arched center entry, half-timbering in the side walls and an oriel window with quarrel panes in the west gable peak. The English Garden landscape further enhances the small residence.

Colonial Revival style and Cape Cod houses were constructed by many residents. The Charles McCarthy House at **133 South Main Street**** is an early example of the mid-20th century Cape Cod house in Sherborn, built in 1944 according to assessor’s information. Theodore Bothfeld had the mansion at **86 Woodland Street**** constructed in ca. 1916. This is the largest Colonial Revival design in the town. The Swaim House at **115 Hunting Lane**** is another large example of the Colonial Revival style built around 1930. The brick house occupies a large open lot that was formerly a hay field. Houses at **28 North Main Street**** and **45 South Main Street**** are locally rare examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. These were built between 1920 and 1930.

The most significant design from the period is Assington, a mansion at **164 Forest Street**** built for a wealthy Boston Banker. The two and one-half-story Classical Revival style mansion is set amid a professionally designed and maintained landscape overlooking the Charles River to the south. Outbuildings serve as a guest house, caretaker’s house, service garages, and an octagonal gazebo in a wooded glade. The grounds slope gently downward to the southeast from Forest Street to the banks of the Charles River.

Institutional: The Sherborn Highway Department had a three-bay shed constructed in 1927 at the site of the former shed-jail on Farm Road. This has since been replaced by the current fire department and storage building. The WPA was mobilized to construct the **Bath House**** and a raft on Farm Pond in 1936. Work crews also laid out paths and parking areas for the townspeople which remain in use today. A parcel of land at the corner of Eliot and North Main Street was leased by the town in 1915 for use as a playground. In 1924, the town purchased this and a lot at Pine Hill Lane which remains in use as a playground. The town government implemented a plan to create the town forest. The forest traverses the entire town along the same path occupied by the Shell Oil and Boston Edison rights of way for oil and electric lines. Over 500 acres of greenspace have been protected in this way.

Commercial: Construction done between 1915 and 1945 specifically for business purposes is rare. Devitt’s Garage at **28 North Main Street**** is a cast block building constructed to house automobile repair operations. The many gas stations from the period do not survive in their original buildings. The Sunshine Dairy on Kendall Avenue was built in 1939 as an ice cream and dairy retail establishment. It has a distinctive form composed of one and one-half-story front gabled blocks with a one-story side gabled mass between. The side-gabled mass has a ventilator at the roof ridge and served as the service counter for the ice cream sales

operation. It conducted business into the 1990s.

VII Late Modern Period 1945-1960

Transportation Routes

The Boston and Albany Railroad (former Milford Branch) had been acquired by the New York Central and assumed that name by 1951. (This road and the former Old Colony line through Sherborn Center, now the New York New Haven and Hartford Railroad, merged in 1968.) Passenger service on these lines ceased by 1933, although freight traffic will continue for a short time on the former Framingham and Mansfield.

Population

Sherborn became more suburban during this period. Commuting to the employment centers of Framingham, Boston, Ashland, Medfield and others became increasingly common among residents due to increased use of the automobile and to higher speeds on state highways such as State Routes 16 and 27. Subdivision of land parcels and construction of multiple-residence neighborhoods for incoming commuter residents became an issue of concern among current residents. Population in 1950 was 1245; by 1960, it had grown to 1806.

Settlement

Subdivision of farm land and other large parcels for residential development came under consideration in the Late Industrial Period at Farm Pond and in the vicinity of Kendall Street. Subdivision began in earnest during the Late Modern Period. **Parks Drive**** was under construction and partly occupied by 1959. The earliest houses on Harrington Ridge Road and on Stevens Lane were built in 1960. Oldfield and Bear Hill roads were built shortly afterward, in the mid-1960s. Existing roads experienced infill construction. One, two and three acre zoning for house lots was established in 1954.

