NPS Form 10-900
(7-81)

OMB NO. 1024-0018
EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received APR 25 1983
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Rehoboth (Partial Inventory Architectural and Historic Properties MRA

and/or common

2. Location

1 dist. + 36

street & number Incorporated Town Limits of Rehoboth N/A not for publication

city, town N/A vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Massachusetts code 025 county Bristol code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	X agriculture	X museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	X educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	~~N/A~~ in process	X yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	X transportation
X Multiple Resource		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple: See attached

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bristol County Registry of Deeds, Probate Court

street & number Court Street

city, town Taunton state MA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic ~~Assets of the Commonwealth~~ has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1976; 1981 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town Boston state MA

7. Description

Rehobath Multiple Resource Area , Rehoboth, MA

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	X deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	X ruins	X altered	X moved date multiple
X fair	X unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area encompasses the entire political and geographical territory of the Town of Rehoboth in southeastern Massachusetts. Comprising forty-seven-and-one-quarter square miles within approximately rectangular bounds, Rehoboth is flanked on the north by the towns of Attleboro and Norton, east by Taunton and Dighton, south by Swansea and west by Seekonk. Less than twenty miles distance from Rehoboth center sprawl the urban cores of Providence, Rhode Island (west), Attleborough(north), Taunton(east) and Fall River (southeast); Boston is located forty-miles to the northwest.

Rehoboth is located in the coastal lowland within the Narragansett Basin. Glacial action produced a moderate, rolling topography which can support a range of natural resources. Soils are generally sandy to gravelly; the level floodplain of the Palmer River in the south central and western sections of town continue to provide the most productive agricultural land. The river is fed by minor streams and swamps in the rugged uplands of the northern half of town and by two larger tributaries, Oak Swamp Brook and Rocky River, which drain the southeastern section. The latter drainage area is composed of three extensive swamps separated by narrow ridges. Elevation ranges from 170 to 200 feet in the northern half of town, to sea level where the Palmer River becomes tidal in the southwest corner. An unusual remnant of glacial action in the center of town is known historically as "tittle rock". It is composed of two large boulders, one balancing precariously atop the other. Devil's Pond in the southwest quarter of town is the only naturally created pond; manmade bodies of water include two reservoirs and several abandoned mill ponds.

In both prehistoric and historic periods, the most valuable and heavily exploited natural resources in Rehoboth have been those associated with the Palmer River drainage. Alewives and shad ascended the river from Narragansett Bay spawn until 19th century mill dams blocked passage. These fish, as well as shellfish in the lower reaches of the river, served as a source of food and fertilizer for prehistoric and historic populations. In addition to valuable farmland on its peripheries, salt meadow hay for fodder and clay for pottery and brick manufacture were also available along the river banks. In historic times water flow on the Palmer River and its tributaries was harnessed to power processing and manufacturing industries crucial to local subsistence and commercial economies. The many swamps in town were found to be rich in wetland species of flora and fauna and also bog iron.

Forest timber was also a critically important resource for European colonists. Settlers in Rehoboth encountered a diversity of good timber stock. Early records indicate that hardwood forests of oak, maple, beech and chestnut as well as pine covered upland elevations, while cedar and other softwoods filled swamps and wooded wetlands. From these forests colonists obtained wood for building and boat construction, fuel, lumber export, and a variety of manufacturing activities. Clear cutting initially had a secondary purpose in opening land for tillage and pasturage, but the disadvantages of this practice were apparent by the end of

OWNERS LIST

FORM #	STREET ADDRESS (HISTORIC NAME)	OWNER *
21	96 Davis St. (Kingsley House)	Irving & Myrtle Duckworth
27	121 Martin Street (Martin Farm)	Mrs. Hester Martin
28	122 Martin Street (Welcome Horton Farm)	Mr. & Mrs. William Hollinshead
36	82 Water Street (Seth Knapp, Jr. House)	Ruth Manzigan
42	116 Summer Street (Nathaniel Brown House)	Mr. & Mrs. George Grenon
61	177 Hornbine Road (Capt. Mial Pierce Farm)	Frances M. Jones
62	144 Hornbine Road (Horbine School)	Town of Rehoboth
63	141 Hornbine Road (Horbine Baptist Church)	First Free Baptist Church
75/214	13 Gorham St. (Anawan Club)	Anawan Club
76	26 Kelton St. (Nathan Bowen House)	Mr. & Mrs. Chester Michalek
77	30 Kelton St.	Mr. & Mrs. John H. Ottly
82	40 Maple Lane (Goff Homestead)	Mr. & Mrs. Reinhold Swanson
90	330 Fairview Ave. (Peck-Bowen House)	Glenn Conroy & Jane Phillips-Conroy
102	371 Fairview Ave. (Aaron Wheeler House)	Mr. & Mrs. E. Otis Dyer
109	2 Anawan St. (Briggs Tavern)	Mr. & Mrs. Norman C. Cleaveland Jr.
128	60 Carpenter St. (Christopher Carpenter House)	Mr. & Mrs. Robert F. Thayer
129	89 Carpenter St. (Peter Carpenter House)	Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth W. Freed
138	103 Broad Street (Blanding Farm)	Ernest L. Goff, Jr.
142/143	186-188 Pine St. (Caleb Cushing Farm)	Mr. & Mrs. Milton Hall
152	77 Bay State Rd. (Col. Thomas Carpenter House)	Mr. & Mrs. Carl A. Munroe
160	108 Homestead Ave. (Elisha Allen House)	Mr. & Mrs. George M. Manyan
161	76 Homestead Ave. (Daniel Bliss Homestead)	Mr. & Mrs. David Waterman
170	154 Agricultural Ave. (Abiah Bliss House)	Mr. & Mrs. Richard Merrill
192	384 Tremont Ave. (Brown House)	Vincent & Cheryl McKenna
208	32 Moulton St. ("Bramblehill")	Mr. & Mrs. Irving A. Troob
209	214 Chestnut St.	Mr. & Mrs. James Ravenscraft
210	121 Perryville Rd. (James Perry House)	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Kilguss
211	191 Hornbine Rd. (Baker Duplex)	Mr. & Mrs. George B. Delany
212	85 Carpenter St. (Samuel Viall House)	Mr. & Mrs. Michael M. Glancy
213	158 Perryville Rd. (Goff Farm)	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Fornara

OWNERS LIST

FORM #	STREET ADDRESS (HISTORIC NAME)	OWNER *
215	197 Hornbine Rd. (Baker House)	Tormond K. Reinertsen
801	-- Anawan St. (Anawan Rock)	Town of Rehoboth
802	-- Carpenter St. (Carpenter St. Bridge)	Town of Rehoboth

REHOBOTH VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1	-- Bay State Rd. (Goff Memorial Hall)	Rehoboth Congregational Church
2	-- Bay State Rd. (Rehoboth Congregational Church)	Rehoboth Congregational Church
153	138 Bay State Rd.	Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Rose
154	1 Locust St.	Elsie L. Carpenter
156	116 Bay State Rd. (Darius Goff House)	Marsha H. Borden
196	7 Locust St.	Mr. & Mrs. Jeffrey Olson
201	136 Bay State Rd.	Constance J. Wright
202	134 Bay State Rd.	Mr. & Mrs. Carl Bergham
203	132 Bay State Rd. (John Mar el House)	Mr. & Mrs. Laurence P. Miller
204	133 Bay State Rd. (Shady Bend)	Ellery W. Carpenter
205	3 Locust St.	Mr. & Mrs. James McKay
206	5 Locust St.	Mr. & Mrs. David G. Tebeau
216	413 Bay State Rd. (U.S. Post Office)	Esther B. Swanson

*Property owners' addresses are the same as nominated property, Rehoboth, MA 02769

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

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Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area Index
Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Street	Historic Name	Form #
1 Locust Street		154
3 Locust Street		205
5 Locust Street		206
7 Locust Street		196

the 18th century as timber stock rapidly diminished.

Historic Overview

Rehoboth's historical development has been determined by a combination of topographical, geographical, political, economic and social factors. Following initial settlement in 1645 at a site between the Ten Mile and Seekonk Rivers in present day Rhode Island the town's territorial bounds fluctuated considerably during the 17th century, then remained essentially stable until 1812 when the present day boundaries were established. At its greatest extent in the 17th century, Rehoboth encompassed over 150 square miles and included the modern cities and towns of Seekonk Mass; East Providence and Pawtucket, R.I.; Attleboro and North Attleboro, MA; Cumberland, R.I.; and part of Old Swansea, (later Barrington, R.I.) called "Wannaimoiset" (see Map 1).

As population grew and spread, the tensions generated by the town's large size in conflict with a need for more easily accessible meetinghouses contributed to the attrition of territory. By the early 18th century, all the secondary land purchases had broken off to become separate towns, leaving the original land grant again as one unit (present day Rehoboth and Seekonk, MA, and East Providence, and portions of Pawtucket, R.I.).

The settlement pattern still prominent within the bounds of the present day Rehoboth emerged early on: scattered farms; small and loosely clustered population groups in the vicinity of industrial sites; and scattered but insular neighborhoods focused on a particular church. Over the years, present-day Rehoboth (established as a separate church precinct in 1759) began to acquire exclusive rights to that name, whereas the site of original settlement, in a portion of Seekonk which is now present-day East Providence, RI, became known by the area's Contact Period and Native American appelation, Seekonk. Thus, while present-day Rehoboth achieved a degree of autonomous status in the mid-1800s and eventually laid claim to the name given to the first permanent settlement within the once immense town, it never functioned as a primary settlement nucleus. Rather it remained affiliated with the original settlement in Seekonk until 1812 and a decentralized agrarian and satellite town throughout its history. In contrast the more intense development of other discrete areas, once part of Rehoboth, was influenced by high-industrial potential or greater proximity to urban cores and a variety of lesser factors. By the end of the 19th century, they generally exhibited denser, nucleated settlements with a broader diversity of population and economic base. Thus, the dispersed settlement pattern visible within the bounds of Rehoboth today is a direct result of 17th, 18th and 19th century boundary shifts.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Rehoboth acted as a breadbasket supplying produce to surrounding communities. Some light industrialization and suburban infill occurred, particularly after World War II, however, Rehoboth remained an essentially pastoral community, dispersed and rural in character, with its former settlement cores now

located insurrounding towns.

A Note on Organization:

Present-day Rehoboth was first substantially settled after 1675; defined as a religious precinct in 1759; and subsequently established as the modern town in 1812. Consequently, the description and significance sections are generally arranged as follows: from 1645 to 1675, the greatest extent of Rehoboth's territorial bounds are discussed; after 1675, discussion focused on the much smaller territory which is now present-day Rehoboth.

Rehoboth's bounds fluctuated greatly during its early history expanding once and shrinking three times. Initially founded in 1645 with approximately 100 square miles, its territory was nearly doubled with the addition of the North Purchase in 1661. Thereafter it returned to its original configuration in 1649 (North Purchase set off); lost a small tract on the Northwest corner in 1714 (Wannamoiset); and split essentially in half in 1812, the west half as Seekonk, the east as Rehoboth.

Prehistoric Period:

The presence of aboriginal inhabitants in southeastern Massachusetts is well documented and dates to as early as ca. 8,000 years ago. The Massachusetts Historical Commission files lists 17 known prehistoric sites in Rehoboth, howver, no systematic survey or excavations have taken place to date. Consequently, temporal and cultural information is limited. Regional data indicate that southeastern Massachusetts was populated in prehistoric times by aboriginals exploiting marine, riverine, and upland resources. Hence, a high probablility exists for the presence of prehistoric sites from Archaic to Contact periods (ca. 8,000 -400 B.P) in Rehoboth. Recorded sites are located on the lowlands near the Palmer River; additional work may identify sites in the upland areas of town.

Contact Period: 1500-1645)

At the time of first permanent European settlement New England, including Rehoboth, was not a true wilderness, but a landscape modified by perhaps 8,000 years of human occupation. Colonists found large areas of land already cleared for agriculture and a network of trails connecting settlement areas.

In Rehoboth, probable major native trails extended along the present routes of Anawan Road (Route 44) and Tremont Street, secondary routes may have followed Summer, Elm and County Streets, as well as Chestnut, Brook and Mason Streets. Settlement areas were likely adjacent to these trails, the Palmer River, and Anawan Rock, a convenient rockshelter. While no documented native contact period sites are known, probable village sites have been reported opposite the Steven's Corner cemetery (north part of town) and north of Davis Street between Mason and First Streets/stet

(south part of town). Native settlement was probably heaviest along the lower portions of the Palmer River where annual herring runs occurred and potential planting grounds are present. These areas are particularly promising archaeologically since later development has been minimal.

Politically, Rehoboth's native population in this period was likely closely tied to the Pokanokets (Wampanoags) because their proximity to the former natives' central settlement at Mt. Hope (Bristol, Rhode Island). No population figures are available.

First Settlement at the "Ring of the Green": 1645-1675.

Present-day Rehoboth comprised the eastern portion of the original one hundred mile square tract granted to some fifty proprietors by Plymouth Colony in 1643; the total parcel consisted of the modern towns of Rehoboth and Seekonk, MA. the First and Second Wards of Pawtucket, R.I., and East Providence, R.I.. Initial settlement occurred in 1645 within the latter bounds where home lots were laid out in a ring around a common green. Present-day Rehoboth remained an essentially undivided wilderness. Although by the 1660's a grist and sawmill complex existed (erected c.1662) at the upper end of Shad Factory Pond and several farmsteads were scattered along the fertile banks of the Palmer River, intensive occupations of modern Rehoboth did not begin until after King Philips War (1675-1676).

This early and spotty European settlement spread most likely occurred in response to expanding population at the original village; there are no population figures available for present-day Rehoboth at this time. The Palmer River frontier settlement remained tied to civic/religious facilities at the "Ring of the Green". The community's limited demographic development during this period inihibited industrial growth; agriculture, lumbering, and fishing formed the town's economic base. There is minimal documentation of native settlement locations.

Little data exists concerning the pre-1675 transportation network. However, as demand was minimal, the transport system may have relied on existing native trails: Broad Street/River Street/ Carpenter Street, Summer Street/Elm Street and Mason Street paths, which would have provided access to immediately surrounding settlements in all directions. Water routes, via the Providence and Palmer Rivers to Narragansett Bay were also important.

During this period, Rehoboth's territorial bounds fluctuated considerably and eventually returned to its original grant size by the end of the 17th century. A small tract called "Wannamoiset" which this became a ward of Rehoboth in 1645 was included as part of Swansea to the south in 1667. A major additional grant of almost 70 square miles was the North Purchase in 1661 (including the modern towns of Attleboro and North Attleboro, MA and Cumberland, R.I.). This area remained a peripheral settlement area of the "Ring of the Green" for thirty-three years;

separating in 1694.

Although no extant structures in modern Rehoboth can be securely attributed to this period, the probablility of archaeological remains existing is excellent. In large part, this is due to minimal later commercial and residential development in the vicinity of Shad Factory Pond and the southern portion of the Palmer River.

Religious Autonomy and Agricultural Foundations: 1675-1812

The 18th century heralded a period of steady population and economic growth in Rehoboth. As was the case in many southeastern Massachusetts towns, the damages caused by King Philip's War resulted in a new wave of settlement, following patterns different from those of the pre-war period. Settlement increased dramatically in present-day Rehoboth after 1675; within forty years the southern half of the town had been settled to just north of present Route 44. Henceforth the discussion will be confined to the present bounds of Rehoboth unless otherwise noted.

Settlement concentrated initially on the most desirable land, the fertile meadows along the Palmer and Rocky Rivers. Two roughly defined areas of dispersed farmsteads emerged: "The Neighborhood at Palmers River" and "The Neighborhood at Rocky River." Three early houses built about 1700 still stand in the areas today. Documentary evidence indicates that the least altered structure, a 2½-story wood frame dwelling with medieval characteristics, may predate King Philip's War.

In 1710 the residents at Palmer River were considered by the town fathers to be "settled upon Rough Land, in the woods and there lands at Present no benefit to them, neither have they houses fit for men to Dwell in, nor Money to build better" (Town Meeting Records 2:142-143). Yet, by 1721, a meetinghouse had been built at present-day Lake Street to serve the growing Congregationalist Palmer River community.

Subsequently, Rehoboth Village in the center of Rehoboth began to emerge as a local focus of milling and commerce. With the erection of the second meetinghouse there in 1773, following the incorporation of the congregation as the "Second Precinct of Rehoboth" in 1759, it became a center of religious and social activities as well. Towards mid century small pockets of a growing Baptist community began to establish churches, erecting no less than seven by 1774.

By the mid-18th century settlement had spread to all sections of Rehoboth; In the northern part of town mills had been established a decade prior to homesteads. After 1750, when the most valuable lands were already occupied, new generations were forced to settle on smaller farmsteads and in the less productive rocky uplands to the north. At the outbreak of the Revolution the veracious wood requirements of the export lumber trade and local forges and sawmills had greatly reduced forest areas . As a

result, land surveyors relied on "greate" stumps rather than trees as markers.

1675-1812:

As settlement expanded out to the north, south and east of the original settlement node at Palmer River, a series of new roads were extended from the eastern portion of Tremont Street and Anawan/Plain Street; Rocky Hill Road (c.1680), Fairview Avenue (c.1720) Carpenter Street (c.1720), and portions of Brook Street and Cedar Street. Hornbine Road is probably contemporary with the establishment of the Hornbine neighborhood in the first half of the period.

No native population figures are available for this period, it is postulated that their numbers were quite small.

By 1675, Rehoboth (including the original grant and the North Purchase) boasted 3690 residents, one of the largest populations in southeastern Massachusetts at the time. This figure increased 13.6 percent to 4191 residents in 1776 towards the end of the period despite the loss of considerable territory, the North Purchase in 1694.

The exact reasons for the separation of this tract, established as Attleboro in 1684 unclear; the fledgling settlement likely wanted its own church, which it erected 1710-1714. This corresponds in time to early requests by present day Rehoboth for religious autonomy. Not originally an integral part of the Rehoboth grants, the North Purchase was therefore more loosely bound politically to the "Ring of the Green". Portions of the North Purchase subsequently became Cumberland, Rhode Island (1747) and North Attleboro, MA (1887).

Reflecting the agrarian nature of the town, farmhouses built during the 18th century are scattered across the landscape. Over ninety percent of today's standing structures are residential or agricultural. Dwellings are frequently oriented southward and towards fields and outbuildings rather than the adjacent road, giving visual and spatial emphasis to the relationship between farmer and land. By 1770 there were nearly 250 houses in Rehoboth of which approximately 45 still stand (Snape 1976:1). House styles were vernacular, favoring 1½-story center chimney houses which, towards the end of the century, occasionally exhibit fine Federal detail at the entrance and on the interior. Barns which survive from the 18th century reflect the Yankee or English common form of barn construction. This multi-use structure is typically "a post and timber building three bays wide by two bays deep with the entry in the longwall and a bay wide through the other longwall" (Abernathy 1974: 20). Unlike later barns, it lacks a basement.

The potential for the presence of associated archaeological components, such as dumps and outbuilding remains, is in many cases quite good for

these structures. An increase in mill construction during these years results in the preservation of many as archaeological sites. Although later 19th century industrial activities may have altered those at the most favorable locations, the more remote mill remains are largely undisturbed.

Town Formation and Agricultural Prosperity: 1812-1900

The present town bounds of Rehoboth, corresponding to the area set aside as a religious precinct in 1759, were formally defined in 1812 with the incorporation of Seekonk. Portions of Seekonk later became Pawtucket (1828) and East Providence (1862) R.I.

During the first half of the 19th century, commercial manufacturing and agriculture in Rehoboth achieved peak production followed by a slow, steady decline. Yet, Rehoboth remained a rural community on the "fringe" of adjacent growing urban centers and population growth stabilized at about 1,800 throughout the 19th century.

From the first decade of the century newly formed commercial firms manufactured a variety of wood and cotton products for export. The substantial water requirements of these new mills necessitated additional damming of the Palmer River, including the creation of Bad Luck Reservoir in the eastern part of town. The large industrial buildings associated with these concerns are long since gone. However structural remains of building foundations, dams and gristmills continued to operate in scattered locations, although in lesser numbers than previously. Their fate has paralleled that of the larger mills, but with more uneven preservation of structural remains.

As Rehoboth shifted from a self-sufficient farming community to one based on specialized market-oriented agriculture, the landscape was adjusted accordingly. By 1900 much of the town's timber stock was already cut providing commercial farmers with expanses of cleared land for cultivation and pasturage. While the small 18th century farm by no means disappeared, large commercial dairy and market gardening farms predominated. A Rehoboth resident, Dr. William Blanding, writing in the second quarter of the 19th century was struck by boyhood memories of extensive vistas, now eradicated by secondary and tertiary forest growth.

Transportation quality was an influencing factor in Rehoboth's socio-economic development: the town remained dependent on road transportation and no railroad was ever built. The Providence and Taunton Turnpike constructed in 1826-1829 and a trolley line laid out basically parallel to it in 1898, plus two other lines connecting North Rehoboth to Attleboro, were the only major additional arteries. Internal road networks became increasingly intricate over time, yet continued to follow

natural land contours and property bounds. The pattern of road which had been established by 1850 is little changed today (see Maps 2a and 2b).

By the mid 19th century Rehoboth Village, the geographic center of town and an early industrial site, had acquired the characteristics of a social and civic gathering place. This was affirmed by establishment of the first Federal Post Office there in 1828 and erection of a new Greek Revival style Congregational Church in 1838. Later, Goff Memorial Hall (1884) was built there to serve as a locus of social, civic and intellectual activities. The decades at mid-century are marked by the construction of a number of other vernacular Greek Revival style churches in town. By 1847, the town had been divided into fifteen school districts, each with its own one-room schoolhouse. Nevertheless, with the exception of Rehoboth Village and scattered small nodes of population clustered near mills, stores, and post offices, persed throughout the 19th century (see Map 3a, 3b, 4). The outstanding qualities of this cultural landscape have survived intact to the present day.

Again, in this period residential and agricultural architecture comprises by far the majority of structures, although small numbers of ecclesiastical, industrial/commercial and social/civic buildings were erected in the first three-quarters of the 19th century. Construction was invariably of wood. Vernacular and Greek Revival styles were the most popular, but Italianate and Queen Anne motifs began to appear popular, but Italianate and Queen Anne motifs began to appear towards the end of the period. Over all, building scale remained small, rarely reaching monumental proportions. On farms, however, the 18th century barn was often expanded or replaced by a huge 19th century dairy barn designed to house a commercial size herd. The arrangement and upkeep of accompanying outbuildings such as granaries, milk houses and carriage sheds became important to upholding the image of the prosperous farmer.

Stagnation and Suburbanization: 1900 to the present

Rehoboth, like other New England communities, was unable to compete with large northern textile manufacturers after the Civil War. Lacking large amounts of capital, stable water power and access to transportation facilities, Rehoboth lost its industrial economic component in the post war era. By 1900, no textile firms remained in business in the town. Small concerns such as sawmills, shingle mills, gristmills, and turning shops continued to operate primarily to serve local needs. Commercial agricultural undertakings, although not extinguished completely, also suffered from insufficient capital and poor transportation.

The population remained at about 2,500 until after World War II. This represents a gain of only 500 since Rehoboth's present bounds were established in 1812. The national trend of population migration away from rural farms to urban centers accelerated around the turn of the

century, and its impact in Rehoboth was noted with dismay by contemporaries. New construction was rare in this period of "no growth" which lasted until the 1930's. The outward movement by members of Rehoboth's families was, however, counteracted by some incoming residents. Many were Portuguese farmers who helped revive the agricultural economy of the town. After the Second World War, Rehoboth developed many characteristics of a "bedroom community" serving nearby urban centers. Construction of two interstate highways across the southwest corner of Rehoboth have facilitated transportation. However, linear east-west pattern of roads indicated an emphasis in communication flow across rather than in and out of the town (see Map 5).

Architectural Description

Rehoboth's historic building stock is predominantly residential, complimented by ancillary farm structures and by a relatively small number of institutional buildings; commercial and industrial buildings are rare and mostly date from the mid 20th century. In general buildings are arranged in a scattered pattern, uniformly distributed throughout the town and thus reflect the community's historical development.

The largest percentage, both of constructed and extant buildings, date from between 1750 and 1850: Georgian and Federal styles. All buildings types are generally characterized by wood frame construction, conservative design, modest scale and spare ornamentation; one-and-one-half story cottages overwhelmingly outnumber two-and-one-half story houses.

While Rehoboth's historic architecture is notable for its high survival rate of both distribution pattern and vernacular forms, limited economic capabilities in conjunction with an inherent conservatism has also tended to result in modifications to existing buildings as a popular alternative to new construction, particularly during the 19th century. This organic process represents an important component of the town's development and sustained historic character and has been treated as such in this submission.