Economic Base

Agriculture survived on a reduced scale. Many farms were leisure properties for gentleman farmers such as the Saltonstall-Willis Farm at **177 Farm Road**** and Stockton's operation at **110 Washington Street**** which was owned by a Boston banker named Bancroft Davis. The Whitney Farm at **190 Maple Street**** was owned by a Bostonian named George Dexter. Sewall Fessenden's operation at **32 Pleasant Street**** had a silo, hay shelter and hen houses. Jeannette McGregor operated a growing farm at **113 Western Avenue****, adding silos in the 1950s to accommodate her herd of cattle.

Other farms provided the principal income for their owners. The milkman Francis Grout at **42 Washington Street**** remained in dairy business into the late 1940s. James F. Leland operated his family's farm at **118 Mill Street**** into the Late Modern Period despite the fire that struck this property, burning a barn in 1968. Charles Arthur Dowse Jr. continued to grow and sell apples at his roadside stand at **100 North Main Street****. Laura Cousineau and her husband owned the house at **127 North Main Street**** where they kept chickens on their 21.5 acres and operated a farm stand. Harold Hildreth farmed the land at **46 Pleasant Street**** into the 1980s. Jacob Flagg appears to have kept cows on his property at **22 Washington Street**** after 1945. Poulterers included the Wakeman, Aghian and Mallory families.

Non-agricultural businesses were conducted principally on North Main Street. The Country Kitchen restaurant was in operation by 1959 in the mall at 27-33 North Main Street (current site of the Post Office). McArthur's Market and the Village Barbershop were in business here slightly later. Jackson's Store continued to occupy its site near 21 South Main Street (current site of the gas station and variety store) into the 1960s.

Architecture

Residential: Cape Cod Houses and Ranch style residences became the most common type of construction. Cape Cod houses were built at **2, 3, 14, 16, 19, and 26 Parks Street**** by 1960. Ranch houses were constructed at **238 and 19 Western Avenue**, 71 Nason Hill**, 2 Everett Street**, 13 Mill Street** and 177 Lake Street**.**

Institutional: Pine Hill School was built on the eminence of that name in 1957. It is a low brick building with a large rectangular footprint.

Commercial: Charles Arthur Dowse Jr. built the existing fruit stand at **100 North Main Street**** in 1953. The small retail establishment consists of a one-story, side-gabled building surrounded by an asphalt parking lot.

Preservation Planning and Other Research Projects

Voted at town meeting to rename roads after historical personages ca. 1907

Sherborn Historical Society incorporated, 1913

Local history Sherborn, Past and Present published by the Sherborn Historical Society, 1924

Zoning established, 1937

Town forest established, 1940

Subdivision Control Law enacted, 1954

Conservation Commission established, 1961

Henry Channing donates Little Pond Acreage to the Audubon Society, 1963

Sawin Academy Commemorative Plaque placed on site, 1971

300th Anniversary Committee printed the town history and guide to historic resources in the town, History of Sherborn and Guide to Sherborn, by Anne Carr Shaughnessy, 1974

Survey for historical commission by historic preservation planning consultant, Edward Gordon, 1981

Sherborn rural Land Foundation established, 1974

Restoration of former town hall/high school with Massachusetts Preservation Projects Funding, 1985-90

Memory Statue rehabilitation, 1993

Fanin, Minxie and Monique Lehner. "Eight Historic Cemeteries, Sherborn, Massachusetts." Prepared by the preservation consultants for the Sherborn Cemetery Commission, January, 1995. Maps of cemeteries created by Sherborn Historical Commission

Public Land/Open Space study performed, 1996

Sherborn in the Twentieth Century. Exhibit. Displayed at the Sherborn Public Library, 10/98

Area Index

Letter	Name	# of Resources	Location
Area M	Century Farm Estates	35	Ward Ln, Parks Dr, Jackson Rd
Area H	Farm Road Estate Area	18	Farm Road, South Street
Area I	Lewis Estate	5	Forest Street
Area K	Twitchell-Leland Area	10	32, 46 Pleasant Street
Area L	Warren and James R. Whitney Farm	5	59 Whitney Street
Area J	Whitney Farm	6	190 Maple Street