Colonial Period 1675-1775

In general architecture of the early years of the period (1675-1725) in southeast Massachusetts has had a limited survival rate and is ill understood. In Rehoboth, the earliest extant structure, the Kingsley House ca. 1680 (Form #21), appears to fit within the architectural parameters of the period derived from available regional data. (see: Historic and Archaeological Resources of Southeast Massachusetts: MHC; 1982). An asymetrical two-story added leanto center chimney structure, it was possibly originally built as a stone endwall chimney house, a common Rhode Island type. At least two additional early structures, enveloped in later 19th century modifications, stand at 384 Tremont Street (Form #192) and 154 Agricultural Avenue (Form #170)

The traditional center chimney house plan by far predominates Rehoboth's architecture of this period-typical Georgian centerhall plan houses are notably absent-with cottages outnumbering houses by a ratio of three to one. This traditional pattern continued well into the 19th century in this rural, conservative community. As detailing on houses and cottages built between 1725 and 1775 is generally very plain and limited to a trabeated entrance surround and simple, projecting window trim diversity is most distinctive amongst roof types and building materials. The most commonly employed roof type is the gable found on small cottages such as the Elisha Allen House (Form #160) as well as more substantial houses: Caleb Cushing House (Form #28). Several houses with integral leantos are known to have been constructed; the Wheeler-Ingalls House (Form #217) of ca.1750 is the best preserved. At least one house with gable-on-hip roof was constructed, the Colonel Thomas Carpenter House (#152). The gambrel roof cottage was apparently a popular period form, although relatively few are known to survive in Southeast Massachusetts. However, seven 18th and 19th century gambrel cottages still stand in Rehoboth. Among them the Nathaniel Drown House (Form #42) and the Wheeler-Dexter-Bowen House (Form #108), both dating from ca.1750, retain their original form and features with only minor alterations.

Rehoboth is notable in southeast Massachusetts for the presence of several early masonry cottages. Possibly the product of Colonial period brick was on the Palmer River, the Seth Knapp House (Form#36) a brick gambrel cottage is further distinguished for its triangular end chimney containing canted fireplaces.

Federal Period 1775-1830

A great deal of housing construction occurred in Rehoboth during the Federal period, with a high present survival rate. Like their predecessors' these houses and cottages exist at scattered location throughout the town. Likewise, they are inherently conservative in design as the impact of European highstyle architecture which transformed urban colonial architecture in the 18th and 19th century reached rural "fringes" like Rehoboth in a diluted form. Center chimney plans remain omnipresent and modest cottages comprise the majority of structures erected. Gable roofs are virtually universal, and well-developed Federal period architectural detail is rare. Among themost sophisticated houses are the Nathan Bowen House (Form #76), The Carpenter House (form #128) and Peter Carpenter House (Form #124) which exhibit typical period doorway treatment; flanking pilasters surmounted by a semi -circular fanlight and pediment. Sidelights with wide trabeated entablatures also occasionally appear as entrance surrounds on substantial houses as well as do dentillated roof cornices (Form #76) and splayed window lintels. Both the Nathen Bowen House (Form #76) and the Carpenter House (Form #128) were built as two-family dwellings with a bake oven on each story. The most common mode of doorway treatment, especially for cottages, was however a simple straight transom between the door and eaves as

found in the 4-bay cottage at 330 Fairview Avenue (form #90), often accompanied by sidelights as illustrated by the Captain Mial Pierce Farmsted (Form #61).

Displaying a departure from the traditional center chimney plan and one of very few commercial buildings known to survive from the period is Briggs Tavern (Form #109) a double plan, double interior chimney house. It is also notable for its crib (timber) chimney bases; chimney supports in Rehoboth most commonly of rectangular fieldstone piers or the ground surface.

Industrial Period 1830-1900

By the 1840's new construction was clearly on the wane in Rehoboth, and comparatively few houses were built through the end of the century. Architectural design remained conservative with few appearances of fully developed Greek Revival or Italianate examples. With minor exceptions, the basic horizontal and compact forms of vernacular architecture remained constant. This retardataire approach held both for plan, still dominated by center entrance cottages, and for detailing, which remained simple and traditionally located on major architectural features. An important architectural innovation of the period, the three-bay, sidehall plan house is markedly rare in Rehoboth. Residential construction from mid-century on appears to have been primarily replacement or major redesign of established landuse patterns. This trend is clearly shown by the Darius Goff House (Area A; Form #156) in Rehoboth Village which exhibits the most fully developed Greek Revival details in the town. A two-story, double chimney house with a gable roof end center entrance with Doric columns set in antis, its present appearance is the result of a remodelling of an earlier hip roofed Federal period structure.Similarly, the more modest Samuel Viall House (Form #212) one of the few sidehall plan Greek Revival style cottages in Rehoboth is an enlargement of an early 19th century washhouse. This economical and ingenious practice continued throughout the 19th century (as it does today) is demonstrated by the Goff Farm (Form #213), most notable for its Victorian period interior detailing, and by 384 Tremont Street (Form #207).

Typical period innovations in cottage design are evident including the introduction of end chimneys and side service ells with porches. The early cottages of the period such as 30 Kelton Street (Form #77) exhibit transitional Federal/Greek Revival elements; later versions incorporate Italianate style embellishments including bracketted door hoods and cornices, paired dormers, large central gables with round head windows and bay windows (Forms #209, 211, and 215). A small number of comparatively elaborate houses were built by more wealthy citizens of the town, although, like the James Perry House (Form #210), they are essentially enlarged versions of the ubiquitous cottage form. Other prevailing period architectural styles do not appear in Rehoboth, with the exception of a limited number of Queen Anne Houses (Area A, Form #203).

Modern Period 1900-Present

In the early years of the 20th century, population growth and new construction were at a near halt in Rehoboth. The predominate house forms of this century have been bungalows and more recent common suburban house types. An important exception is "Bramblehill" (Form #208), a substantial and finely detailed Norman Revival house of masonry construction designed by prominent Rhode Island architect Albert Harckness

Farm Complexes 1800-1900

The 18th century farm was built and laid out to accomodate the needs of a farmer exploiting many resources simultaneously. Over half the farmland would generally be under tillage and the remainder divided between pasture and woodland.

Farm structures were generally located in close proximity to one another and comprised house, barn plus a variety of a smaller outbuildings. Lesser structures have not survived from this period, but a number of good examples of the relatively small multi-purpose barn type still stand and were commonly constructed before about 1840 (Forms #22, 28). Much of the processing of farm products occurred in the residence itself. In addition to a cellar storage area, houses of this period often had a room reserved as a buttery (Form #128) and a space within the chimney stack for drying meats, herbs and so forth (Form #76).

The total sense of the relationship amongst house, outbuildings and encompassing stone fences and fields is particularly well-preserved in southern Rehoboth at the Pierce-Baker farmstead. (Form #61).

Farm Complexes 1900-2000

With the exception of laying houses for poultry production, the building requirements for market gardening or specialized fruit production were met by the traditional 18th century post and beam side opening barn or its identical 19th century counterpart.

The demands of commercial dairy farming however, necessitated large and opening basement barns, specifically designed to hold rows of cows. As the herd grew, so could the barn, as in the case of the Bliss barn at 76 Homestead (Form #161). Another Bliss Family cow barn (Form #170) incorporated an existing 18th century barn at one end. Milk storage butter making and the like were transferred from the house to milk houses such as that at 60 Carpenter Street (Form #128).

An unusual exception is found on the Goff Farm (form #213) where a large walk-in ice box is located in a pantry or storage area off the kitchen. Ice was cut from mill ponds and stored, packed in sawdust in the milk house or ice house such as that at the Cushing Farm (Form #142) and Goff Farm (Form #213).

Additional buildings, found on all types of farms, were corn barns and wagon sheds. Seasonal and permanent laborers were normally housed in the attic of the main house, as whitewashed and plastered rooms in a number of houses attest (Forms #109 and #161). The Blanding Farm (Form #138), home of a prominent physician and celebrated framer, William Blanding, Esq., is a superb example of a late 19th century commercial dairy farm with farm plan and most structures intact.

Other (Institutional; Structure; Historic Site)

Rehoboth's institutional architecture is relatively small in number, being comprised of one multi-purpose hall, the town hall, and several schools and churches.

In the early days of settlement, civic functions were performed in the Meetinghouse and later in private houses or the Mason's Hall at 1 Locust Street (Area A, Form #154). A town meetinghall (not included) was built ca.1850. This modest structure has been altered a number of times. Towards the end of the 19th century, a movement surfaced to recognize the town's history and civic pride in a monumental fashion. This was accomplished with the building of Goff Memorial Hall at Rehoboth Village in 1885 on land denoted by the prominent Goff Family. These original wood frame Queen Anne style building burned in 1911 and was replaced in 1915 by a new brick Tudor Revival Building (Area A; Form # 1) designed by William R. Walker & Son, of Providence, RI; like its precursor, this is a multi-purpose building having housed the town libary, the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society Collections, a school, and a large hall with stage for meetings and entertainment.

Rehoboth's extant ecclesiastical architecture dates primarily from the mid-19th century when civic and religious activities were formally separated. The church played a significant role in the early development of Rehoboth as it progressed from religious precinct to town.

In response to the needs of a growing community, the church members voted in 1773 to pull down the first meetinghouse at Palmer River. A new house, 50' x 40' erected near the site of the present village cemetery served the town and church members until 1838 when it was razed and the present structure (Area A; Form #2) was built in the Village center. Archaeological investigations sponsored by the Rehoboth Bicentennial Commission were conducted in 1974 at the site of the first meetinghouse on Lake Street. Town records indicate that all materials were sold after demolition, a fact verified during excavation, although enough

fragments remained to provide information about building size, construction, and use. A report is available containing a detailed discussion of findings and the role of the church in the community (Abernathy and Horvath 1977).

Religious architecture standing today in Rehoboth dates from the 19th century with one notable exception. The First Free Baptist Church or Hornbine Church as it is known (Form #63), erected in 1753, despite later alterations, is an excellent surviving example of the simple one-story structures lacking bell or steeple which characterized early meetinghouses; further, it is thought to be the earliest surviving Baptist meetinghouse in southeast Massachusetts. Other churches of this period were either burned, allowed to decay, or torn down and replaced.

The movement away from focus on the Holy Bible and towards rational intellectural spiritual thought which emerged across the country in the 1830's and 1840's was clearly felt in Rehoboth. Churches from that period in Rehoboth are designed in a provincial vernacular Greek Revival style and were constructed between 1838 and 1843 at the height of religious activism. They are invariably of wood frame construction with a three bay entrance facade in the gable end and simple adorment. The Village Congregational Church (Area A; Form #2) is the most elaborate with round head stained glass windows (later additions), fanlight over the entrance, and rectangular tower.

Remodelling of these buildings has by and large occurred to install necessary amenities, such as heat and electricity, or to enhance the social role of the church addition of kitchen, social hall, library and classroom space. In most cases, this has been accomplished by basement alterations or additions. In the case of the Village Congregational Church these functions take place in nearby Goff Memorial Hall (Area A; Form #1).

Rehoboth contains two addtional institutional buildings of note: one public and one private. Of three extant one-room schools built in the 19th century, Hornbine School (Form #62) erected 1862, is the best preserved and has been restored as a museum. The Anawan Club (Form #214), a one-story log cabin built in 1898, expresses Rehoboth's rural character in a rustic architectural mode borrowed from northern New England; sited on 200 acres of woodland, it has functioned as headquarters for a men's hunting and recreational club for nearly 100 years.

The Carpenter Street Bridge (Form 802), a small dry laid stone bridge with central pier and two abutments erected in 1873, is the last remaining example of the simple bridges which spanned streams throughout the town- It replaced an earlier (c.1720) wooden bridge and has recently been stabalized. Anawan Rock (Form #801) a large boulder glacially deposited and containing a natural shelter is strongly documented as the site of the surrender of Chief Anawan and the last holdout of Indians, ending King Philips's War in 1676; it is currently owned and maintained by the town as an historic site.

Milling and manufacturing, whether as part of the 18th and early 19th century self - sustaning agrarian support system, or an an independent commercial enterprise in the later 19th century, formed an important part of economic and social life in Rehoboth. The impact of these activities and the individuals associated with them reached far beyond the town bounds. Today. a small vernacular cottage, built as a mill office and now a residence (Area A; Form #216), is the sole structure which still stands as a direct reminder of past industrial activities in the town. Houses of those who owned and worked in the mills also provide an important, if indirect, reference. Yet, despite an over-all paucity of architectural resources, subsurface remains of mill buildings and remnants of associated water power systems may fulfill this vital role in reconstructing and understanding life in Rehoboth. The first step towards aggregating and utilizing such information would be a comprehensive archaeolgoical survey of mill sites in the town. Such a survey has not been undertaken to date, but is recommended in order to complete and support this section of the nomination.

Archaeological Component

A comprehensive survey of archaeological resources in Rehoboth has not been realized to date, and no subsurface testing was done during this most recent survey phase. Yet, on the basis of existing information, the following predictions can be made. In general, archaeological potential for prehistoric and historic period properties is thought to be excellent since construction activities in the town have been relatively minimal. Prehistoric period sites are known along the Palmer River and expected in the hilly uplands as indicated by regional data. The distribution of historic sites is anticipated to mirror that of other historic resources in Rehoboth. They seem to be evenly distributed in a low density scatter throughout the town. The majority are residential. Their spatial distributions, inpart seems to reflect patterns in terms of particular environmental settings. Sites relating to early settlement are found in the south central section of town where farmsteads were established between about 1660 and 1730. Industrial archaeological properties from the 17th to 19th centuries are located on fall lines of the Palmer River and Rocky River, as well as lesser tributaries. Selected early historic sites were identified and tested by Leslie C. Abernathy in 1976; results are available through the Rehoboth Historical Commission. Further archaeological research resulting in identification and nomination of sites should be a priority for Rehoboth.

Previous Research

Several early histories of Rehoboth have provided the basis for subsequent research in the town (Bliss 1836; Bowen 1945; Tilton 1918). The recent efforts of town citizens and organizations during the past fifteen years have produced an additionally strong body of literature (Snape 1976; Trim et al. 1968). The written and orally documented history of Rehoboth's development is thus fairly well recorded. Research on various topics has also been conducted by students in the Anthopology Department at Brown University, Providence, RI. These include two Masters of Arts theses, one on barns (Abernathy 1974) and one on graveyards (Horvath 1976) in Rehoboth. A report discussing the results of archaeological investigations at the site of the first Palmer River meetinghouse discusses settlement processes and the role of the meetinghouse (Abernathy's research in Rehoboth is expanded in a forthcoming doctoral dissertation on Rehoboth's settlement patterns).

An additional important contribution to present-day knowledge of 18th century architecture and lifeways in Rehoboth was made by a prominent Rehoboth citizen in 1848. In a two volume manuscript of "Reminiscences William Blanding (1773-1857) recorded the town of his youth. He included sketches of 137 houses, of which 110 were in Rehoboth and 27 in what is now Seekonk, and stories of their occupants. The Rehoboth Revolutionary War Bicentennial Commission's book Mighty Liberty Men (Snape 1976) drew heavily from this manuscript which is in private hands. A final important source for understanding the regional context of Rehoboth is the "Historic Archaeological Resources of Southeast Massachusetts" (MHC 1982).

Survey Methodology

Initial work on an architectural survey of Rehoboth was conducted in 1976 by Leslie C. Abernathy, a graduate student in the Anthropology Department, Brown University. This phase of work included a survey of all buildings constructed in Rehoboth before 1850 (approximately 250 structures). In the fall of 1980, Virginia H. Adams, a full time employee at the Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL), Brown University; and part-time graduate student in the Anthropology Department there, was engaged to amend the existing building forms and expand the town survey towards preparation of a Multiple Resources National Register Nomination. Ms. Adams is an archaeologist with training in architectural history. Advice and guidance was provided by Dr. Patricia E. Rubertone, Historic Principal Investigator at the PAL. Because of the size of the project, work was to be done on a "best effort basis". It was carried out between October 1980 and October 1981.

During this most recent phase of survey, properties included in the 1976 survey were selected for closer examination on the basis of two major criteria: owner interest, potential architectural and/or historical significance, and MHC recommendations.

Pre-1850, buildings were grouped into general temporal and stylistic categories and a framework was outlined based on Rehoboth's historical development and significant characteristics. Selected structures of each time period and architectural type present in the town was selected for evaluation. It is estimated that there are 50-75 structures dating from 1850-1900 in Rehoboth. Representative examples were chosen for survey inspection and possible inclusion in this submission. In all cases, emphasis was placed on architectural character, integrity, setting (including the arrangement of outbuildings), and a reconnaissance level assessment of associated archaeological components. Documentary research and personal interviews provided the basis for establishing historical significance for the individual structures. The total distribution and characteristics, both temporal and spatial, of cultural resources as they reflect patterns of community growth has been an overriding consideration throughout.

Overall, this group should be considered as representative, but not ultimately inclusive. While each historic period and architectural category is accurately illustrated, further work will certainly bring to light additional properties to supplement this nomination.

8. Significance Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area, Rehoboth, MA

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
X prehistoric	X archeology-prehistoric	X community planning	___ landscape architecture	X religion	
___ 1400–1499	X archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	X agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
X 1600–1699	X architecture	X education	___ military	X social/ humanitarian	
X 1700–1799	___ art	X engineering	___ music	___ theater	
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	X exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
X 1900–	X communications	X industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates 1645-Present **Builder/Architect** See individual forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Introduction:

The town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts is significant as a community where the integrity of a 19th century rural agrarian cultural landscape has been extraordinarily well preserved. Written documentation recording the history of rural settlements and folk lifeways in New England and elsewhere tends to be relatively sparse. Information relating to individuals, events, and daily activities must, therefore, be gleaned from alternate sources such as oral history and remains of vernacular material culture. The wealth and quality of 18th and 19th century homesteads, farm complexes, industrial remains, streetscapes and road networks which remain intact in Rehoboth today offer an excellent opportunity for study. Moreover, construction activities since ca. 1875 have been minimal; thus there is a high probability for the presence of undisturbed prehistoric and historic archaeological remains complementing the standing structure stock.

But no studies

Rehoboth's prominent historic resources are the physical manifestations in vernacular form of the processes and patterns of the town's cultural development. These resources are consistently dispersed and directly reflect settlement. Community growth has been characterized by a pattern of scattered farmsteds and small clusters of population associated with past industrial activities. No permanent, central community nucleus of significant size or continuing vitality was ever established within the bounds of present day Rehoboth. Today, broad areas of town are still referred to as "neighborhoods" and retain their historic names. A succession of technological, socio-economic, and cultural factors have fostered the cultural landscape existing today.

The Rehoboth Multiple Resource nomination possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It meets criteria A, B, and C and potentially D of the National Register of Historic Places. Submitted with the nomination are individual properties and one district which stand as key and/or representative examples of their type landscape existing today.

Community Development: First Settlement at the "Ring of the Green: 1645 - 1675

At the time of first European Contact in southeastern Massachusetts in the 17th century, the territory extending from Narragansett Bay to Cape Cod, including Rehoboth, was held by the Wampanoag (or Pokanoket). They had been one of the strongest tribes in the region before the epidemic of 1617-1619 which struck heavily in their villages, leaving

9. Major Bibliographical References

Multiple: See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property see individual forms

Quadrangle name Somerset, MA; Norton, MA; Attleboro, MA; East Providence, RI. **Quadrangle scale** 1:25000

UMT References see individual forms

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries for individual properties generally follow present lot lines and comprise between one and ten acres. In cases where large amounts of acreage are associated with a property site, the land possesses historical significance and is integral to the property's ability to convey a sense of time and place. Please see individual inventory forms.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	**code**	**county**	**code**
state		**code**	**county**	**code**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Adams Fitch, Preservation Planner (formerly Research Supervisor Public Archaeology Laboratory Brown University)

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission **date** December 1982

street & number 294 Washington St. **telephone** (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston **state** Ma. 02108

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Patricia L Weslowski

title State Historic Preservation Officer Massachusetts Historical Commission **date** 4/5/83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation sheet for listings **date**

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

their numbers greatly diminished. Consequently, they welcomed the English as potential allies against the Narragansett, their traditional enemies to the west. The drawing of a formal agreement between the colonies and the Wampanoag chief, Massasoit, insured peace and the release of Indian lands for colonial settlement. Massasoit and his successor, King Phillip, had headquarters at nearby Bristol, Rhode Island. In 1668, twenty odd years after initial settlement, the land which is now Rehoboth was formally deeded to Plymouth Colony by King Philip with rights to an additional one hundred acres of salt marsh to the south (Swansea; never considered a true part of Rehoboth).

The "two kings" who entertained Verrazano on his 1524 visit to Narragansett Bay may have been Wampanoag or Narragansett. The first confirmed record of European contact in the vicinity of Rehoboth is found in William Bradfor's writings with mention of a journey made in 1621 by Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins to visit Massassoit at Mount Hope in present-day Bristol, Rhode Island. By 1623 a trading post had been established in this frontier region and a strong communications and trade link existed between Plymouth and the Mount Hope area. The first permanent European settler was William Blackstone, a prominent scholar, who in 1635 came to what is now Pawtucket, Rhode Island (once part of Rehoboth North Purchase). A year later, Roger Williams and his followers resided on the east side of the Seekonk River (later Old Rehoboth) for three months. Upon discovering that they were still within the jurisdiction of Plymouth Colony (from which Williams had been banned) the group crossed the river and founded Providence, Rhode Island.

These early years of exploration and settlement by individuals fleeing Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies were followed by the creation of a planned, permanent settlement in 1645 and called by its founders Rehoboth. These Congregationalist families came with the blessing of their parent church in Weymouth. Noted events recorded for the subsequent seventy-five years of Rehoboth's history relate to those who established this original settlement at the "Ring of the Green", west of present-day Rehoboth and now East Providence, Rhode Island. Today, this site has been completely altered by industrial and suburban development.

One of the first acts of the original Rehoboth proprietors was to vote at a meeting in Weymouth on December 10, 1643 that the teacher was to have a "certain portion" from each settler and in town land allotments be awarded a lot valued at 50 pounds. This is the second provision on record in the Colonies for free public education by taxation, the first being a similar decision made by Boston four years earlier. The name of the first teacher on record for Old Rehoboth is that of Edward Howard, who in 1680 "got 20 pounds a year and his diet besides what the Court doth allow". (Trim et al. 1968:52).

Thirty years after settlement began, the young community at the "Ring of the Green" was almost totally destroyed during King Philip's War (1675-1675). Still considered a frontier settlement, Rehoboth was not required to send troops. Nevertheless , many local men joined the colonial ranks to fight locally and as far away as Narragansett, Rhode Island. The closing event of the war--the surrender of the remnant of Philip's men led by the sachem Anawan in 1676--took place at Anawan Rock in modern Rehoboth.

1675 Religious Autonomy and Agricultural Foundation: 1675-1812

Early town records refer to the Palmer River area by 1652, however, the history of permanent settlement in present-day Rehoboth begins at the end of the 17th centuryduring the period of rebuilding after King Philip's War. WIthin the present town bounds land roughly south of Foute 44 was allotted prior to 1660 and land to the north shortly thereafter. Saw and gristmills were commonly in operation in these remote areas decades before actual settlement. From 1680 onwards reference to specific places in modern Rehoboth, such as Rocky Hill and Oak Swamp appear in the town annals.

Initial settlement in the vicinity of the Palmer River was carried out by two groups: Congregationalists from the "ring of the Green" community and Baptists who moved north from the Swansea area. The former were concentrated along the River itself; the latter occupied lands on Manwhague Plain in the southeastern section of town and present a very early contingent for the region. The social as well as geographic distance between these two groups strongly influenced the dispersed nature of Rehoboth's future development.

Present-day Rehoboth experienced its largest growth during this period, mirroring regional expansion. A handful of families are associated with purchasing and settling large portions of Rehoboth in the early 1700's. The north central part of town was settled by Carpenters; the northeast by Blisses and Pecks; the southeast by Masons, Bakers and Pierces;and the southwest by a diverse group. A significant number of houses built and lived in by generations of these founding families are still standing.

By 1708 a pound was needed for control of livestock in the Palmer River vicinity. Arrangements for a schoolmaster for the community are first mentioned on November 12, 1703 when the town at large voted to hire Mr. Joseph Metcalf to keep school at Palmer River the lst six months of the year in a suitable place which the local inhabitants were to provide. In 1709 Palmer River students were allotted fourteen weeks of schooling per year.

By 1700 the growing number of families in the Palmer River community found travelling westward to the meetinghouse in the "center" to town of great inconvenience and petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for their own church. Permission received, a church was erected on Lake Street and occupied by ten members in 1721. The business of the two churches and congregationalist societies was handled as one by the town until 1759. In that year the Palmer River church and congregation were incorporated as the "Second Precinct of Rehoboth", freeing the town at large of further financial responsibility. This meetinghouse and its successors (c. 1773, junction of Anawan Road and County Street; 1839, (Form #2) served as focal points for precinct social and civic functions as well as religious service.