Street Index

MHC Elig	Street	Property Name	Date	Style	Type / Status	NR
183	8 Apple St.	Residence	ca. 1920	Bungalow	New form	
184	8 Apple St.	Garage	ca. 1930	No style	New form	
185	8 Apple St.	Shed	ca. 1920	No style	New form	
933	8 Apple St.	Foundation	ca. 1920	N/A	New form	
186	37 Ash Lane	Dawson House	1902	Prairie	New form	Yes
187	37 Ash Lane	Dawson Guest House	1903	Prairie	New form	
938	37 Ash Lane	Dawson Landscape	1903	N/A	New Form	
913	Brush Hill Rd.	Course Brook Mill site	ca. 1679	N/A	New form	
188	35 Brush Hill Rd.	Mayo Bungalow	ca. 1930	Bungalow	New form	
189	35 Brush Hill Rd.	Mayo Garage	ca. 1930	No style	New form	
2	60 Brush Hill Rd.	Sawin/Bullen/Ballard House	ca. 1700	Colonial	Outbldg update	NRIND
190	60 Brush Hill Rd.	Chicken coop	ca. 1910	No style	Outbldg update	
191	60 Brush Hill Rd.	Barn	ca. 1850	No style	Outbldg update	
192	60 Brush Hill Rd.	Shop	ca. 1850	No style	Outbldg update	
924	60 Brush Hill Rd.	Stone walls	ca. 1900	N/A	Outbldg update	
193	86 Brush Hill Rd.	House	ca. 1900	Victorian Eclectic	New form	
194	86 Brush Hill Rd.	Barn	ca. 1900	Victorian Eclectic	New form	
195	86 Brush Hill Rd.	Chicken coop	ca. 1900	No style	New form	
196	86 Brush Hill Rd.	Shed	ca. 1900	No style	New form	
9	29 Coolidge St.	Aaron Stratton House	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
197	29 Coolidge St.	Barn	ca. 1895	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	

198	95 Coolidge St.	Dupuis House	ca. 1926	Bungalow	New form	
199	99 Coolidge St.	Stack House	ca. 1934	English Rev.	New form	
11	121 Coolidge St.	Coolidge-Hand House	ca. 1790	Federal	Outbldg update	Yes
200	121 Coolidge St.	Barn	ca. 1790	No style	Outbldg update	
201	121 Coolidge St.	Shop	ca. 1790	No style	Outbldg update	
202	7 Curve St.		ca. 1900	Colonial Rev.	New form	
203	11 Curve St.		ca. 1900	Craftsman	New form	
204	2 Everett St.	Ryan House	ca. 1955	Ranch	New form	
205	10 Everett St.		ca. 1890	Victorian Eclectic	New form	
206	10 Everett St.	Barn	ca. 1890	Victorian Eclectic	New form	
18	33 Everett St.	Morse-Barber-Tyler House	1830	Federal cottage	Outbldg update	
207	Farm Pond	Asylum water intake bldg.	ca. 1903	Victorian Eclectic	New form	
25	35 Farm Road	Joseph Bacon house	1750	Colonial	Outbldg update	
208	35 Farm Road	North garage	1947	No style	Outbldg update	
209	35 Farm Road	Barn	ca. 1800	No style	Outbldg update	
210	35 Farm Road	Garage	1930	No style	Outbldg update	
26	64 Farm Road	Netherfields Farm	ca. 1838	Greek Rev.	Outbldg update	
211	64 Farm Road	South shed	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
212	64 Farm Road	Barn	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
213	64 Farm Road	Shed	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
28	138 Farm Road	Nathaniel Holbrook House	ca. 1763	Colonial Rev.	Outbldg update	Yes
214	138 Farm Road	Barn	ca. 1875	No style	Outbldg update	
215	138 Farm Road	Guest house/barn	ca. 1900	Colonial Rev.	Outbldg update	
919	138 Farm Road	Stone wall/gate	ca. 1900	N/A	Outbldg update	
216	148 Farm Road	Daniels House	ca. 1780	Federal	New form	
30	157 Farm Road	Caretaker's house	ca. 1800	Colonial	Outbldg update	Yes
217	157 Farm Road	Barn	ca. 1875	No style	Outbldg update	
218	157 Farm Road	Garage	ca. 1920	Four square	Outbldg update	
32	177 Farm Road	Joshua Morse Farm	ca. 1759	Georgian	Outbldg update	Yes
219	177 Farm Road	Horse Barn/Garage	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
220	177 Farm Road	Sheep Barn	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
221	177 Farm Road	Cow barn	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
916	177 Farm Road	Stone wall/Fence	ca. 1902	N/A	Outbldg update	
917	177 Farm Road	Landscape	ca. 1759	N/A	Outbldg update	
918	177 Farm Road	Orchard	ca. 1900	N/A	Outbldg update	
926	177 Farm Road	Silo	ca. 1930	N/A	Outbldg update	
33	210 Farm Road	Daniel Morse III House	ca. 1710	Shingle	Outbldg update	NRIND
222	210 Farm Road	Barn	ca. 1900	Shingle	Outbldg update	
35	46 Forest St.	Morse-Barber House	1674	Colonial	Outbldg update	NRIND
223	46 Forest St.	Barn	ca. 1790	No style	Outbldg update	
224	46 Forest St.	Pump house	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
37	69 Forest St.	John Holbrook House	1694	Colonial	Outbldg update	
225	69 Forest St.	Barn	ca. 1840	No style	Outbldg update	
39	164 Forest St.	Assington	ca. 1900	Classical Rev.	Area form	NRIND
226	164 Forest St.	Assington Gazebo	ca. 1900	Classical Rev.	Area form	
227	164 Forest St.	Assington Caretaker House	ca. 1900	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
228	164 Forest St.	Assington Guest House	ca. 1900	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
920	164 Forest St.	Assington Gates	ca. 1900	N/A	Area form	
229	26 Goulding St.	Cornelius Lane House	ca. 1915	Bungalow	New form	
230	26 Goulding St.	Barn	ca. 1915	Craftsman	New form	
40	43 Goulding St.	Joseph Ware House	ca. 1710	Colonial	Outbldg update	
231	43 Goulding St.	Garage	ca. 1920	No style	Outbldg update	
232	43 Goulding St.	Shop	ca. 1850	No style	Outbldg update	
233	52 Goulding St.	Branagan House	1917	Shingle	New form	
234	52 Goulding St.	Branagan barn	ca. 1917	Victorian Eclectic	New Form	
915	Green Lane	Mellen Pasture	ca. 1850	N/A	New H form	

235	115	Hunting Lane	Swaim House	ca. 1935	Colonial Rev.	New Form	
236	1	Jackson Road		1974	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
237	2	Jackson Road		1967	Garrison	Area form	
238	5	Jackson Road		1974	Garrison	Area form	
239	11	Jackson Road		1974	Garrison	Area form	
240	15	Jackson Road		1973	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
241	19	Jackson Road		1973	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
242	20	Jackson Road		1971	Garrison	Area form	
243	25	Jackson Road		1974	Garrison	Area form	
244	8	Kendall Ave.	Columbia Farm	ca. 1903	Colonial Rev.	New form	
245	8	Kendall Ave.	Garage	ca. 1910	Foursquare	New form	
246	8	Kendall Ave.	Barn	ca. 1910	No style	New form	
247		Lake St.	Farm Pond Bath House	1934	Rich-Rom	New form	Yes
248		Lake St.	Bath House Kiosk	ca. 1934	Romanesque	New form	
249	87	Lake St.	Holbrook House	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic	New form	
250	87	Lake St.	Garage	ca. 1920	No style	New form	
251	177	Lake St.	Esther Parker House	1964	Ranch	New form	
252	32	Maple St.	Bungalow	ca. 1930	Crafts/Bungalow	New form	
253	32	Maple St.	Garage	ca. 1930	Bungalow	New form	
254	37	Maple St.	Chubbuck House	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
255	37	Maple St.	Carriage Barn	ca. 1900	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
256	37	Maple St.	Garage	ca. 1940	No style	Outbldg update	
257	40	Maple St.	Bungalow	ca. 1906	Colonial Rev.	New form	
258	40	Maple St.	Garage	ca. 1930	No style	New Form	
259	40	Maple St.	Shop	ca. 1930	No style	New Form	
260	56	Maple St.	Garage	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic	New Form	
261	56	Maple St.	Garage	ca. 1940	No style	New Form	
262	58	Maple St.	John Fleming House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev.	Outbldg update	Yes
263	58	Maple St.	Shed	ca. 1945	No style	Outbldg update	
264	66	Maple St.	Garage	1937	Craftsman	New form	
265	68	Maple St.	Cuddy House	1950	Ranch	New Form	
266	104	Maple St.	Fitts House	ca. 1936	English Rev.	New Form	Yes
267	104	Maple St.	Shed	1937	No Style	New Form	
268	104	Maple St.	Garage	1938	No Style	New Form	
269	129	Maple St.	Carter House	ca. 1928	Bungalow	New form	
270	129	Maple St.	Garage	ca. 1928	Bungalow	New Form	
271	190	Maple St.	John Whitney House	1800	Colonial	New Area form	Yes
272	190	Maple St.	Shed	1915	Victorian Eclectic	New Area form	
273	190	Maple St.	Barn #2	1915	Victorian Eclectic	New Area form	
274	190	Maple St.	Barn	1915	Victorian Eclectic	New Area form	
275	190	Maple St.	Shed #2	1915	Victorian Eclectic	New Area form	
276	190	Maple St.	Fence	1915	N/A	New Area form	
277		Mill St.	Leland Millsite	ca. 1860	N/A	New form	
278	13	Mill St.	Johansson House	1951	Ranch	New form	
279	43	Mill St.	Stannox Farm Bunkhouse	ca. 1900	Colonial Rev.	New form	
280	118	Mill St.	James Leland House	1939	Colonial Rev.	Outbldg update	Yes
281	118	Mill St.	Barn	ca. 1830	No style	Outbldg update	
282	118	Mill St.	Sawmill	ca. 1939	N/A	Outbldg update	
283	36	Nason Hill Rd.		1870-1900	Victorian Eclectic	If space allows	
284	71	Nason Hill Rd.	Cranshaw House	1946	Ranch	New form	
285	15	North Main St.	Amos Bigelow House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev.	Outbldg update	Yes
286	15	North Main St.	Amos Bigelow Barn	ca. 1870	Gothic Rev.	Outbldg update	
287	16	North Main St.	George H. Clark House	1853	Italianate	Outbldg update	Yes
288	16	North Main St.	Clark Barn	1853	Italianate	Outbldg update	
289	16	North Main St.	Barn #2	ca. 1965	No style	Outbldg update	
290	26	North Main St.	Devitt Garage	ca. 1926	No style	New form	