Rehoboth is also notable for its early Baptist component which erected their first church in the southeastern section of the present town at Oak Swamp, c.1732, followed by Hornbine Church in ca. 1753 (Form #63) with Deacon Mial Pierce (#Form #61) as leader. A lesser Baptist community residing in the north of the precinct founded Round Church near Stevens Corner in 1743, lapsed and reorganized 1789, and revived as the Reformed Methodist Church 1827. Also serving the northern community, near Briggs Corner, was the Irons or Free-Will Baptist Church of 1777.

Intensive exploitation of meadow, field, woodland, wetland and riverine resources was quickly accomplished. Settlement pattern was governed by familial structure and intensification of land use occurred as first settlers such as Deacon Thomas Carpenter (Form #152) and Ephraim Bliss (Form #2) subdivided land amongst their offspring. The town's economic basis was primarily agricultural, patterned after the self-sufficient English medieval (Yoeman) tradition. The basis of this yoeman way of life was the family unit which provided for its own needs in so far as possible. Each farmer raised his own Indian corn, potatoes, rye, flax, and vegetables. A selection of livestock--sheeps, goats, pigs, geese, and cattle provided sustenance and clothing materials. While the farmer himself generally made his own tools, the products of local blacksmiths using iron from Peck's Forge after 1720 and the five or six gristmills operating at any one time along the Palmer River were, among others, important auxiliary services.

Despite this self-sustaining image, however, farmers did need to rely to some degree on the market and each other for items they could not produce themselves. Informal exchange of goods and services created an interlocking economic network amongst the townspeople, particularly as small scale specialization began to occur around mid-century. Carpentry skills might be traded for turnips, or shoe repair for rum. The account book kept from 1762-1774 by one such enterprising and versatile man, Captain Philip Wheeler, who lived at the site of 214 Chestnut Street (Form #209) indicates that hard cash rarely changed hands in these transactions. Money was a scarce commodity, but a number of wealthier men in town lent money at interest, including Thomas Carpenter III of Bay State Road (Form #152).

Cottage and artisan industries were also important activities, providing goods for local consumption and limited export. In addition to saw, grist and fulling mills, Rehoboth had its share of tradesmen: blacksmiths, coopers, housewrights, cordwainers, brass workers, brickmakers, tanners and a glazier. Until the 1750's, southeastern Massachusetts led New England in primary iron manufacturing and was prominent in lumber export. Rehoboth residents participated in both activities, boasting two iron forges and a prosperous lumber trade.

On the eve of the Revolution, the inhabitants (for the present town boundaries) numbered close to 2,500. As rebellious sentiments grew, the townspeople instructed their representative to the First Continental congress of 1774 to join the other colonies in requesting a redress of grievances. By March 1775, one month before the skirmish at Lexington, they were openly rebellious, voting "to raise a sum of money for the Incoragement of the Minitmen" (in Snape 1976: 79). At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Rehoboth (all sections inclusive) was the most populated town in Bristol County and contributed at least five military companies to the colonial ranks. Rehoboth men served at Dorchester, MA and at White Plains, New York. Captain Mial Pierce (Form #61) and Colonel Thoms Carpenter (Form #152) were respected leaders. Among those who did not return was Elisha Allen, Jr. (Form #160), who was killed in the Battle of Rhode Island serving under Colonel Thomas Carpenter. In addition to furnishing money and 1400 men, townspeople also manufactured saltpeter, contributed 42,106 pounds of beef for support of the soldiers, and maintained warning beacons in the town.

The depression accompanying the post-war years was felt hardest in rural hinterlands like Rehoboth. Currency had depreciated; paper money was useless; and many farmsteads were badly deteriorated due to neglect during the fighting years. In 1782 the Palmer River Precinct church investments were reported at less than half their original value (Snape 1976: 111). With suitable farmland long since overcultivated or available only in small four and five acre plots, many war veterans migrated northward and westward. This eased the land strain somewhat and allowed others to increase their land holdings by purchasing numerous small parcels. However, in 1800, the precinct felt the necessity of establishing a poor farm to cope with the poor and indigent in the community.

By 1800, evidence of shifting demographic conditions is indicated by a slight decline in the census figures for Rehoboth's present town boundaries. Numbers continued to inch downward throughout the 19th century, not experiencing significant upswing until the 1930's. Hence, Rehoboth's population remained an essentially homogeneous group composed of descendants of early Anglican settlers well into the 20th century.

Town Formation and Agricultural Prosperity: 1812-1900

Present-day Rehoboth was separated from Seekonk and gained town status in 1812. At this same time, the impact of the industrial revolution began to be felt as the Embargo Acts prior to the War of 1812 helped promote mercantile investments in manufacturing. In Rehoboth, capital investment in commercial enterprises, particularly cotton manufacturing, came from both local residents and urban entrepreneurs. The Rehoboth Union Mill in Rehoboth Village began operation in 1809, two years before the first cotton mill in Fall River began production. This mill and the Palmer River Manufacturing Company at Shad Factory Pond in 1811, manufactured cotton batting, thread, fine printed fabric and hose which was shipped as far away as Albany, Buffalo and New York City.

By 1822, the latter site, reputed to be one of the earliest to spin fine #16 yarn, possessed ten looms and 600 spindles. A decade later, the combined product of the mills was listed as $36,000.

A third cotton batting mill was located at Peck's Forge water privelege at mid-century. Initially these mills remained tied to earlier cottage industries, as weaving was done by local women in their own homes, although looms were introduced in the 1830's.

William Blanding (Form #138) was one of the Rehoboth investors in the Palmer River Manufacturing Company, later known as the Orleans Cotton Manufacturing company. It operated under several different owners until 1884, at which time cutlery was being manufactured there. The Rehoboth Union Manufacturing Company was begun by four sons of Colonel Thomas Carpenter (Form #152), Richard Goff and Dexter Wheeler. Darius Goff, who with others, owned the company from 1835 to 1870 was a renowned innovator in textile technology; in 1846 he patented a cotton wadding process used throughout the world. He grew up in the family homestead which was torn down to build the first Goff Memorial Hall in 1886.

Through the efforts of these men, Rehoboth reached the peak of its manufacturing activity in this period. In addition to the three cotton mills seven saw and grist mills were in operation within the town.

Production of wood products for local sale and export continued, notably at the Perry family's woodturning and ring traveler company at Perryville in northern Rehoboth. One historian claims that Ezra Perry was the first in the country to manufacture bobbins for the cotton industry. By the 1880's, when the textile mills had all but ceased operation, wood products formed the chief base of the town's manufacturing industry. The Perry family incorporated as the Charles Perry Manufacturing Co. in 1790(Form # 2/0). though even this soon faded.

Agriculture, however, remained the true mainstay of Rehoboth's economy in the 19th century.

Paralleling the development of industrial manufacturing. The subsistence mode of farming gradually gave way to a more commercial orientation in Rehoboth as demand was generated by adjacent urban centers. Commercial farming was accomplished in one of several ways: specialization in dairy or produce, or a generalized combination of the two. This shift allowed Rehoboth to become a major supplier of produce and dairy products to the regional urban market.

Encouraged by government subsidies, several Rehoboth farmers attempted silk culture in the 1830s and 1840's, but with little success. A mulberry tree at the Elisha Allen house (Form #160) is reputedly a remnant of this short-lived industry.

After mid-century local response to national movements in agricultural reform and rural social organization is reflected in the formation in 1874 of the Rehoboth Farmers club and, in 1896, of Anawan Grange.

As indicated by the 1895 Massachusetts census, 310 of 373 farms in Rehoboth were devoted to generalized farming (Abernathy 1974: 25). The goals of men such as Edwin F. Cushing (Form #142) and J.W. Bliss (Form #161), who were listed as contributors to the 1895 Everts and Richards Atlas, differed from those of earlier farmers, however, in their recognition of an dependency on a commercial market. By the second half of the century, many farmers were on a harvest schedule beginning in May with strawberries and ending in November with apples and pumpkins.

By the end of the 19th century, the strength of Rehoboth's agricultural base was undeniable. The township ranked 195th in population out of 353 towns in Massachusetts, but was sixth in the value of agricultural goods ($456, 180 for 1800 people) (Massachusett Industrial Statistics 1895: 48-53 quoted in Abernathy 1974:23). The decline in farming at the turn of the century in Rehoboth as in other rural New England towns, was due more to the attraction of industry than to loss of market or depletion of soils.

In the first half of the 19th century, present day Rehoboth alloted an average of $600 yearly for its schools. By 1840 there were 22 school buildings within its bounds. Several of these district schoolhouses are still standing, although much altered. The Hornbine School (Form #62) was the last one-room shcoolhouse in Rehoboth to be closed. It enrolled pupils for the last time in 1937. It was restored in 1967 and is maintained as a museum commemorating an important phase in the history of our educational system.

Intellectual interests were actively pursued in Rehoboth during the second half of the 19th century. A debating club formed in 1846 had 38 charter members. The town boasted a number of private schools in addition to its public ones which were finally consolidated, after much debate, in 1885. That same year, Blanding Public Library was formed by Thomas and Amelia Blanding Bickne11. The excitement surrounding the nation's centennial celebration in 1876 gave the townspeople an opportunity to express their strong sense of Rehoboth's heritage; Goff Memorial Hall was built in the 1880's to house memerobilia from local attics and provide a locus for church and civic gatherings. This building, which burned in 1911, and its successor (Form #1) are the only civic structures ever built in Rehoboth that were designed in a monumental mode.

All recreational activities were not intellectual; many were purely social. Clambakes have been sponsored annually by a number of institutions in Rehoboth since the mid 19th century. Among these are the Hornbine Church and the Goff Family Gathering Association. In 1898 a group of Providence businessmen formed the Anawan Club (Form #214) a sport hunting association, and purchased woodland in central Rehoboth.

At the close of the period in 1890, Rehoboth's population bottomed out followed by a gradual increase in both number and diversity which continues today. However, by 1885 foreign born population comprised only 6 percent of total persons.

Stagnation and Suburbanization: 1900-to present.

Rehoboth's economic and demographic growth was clearly slowing to a trickle by 1900. No major industry in Rehoboth had survived intense competition from outside. Increasing numbers of people were commuting to work in nearby manufacturing centers, or leaving Rehoboth altogether. Agriculture was the practically sole viable form of livelihood available in the town. Even it became less and less attractive in the first decades of the 20th century.

Population growth began eventually to pick up again in the 1930's and 1940's. It was not until 1955, however, that the population exceeded the pre-revolutionary war total. The newcomers were basically composed of urbanites who continued to commute to work in adjacent cities, and an influx of Portuguese immigrants who helped revitalize the town's fading agricultural economy.

Preservation Activities:

A major instrumental force in the preservation of the landscape and community fabric in Rehoboth has been the town residents. Many descendents of early families still reside in town, often on original homestead land. Their presence and recollections create a continuity of social structure

and history which is tightly interwoven with Rehoboth's material cultural resources.

The formation of the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society in 1884 signalled the town residents' recognition of the importance of preserving Rehoboth's cultural heritage. The Society's main interest was in collecting and curating "memorabilia," now housed in the Carpenter Museum in the Village. Expanded preservation activities began in 1965 with the establishment of the Anawan Historical Society and the Rehoboth Historical Commission. Considerable preservation and conservation work has been accomplished since that time. The Historical Commission, which was set up under 1963 state law enabling legislation, meets monthly to discuss and act upon pertinent preservation issues. It has been actively involved in town planning and instrumental in direct preservation through purchasing and maintaining historic sites such as Anawan Rock as well as sponsoring the 1976 inventory of pre-1830 properties of this nomination. The efforts of the Hornbine School Association have been to restore and support the Hornbine School, a one-room schoolhouse, as a museum.

Despite the caliber of historic resources and the strong interest in preservation of Rehoboth, no properties have yet been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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1894 Historical addresses, poem, and other exercises at the celebration of two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Rehoboth, Mass. Held October 3, 1894. Rehoboth Antiquarian Society.

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1850 Map of Rehoboth

1871 Map of Rehoboth

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area Index by Form Number
Continuation sheet 49 Properties Item number Page 1

Individual Properties

Form #	Street	Historic Name
21	96 Davis Street	Kingsley House
27	121 Martin Street	Martin Farm
28	122 Martin Street	Welcome Horton Farm
36	82 Water Street	Seth Knapp, Jr. House
42	116 Summer Street	Nathaniel Drown House
61	177 Hornbine Road	Captain Mial Pierce Farm
62	144 Hornbine Road	Hornbine School
63	141 Hornbine Road	Hornbine Baptist Church
75	15 Gorham Street	Anawan Club Caretaker's House
76	26 Kelton Street	Nathan Bower House
77	30 Kelton Street	
82	40 Maple Lane	Goff Homestead
90	330 Fairview Avenue	Peck-Bowen House
102	371 Fairview Avenue	Aaron Wheeler House
109	2 Anawan Street	Briggs Tavern
128	60 Carpenter Street	Christopher Carpenter House
129	89 Carpenter Street	Peter Carpenter House
138	103 Broad Street	Blanding Farm
142	188 Pine Street	Caleb Cushing Farm
143	186 Pine Street	Cushing Farm
152	77 Bay State Road	Colonel Thomas Carpenter House
160	108 Homestead Avenue	Elisha Allen House
161	76 Homestead Avenue	Daniel Bliss Homestead

Individual Properties

Street	Historic Name	Form #
154 Agricultural Avenue	Abiah Bliss House	170
2 Anawan Street	Briggs Tavern	109
Anawan Street	Anawan Rock	801
77 Bay State Road	Colonel Thomas Carpenter House	152
103 Broad Street	Blanding Farm	138
60 Carpenter Street	Christopher Carpenter House	128
85 Carpenter Street	Samuel Viall House	212
89 Carpenter Street	Peter Carpenter House	129
Carpenter Street	Carpenter Street Bridge	802
214 Chestnut Street		209
96 Davis Street	Kingsley House	21
330 Fairview Avenue	Peck-Bowen House	90
371 Fairview Avenue	Aaron Wheeler House	102
13 Gorham Street	Anawan Club Clubhouse	214
15 Gorham Street	Anawan Club Caretakers House	75
76 Homestead Avenue	Daniel Bliss Homestead	161
108 Homestead Avenue	Elisha Allen House	160
177 Hornbine Road	Captain Mial Pierce Farm	61
191 Hornbine Road	Baker Duplex	211
197 Hornbine Road	Baker House	215
141 Hornbine Road	Hornbine Baptist Church	63
144 Hornbine Road	Hornbine School	62

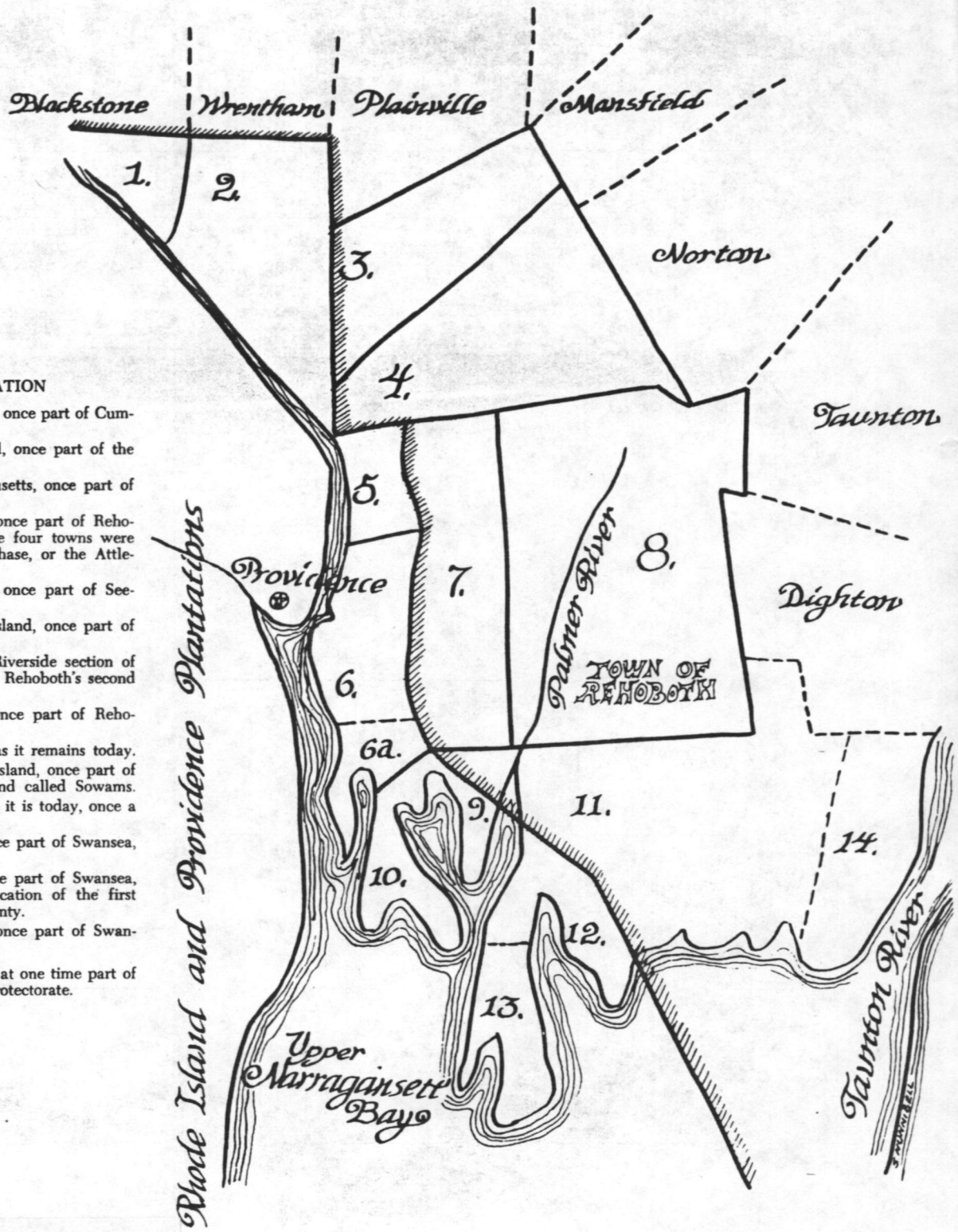
Street	Historic Name	Form #
26 Kelton Street	Nathan Bowen House	76
30 Kelton Street		77
40 Maple Lane	Goff Homestead	82
121 Martin Street	Martin Farm	27
122 Martin Street	Welcome Horton Farm	28
32 Moulton Street	"Bramblehill"	208
121 Perryville Road	James Perry House	210
158 Perryville Road	Goff Farm	213
186 Pine Street	Cushing Farm	143
188 Pine Street	Caleb Cushing Farm	142
51 Summer Street	Wheeler-Ingalls House	217
116 Summer Street	Nathaniel Drown House	42
384 Tremont Street	Brown House	192
82 Water Street	Seth Knapp Jr. House	36
Rehoboth Village Historic District		
116 Bay State Road	Darius Goff House	156
132 Bay State Road	John F. Marvel House	203
134 Bay State Road		202
136 Bay State Road		201
138 Bay State Road		153
Bay State Road	"Shady Bend"	204
Bay State Road	Goff Memorial Hall	1
Bay State Road	Rehoboth Congregational Church	2
Bay Street	United States Post Office	216

Form #	Street	Historic Name
170	154 Agricultural Avenue	Abiah Bliss House
192	384 Tremont Street	Brown House
208	32 Moulton Street	"Bramblehill"
209	214 Chestnut Street	
210	121 Perryville Road	James Perry House
211	191 Hornbine Road	Baker Duplex
212	85 Carpenter Street	Samuel Viall House
213	158 Perryville Road	Goff Farm
214	13 Gorham Street	Anawan Club Clubhouse
215	197 Hornbine Road	Baker House
217		
801	Anawan Street	Anawan Rock
802	Carpenter Street	Carpenter Street Bridge

Rehoboth Village Historic District

1	Bay State Road	Goff Memorial Hall
2	Bay State Road	Rehoboth Congregational Church
153	138 Bay State Road	
154	1 Locust Street	
156	116 Bay State Road	Darius Goff House
196	7 Locust Street	
201	136 Bay State Road	
202	134 Bay State Road	
203	132 Bay State Road	John Marvel House

Form #	Street	Historic Name
204	Bay State Road	"Shady Bend"
205	3 Locust Street	
206	5 Locust Street	
216	Bay State Road	United States Post Office



MAP IDENTIFICATION

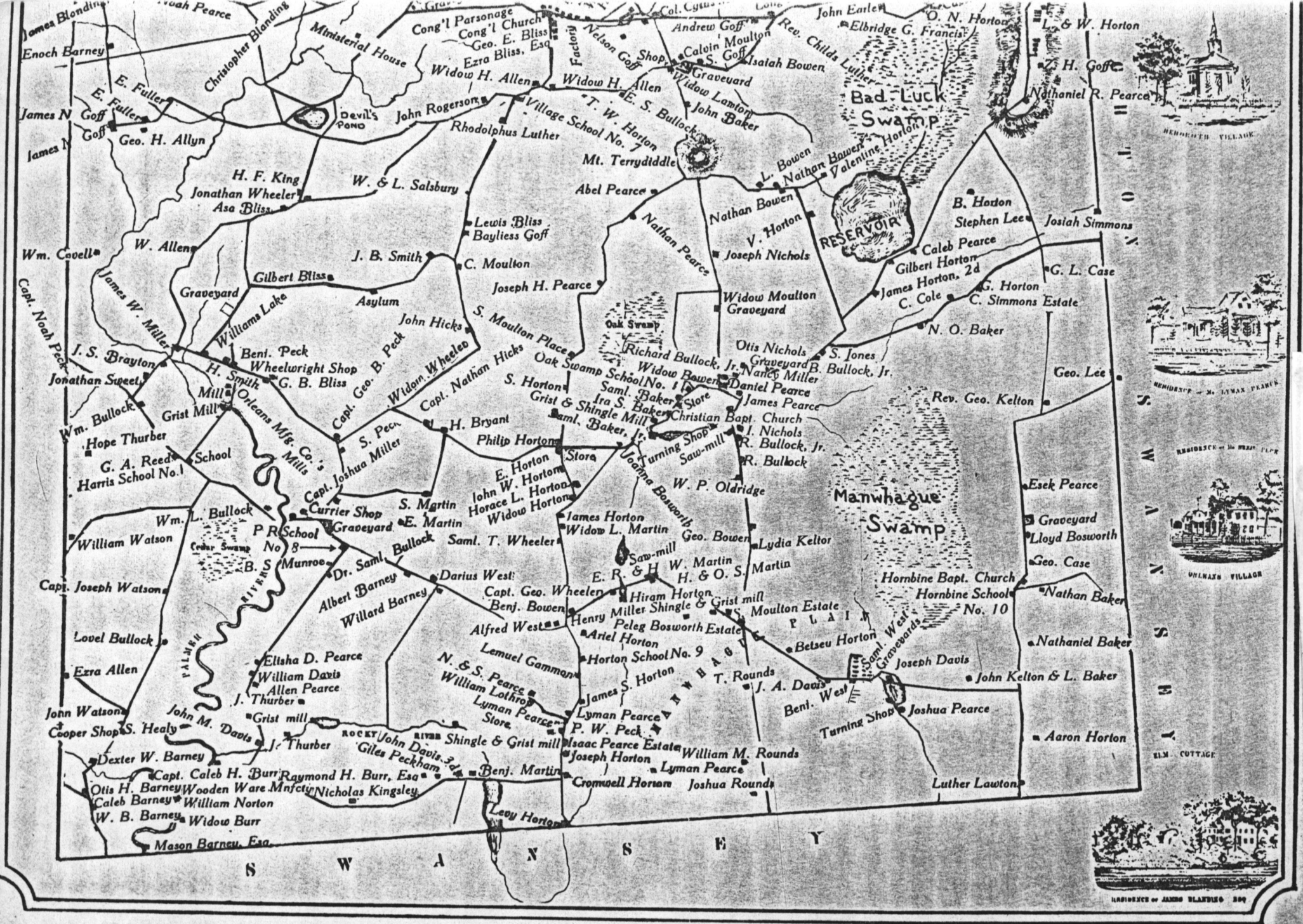
1. Woonsocket, Rhode Island, once part of Cumberland.
2. Cumberland, Rhode Island, once part of the North Purchase.
3. North Attleboro, Massachusetts, once part of the North Purchase.
4. Attleboro, Massachusetts, once part of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. These four towns were known as the North Purchase, or the Attleboro Gore.
5. Pawtucket, Rhode Island, once part of Seekonk, Massachusetts.
6. East Providence, Rhode Island, once part of Seekonk, Massachusetts.

6A. Wannamoisett, now the Riverside section of East Providence. This was Rehoboth's second purchase.

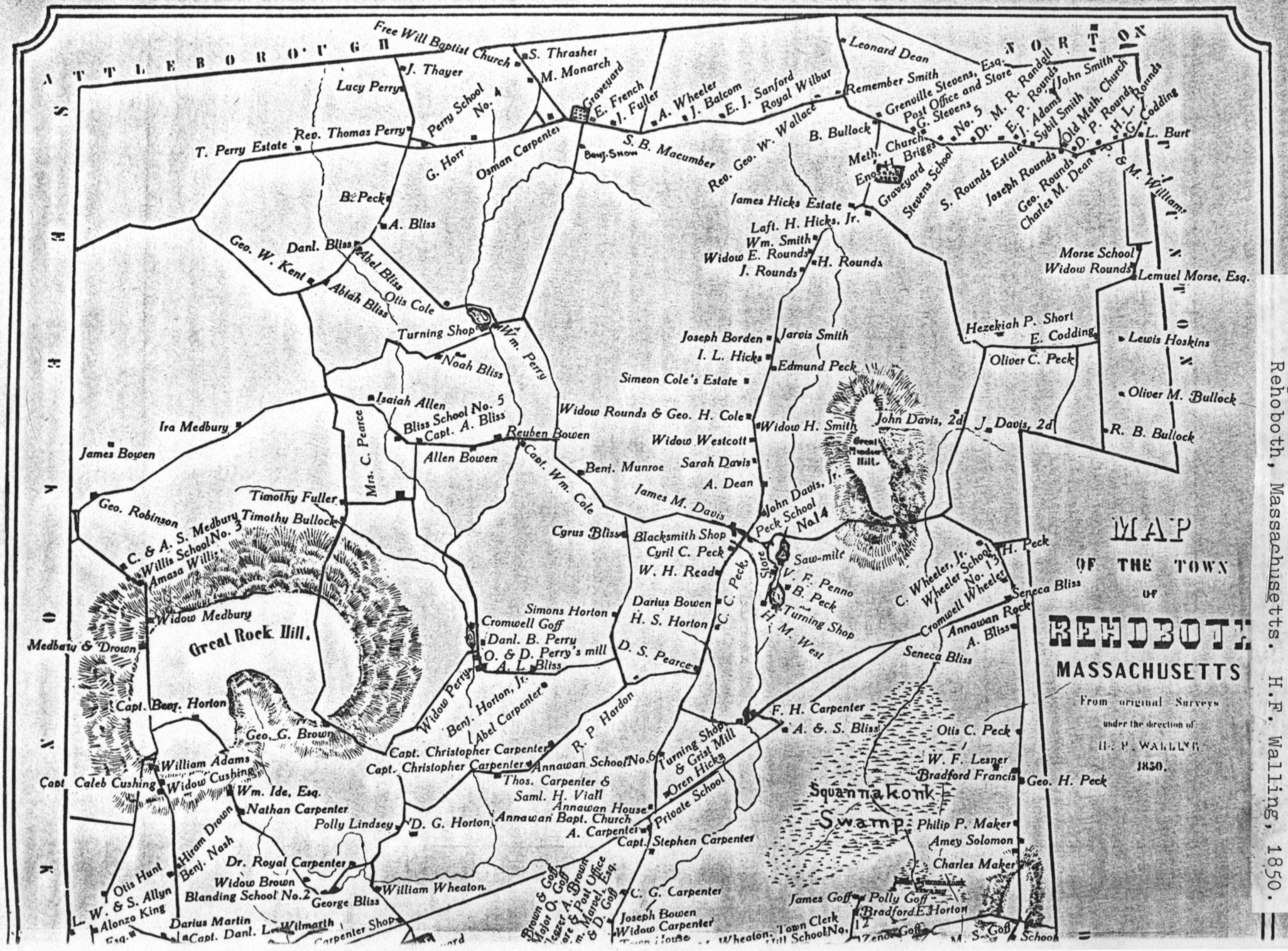
7. Seekonk, Massachusetts, once part of Rehoboth, Massachusetts.
8. Rehoboth, Massachusetts as it remains today.
9. & 10. Barrington, Rhode Island, once part of Swansea, Massachusetts and called Sowams.
11. Swansea, Massachusetts as it is today, once a protectorate of Rehoboth.
12. Warren, Rhode Island, once part of Swansea, Massachusetts.
13. Bristol, Rhode Island, once part of Swansea, Massachusetts and the location of the first county seat of Bristol County.
14. Somerset, Massachusetts, once part of Swansea.

The above towns were all at one time part of Rehoboth or under it's protectorate.

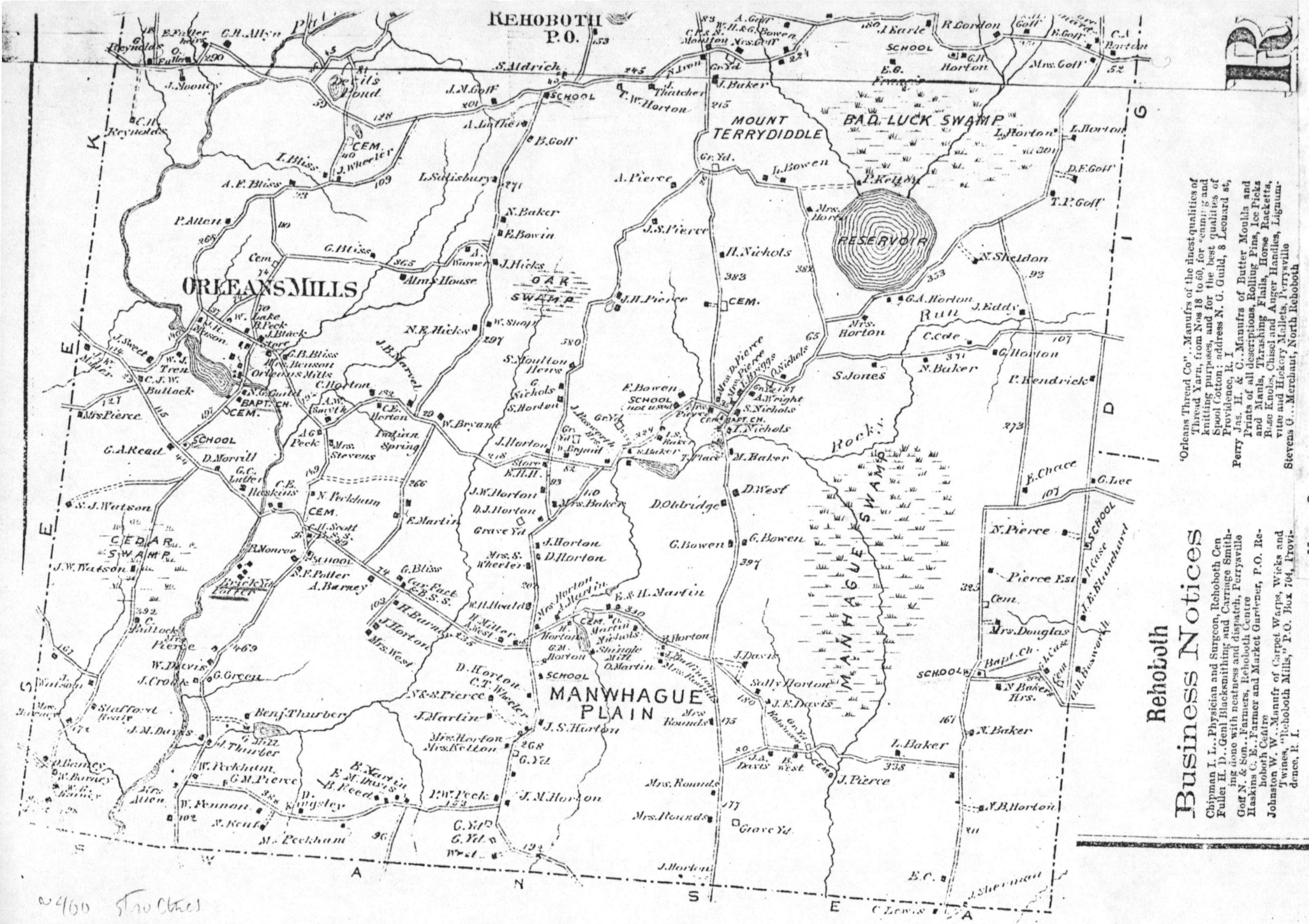
Map 1
Rehoboth Massachusetts



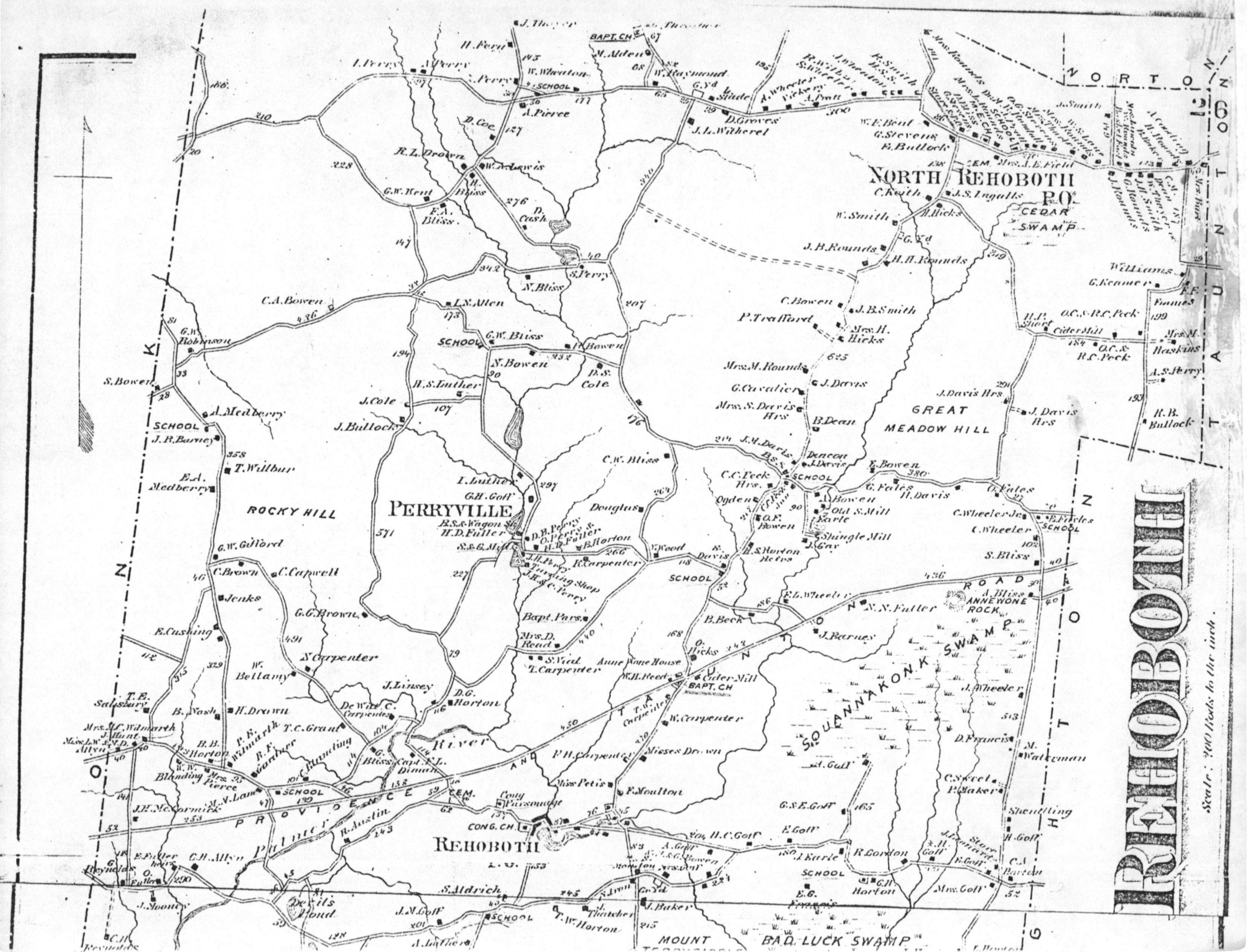
Map 2a
Rehoboth, Massachusetts. H.F. Walling, 1850.



Map 2b
Rehoboth, Massachusetts. H.F. Walling, 1850.

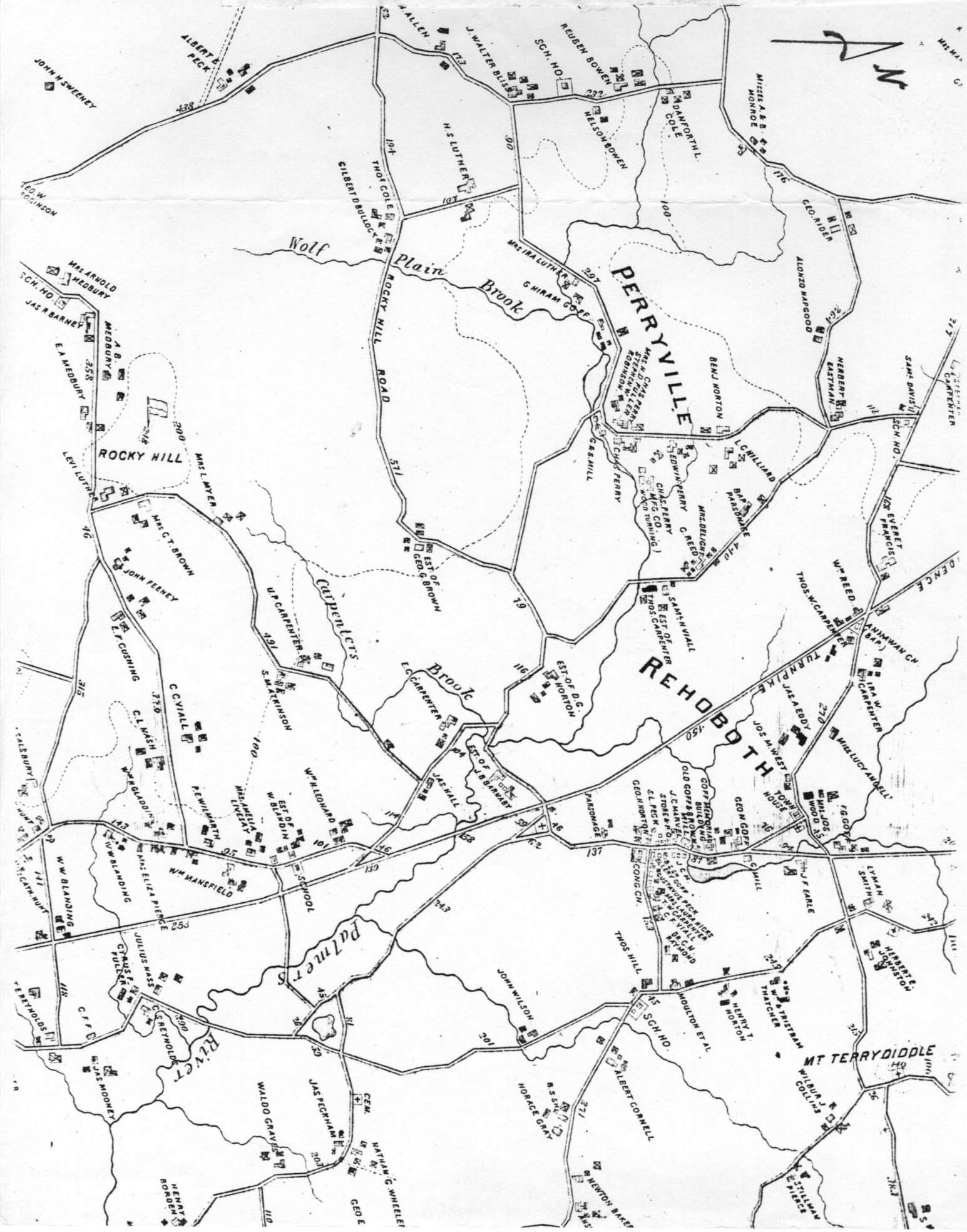


Map 3a
Rehoboth, Massachusetts. H.F. Walling, 1871.



Map 3b
Rehoboth, Massachusetts. H.F. Walling, 1871.

Map 4
Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Sample - copying of entire map not permitted. In Everts and Richards. New Topographical Atlas, 1895.


N
PERRYVILLE
ROCKY HILL
REHOBOTH
TURNPIKE
Wolf Plain Brook
Carpenters Brook
Palmer's River
ROCKY HILL ROAD
Mt TERRYDIDDLE
SCH. HO.
CONG. CH.
PARSONAGE
TOWN HOUSE
GOFF MEMORIAL BUILDING
OLD GOFF HALL
STORE & P.O.
G. MILL
JAS. R BARNEY
E. A MEDBURY
A. B. MEDBURY
LEVI LUTHER
MRS. L MYER
MRS. C. T. BROWN
JOHN FEENEY
E. F. CUSHING
C. C. VIALL
C. L. MASH
W. W. BLANDING
JULIUS MASS
C. F. REYNOLDS
JAS. MOONEY
WALDO GRAVES
JAS. PECKHAM
HENRY BORDEN
NATHAN G. WHEELER
GEO. E
HORACE GRAY
B. S. SHAW
ALBERT CORNELL
NEWTON BAKER
WILBUR J. COLLINS
STILLMAN PIERCE
HERBERT E. JOHNSTON
LYMAN SMITH
J. F. EARLE
MRS. JOS. WOOD
MISS LUCY ANGELL
IRA W. CARPENTER
JAS. A. EDDY
JOS. M. WEST
GEO. M. GOFF
GEO. H. HORTON
E. L. PECK
J. C. MARVEL
THOS. HILL
JOHN WILSON
MOULTON ET AL
HENRY T. HORTON
W. B. TRISTRAM THATCHER
ANIMAWAN CH.
ANIMAWAN BAP.
THOS. W. CARPENTER
WM. REED
EVERETT FRANCIS
SAML DAVIS
HERBERT EASTMAN
ALONZO HAPGOOD
GEO. RIDER
BENJ. HORTON
L. C. HILLIARD
BAP. PARSONAGE
EDWIN PERRY
CHAS. PERRY
CHAS. PERRY MFG. CO. WOOD TURNING
G. REED
MRS. DELIGHT
SAML. H. VIALL
THOS. CARPENTER
EST. OF GEO. G. BROWN
EST. OF D. G. HORTON
E. C. CARPENTER
JAS. WALL
EST. OF J. B. BARNABY
S. M. ATKINSON
U. P. CARPENTER
MRS. AMELIA LINCOLN
EST. OF W. BLANDIN
W. H. LEONARD
W. M. MANSFIELD
MRS. ELIZA PIERCE
P. E. WILMARTH
W. M. GLADDING
CATH. HUNT
CALEB BURT
MRS. ARNOLD MEDBURY
JOHN H. SWEENEY
ALBERT E. PECK
LEO W. ROBINSON
A. ALLEN
J. WALTER BLISS
REUBEN BOWEN
NELSON BOWEN
DANFORTH L. COLE
MISSES A. & B. MONROE
H. S. LUTHER
THOS. COLE
GILBERT D. BULLOCK
MRS. IRA LUTHER
G. HIRAM GOFF
MRS. H. C. ROBINSON
MRS. CHARLES H. ROBINSON
G. & S. MILL
C. REED
E. C. REYNOLDS
THOS. COLE
MRS. ELIZA PIERCE
W. W. BLANDING
CATH. HUNT
CALEB BURT
JOHN FEENEY
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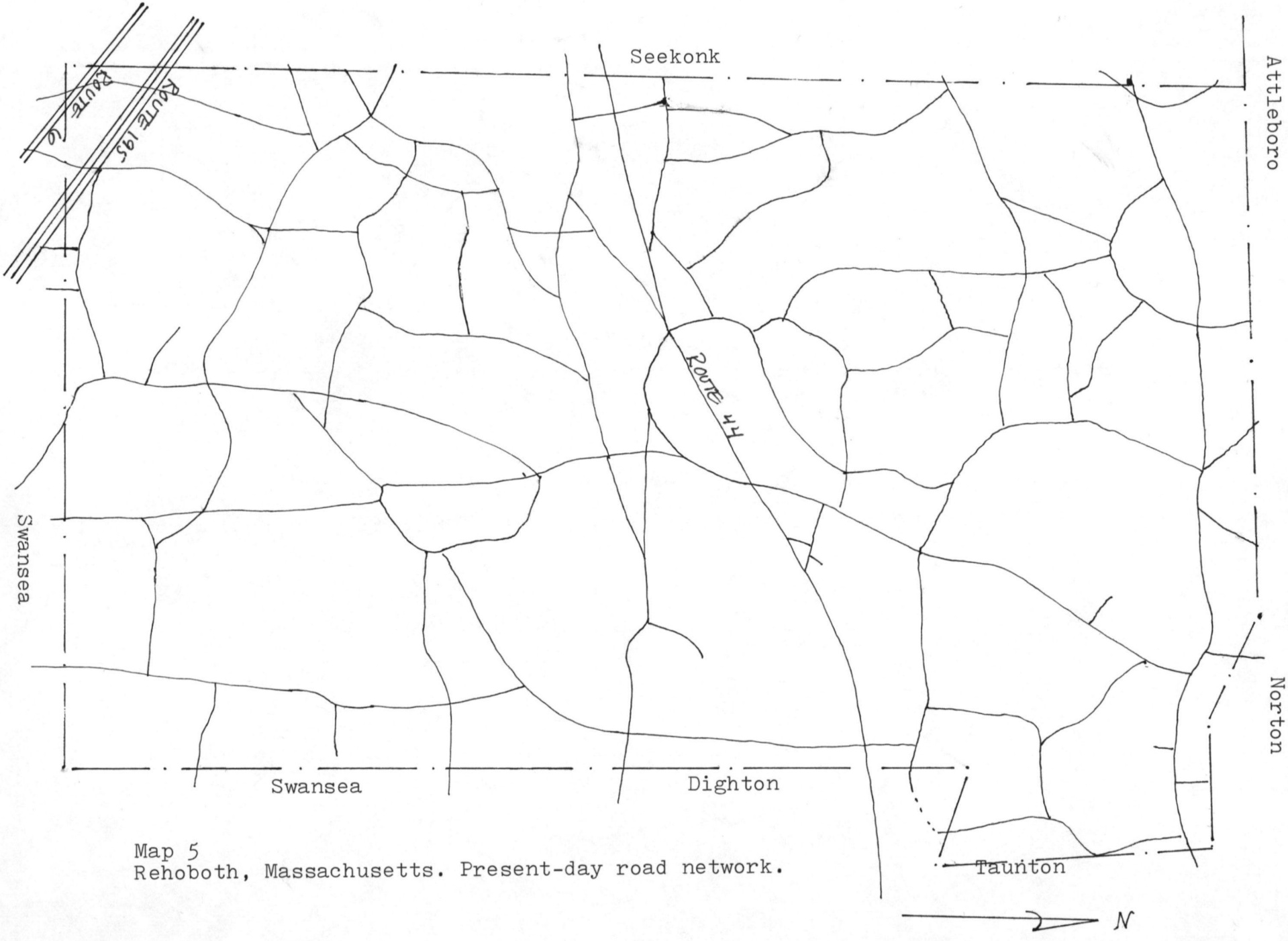
MRS. L MYER
LEVI LUTHER
ROCKY HILL
JAS. R BARNEY
MRS. ARNOLD MEDBURY
SCH. HO.