282	28 North Main St.		ca. 1930	Dutch Col Rev	New form	
283	28 North Main St.	Outbldg	ca. 1930	No style	New form	
91	32 North Main St.	Benjamin Bullard House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev.	Outbldg update	
284	32 North Main St.	Benjamin Bullard Barn	ca. 1850	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
94	41 North Main St.	Whitney-Paul House	ca. 1750	Federal	Outbldg update	Yes
285	41 North Main St.	Guest House	ca. 1925	No style	Outbldg update	
286	41 North Main St.	Whitney/Paul barn	ca. 1830	No style	Outbldg update	
287	41 North Main St.	Garage	ca. 1930	No style	Outbldg update	
95	44 North Main St.	Jonathan Holbrook House	ca. 1880	Stick	Outbldg update	Yes
288	44 North Main St.	Jonathan Holbrook Barn	ca. 1880	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
97	47 North Main St.	Bigelow Cider Mill	ca. 1850	Victorian Eclectic	Owner update	
98	51 North Main St.	Capt. Henry Partridge House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev.	Outbldg update	
289	51 North Main St.	Barn	ca. 1875	No style	Outbldg update	
105	83 North Main St.	Moses Perry House	ca. 1782	Federal	Outbldg update	Yes
290	83 North Main St.	Moses Perry Barn	ca. 1885	No style	Outbldg update	
927	83 North Main St.	Foundation/cellar	ca. 1900	N/A	Outbldg update	
106	84 North Main St.	Dea. Oliver Fisk House	ca. 1850	Greek Rev.	Owner updated	
108	91 North Main St.	Benjamin Dowse House	1830	Federal	Owner updated	Yes
291	91 North Main St.	Shop	ca. 1865	No style	Owner updated	
292	91 North Main St.	Shed	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
293	91 North Main St.	Barn	ca. 1900	No style	Owner updated	
109	93 North Main St.	Lowell Coolidge House	ca. 1848	Greek Rev.	Outbldg update	Yes
294	93 North Main St.	Lowell Coolidge Barn	ca. 1860	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
110	100 North Main St.	Dowse House	ca. 1844	Greek Rev.	Outbldg Update	Yes
295	100 North Main St.	Fruit stand	ca. 1953	No style	Outbldg Update	
296	100 North Main St.	Barn	ca. 1860	No style	Outbldg Update	
297	100 North Main St.	Apple storage barn	ca. 1980	No Style	Outbldg update	
116	127 North Main St.	Sanger-Reed House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev.	Outbldg Update	
298	127 North Main St.	Sanger-Reed Barn	ca. 1930	No style	Outbldg update	
299	2 Parks Drive		1959	Cape Cod	Area form	
300	3 Parks Drive		1959	Cape Cod	Area form	
301	8 Parks Drive		1971	Cape Cod	Area form	
302	9 Parks Drive		1962	Cape Cod	Area form	
303	14 Parks Drive		1960	Cape Cod	Area form	
304	16 Parks Drive	Dykens House	1960	Cape Cod	Area form	
305	19 Parks Drive		1960	No style	Area form	
306	20 Parks Drive		1967	Ranch	Area form	
307	25 Parks Drive		1962	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
308	26 Parks Drive		1960	Garrison	Area form	
309	27 Parks Drive		1982	No style	Area form	
310	30 Parks Drive		1961	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
311	32 Parks Drive		1979	No style	Area form	
312	36 Parks Drive		1976	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
313	41 Parks Drive		1976	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
314	42 Parks Drive		1978	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
315	48 Parks Drive		1977	Garrison	Area form	
316	51 Parks Drive		1981	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
317	38 Perry St.		ca. 1882	No style	New Form	
318	38 Perry St.	Garage	ca. 1910	No style	New form	
319	38 Perry St.	Hen house	ca. 1920	No style	New form	
117	32 Pleasant St.	Joseph Twitchell House	ca. 1710	1st Period	New A Form	NRIND
320	32 Pleasant St.	Shed	ca. 1920	No style	Outbldg Update	
321	32 Pleasant St.	Hen houses	ca. 1920	No style	Outbldg Update	
322	32 Pleasant St.	Wagon Shed	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg Update	
323	32 Pleasant St.	Barn	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg Update	
118	46 Pleasant St.	William Leland House	1844	Greek Rev.	New A form	Yes