Map 5
Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Present-day road network.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	160

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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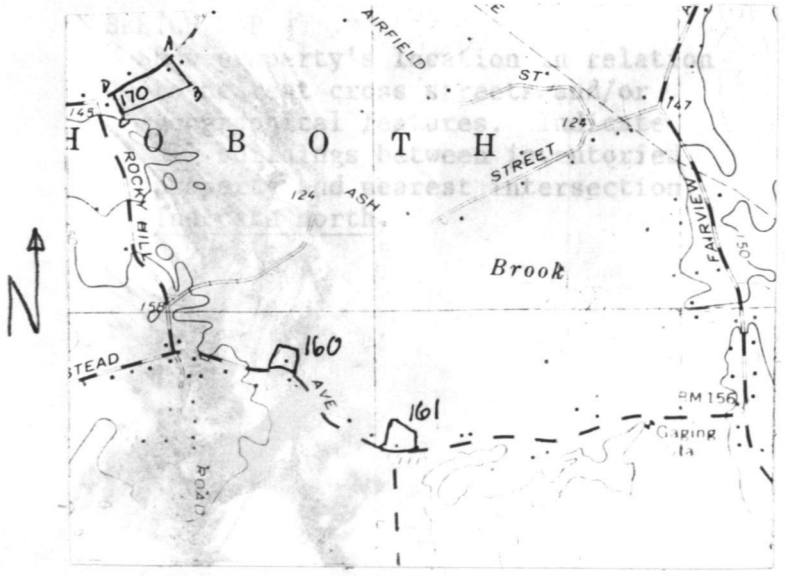
Photo number _____



UTM: 19/311720/4638830

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 108 Homestead Rd

Historic Name Elisha Allen House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date between 1738 and 1759

Source MLM, p. 133; Bristol Co. Deeds 68/527

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings mid 20th century sheds

Major alterations (with dates) see text

Moved no Date _____

Approx. acreage 8

Setting 70 feet from road, gable flank to road; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Deteriorated and damaged by fire in the past, this center cape has been undergoing painstaking and cautious renovation by the present owners over the past eight years. The first, central portion of the house, was constructed between ca.1738 to 1759. A rear ell was added between ca.1775 and 1825, and in ca.1830 a formerly free-standing "new kitchen" was attached to the east end. In that ell, a new chimney was constructed complete with oven, fireplace, and boiler in the cellar. This is one of a handful of structures built before 1750 in Rehoboth which is still standing and not totally obscured by later alterations. Major reconstructed features are the main chimney stack, window sashes, and interior walls. (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Rehoboth proprietors conveyed this land in the northwest section of Rehoboth to Deacon Eziekel Read in 1738. By 1755, a house was built here by him or his son, Ezekiel, Jr. The latter conveyed the house and a twelve-acre tract to Elisha Allen in 1759 for thirty pounds. He and/or his son Isaiah, who inherited in 1815, ran a cordwainer business at the small farm. Another son, Elisha,Jr. was killed in the Battle of Rhode Island at the age of twenty-five while serving under Colonel Thomas Carpenter. He is buried in the Rehoboth Village Cemetery. The property remained in the Allen family until 1895, when Isaiah N. Allen (see attached sheet) sold parcels on both sides of the road to Anne S. Brummit of Framingham for "$1.00 and other valuable considerations." Prior to that time, a barn had been built across the road. It was still standing in 1905 when the property was again sold, this time to Sarah S. Brummit for $10, but is now gone. A mulberry tree east of the house may be a remnant of silk industry here in the mid-nineteenth century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, 1976, pp.26, 102, 133.

Bristol County Registry of Deeds, Book 68, p.527; Book 97,p.532 and Book 71, p.22.

Tilton, A History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, Boston 1918, p.354.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 160
Property Name: Elisha Allen House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

Careful attention to deteriorated original features, structural clues and documentary information has guided these restorations.

Sensitive restoration work served to reveal distinctive and typical aspects of period construction methods. This fact was recognized in the early 20th century by a photograph published in Tilton's history of the town. Despite reconstructed elements, the Elisha Allen House retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is one of Rehoboth's best preserved examples of the extended cottage form from this period. The Elisha Allen House thus meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	75

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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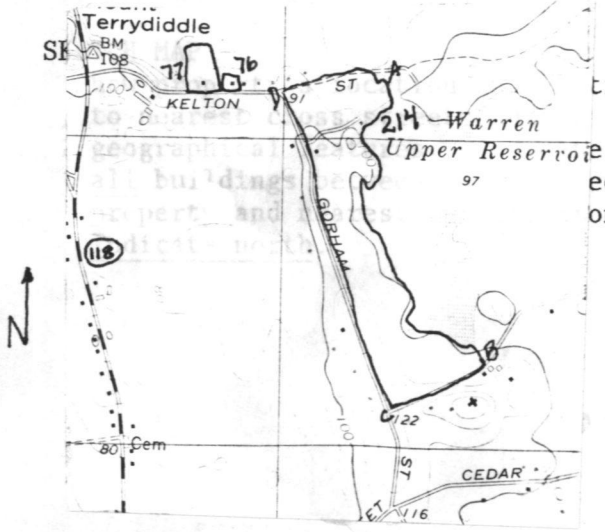
Photo number _____



UTM: A 19/315340/4633190
B 19/315660/4632280
C 19/315360/4632130
D 19/315000/4633150

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976

Town Rehoboth

Address 15 Gorham Street

Historic Name Anawan Club Caretaker's House

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1760

Source architectural detail

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings several nondescript small 20th century sheds

Major alterations (with dates)

none

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 50 (with #214)

Setting 50 feet from Gorham Street; wooded rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

A modest one-story cottage, following the traditional five-bay center chimney plan, the Anawan Club Caretaker's House is a well-preserved example of this vernacular form. It retains the bulk of its original exterior and interior features, including period fireplace panelling, doors and hardware.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The early history of this house is not known, although it may have been built by a member of the Kelton family who owned much of theland in this vicinity during the 18th century. It was purchased by the Anawan Club in 1898 (see form #214) for use as a caretaker's house and has functioned as such ever since.

As an unaltered example of simple Georgian period cottage and an integral building in the Anawan Club holdings, the Caretaker's House meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
	214

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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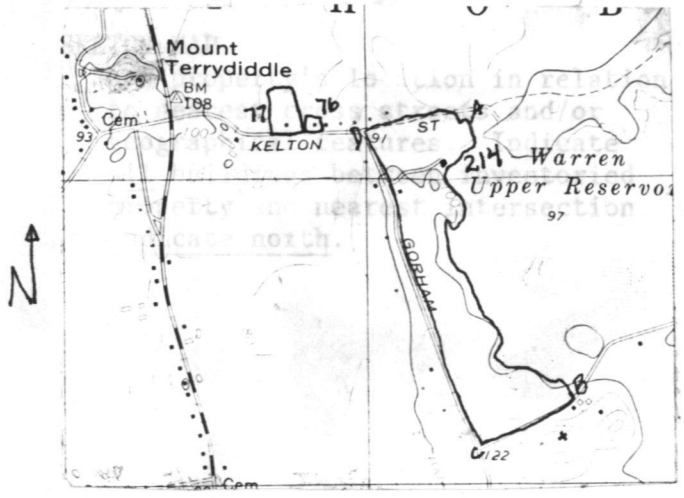


UTM: A 19/315340/4633190
B 19/315660/4632280
C 19/315360/4632130
D 19/315000/4633150

Recorded by V. H. Adams

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date August 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 13 Gorham Street

Historic Name The Anawam Club Clubhouse

Use: Present private club

Original same

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1898

Source Tilton 1918: 396-397

Style log cabin

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric cedar logs

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 50 acres (with #75)

Setting well off road on the edge of Bad Luck Reservoir, surrounded by woodland

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Anawan Club consists of two major buildings, the Clubhouse (1898) and the Caretaker's House (#75) (ca. 1750-1770) sited on 28 of the original 200 acres purchased by the Club. The wooded parcel runs along the western shore of Warren Upper Reservoir.

The Anawan Club Clubhouse is a unique and outstanding local example from this period of the vernacular log cabin form common to hunting and logging camps of northern New England. In plan, the one-story main portion contains a single large room with two

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Anawan Club was chartered in 1898 by a group of Rhode Island businessmen who purchased 200 acres of woodland, including Bad Luck Reservoir (Warren Upper Reservoir) for their recreational hunting and social organization. Membership was limited to forty and terms of admission were strict. The club has been in continuous operation since its founding, counting among its members many prominent Rehoboth citizens. Successive presidents from 1898-1918 were William R. Randall, George S. Baker, William H. Sweetland, Frederick Hoard, and Fenner Peckham. Throughout its history the club has maintained its original land around the reservoir as woodland, thus contributing to the preservation of Rehoboth's historic landscape.

The Anawan Club stands as a locally unique and intact historic architectural type which retains its original rural setting, reflects both social ideals and perceptions of Rehoboth as a semi-wilderness at the turn of the 20th century, and contributes substantially to the preservation of that cultural landscape. Thus, the Anawan Club meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Tilton, George. A History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Boston, Mass. 1918.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 214
Property Name: The Anawan Club Clubhouse	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

massive fieldstone exterior end chimneys; a small service ell extends to the rear end and a porch across the front directly overlooks Bad Luck Reservoir. It is constructed of cedar logs cut from an adjacent swamp and hewn by hand. In addition to its primary architectural importance, the Anawan Club Clubhouse stands as the only known local precedent for log cabin residental architecture currently popular in Rehoboth.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

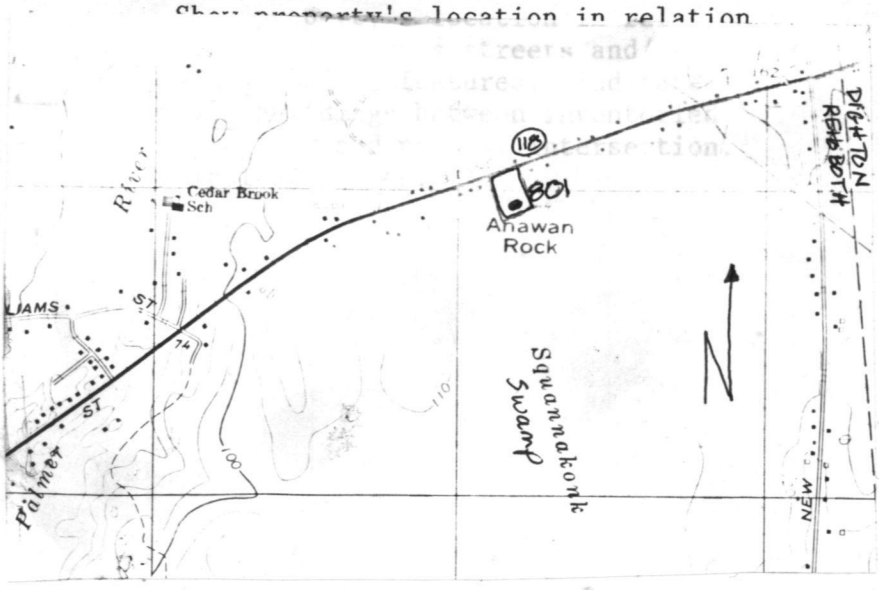
AREA	FORM NO.
	801

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation



UTM: 19/316200/4636940

Recorded by V. H. Adams

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date August 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address Anawan Street (rte. 44)

Historic Name Anawan Rock (Annawon Rock)

Use: Present commemorative

Original ---

DESCRIPTION:

Date August 28, 1676

Source Church, Diary of King Philip's War, first edition 1716

Style ---

Architect ---

Exterior wall fabric ---

Outbuildings ---

Major alterations (with dates) ---

Moved --- Date

Approx. acreage less than one

Setting 200 feet from road; rural
wooded context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The event known as King Philip's War (1675-1676) had a great impact on the early colonial settlers in southeast Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Considerable deaths and material damage were incurred on both sides; however, its close marked the firm ascendancy of colonial power and the end of Native American resistance in the region. Anawan Rock is historically significant as the site of one of the closing confrontations of the war and as one of the few incidents for which an exact location is known. On August 28, 1676, following the death of King Philip in Rhode Island, Captain Benjamin Church and his company of colonists and Indians sought out Annawon, one of two of Philip's remaining chieftains. Surprising him and his men here in Rehoboth, Church forced them to surrender. The Indians offered no resistance and Annawon gave Church Philip's regalia as a symbol of his defeat. Church promised to spare Annawon's life; however, he was called to Boston and upon his return to Plymouth within a few days found that Annawon had been executed.

The incident and its site, Anawan Rock, were described by Benjamin Church in a narrative published in numerous editions (1716, 1772, 1825, 1865, and 1975). The significance of Annawon's surrender is clearly expressed in the introduction of the most recent edition:

> "The surrender of Philip's regalia to Benjamin Church by the great Annawon, who had served both Philip and his father Massasoit, marked the real end of these Algonquin Indians. Compared with the standards of literate peoples, who have dramatized or philosophized about their defeats, this was a stoical, inarticulate passing. But it has its own heart-clutching eloquence "(p. 36).*

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Simpson, Alan and Mary, eds. Diary of King Philip's War 1675-1676 by Colonel Benjamin Church. The Pequot Press, 1975.

* As the site of a significant historical event, Anawan Rock meets criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.
	211

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

PHOTO (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 102:22,24

Town REHOBOTH

Address 191 Hornbine Road

Historic Name Baker House

Use: Original 2 family residence

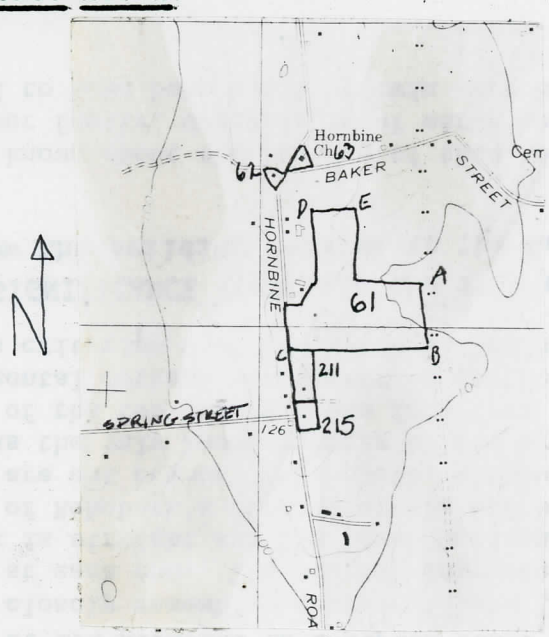
Present same

Ownership: [X] Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Baker

SKETCH MAP
Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date ca 1875 - 1890

Source architectural detail

Style late Italianate

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings barn - 19th c.

Major alterations (with dates) North ell porch enclosed, 2 small ells at rear 1930's

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 3.2

Setting 40' from road; gable flank to road; rural context

UTM: 19/317750/4628800

Recorded by V H Adams

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date March 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The house at 191 Hornbine is a duplex built between ca. 1875 and ca. 1890. In proportion, the house closely resembles a typical late 19th century 1½-story cottage, but has two side ells, one at each end. The central entrance is flanked by projecting bay windows. The roof flank is straight and the eaves unadorned. This is a modest house, which reflects the state of Rehoboth's economy at the end of the 19th century. Moreover, multi-family dwellings are not common in Rehoboth, although they were constructed from mid 18th century onward. As the only known example of its type and period and as a representative of the evolution of the two-family house form from the vertical arrangement of the Federal period to a horizontal cottage configuration in the late 19th century, the house at 191 Hornbine Road meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Little is known about the history of this house other than the fact that it was built by the Baker family, descendants of early settlers in southern Rehoboth. Traditionally, it is said to have been built by twin brothers John and James Baker and occupied by them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	170

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE MAP ON CONTINUATION SHEET

UTM: A 19/311330/4639820
B 19/311400/4639740
C 19/311180/4639650
D 19/311140/4639700

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 154 Agricultural Avenue

Historic Name Abiah Bliss House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date before 1740

Source architectural detail

Style First period

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings see text

Major alterations (with dates) see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 12

Setting 50 feet from road; gable end to roa
road; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The house and barn at 154 Agricultural Avenue are strikingly unusual in that both original structures were later included in, but not obscured by, enveloping or additional construction. The history of builds in the house is quite complex, as the six-bay asymmetrical facade (east) suggests. The entrance is left of center under a 20th century portico. A second, possible original entrance, is right of center, and modified as a window. These entrances alternate with three pairs of two windows unevenly spaced. There are also six windows on the second story. The south three-bay portion of the main part of the house is one of the earliest structures still

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Traditionally, this house was built by Jonathan Bliss in 1666 soon after his arrival in America. If this date is correct, this may be one of the only houses to have survived King Philip's War in 1676. In the mid 18th century, it was owned by Deacon Ephraim Bliss, who gave this property of 50 acres and "a dwelling place where my son now dwelleth" to his son Abiah in 1754 (Snape 1976:128). The property has remained in the Bliss family as an active farm ever since. Members of this family started the successful Bliss Brother's Dairy business in Attleboro in the 19th century.

As one of the earliest extant houses in Rehoboth which also illustrates the evolution of architectural form and design in a conservative context and stands in association with a barn of similar character, the Abiah Bliss House meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, 1976, p.128.
Snape, Sue Ellen, ed. In Old Rehoboth, 1979, pp. 41, 116, 117, 121-123.
Tilton, G. H. A History of Rehoboth, Mass. Boston, 1918, pp.315, 358.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

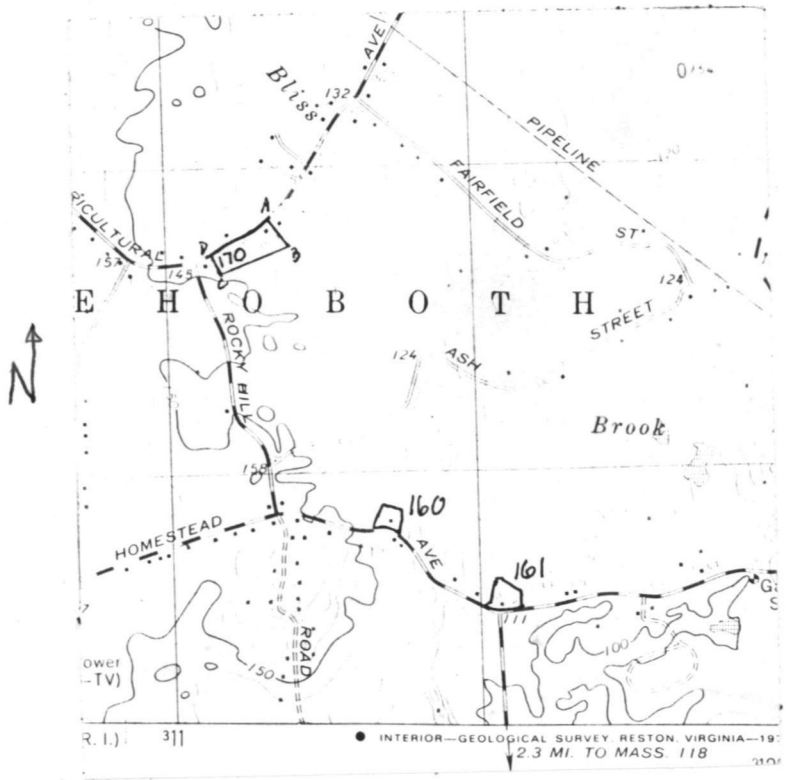
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Rehoboth	170
Property Name: Abiah Bliss House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

standing in Rehoboth. It is dated to before 1740 on the basis of architectural details, including gunstock corner posts. The central chimney and several fireplaces also remain. The house was enlarged by a northern addition following the original lines in the early to mid 18th century. This addition had an additional chimney which was removed prior to 1930. Although there have been other additions to the south end since, the structure has sttod basically unchanged since ca. 1860; in the early 20th century, it served to illustrate the substantial gable roof early house type in Tilton's history of the town. The large dairy barn is a late 19th century build with a truss gambrel roof. There have been several subsequent additions to its basement (south) side. However, the "ell" at the west end near the house is actually a three-bay broadaxed timber frame, 18th century barn. The only other standing structure is a large shed south of the house and barn.



Staple to Inventory form at bottom

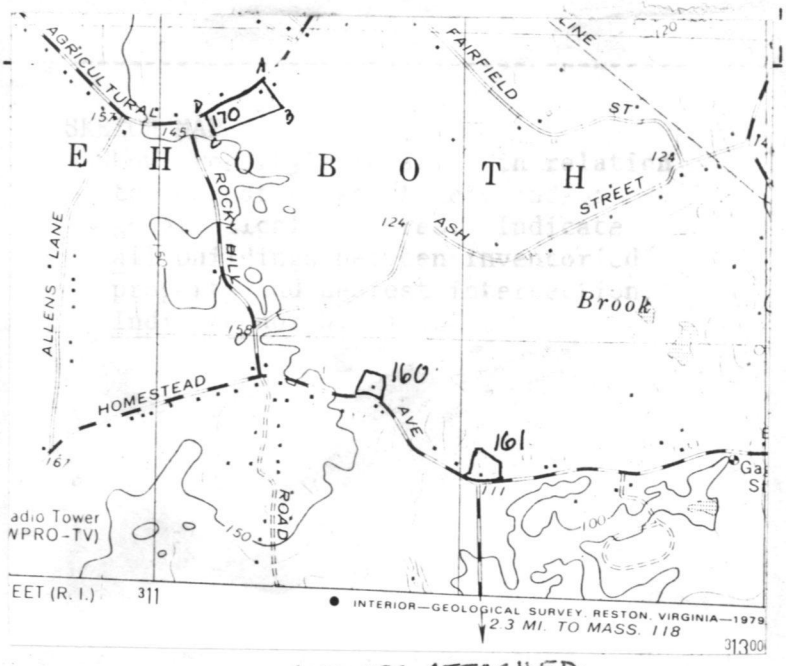
FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	161

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number



ALSO SEE ATTACHED

UTM: 19/312080/4638580

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 76 Homestead Ave.

Historic Name Daniel Bliss Homestead

Use: Present residence

Original residence; center of dairy farm

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1750

Source architectural detail; MLM p.133

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings see text

Major alterations (with dates)

see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 3.66

Setting 40 feet from Homestead facing down Perryville Rd. rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Daniel Bliss Homestead is one of Rehoboth's most outstanding Georgian period houses notable for its well crafted detail and the quality of restoration work. Several ancillary farm structures grouped around the house stand witness to over 200 years of farm activities.

The house itself displays a typical two-story center chimney plan with two early to mid 19th century ell additions at the east gable end. It appears to represent

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Daniel Bliss purchased land from the Rehoboth proprietors in the "1738 Land Division" in the northwest part of present day Rehoboth, the last area to be settled. With his main residence a0 Winter Street, he built this house in the 1750s. In 1759, a dwelling and forty-four acres were conveyed to his son, Jacob Bliss. During the 19th century, George William Bliss, descendant of Daniel Bliss, farmed here with his son, V. Walter Bliss, who was paid $10.00 per year, plus room and board, prior to his marriage when father and son joined partnership. The farm had then grown to encompass several hundred acres.

The expansion and success of the family dairy business by the end of the 19th century is indicated by the fact that in 1895 V. W. Bliss was one of the few Rehoboth contributors to an atlas of Bristol County and was ideOtified as living in the old homestead of 150 acres which had been in the family for five generations and engaged in "Milk business" (Everts and Richards 1895:35). Richard P. Bliss, son of V. Walter, ran the farm from ca. 1920 to 1940. Milk from a herd of twenty-four cows was sold in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and turkeys were raised for market. Ice was cut from Perryville Pond, a mile or so to the south. In the 1930s, dairying was abandoned for hen raising which did not prove successful. Eventually, Richard went to work in Providence, Rhode Island, but continued to live at the homestead. He served on the school committee from 1918 to 1940 and was instrumental in an early move to centralize Rehoboth schools. Richard's sister, Mildred Bliss Waite, was a teacher

(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Everts and Richards. Atlas of Bristol County, Mass., Philadelphia 1895, pp.35-37.

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, 1976, p.

Snape, Sue Ellen, ed. In Old Rehoboth, 1976, p.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 161
Property Name: Daniel Bliss Homestead	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

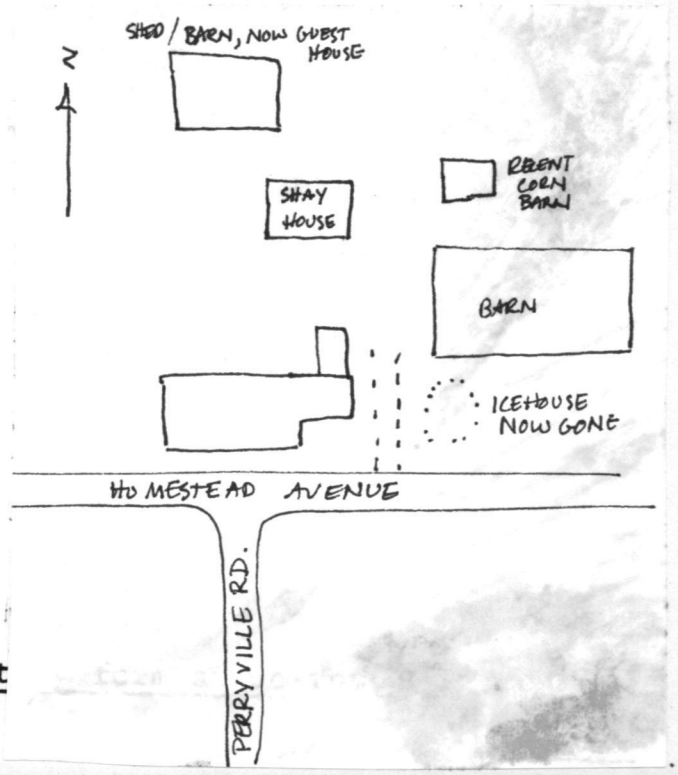
the evolution of an original half house, possibly with end chimney in the Rhode Island manner, enlarged at an early date to its present substantial form; evidence includes the asymmetry of the five-bay facade and the bake oven location in the east side chamber, rather than the more typical rear chamber position. At one time, a former owner had reOovated the interior and removed much of the interior detail. Much of it, labelled as to original location and stored in an outbuilding, was discovered and reinstalled ca. 1970, so that today the house retains most of its original features, including dividing walls of angle-cut feather edged panels and raised chimney breast panelling.