324	46 Pleasant St.	Tool shed	1980	No style	Outbldg Update	
325	46 Pleasant St.	Barn	ca. 1850	No style	Outbldg Update	
922	46 Pleasant St.	Stone wall	ca. 1900	N/A	Outbldg Update	
923	46 Pleasant St.	Orchard	ca. 1900	N/A	Outbldg Update	
326	3 Prospect St.	House	ca. 1870	No style	New form	
327	3 Prospect St.	Cinderblock Barn	ca. 1920	No style	New form	
120	24 Prospect St.	Shedd-Stratton House	1906	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
328	24 Prospect St.	Garage	ca. 1915	No style	Outbldg update	
329	29 Prospect St.		ca. 1940	Bungalow	New Form	
330	46 Prospect St.		ca. 1955	Ranch	New Form	
911	Rockwood St.	Poor Farm Orchard	ca. 1885	N/A	New H form	
124	2 Snow St.	Coolidge House	1780	Colonial	Outbldg update	
331	2 Snow St.	Coolidge Barn	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
132	44 South Main St.	William J. Coombs House	ca. 1890	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
332	44 South Main St.	Chicken coop	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
333	44 South Main St.	Garage	ca. 1930	No style	Outbldg update	
334	44 South Main St.	Barn	ca. 1890	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
335	45 South Main St.	Dayhoff House	ca. 1926	Dutch Colonial Rev	New Form	
336	49 South Main St.	Olaf Lundin House	ca. 1900	No style	New Form	
337	49 South Main St.	Barn	ca. 1900	No style	New form	
338	49 South Main St.	Shed	ca. 1900	No style	New form	
339	92 South Main St.	Michael Levine House	ca. 1910	Bungalow	New Form	
340	133 South Main St.	Charles McCarthy House	ca. 1944	Cape Cod	New Form	
341	208 South Main St.	Nelson House	1954	Neo-Colonial	New Form	
143	220 South Main St.	Joshua Leland House	ca. 1800	Colonial	Outbldg Update	
342	220 South Main St.	Barn	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
125	23 South St.	Channing Mansion	ca. 1910	Classical Rev.	Outbldg Update	
145	5 Sparhawk Rd.	Vaughn Estate	1915	Spanish Rev.	Form update	NRIND
343	11 Sparhawk Rd.	Stable/Residence	1915	Spanish Rev.	Outbldg update	
344	11 Sparhawk Rd.	Ice house	1900	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
345	2 Ward Lane		1968	Garrison	Area form	
346	3 Ward Lane		1967	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
347	9 Ward Lane		1967	Garrison	Area form	
348	10 Ward Lane		1970	Garrison	Area form	
349	15 Ward Lane		1968	Colonial Rev.	Area form	
350	16 Ward Lane		1968	Ranch	Area form	
351	21 Ward Lane		1984	No style	Area form	
352	22 Ward Lane		1970	Garrison	Area form	
353	25 Ward Lane		1970	No style	Area form	
925	Washington St.	Sewall Meadow	ca. 1680	N/A	New form	
151	22 Washington St.	Hill/Brown/Flag House	ca. 1740	Federal	Outbldg update	Yes
354	22 Washington St.	Barn	ca. 1925	No style	Outbldg update	
181	23 Washington St.	Richard Smart House	ca. 1895	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
355	23 Washington St.	Barn	ca. 1900	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
153	42 Washington St.	Grout Farm	1859	Farm	Outbldg update	Yes
356	42 Washington St.	Barn	ca. 1875	Victorian Eclectic	Outbldg update	
928	42 Washington St.	Silo	ca. 1900	N/A	Outbldg update	
929	42 Washington St.	Fence	ca. 1900	N/A	Outbldg update	
156	102 Washington St.	Jonas Greenwood House	1760-1765	Georgian	Outbldg update	Yes
357	102 Washington St.	Studio	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
358	102 Washington St.	Barn	ca. 1880	No style	Outbldg update	
934	102 Washington St.	Fence/Wall	ca. 1900	N/A	Outbldg update	
157	110 Washington St.	Jonas Greenwood Jr. House	ca. 1821	Federal	Outbldg update	
359	110 Washington St.	Barn	ca. 1850	No style	Outbldg update	
930	110 Washington St.	Stone wall	ca. 1920	N/A	Outbldg update	
360	19 Western Ave.		ca. 1952	Ranch	New form	