Two finished rooms in the attic accomodated farm help. The east kitchen ell retains dado panelling and there is evidence that what is now a straight stack chimney in the east end was once larger and contained fireplaces on each floor. A one-story ell extending northward off the kitchen ell is also of post and beam construction.

Historical Significance (Continued)

and principal of the North Rehoboth School. This propert was held by the Bliss family for two hundred thirty years from 1738 to 1968.

As a well-preserved farm complex which embodies the distinctive characteristics of mid 18th century vernacular dome tic architecture and 19th century ancillary farm buildings' design and construction traits, the Daniel Bliss Homestead meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually. For its long association with an early Rehoboth family and their farming activities, which by the late 19th century placed them among the most successful local dairy farmers, it also meets criteria A and B.



Staple to Invent

FORM B - BUILDING

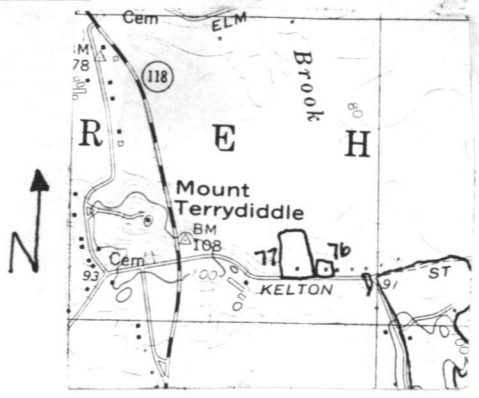
AREA	FORM NO.
	76

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



UTM: 19/314840/4633170
Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 26 Kelton Street

Historic Name Nathan Bowen House

Use: Present two-family residence

Original two-family residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1785

Source architectural detail

Style Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings see text

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 2.02

Setting 75 feet from road behind stone wall; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Nathan Bowen House is an outstanding and unusual example of well-developed Federal period architecture in Rehoboth. A two-and-one-half story five-bay center entrance structure, it is noteworthy both for the quality of its detail and excellent preservation overall. No additions, interior partition additions or removal, and such common ailments have affected this building. It was originally built as two residential units and has a full keeping room fireplace with bake oven on eacm floor, the downstairs being slightly larger. Entrance

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The land in this area was owned by the Kelton and Bowen families in the 18th century. Some have suggested that this is a Kelton house, built to replace an earlier structure at a different but nearby location. Nathan Bowen owned this land and a house here before 1775. The cipher "Bowen Bottle, May 13, 1818" on the first floor buttery door may be an indication of early ownership. By 1850, it belonged to A. Bowen (Walling). It remained in the Bowen family until the end of the 19th century when L. Bowen, who also owned the house next door (#77) sold both properties. This house, by 1895, belonged to William H. Tasker with one small outbuilding to the east (Evert and Richards).

The Nathan Bowen House, one of Rehoboth's few pure Federal period houses, meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually and on the basis of present knowledge potentially meets criterion D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Everts and Richards. Atlas of Bristol County,Massachusetts, 1895.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, Mass., 1850.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, Mass., 1871.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 76
Property Name: Nathan Bowen House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

to a walk-in chamber between the flues is through a door left of the first floor keeping room fireplace. Both this door and the staircase shows distinct traces of graining. The stair string course is secorated with a saw cut curved design. Other architectural details, largely all in place, include mantels with plain doric pilasters, undecorated friezes, and projecting shelf ends and/or a projecting central frieze panel. The west front room on the first floor has the most elaborately detailed mantel and zoned fluting decorates the chairrail and cornice.

The attic windows retain original twelve over twelve sashes and glass, although the rest have been changed to six over six. According to the present owner, the south and east exterior walls are studded and the north and west plant. This may have been a function of thickening the walls, indicated also by relatively deep window insets in the south and east walls.

Exterior ornamentation is typically limited to the front facade. A line of dentils decorates the cornice. The doorway is a simple version of a Federal style of expression with a fanlight and pediment above and flanking doric pilasters.

Across Kelton Street to the south is a barn foundation of undetermined date and remnants of 20th century chicken coops. Both fell or were torn down ca. 1960. West of the house is a small fieldstone walled enclosure reputed to have been a local animal pound. A dump of considerable size (approximately fifteen by ten feet) and age is located approximately 50 yards behind the house at the edge of a swamp. 19th century glass bottles and iron items have occasionally been observed and there is a good potential that the dump is as old as the house. Under a protective layer of modern materials, it appears to be undisturbed.

FORM B - BUILDING

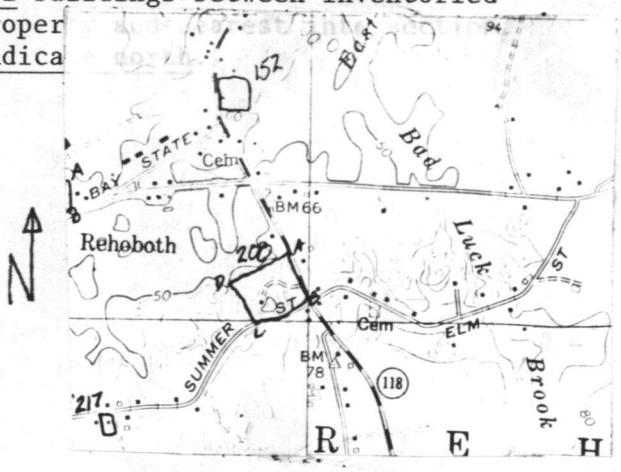
AREA	FORM NO.
	208

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 104:7

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried proper
Indica



UTM: 19/313840/4636060

Recorded by V. H. Adams

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date May 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 32 Moulton Street

Historic Name "Bramble Hill"

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1923-1928

Source present owner

Style French Norman Revival

Architect Albert Harkness

Exterior wall fabric field stone

Outbuildings contemporary garage, later barn and sheds

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 9.70

Setting 400 - 500 feet from road on hill; well screened, rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Known as "Bramble Hill," this house is an outstanding example of early 20th century French Norman Revival architecture. The masonry house is informal and compact, yet elegant, and exhibits fine workmanship and materials throughout. Its setting at the crest of a small hill surrounded by sloping lawn creates the impression of a small scale manor and grounds. Entrance from the circular Belgian cobble courtyard is into a small hall with basket weave brick floor. The "hall" has a cathedral ceiling, large stone fireplace, and a parquet floor of cross-grain

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Bramble Hill was commissioned by a Mrs. Briggs (née Carpenter), a member of an old Rehoboth family, as part of a divorce settlement when she wished to return to Rehoboth. She and her children lived here for many years. Interestingly enough, a subsequent owner purchased it as a wedding present.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 208
Property Name: "Bramble Hill"	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

cut redwood. A library or den is panelled in matched walnut and all the interior doors and architectural trim are mahogany. Consolidation of the kitchen and pantry to create a more spacious facility has been the only major alteration.

This is one of the few houses in Rehoboth for which an architect can be identified. It was designed by Albert Harkness, a prominent architect, and constructed between 1923 and 1928. Harkness, who died in 1980, was responsible for a great number of large public buildings in Rhode Island, especially schools and churches.

This residential project invokes a grandeur which contrasts strikingly against the more typical Rehoboth dwelling. Nevertheless, this house, like so many in town, has seen its days of neglect and vandalism. Although somewhat of an anomaly in Rehoboth, "Bramble Hill" represents a significant, if small, aspect of the town's residential development in addition to standing on its own architectural merit. As a striking and meticulously detailed architectural statement unique in Rehoboth and designed by a pre-eminent local architect, Bramble Hill meets criteria B and C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

covered by C

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

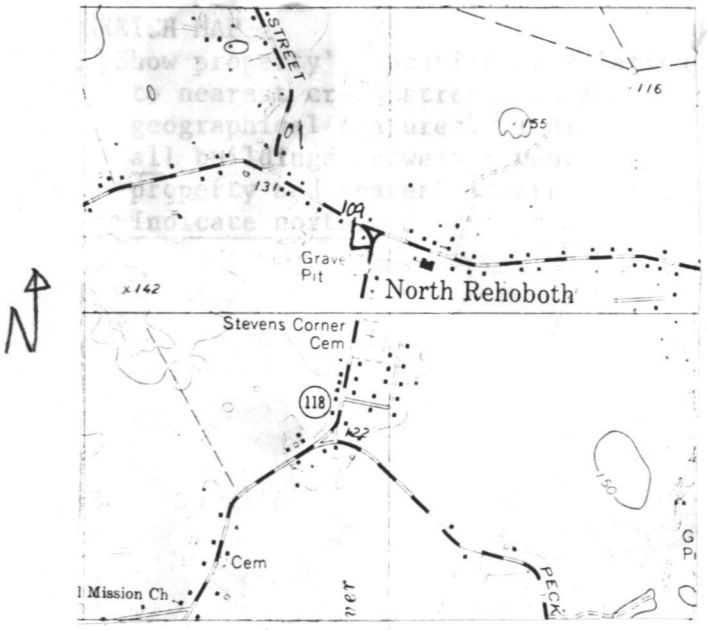
FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	109

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number



N

UTM: 19/315920/4641250

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 2 Anawan Street

Historic Name Briggs Tavern

Use: Present residence

Original residence/tavern

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1780

Source architectural detail

Style Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings 20th century garage

Major alterations (with dates)

side ell added, 19th century;

entrance surround altered 1930s(?)

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 2

Setting 40 feet from street at "T" intersection; open rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Rehoboth's only known surviving commercial building of the Federal period and its most intact and sophisticated example of a small number of well-developed center hall, double internal chimney plan houses is the Briggs Tavern. The Tavern occupies a prominent location at the intersection of Anawan Street and Tremont Street, two early transportation routes, and is notable for the preservation of its well-crafted interior and exterior details: splayed window lintels (rare in Rehoboth), panelled chimney breasts, chairrails and cornice trim. In addition,

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Built in a period when settlement was increasing in this area of northern Rehoboth and sited at a major intersection of two primary roads known as Stevens Corner, Briggs Tavern reflects the development of the community in the late 18th through 19th centuries. Individually, it meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places and with additional documentation may be shown to meet criteria A and/or B.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 109
Property Name: Briggs Tavern	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

the construction of its chimney bases is unusual, composed of four wooden posts supporting a wooden crib superstructure; chimney bases in Rehoboth are more commonly parallel rectangular fieldstone piers or the ground surface.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.
	192

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

PHOTO (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
Staple to left side of form
Photo number

Town REHOBOTH

Address 384 Tremont Street

Historic Name Brown House

Use: Original residence

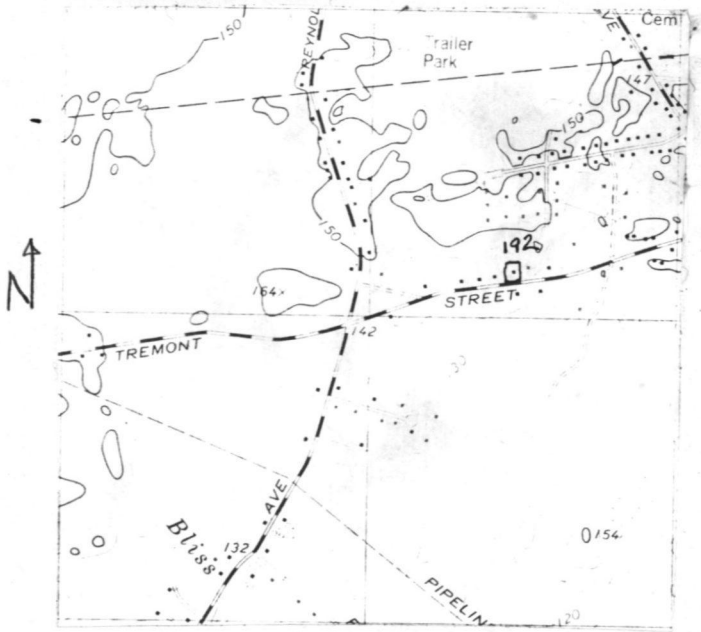
Present residence

Ownership: [X] Private individual
Private organization
Public

Original owner prob. Charles Wheaton

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



UTM: 19/312260/4641150

Recorded by V H Adams

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date May 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca 1700 - 1725

Source architectural detail and tradition - see attached

Style vernacular with Italianate detail

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates)

completely remodelled - 1870's

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage one

Setting 100' from road; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The structural history of the Brown House is intriguing. Its present exterior appearance as a late 19th century vernacular structure with Italianate details is deceiving. The owners possess a manuscript written in 1906 by H. E. Brown, a former Brown student (on file at MHC) which gives a brief hisotry of the house. It states that the house was originally built in 1706 as a lean-to structure facing west and rebuilt or "improved" in the 1870s as a Victorian house with the original post and beam substructure. The chimney base location is still apparent in the cellar. The first story is strictly late 19th century, except for some settling, not usually found in ca.1900 buildings.

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The traditional history of ownerships, as recounted by the same author, follows. The house was originally built by Charles Wheaton in 1706, who kept a tavern here patronized by travelers on "The Old Coach Road." The property was sold to Philip Short, and by him to Horace Bliss shortly thereafter. It then passed to Mrs. Bercherd who sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown in 1874. Mr. Brown was a jeweler at Robinson & Co. in Attleboro. His fourth son, Isaac R. Brown, constructed all the farm buildings standing by 1906 on "this immense farm" except the barn (see photo) which had sttod for at least thirty-two years previously.

The Brown House is one of two early 18th century structures (see Form #170) which stand as testimony to primary settlement in northern Rehoboth prior to 1750 when the major focus of settlement was southern Rehoboth. Through its reputed tavern function, it possesses associations with one of the first transportation routes in town along Tremont Street. Its architectural transformation in the late 19th century reflects the presence of a street car line aong Tremont Street, which brought the beginnings of suburbanization in the area, fostering new life styles and ideals. In its present form, the Brown House illustrates the evolution of architecture within an historically cohesive 200-year context and meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Brown, H. E., Manuscript history, 1906.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 192
Property Name: The Brown House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

However, clues to an earlier identity are found on the second story. Retention of corner posts,chamfered summer beam with plain stop, and Georgian period door surround doors, and a panelled chimney breast (fireplace gone) provide strong, if limited, evidence to validate, in a general way, the 1906 theme. Other possible sources of information, e.g., the roof construction, are currently unexposed. The west ell was probably added when the house was renovated. At the turn of the 20th century a barn and sheds were located northeast of the house (see photo copy attached).

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM F - STRUCTURE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
	802

1. Town Rehoboth

Address Carpenter Street

Name Carpenter Bridge

Present use Bridge on public roadway

Present owner Town of Rehoboth

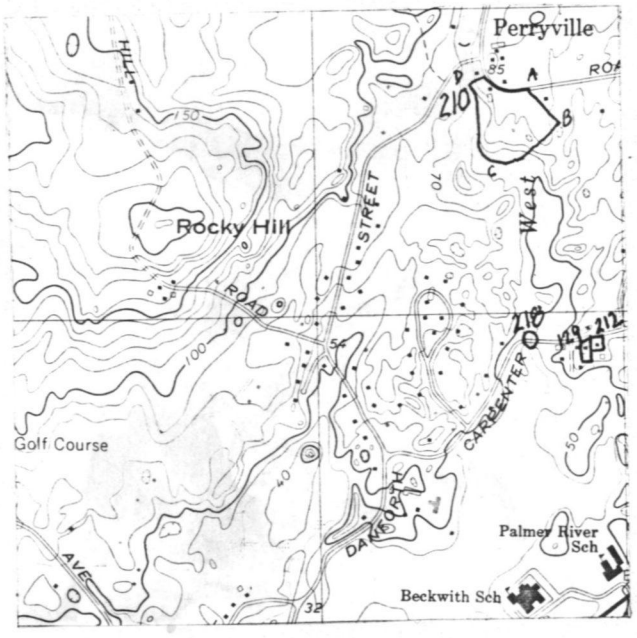
2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number _____

3. Type of structure (check one)

bridge	X	pound	
canal		powder house	
dam		street	
fort		tower	
gate		tunnel	
kiln		wall	
lighthouse		windmill	

other _____

4. Map. Draw sketch of structure location in relation to nearest cross streets, buildings, other structures, natural features. Indicate north.



UTM: 19/312680/4635920

5. Description

Date 1873

Source Town Records

Construction material stone pier - a clear span with one pier and two
Dimensions abuttments.

Setting rural context

Condition restored 1981

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____
MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by J.F. Manyan

Organization Rehoboth Historic Commission

Date February 1982

(over)

7. Original owner (if known) Town of Rehoboth

Original use Bridge

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	X	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	X
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community development	X				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Carpenter Street Bridge (1873) which spans the west branch of the Palmer River at Carpenter Street is the only surviving example of the small stone bridges built to span Rehoboth's many streams in the 19th century; others have been replaced by modern concrete and culvert construction.

The present bridge replaced an early double span wooden bridge erected c.1720 when Carpenter Street, originally an Indian trail, was recognized as a public road. It was probably first used primarily to transport sawn lumber from Rehoboth mills to coastal towns for sale and shipment; later it facilitated the transport of corn and grain to and from mills, as well as the movement of Rehoboth's growing population. The bridge continued in use with only minor repairs until 1873 when a special appropriation was made at Town Meeting to replace it with a lower maintenance stone bridge.

The Carpenter Street Bridge was erected in two weeks in the summer of 1873 under William Lake, road boss, and three assistants at a total cost of $218.15 ($15 for materials). Only local stone from Rehoboth farms and locally milled guard rail timber were used. Construction consists of two head abutments and a central pier of dry laid fieldstone flared at the top to reduce the cap stone span. The cap stones measure up to 10 feet long, 3 feet wide and 18 inches thick. Low stone retaining walls extend along the road for several yards, infilled between the walls and road bed with gravel.

10. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	129

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

Town Rehoboth

Address 89 Carpenter Street

Historic Name Carpenter House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1789

Source architectural details, brick in chimney

Style Georgian/Federal

Architect possibly Thomas Carpenter III

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings see text

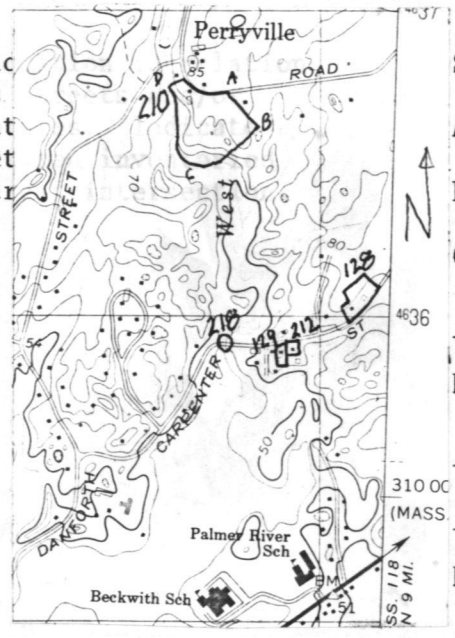
Major alterations (with dates)
see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 2.36 acres

Setting 75 feet from street on rise
rural context

SKETCH MAP
Show property's lo
to nearest cross
geographical feat
all buildings bet
property and near
Indicate north.



UTM: 19/312840/4635880

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Carpenter House at 89 Carpenter Street is one of Rehoboth's finest and best-preserved examples of substantial transitional Georgian-Federal architecture. It is one of several houses in Rehoboth built originally as a two-family house with bake ovens on each floor. Its transitional Georgian-Federal five-room center entrance plan is representative of many built ca. 1750-1800; the date 1789 inscribed in a chimney brick seems quite plausible. It is said to have replaced an earlier ca. 1750s house; fragments of an archaic bake oven in the present chimney stack

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The builder and owners of thi shouse until ca. 1895 were all members of the Carpenter family, pioneer settlers in the north central part of Rehoboth. In ca. 1750, Peter Carpenter (1723-1771) built a house here on land given by his father, Deacon Thomas Carpenter. The house, sketched by William Blanding (Snape 1976:63) was also occupied by his son of the same name (1747-1806). According to Blanding, the house was bought from the younger Peter by his uncle Thomas Carpenter III (1733-1807) who is said to have constructed the present house. Thomas III was a wealthy man and a colonel during the Revolution. He is known to have been involved in the ownership and building of many houses and the "Old Yellow Meeting House," for which he drew a plan, of this period in Rehoboth. He appears to have been respected for both design and construction, and svmilar Carpenter houses and other homes in town may be products of his creative hand. He was also a surveyor and served as town meeting moderator.

In the 1830s, the house was divided by his sons Nathan and Thomas. The former lived upstairs, the latter down. Around 1850, Samuel Vial purchased the second story of Nathan plus seven rods of land. He returned the house ownership within a year, retaining the land. The house and property belonged to Thomas Carpenter (IV?) and his heirs up to 1900.

As an intact late 18th century house which embodies the distinctive characteristics of both Georgian and Federal architectural styles and illustrates the transitional

(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Detwiller, Frederic C. "Architectural-Historical Analysis, Carpenter House," Paper prepared by SPNEA Consulting Services, 1979.

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, 1976, pp.62-66.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 129
Property Name: Carpenter House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

and possibly reused Georgian panelling and woodwork in the left (east) parlor provide evidence of a prior structure. The front doorway with its pediment, pilasters and eight panel door is relatively high style Georgian. Features of the newer post-Revolutionary Federal style are found in the right (west) parlor. Although the mantel has been replaced, it retains important details including a fluted chairrail and rope molding at the corner post beads. There is also a short section of chairrail with a serpentine motif chest height between the two front windows. The use of Federal motifs is continued on the second story. The mantel in the west room above is typically Federal with panelled pilasters and guilloche motif on the frieze; it may be a simpler ve sion of that originally in the room below, now gone.

During the current careful restoration exterior vertical plank sheathing and also evidence of shelving in the butteries on both stories were observed. A hip-roof dairy and two sheds were added to the southwest corner at the back of the house in the early 19th century. A section of the original clapboards has been preserved inside one of the shed additions. The house was the center of an active farmstead until about forty years ago. It was operated as a dairy farm on land extending south and west to Wolf Plain Brook. Most of the farm buildings are now down, but the milk house and a large early 20th century barn, the latter now on a neighboring property and used for horses, still stands. A cow barn and silo also stood in this vicinity on the river bank. These are, however, foundation remains of several structures including a barn that went down in the 1940s behind the house. Closer to the house is a drive-on scale used by local dairy and produce farmers in the twentieth century.

Historical Significance (Continued)

link between the two in Rehoboth, the Carpenter House meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

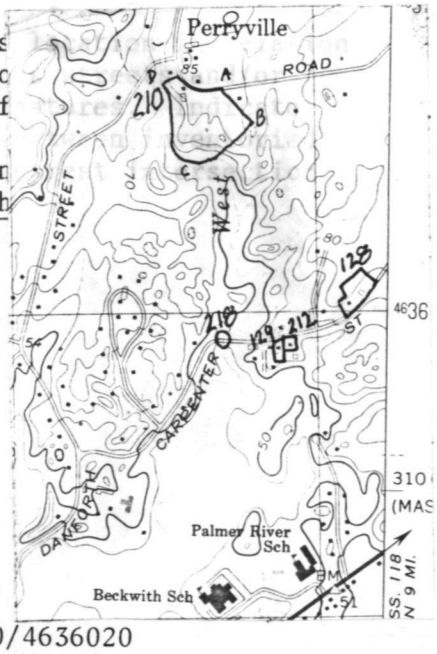
AREA	FORM NO.
	128

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's
to nearest cro
geographical f
all buildings
property and r
Indicate north



UTM: 19/313100/4636020

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 60 Carpenter Street

Historic Name Christopher Carpenter House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1800

Source architectural detail

Style Federal

Architect possibly Thomas Carpenter III

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings see text

Major alterations (with dates)

see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting 75 feet from road; rural wooded context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

This house is a particularly fine local example of a five-bay, center chimney and entrance design with pure Federal style details. The doorway treatment consists of flanking fluted pilasters supporting a pediment. The fanlight has unusually delicate tracery and a center "keystone" motif. Moldings in left (east) parlor are mitered frames. Dentiled cornices and other Federal motifs are found here and on the floor above. Window sashes are twelve or twelve and twelve over eight replacement copies. The central chimney stack has a bake oven on each story. A two-story kitchen ell added to the east end contains a chimney with full fireplace and bake oven. (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This is one of two houses still standing on Carpenter Street built by members of that family ca. 1800 (see Form #129). A house possibly dating to Rehoboth's earliest settlement stood in this vicinity by 1722 when it was purchased by Joseph Barber and later deeded to Deacon Thomas Carpenter. The latter gave thirty-five acres on both sides of Carpenter Street to grandson Christopher (1762-1840), son of Peter, ca. 1800. Included was a hous which was considered old, even then. Christopher may have remodelled that structure as his new home. Walling's 1850 map shows this house and one to the east belongting to a Captain Christopher Carpenter, possibly the same person, or his son. By 1871, the property belonled to Mrs. D. Read, and in 1894, ownership, including the house and seven outbuildings, was shared by Mrs. Delight and C. Reed.

One of Rehoboth's finest Federal period houses which clearly represents the distinctive characteristics of that style in a rural environment, the Christopher Carpenter House meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Everts and Richards. Atlas of Bristol County, 1895, pp.35-36.

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, 1976, pp.63-64.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, 1850.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rëhoboth, 1871.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 128
Property Name: Christopher Carpenter House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

There is some evidence to suggest this is part of an earlier house. There are a number of small 19th century and later outbuildings located on both sides of Carpenter Street associated with the house.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

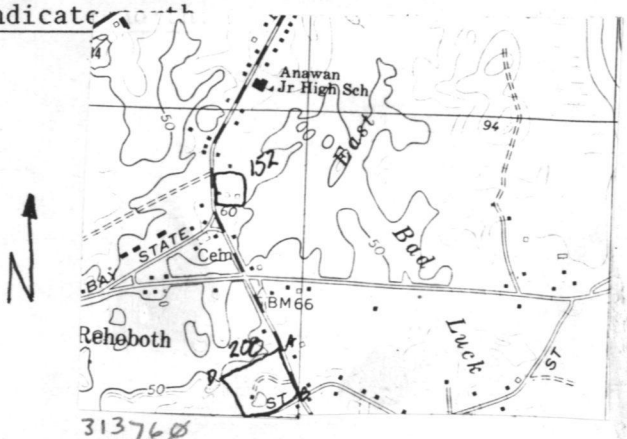
AREA	FORM NO.
	152

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate



UTM: 19/~~3~~313760/4634730

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 77 Bay State Road

Historic Name Colonel Thomas Carpenter III House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date c1755; posssibly earlier

Source architectural detail; MLM, p 62-65

Style vernacular Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric shingles

Outbuildings wagon shed, shop, large end opening basement barn -- 19th c.

Major alterations (with dates) none known

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 4

Setting 50 feet from road, gable end to road ; rural context on main north-south artery

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Colonel Thomas Carpenter III House is an outstanding and highly unusual example of early to mid 18th century building design which departs significantly from typical architecture of the period in Massachusetts. It is a large 2½ story central chimney plan structure, notable for its gable on hip roof and set back second story with a narrow pent roof between the first and second stories on all elevations. Some have suggested the form may represent a type of garrison structure, although neither tradition nor documentation are known to support this. The possibility of two or more

(Continued

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Colonel Thomas Carpenter III (1733-1807) established his homestead in this house with one hundred sixty-four acres here on his farther, Deacon Thomas Carpenter's, farm ca. 1750. Colonel Thomas Carpenter, a distinguished patriot, is the most renowned member of that illustrious early Rehoboth family. Prior to the Revolution, he was already one of the town's wealthiest citizens. He was able to purchase one hundred thirty-six acres of former pastoral school lands in 1761 and a total of seven pews in the new (second) meetinghouse during the 1770s. He was also a surveyor and may have designed and/or built many of Rehoboth's houses in the late 18th century. The "Old Yellow Meeting House" (built 1773; torn down ca. 1840) was probably his design as documentation exists showing that he submitted a plan and was later paid approximately one-quarter of the building costs. During the Revolution, Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment of local men fought as far away as New York. His reputation and influence were such that in 1787, when the selectmen discussed taking charge of the local munitions supply, the townspeople were asked to consider "what further instructions they will give the selectmen concerning the town stock at Colonel Thomas Carpenters if he refuses to give it up" (Snape 1976:116). After his death in 1807, the house remained in the Carpenter family until at least 1830.

As a singular architectural example associated with one of Rehoboth's most illustrious and well-documented Revolutionary period citizens, the Colonel Thomas Carpenter III House meets criteria B and C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, 1976, pp. 60-66, 97-101, 115-117.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, 1850.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Rehoboth	152
Property Name: Colonel Thomas Carpenter III House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

construction stages is implied by asymmetrical fenestration. On the interior, the former kitchen has been altered but retains its fireplace. The two major downstairs rooms are in original condition, and have fine panelling, interior shutters and cased posts and beams. Several large 19th and 20th century outbuildings are standing on the property, east of the house; beyond them stretch open fields.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

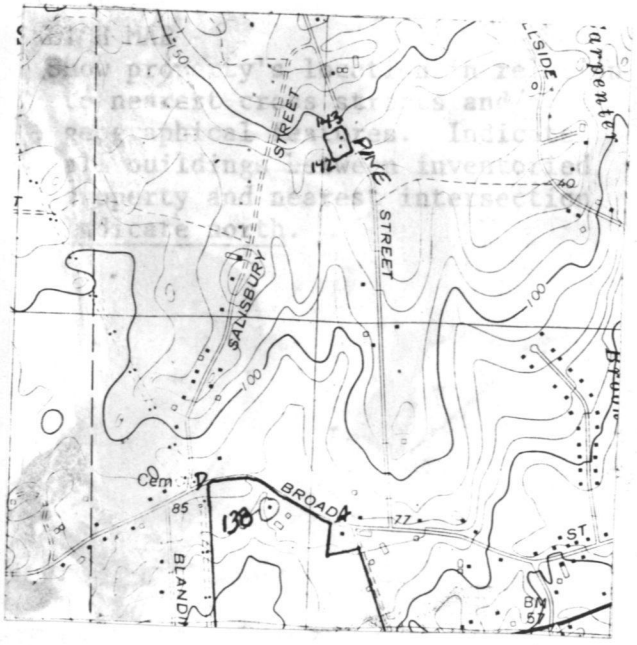
FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	143

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____



UTM: 19/310060/4635570

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 186 Pine Street

Historic Name Cushing House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1836

Source date carved in east end rafter; ~~architectural detail~~

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date _____

Approx. acreage 4 (with #142)

Setting 50 feet from road; gable end to road; Part of Form 142 farm; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Located approximately forty feet from Form #142 on the Caleb Cushing Farm, this house is one of Rehoboth's best preserved transitional Federal-Greek Revival cottages. Important architectural features include its five-bay by three-bay center chimney plan, trabeated entrance and window treatment and gable dormers in the facade roof slope. The house helps preserve the sense of time and place of this 18th through 19th century farm, and sensitively compliments an earlier adjacent house, thus meeting criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Caleb Cushing Farm was established in the mid 18th century and remained in the Cushing family into the 20th century. This cottage was erected in 1836, traditionally for a maiden aunt as the result of a family conflict.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Abernathy, Leslie. Barns of Rehoboth, Mass., 1974, pp.32-36.

Everts and Richards. Atlas of Bristol County, Mass. 1895, pp.34-36.

FORM B - BUILDING

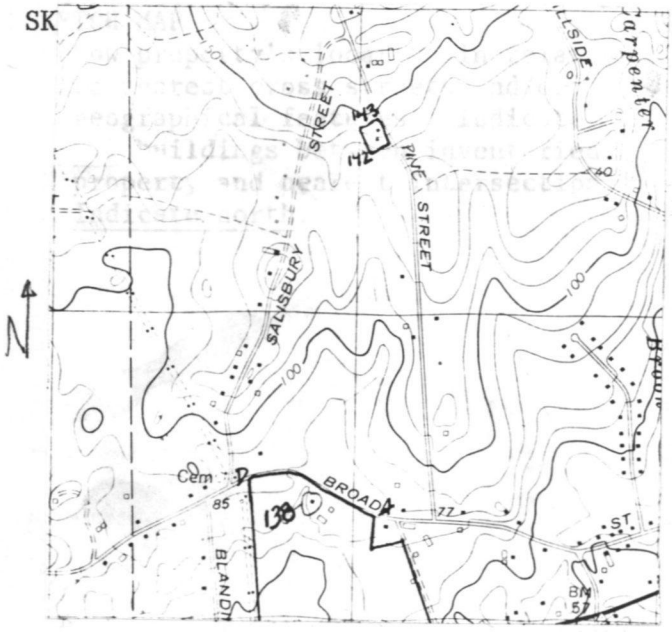
AREA	FORM NO.
	142

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SK



UTM: 19/310060/4634530

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 188 Pine Street

Historic Name Caleb Cushing Farm

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1740 - c. 1770

Source architectural detail

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings see text

Major alterations (with dates) see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 4 (with #143)

Setting 100 feet from road ; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

This house is one of the best remaining representatives of a two-story, five bay, gable roof house showing little evidence of post-Revolutionary architectural details, in Rehoboth. In addition, the farmstead overall is remarkably intact dating to the early 19th century, although recently the barn has been altered drastically (not included in nomination).

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This farm was established ca. 1750 by Joseah Cushing. His son David farmed there until his death in 1821. The valuation list for 1780, the Direct Tax List of 1798, and his probate inventory indicate that he was engaged in little more than subsistence farming. Caleg Cushing, who inherited the farm, probably left it much as remains today at his death in 1861. During his ownership, the second house was built -- traditionally as a result of a family conflict -- and the barn was relocated to its present site and enlarged. By 1868, his son Edwin F. Cushing was involved in mixed farming and expanded the poultry and dairy business. His prosperity and diversity is indicated by a listing in Everts and Richards' 1895 Atlas with "General Farming" as his business (Everts and Richards 1895:34).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Abernathy, Leslie. Barns of Rehoboth, Mass., 1974, pp.32-36.

Everts and Richards. Atlas of Bristol County, Mass, 1895, pp.34-36.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 142
Property Name: Caleb Cushing Farm	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

The residence had been abandoned for seventy-five years prior to ca. 1930 when it was restored by the present owner's aunt. It retains original mantels, dado and some interior doors. The fireplaces have been altered only superficially. The present twelve-over-twelve sashes are not original. A one-story kitchen ell was added to the rear, and a sun porch to the south side, ca. 1950. The farm buildings are grouped on either side of Pine Street. A privy and broad-axed shed/ washhouse are located behind the house. A second residence (#143), erected ca. 1840, stands near the original site of the barn which was moved across the street and enlarged to its present size ca. 1840.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	42

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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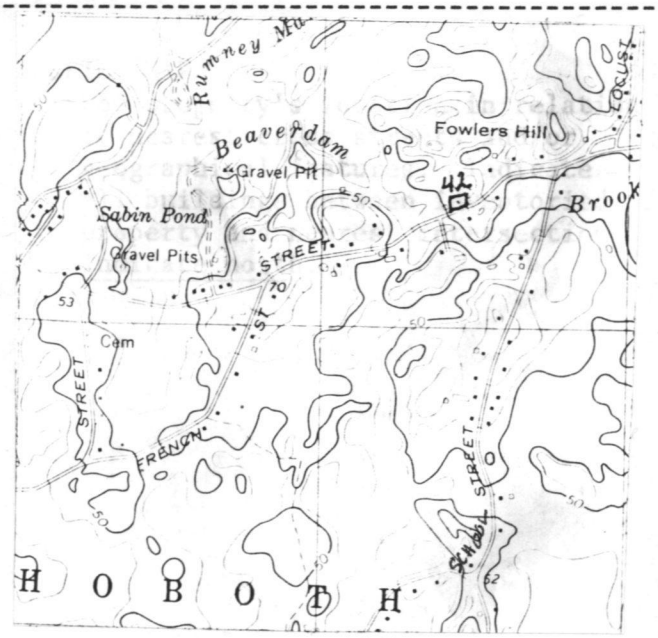
Photo number



UTM: 19/312440/4634410

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 116 Summer St.

Historic Name Nathaniel Drown House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1750

Source architectural detail

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings see text

Major alterations (with dates) see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage one

Setting 75 Feet from road on rise, gambrel flank to road

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Nathaniel Drown House is one of the least altered mid eighteenth century gambrel houses, a once numerous style extant in Rehoboth. Recent restoration uncovered original flooring, fireplaces, and angle-matched feather-edged panelling in two second floor dividing walls which had not been visible. The panelling and some flooring is chestnut and documents the local onset of chestnut blight. Overall, the house has retained most of its original character and details which include horsehair plaster, pegged window strip moulding and casements, cased posts, and simple panelled mantels. The east parlor has a horizontal board dado and a central cupboard in the plaster

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The builder of this house is not known. During the Revolution it was owned by a Nathaniel Drown, who sold it in 1785 to Squire Wheeler, Jr. In the early nineteenth century it was described by a local resident as having been considered "rather a poor farm" (Blanding Ms.). In 1850, it belonged to John Rogerson (Walling), in 1871 to J. M. Goff (Walling), and 24 years later to John Wilson with both outbuildings shown (Everts and R chards). In light of this rapid (for Rehoboth) turnover, it appears that Blanding's assessment of the farm's limitations may have been correct.

As one of a handful of gambrel cottages remaining in Rehoboth and particularly well-preserved, the Nathaniel Drown House meets criterion C of the National Register individually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, 1976, pp.120,142,152.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 42
Property Name: Nathaniel Drown House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

wall above the mantel.

There is some evidence to suggest an earlier date for the western portion of the house than the east. In addition to supposed structural evidence now hidden one must step up into the east room from the central entrance hall and each half of the house has its own cellar accessible only from the outside.

Aside from inevitable convenience modernizations which have not altered major features, significant additions have been the small west ell and a ca. 1935 rear addition. The former, probably dated to the mid-nineteenth century, has a "chimney on a stack" at its west end. It appears largely in the original condition, although the fenestration has been changed in the front. The rear ell has done substantial damage to a small portion of the back of the house - the rear central room and the external mass - otherwise the house is unscathed.

A pre-1840 barn and mid-nineteenth century carriage shed are both in good condition. They are set close together at right angles and connected by a small privy shed of contemporaneous or slightly later date.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	138

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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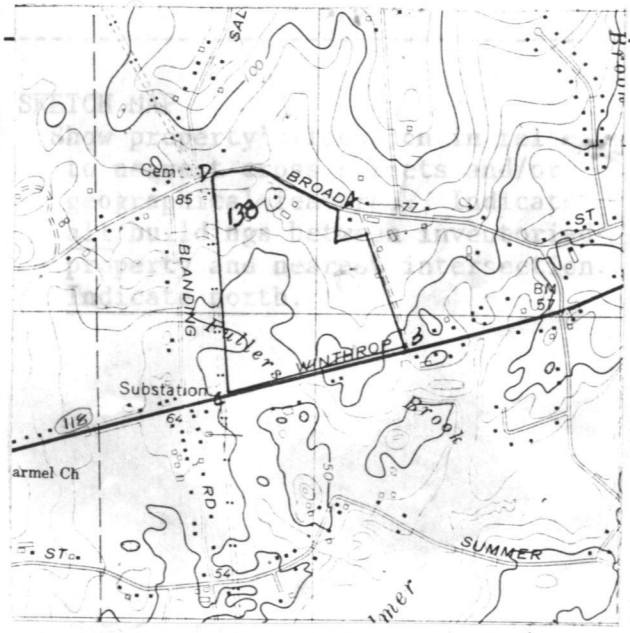
Photo number



UTM: A 19/310030/4634340 also see attached
B 19/310280/4633900
C 19/309420/4633740
D 19/309380/4634460

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 103 Broad Street

Historic Name "Elm Cottage"
Blanding Farm

Use: Present residence/farm complex

Original same

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1800

Source architectural details and Blanding Ms.

Style Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings see text

Major alterations (with dates)
see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 80

Setting 200 feet from road, surrounded on three sides by open fields; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Known locally as "Elm Cottage," this house has been the center of an active farming operation since its construction in ca. 1800. The house and farm complex have had no significant changes after 1875, and stand today as an extraordinary record of 19th century farming technology and rural ligeways. The house is a substantial two-story Federal period five-bay center entry design in excellent original condition. A one-and-one-half story east ell added ca. 1840, is the only major alteration. The main entrance, which faces north toward Broad Street, is composed of flanking

(Continued

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Blanding family were wealthy and prominent citizens in this section of Rehoboth from the late 18th to late 19th century. The area was, in fact, known by their name, as is an adjacent street. This house replaced an earlier structure known as the Deacon Joseph Wilmartr House that was torn down ca. 1790. Dr. William Blanding (1773-1857), who lived here from 1848 until his death, was a Rehoboth native and a graduate of Brown University in 1801. After studying medicine under Dr. Isaac Fowler of Summer Street, he left Rehoboth and returned in 1848 to this family homestead. He added the east ell as his doctor's office at about that time, but apparently did little else to alter the farm. He is best known in Rehoboth today for his "Reminiscences," a manuscript containing invaluable sketches and descriptions of Rehoboth houses in ca. 1800, which he preparer late in life. In 1850, the influential status of this family is recognized in a sketch of the Blanding house as one of four marginal illustrations on Walling's map of that year. It wrongly shows the owner occupant as James Blanding, William's brother from whom he had previously purchased the property. However, it is significant that he is titled as "James Blanding, Esq.," one of three in town honored as squire.

When Dr. W. Blanding died in 1857, the farm passed to his nephew William W. Blanding. He was active in public service, serving at times as selectman, assessor, town and church treasurer, and Treasurer of the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society. He was a successful dairy farmer, but also raised saleable crops until around 1885 when he

(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Abernathy, L. The Barns of Rehoboth, Mass., 1974, pp.40-44.

Hurd, D. H. History of Bristol County, Mass., Philadelphia, 1883.

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, 1976, n.p.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, Mass., 1850.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Rehoboth	138
Property Name: "Elm Cottage" Blanding Farm	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

sidelights and fluted pilasters which support a straight, undecorated engablature. The residence is set back some two hundred feet from the road; the farm buildings are located to the east and southeast (see sketch) surrounding byfields. Most of the present-day ancillary buildings date to the period of William W. Blanding's ownership ca. 1860 to 1885. A notable exception is the early 19th century 1½ story corn barn, still on its original staddles. The two largest structures are the cow barn and stone wagon barn. By 1868, he had replaced an earlier barn with a substantial new one, probably the gigantic three-bay wide by seven bay long basement barn there today. By 1870, the stone wagon barn had been built. Stone buildings are relatively rare in New England and this is by far the largest of five stone-walled buildings in Rehoboth. Later, in ca. 1900, a milk house, privy, and shed were erected, and in 1935, a garage. The barns, the center of this functioning farmstead, tower about the residence and are visible across the open fields for a mile or more, reflecting the ambitions and success of all dairy farmers as symbolized by the Blanding family. The large amount of pasture acreage historically associated with the complex is vital to its continued function as a farm and to its ability to convey a sense of time and place.

Historical Significance (Continued)

retired from farming and leased the farm buildings and land to William P.Gardner. In 1883, the property was described by a historian as "one of the most beautiful and desirable homes in town . . . [and] a fertile, paying and valuable farm" (Hurd 1883:491). Many of the improvements William P. made were in construction of new farm buildings suitable to large-scale dairying. By 1870, he felt he had the capacity to house thirty-one large animals. Gardner later concentrated fully on dairying and expanded the capacity of the cow barn to some fifty stalls by adding an ell. At present, the current owner occupies the residence, and the farm itself continues to be leased to pasture dry cows.

As an active and notable farm for almost 200 years which has strong associations with a prominent local family and which retains its historic configuration, thus contributing to the preservation of Rehoboth's cultural landscape, the Blanding Farm meets criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.
	213

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

PHOTO (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 103:11

Town REHOBOTH

Address 158 Perryville Road

Historic Name Goff Farm

Use: Original residence

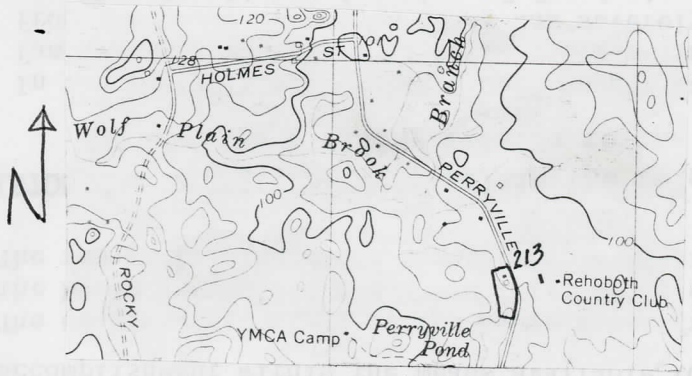
Present residence

Ownership: [X] Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Cromwell Goff

SKETCH MAP
Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.



UTM: 19/312570/4637300

Recorded by V H Adams

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1800; remodelled 1897

Source Snape, ed. 1979, pp. 28-32

Style Victorian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings barn/ice house

Major alterations (with dates)

1897 - see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 2.5

Setting 40' from road across from associateddairy pasturage, now golf course

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The Goff Farm captures an important aspect of the conservative spirit of architectural expression in Rehoboth. While replacement or modifications of existing structures rather than wholly new construction has been a prevailing historical pattern, seldom were alterations guided by an interest in creating a modern architectural statement. The Goff Farm reflects an attempt of a prominent farming family to express their sense of pride and accomplishment within the means available to them.

The original structure of the house dates from the 18th or early 19th century. In 1897, the house was raised and a new first floor constructed as well as a 2½-story side ell. The result is a handsome though simple Italianate style residence which retains echoes

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In the early 1800s, Cromwell Goff bought land here. The property remained in the Goff family until recently. A large dairy business was operated here until the barn across from the house (built in 1897) was severely damaged by a hurricane in 1954. The barn was then demolished (portion of foundation still remains). Most of the farm land became property of the Rehoboth Country Club, which has kept the old grazing lands open, retaining the landscape of a large dairy farm. At the turn of the century after the house was enlarged, eight members of the Goff family (three generations) plus three or four hired men all lived there at one time. Harold Goff (1887-1974), the last family member to live there, was very active in the community. He was Selectman for twenty years, Registrar of Deeds for North Bristol County for eighteen years, and on the Board of Welfare for 47 years. He also belonged to several civic and fraternal organizations: Rising Sun Masonic Lodge (East Providence, Rhode Island), Senior Warden of Rehoboth Eastern Star Masonic Lodge, 55 years member of Taunton Lodge of Elks, and a trustee of the Bristol County Agricultural School. He and his wife donated 54 acres on the Palmer River to the Pawtucket Boys Club.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Snape, S. E., ed. In Old Rehoboth, 1979, pp.28-32.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 213
Property Name: Goff Farm	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

of its earlier origins on the exterior, but is particularly notable for the fine craftsmanship of its interior.

Interior details from this remodelling include varnished woodwork, brass door plates and handles, and wainscoting in the ell (both floors). A walk-in refrigerator in the pantry behind the kitchen has its original brass handle and heavy varnished door, reflecting the success of this dairying family. At the time the house was remodelled, a large barn, an ice house, and a windmill were also built; only the ice house remains, south of the house. As a significant reflection of the evolution of architectural type in response to social changes over time, the Goff Farm meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

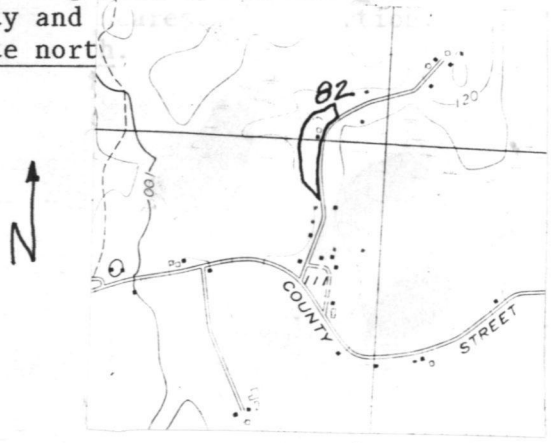
AREA	FORM NO.
	82

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and
Indicate nort



UTM: 19/315360/4635000

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 40 Maple Lane

Historic Name Goff Homestead

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1750-1780

Source architectural detail

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard; shingle

Outbuildings attached garge and masonry carriage house - 19th century

Major alterations (with dates)

see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 8

Setting 40 feet from road, gable end to road, wooden environs

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Goff Homestead represents a rare and unusual period architectural form both in Rehoboth and in the region. Although the characteristic Georgian central hall plan has been partially altered during the 19th and early 20th century modifications, it retains its original trabeated entrance treatment and many interior details including mantels and chairrails. Its most striking features, however, are two triangular end chimneys. The east stack has been covered due to chimney fire damage, but the west is intact. Few double chimney houses were built or have

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The ancestral home of the numerous local Goffs who are descended from George L or Bradford Goff was purchased by their father Asa Goff in 1784. It is unclear whether he actually built the house. The Goff family owned the house, operating a dairy farm here, until ca. 1920, when it was sold.