160	46 Western Ave.	Leslie Philbrook House	ca. 1926	Victorian Eclec.	Outbldg update	
361	46 Western Ave.	Shed #1	ca. 1980	No style	Outbldg update	
362	46 Western Ave.	Barn	ca. 1980	Victorian Eclec.	Outbldg update	
363	46 Western Ave.	Shed #2	ca. 1980	No style	Outbldg update	
161	63 Western Ave.	Morton/Van Weiran House	ca. 1900	Victorian Eclec.	Outbldg update	
364	63 Western Ave.	Barn	ca. 1900	Victorian Eclec.	Outbldg update	
162	113 Western Ave.	Thomas More House	ca. 1740	Federal	Outbldg update	
365	113 Western Ave.	Barn	ca. 1870	No style	Outbldg update	
366	113 Western Ave.	Shop	ca. 1870	No style	Outbldg update	
931	113 Western Ave.	Silo	1956	N/A	Outbldg update	
932	113 Western Ave.	Silo	1957	N/A	Outbldg update	
936	113 Western Ave.	Wall	ca. 1970	N/A	Outbldg update	
367	133 Western Ave.	Barn	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
164	137 Western Ave.	Eleazer Goulding House	1825	Federal	New form	NRIND
368	137 Western Ave.	Pump house	ca. 1920	No style	Outbldg update	
369	137 Western Ave.	Barn	ca. 1860	No style	Outbldg update	
166	190 Western Ave.	Crackbone House	ca. 1750	Colonial	Outbldg update	
370	190 Western Ave.	Chicken coop	ca. 1920	No style	Outbldg update	
371	190 Western Ave.	Hen house	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
372	190 Western Ave.	Shed	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
373	190 Western Ave.	Brooder House	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
374	190 Western Ave.	Piggery	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
375	190 Western Ave.	Garage	ca. 1900	No style	Outbldg update	
935	190 Western Ave.	Stone wall	ca. 1900	N/A	Outbldg update	
376	238 Western Ave.		ca. 1950	Ranch	New Form	
377	262 Western Ave.	Hawes House	ca. 1904	Bungalow	New form	
378	262 Western Ave.	Garage	ca. 1930	Craftsman	New Form	
379	42 Whitney St.	The Chapel	ca. 1926	Victorian Eclec.	New form	
380	59 Whitney St.	Whitney House	ca. 1907	Victorian Eclec.	New L-scape form	Yes
381	59 Whitney St.	Main Barn	ca. 1870	No style	Area	
382	59 Whitney St.	Secondary Barn	ca. 1900	No style	Area	
383	59 Whitney St.	Shed	ca. 1900	No style	Area	
914	59 Whitney St.	Silo	ca. 1920	N/A	Area	
384	89 Woodland St.	Bothfeld House	ca. 1916	Colonial Rev.	New Form	Yes
385	89 Woodland St.	Garage	ca. 1916	No style	New From	
173	144 Woodland St.	William Hodge House	ca. 1860	Victorian Eclec.	New form	
386	144 Woodland St.	Barn	ca. 1875	Victorian Eclec.	Outbldg update	
387	206 Woodland St.		ca. 1924	Bungalow	New form	
388	206 Woodland St.	Garage	ca. 1924	No style	New form	

Recommendations for Properties to be Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Many properties in Sherborn are currently listed in the National Register, including two districts in the center and 110 resources are documented on a Multiple Resources Area nomination, among others. Cultural resources newly recommended for listing are as follows:

- Farm Road Estate Area
- Lewis Estate
- Twitchell-Leland Area
- Warren and James R. Whitney Farm
- Whitney Farm
- 104 Maple Street
- Farm Pond Bath House
- 37 Ash Lane

58 Maple Street
118 Mill Street
15 North Main Street
16 North Main Street
32 North Main Street
41 North Main Street
44 North Main Street
83 North Main Street
91 North Main Street
93 North Main Street
100 North Main Street
22 Washington Street
42 Washington Street
102 Washington Street
110 Washington Street
137 Western Avenue
190 Western Avenue
89 Woodland Street

Further Study Recommendations

While the current survey attempted to include all pertinent historic resources, there were some that were deemed not to be within the scope of the project. Properties in need of more research include the following:

The Fleming family willow ware business on Maple Street from ca. 1850-1890. Many branches of the family lived in the area whose relationships to the founder John Fleming were not researched. Buildings in the area other than **56 and 58 Maple Street**** may be related to this cottage industry.

The estate north of **177 Farm Road**** is not visible from Farm Road or from South Street, near whose intersection it is located. A large estate is depicted on the WPA map of 1939 and local historians have some information.

A comprehensive inventory of millsites could be organized, depicting their locations, dates of operation, products, owners etc.

An inventory of local builders of homes and other buildings in the town would be a useful tool for historians performing research in the future.

The 1939 WPA map shows the presence of “ski grounds” near the center of town, probably on Pine Hill. The history of this and other recreational activities engaged in by Sherbornites, such as Norfolk Hunt Club meets and picnicking on Farm Pond, could be researched and described.

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