The Goff Homestead embodies distinctive characteristics of Georgian period architecture as well as illustrating an uncommon and perhaps a discrete local variation in chimney design, and thus meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, 1976, p. 124.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Historic and Archaeological Resources of Southeast Massachusetts, Boston, 1982.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 82
Property Name: Goff Homestead	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

survived in Rehoboth. This is one of two known examples of this particular end-chimney treatment remaining in Rehoboth, and the only in a 2½-story wood frame house (see Form #36). Further, for their canted chimneys, both houses are considered to be extremely rare and perhaps unique in Massachusetts (MHC 1982).

The Goff Homestead formed the center of a large farmstead into the 20th century. It is located on a large peninsula jutting north into Squannakonk Swamp. The house was clearly built with reference to terrain and practicality, not the road. It faces south with its gable end to Maple Land which was not paved full length until ca. 1950 and is still a dead end. A 19th century stone walled carriage shed attached to the house once opened onto the road. There are several archaeological features known to be present: a large barn across the road, which went down in the 1938 hurricane; what may be the original well is located in front of the house; a privy once behind the house and taken down ca. 1950; and large amounts of 19th century ceramics, glass, etc. have been surface collected around the house.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	63

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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Photo number

SKETCH MAP
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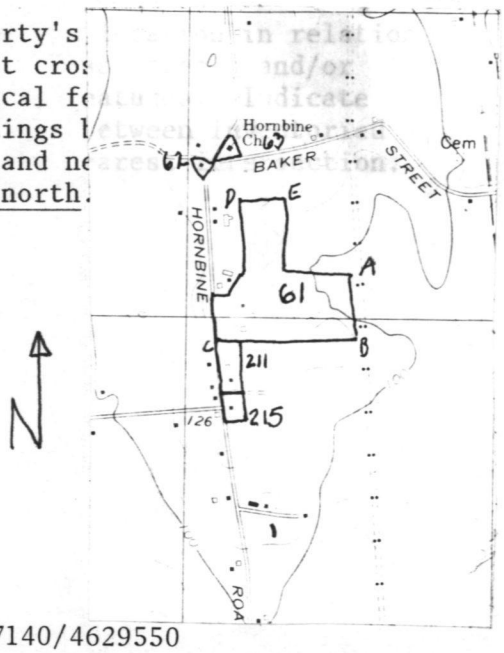
property and ne
Indicate north.



UTM: 19/317140/4629550

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976

Town Rehoboth

Address 141 Hornbine Road

Historic Name Hornbine Baptist Church

Use: Present church

Original church

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1753

Source 325th Anniversary of Rehoboth

Style vernacular

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates)

see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting center of triangular lot at intersection of Hornbine Road and Baker Street

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Hornbine Baptist Church, a small one-story frame structure with a diminutive projecting hip roof porch with double entrances, is the earliest surviving Baptist meetinghouse in southeast Massachusetts. Originally, when erected in 1753, this building was a simple barn-like structure with a single large room. The entrance was in the bagle flank facing south onto Baker Street (stone step still in place) and the pulpit was on the north wall opposite. By 1802, the parish had grown, and increase in the congregation necessitated remodelling. A gallery was built at both ends of the room and pews were installed. The pulpit, made of hornbeam (presumably

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The First Baptist Church in Massachusetts was establis ed in Swansea, adjacent to Rehoboth, in 1663. It was a Six Principle Baptist Church under Rev. John Myles. In 1753, some thirty members withdrew from the second church in Swansea, Church of Christ and, with its blessing, organized what was to be known as the Hornbine Baptist Church in southeast Rehoboth. This was the third Baptist congregation in present-day Rehoboth. Daniel Martin was ordained as paster with Mial Pearce as assistant. Initially, monthly meetings were held in the Mial Pearce House (#61) and occasionally at the Nathaniel Baker home on Baker Street. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the parish grew to such a large size that two major renovations were necessary to the original church of 1753 in 1802 and 1869. The parish has always been active in the community. Suppers are often held at the Church and clambakes have been an annual event since 1860 when the first clambake held in a nearby orchard, neeted a thirty-cents profit. Since 1950, they have been held elsewhere in Rehoboth and serve one hundred-eighty to two hundred-fifty people. As champions of civic and religious freedom, the parishoners voted in 1888 to become non-denominational and rename the church as the First Free Baptist Church and Society of southeast Rehoboth, Massachusetts, Incorporated." This act by the Church encouraged participation in church-sponsored social activities by local residents belonging to other parishes. Consequently, the Horbine Church has been instrumental in maintaining community life in Rehoboth and has many supportive ties outside the immediate, now small congregation.

(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

"A brief history of the Hornbine Baptist Church," pamphlet, n.d.

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Historic and Archaeological Resources of Southeast Massachusetts. Boston, 1982.

Trim, et al. Rehoboth's 325th Anniversary, 1968, pp.43-44.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Rehoboth	63
Property Name: Hornbine Baptist Church	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

the origin of "Hornbine"), was enlarged with stairs on either side. This pulpit has since been cut down several tiems and is presently located in the southeast corner of the main floor. Further renovations in 1869 consisted of moving the entrance to its present location, lowering the ceiling, and erecting a raised alcove to serve as a pulpit. The chandelier and four bracket lamps, now electrified and still in use, were installed at this time. A social hall sixteen feet square added to the northwest corner that same year was enlarged by nineteen feet in 1874 and remodelled in the 1960s when a kitchen was installed. A four-stall horse shed and several storage sheds of the 1870s were removed in the mid 20th century. The potential for subsurface remains of these structures is undetermined.

Aside from modifications of the social hall and removal of late 19th century sheds, the Hornbine Church has not altered significantly since the 1870s, nor has its setting. It is located where Baker Street meets Hornbine, a minor intersection which is unmarred by any attempts to straighten or widen the roads. Another historically significant structure, the Hornbine School (#62) is directly across Hornbine Street.

Historical Significance (Continued)

As the earliest surviving Baptist Meetinghouse in southeast Massachusetts, well-maintained and still occupied by its original congregation, the Hornbine Baptist Church meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

no

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	62

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's
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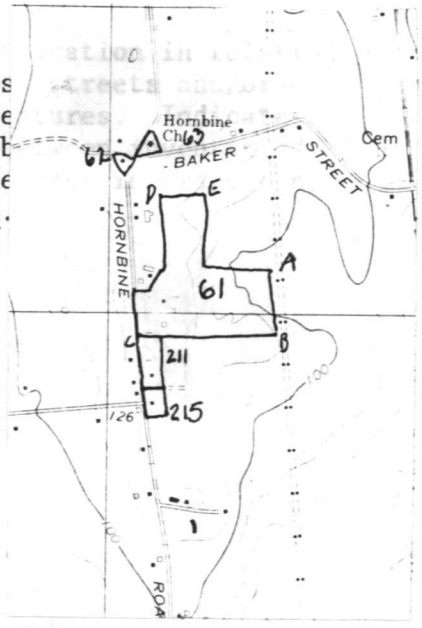
property and ne
Indicate north.



UTM: 19317060/4629500

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976

Town Rehoboth

Address 144 Hornbine Road

Historic Name Hornbine School

Use: Present museum

Original school

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1862

Source 325th Anniversary of Rehoboth; Town Records

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) modified as residence ca. 1940; restored 1968

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting 50 feet from Hornbine Road at intersection of Baker

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Hornbine School is an archetypical example of a 19th century eight grade one-room schoolhouse. It is a modest one-story wood frame clapboard building with entrance in the three-bay gable end facing the street and a stove chimney at the opposite end. This schoolhouse was built at its present location in 1862 in the Hornbine section of southeastern Rehoboth and stands as the best preserved example of a mid 19th century schoolhouse in the town.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

One of the fifteen one-room district schools in town during the 19th and early 20th centuries, the Hornbine School was known as District #10 School until districts were abolished in 1883. Beginning in the 1920s, the district schools began to close as st'dents consolidated in larger facilities. The Hornbine School, discountinued in 1937, was the last to close. During the 1930s, Hornbine had a pupil exchange arrangement with Swansea, Hornbine taking lower grades, and Swansea high school pupils.

The Hornbine School was (subsequently) sold, modified for use as a residence, then later deteriorated from disuse. In 1968, when Rehoboth celebrated its 325th Anniversary, the Hornbine School Association was organized to purchase the school, restore it and turn it over to the town as a museum. Formal preservation of the one-room school heritage of Rehoboth reflects the sentiments of a town which had, from first settlement, committed itself to maintaining universal public education.

In addition to its role as a school, its location has significance. The Hornbine School and the earlier Hornbine Baptish Church (#63) face each other across Hornbine Road at a small curving intersection which has changed little since about 1900. There is an intimacy of scale and an interplay between the two buildings which deserves to be preserved.

(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Snape, Sue Ellen, ed. In Old Rehoboth, 1979, pp.53, 62-64.

Trim, et al. Rehoboth's 325th Anniversary, 1968, pp.52-58.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 62
Property Name: Hornbine School	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance (Continued)

The Hornbine School possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling ans association and meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

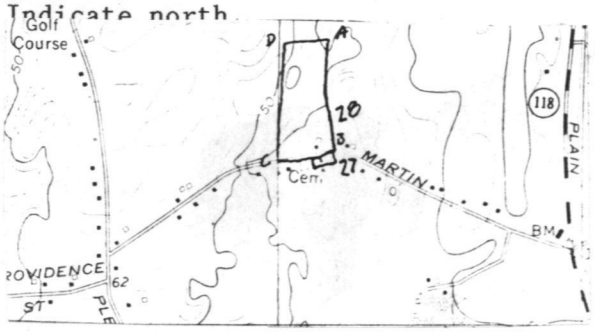
AREA	FORM NO.
	28

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



UTM: A 19/314160/4629940
B 19/314180/4629560
C 19/314100/4629530
D 19/314110/4629920

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 122 Martin Street

Historic Name Welcome Horton Farm

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1750 - c. 1770

Source architectural detail

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings 19th century barn

Major alterations (with dates) see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 16

Setting 75 feet from road, , gable flank to road; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The "Welcome Horton Farm" is a transitional Georgian-Federal two-story center chimney house with an enclosed entrance porch, possibly original. The west front parlor has ovolo moldings in the windows and door frames with mantel features of dentils and an eared architrave. The east front parlor retains its Georgian panelled chimney breast and dado. The mantel is gone in the back room but the fireplace, although covered, is intact. This room is now panelled in pine, ca. 1930, but is reputed to have had hand stencilled walls. A screened porch has been added to the rear of

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

As the street name suggests, this section of Rehoboth was first settled by the Martins. An early Martin homestead (#27) still stands across the street from this house. The house that stood east of the present structure was that of Hezekiah Martin in the 1700s. E. R. and H. W. Martin owned the property in 1850 and 1871 (Walling 1850, 1871). By 1895, the house and three outbuildings had left the Martin family and were in the possession of Welcome E. Horton, a farmer (Everts and Richards 1895), whose name is still associated with the property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Everts and Richards. Atlas of Bristol County, Mass., pp.35-36.

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, p.137.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, 1850.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, 1871.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 28
Property Name: Welcome Horton Farm	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

the house. The barn behind the house was probably built of reused timbering in the mid nineteenth century. Two significant archaeological features are known to be present on the property. The foundation and probable chimney base of an earlier house are located approximately fifteen yards east of the house. It was destroyed by fire ca.1900. In the woods behind the house, the remains of a mill dam and foundation are evident on Rocky Run. This may be a sawmill operated by the Mix family in the 18th century (Snape 1976:137), and later by the Martin family. As a good representative of architecture of its type and period, the Welcome Horton Farm meets reiterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.*

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*On the basis of the present level of knowledge, a strong possibility exists that is also meets criterion D.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.
	215

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

PHOTO (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 102:19

Town REHOBOTH

Address 197 Hornbine Road

Historic Name --

Use: Original residence

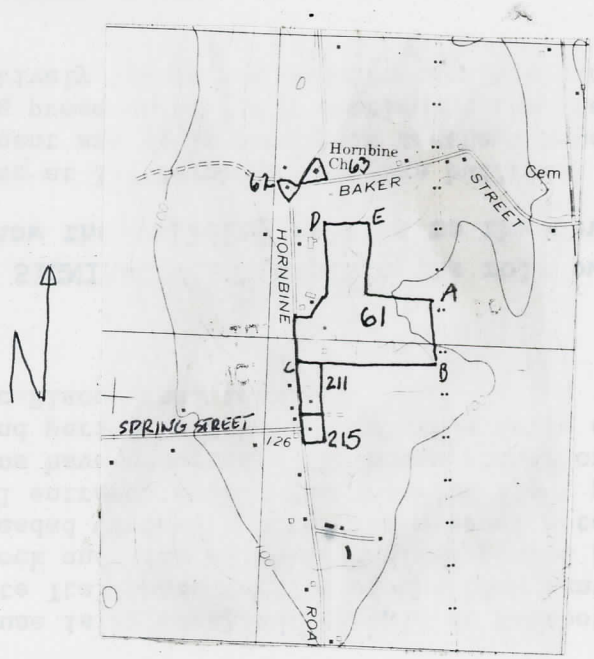
Present residence

Ownership: [X] Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner [illegible] Baker

SKETCH MAP
Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.



UTM: 19/317150/4628700

Recorded by V.H.Adams

Organization Rehoboth HistoricalCommission

Date May 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1890

Source architectural detail

Style Victorian bracketed cottage w/semi cross gable in main block and kitchen ell

Architect

Exterior wall fabric shingle & clapboard

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 3

Setting 50' from road; gable flank to road; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house is an excellent example in Rehoboth, and its best preserved, of a fairly elaborate Italianate version of the 19th century 1½-story cottage type. Both the main block and side ell have central peaked gables with, respectively, double and single round headed windows. Other features of note are bracketed eaves and doorhood and the original entrance door. The interior floor plan is intact and only minor cosmetic alterations have occurred. The house stands out architecturally against others of the same class and period in Rehoboth and thus meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The house at 197 Hornbine Road was built ca. 1890 by a member of the Baker family, a prominent and early family in southern Rehoboth. Its construction attests to the enduring presence of first settlement families in the town and to their tenacity, as relatively little new construction was occurring at the time.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

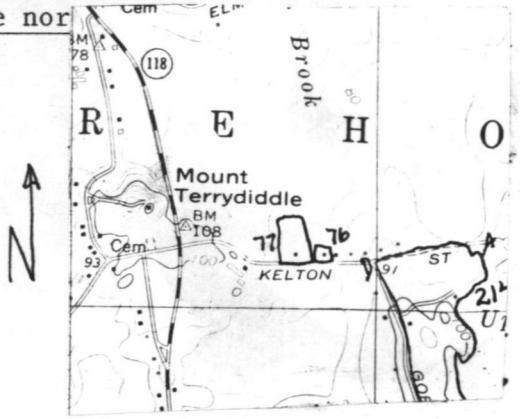
AREA	FORM NO.
	77

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate nor



UTM: 19/314750/4633170

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 30 Kelton Street

Historic Name --

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1835

Source architectural detail

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings see text

Major alterations (with dates) see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 9

Setting 100 feet from road on rise; gable flank to road; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The evolution of the 18th century center chimney cottage type into a characteristically 19th century structure is fully apparent in this farmhouse. A center entrance doorway with sidelights and flanking doric pilasters leads to a straight staircase and central interior hall. A wall in the first floor west room has been removed, creating a single space on that side of the house, and a bathroom installed in the northeast corner. What would have been a room in the northwest side has horizontal dado panelling on its remaining exterior walls. A closet has been added on the otherwise unchanged second floor. The two end

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house may have been built by L. Bowen, who owned it in 1850 (Walling). He was possibly the son of Nathan Bowen, who then owned the large federal house next door (#76), for in 1871, L. Bowen is shown owning both (Walling). By 1895, the two had been sold, this property going to Edward L. Tracy (Everts and Richards). A barn, shown to the west of the house, may be the present horse barn, or an earlier structure.

When in operation, this must have been a compact and efficient farm. The house presents a surprisingly sophisticated appearance to the street, despite its small size.

Rehoboth's most outstanding example of an end chimney Greek Revival cottage, which reflects its origin as a farmhouse, 30 Kelton Street meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Everts and Richards. Atlas of Bristol County, 1895.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, 1850.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, 1871.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 77
Property Name: 30 Kelton Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

chimneys are completely enclosed, but there appears to be no evidence of there having been a hearth at either. A third chimney is centered where the kitchen ell is attached. The ell appears to be part of the original build. This chimney has a fireplace in the front and no opening on the ell side at this level.

Whereas the two end chimneys originate at the top of the foundation, this one forms the core of the most interesting and unusual part of the house - the cellar. The cellar is a full L-shaped room, which was clearly used as a summer kitchen and for farm related activities. The length of the east foundation, which includes the ell, is an eight foot high stone wall with a door and three large windows with evidence of wooden shelves. The brick chimney base contains a boiler, a fireplace, and two bake ovens.

Outbuildings related to farming here are a standing garage and shed from the early to mid 20th century and a turn-of-the-century horse barn. There is also a barn foundation (with cement floor), two remaining stone corn crib supports, and a stone-lined well within a few hundred yards of the house.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

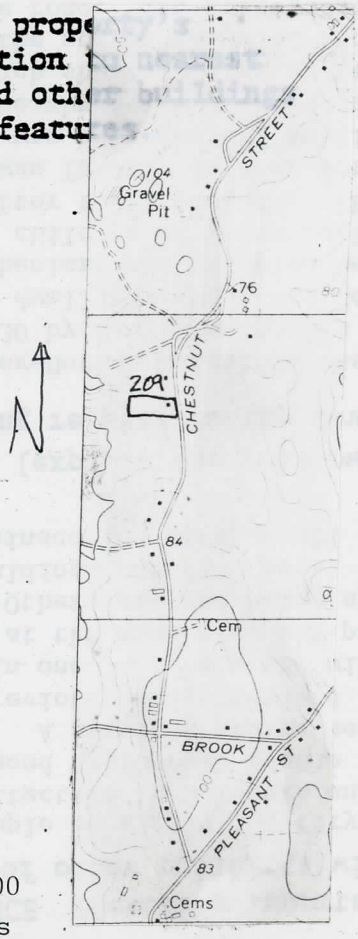
FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.
	209

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

PHOTO (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 104:9

SKETCH MAP
Draw map showing prope
location in relation t
cross streets and oth
or geographical featu
Indicate north.



UTM: 19/313380/4631700

Recorded by V H Adams

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date May 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 214 Chestnut Street

Historic Name site of Ingalls-Wheeler-Horton homestead

Use: Original residence

Present residence

Ownership: [X] Private individual
Private organization
Public

Original owner Simeon Horton

DESCRIPTION:

Date by 1895

Source tradition& architectural details

Style late Greek Revival with Italianate details

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings mid 20th century barn and shed

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 3.3

Setting 50' from road; gable flank to road; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house is a good example of simple 1½-story central entry five-room plan Late Greek Revival residential architecture in Rehoboth and is relatively unaltered. The main entrance under a heavy bracketed hood is through double doors each with a single arched glass panel etched in a floral motif. A straight staircase with turned newel and balusters, leads to the second story. The previous owners removed a wall between two rooms to the right of the entrance hall resulting in one long room the width of the house at the north end. A new wood floor was laid here at the same time and possibly two windows at the back of the house were also covered over. Otherwise, the house appears in its original condition, retaining interior heavy rolled mouldings and four panel doors with white procelain knobs. The front exterior door into the wainscoated kitchen ell also has etched arched panes (2), and a

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The former Ingalls-Wheeler-Horton homestead was located at this site. The earlier house was built about 1730 by Benjamin Ingalls and probably sat fifty to one hundred yards behind the current dwelling. Upon the death of Benjamin, his wife, Mercy Ingalls, married Captain Philip Wheeler, who had also been married previously. Mary Ingalls and Philip Wheeler, Jr., children of these earlier marriages, eventually married and occupied the homestead after their parents. Philip Wheeler, Jr., a captain of the local Rehoboth militia, was fatally injured during a training session in 1774. After his death, the homestead was surveyed and subdivided for the numerous children. Sylvanus Martin, a surveyor from nearby Seekonk, produced a sketch, dated December 21, 1774 (see attached sheet), which shows a large center chimney three-story house with hip roof and an addition to the north. A well, orchard, corn crib and haybarn are located between the house and the road. Two subsequent generations of the family resided in the house until the end of the 19th cnetury when Lavinia (Wheeler) and Simeon Horton moved to the new house nearer the road built on or near the original barn foundation. By 1895, this new house appears under ownership of George L. Horton, with two outbuildings across the street (Everts and Richards 1895). The old homestead was allowed to decay, and was sketched in a dilapidated state by a local resident about 1900. It finally collapsed some time in the early 1900s. Accoridng to tradition, the house was never completely emptied of furnishings. Limited digging in the probable vicinity of the early house by the present owners has produced a variety of early 18th century ceramic sherds, including English salt-glazed stoneware, hand-painted pearlware, and glazed redwares. A foundation opposite the present house across Chestnut Street, is probably a barn associated with late 19th and 20th century occupants. On the basis of this evidence, archaeological potential appears quite good to contribute to the history of this early homestead site which has been continuously occupied for 250 years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Snape, Sue Ellen, ed. In Old Rehoboth, 1979, pp.107-111.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 209
Property Name: site of Ingalls-Wheeler-Horton homestead 214 Chestnut Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

rear door has a single large oval clear pane. The kitchen ell is contemporary with the main part of the house as evidenced in the full basement and a staircase in the southwest corner of the main part of the house for access to the second story. Two gable dormers in front are original. There are four rooms upstairs, and a fifth over the ditchen which appears to retain original plaster walls, a dry sink and built-in shelves and drawers; the farm help slept here. As one of Rehoboth's most outstanding and best-preserved examples of one stage in the development of the spare, functional farm cottage, 214 Chestnut Street meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

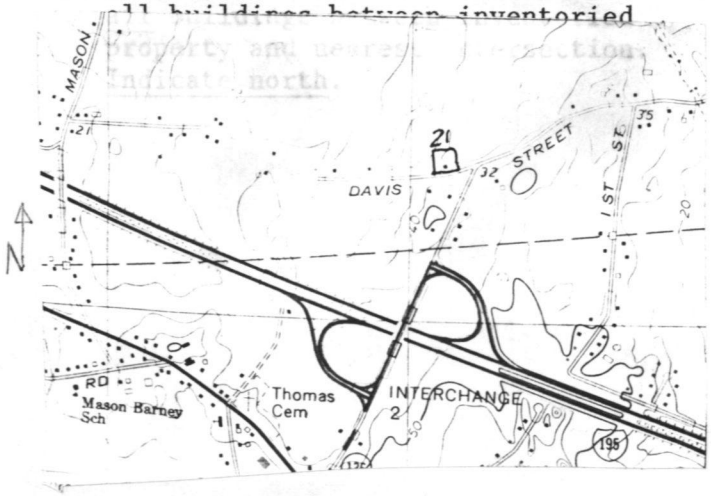
AREA	FORM NO.
	21

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



UTM: 19/312110/4627500

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 96 Davis St.

Historic Name Kingsley House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1680

Source architectural detail, deeds

Style First Period

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric shingles

Outbuildings see text

Major alterations (with dates) see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 3

Setting 50 feet from road, surrounded by fields

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Kingsley House is Rehoboth's stellar example of First Period domestic architecture, little changed since the mid 19th century.

Traditionally considered to be the oldest house in town with a probable construction date of ca.1680, it fits well into the medieval architectural tradition of mid to late 17th century houses in southern New England. The east portion may have originally been a one-room two-story "stone ender" with a subsequent one room

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The builder of the Kingsley House appears to have been John Kingsley. He was among the first Rehoboth proprietors, his name appearing in the first tax list of 1671. His pleading account dated 1676 is the only surviving written record of the terror and decimation brought to the first Rehoboth settlement by King Philip's War. It appears that, almost immediately, he moved east to rebuild and erected this house in 1677, leaving the house, lands and goods to his third wife, Mary at his death in 1678 (will dated 1677). When she died in 1678, the property then passed to his eldest son, Eldad Kingsley, an early settler of both Rehoboth and Swansea. He is listed as a non-resident taxpayer on the Rehoboth tax list of 1671 and two years earlier was listed as a resident of Swansea. Eldad's will, dated August 1679, was made as a resident of Rehoboth and gives to his wife all lands and housing given to him by his father.

The next documented owner is Aaron Kingsley, great-grandson of John Kingsley. Records show him to have purchased land of Edward Thurber in 1740. Aaron ran a sawmill on Rocky Run River and amassed a considerable estate in land and goods. He was one of Rehoboth's wealthiest men and headed the tax lists of both 1765 and 1769. At the time of his death in 1785, his loans to town residents totaled four hundred fifty-three pounds twenty-four shillings, more than four times his taxable value in 1769. His estate and land, including the sawmill, were divided amongst his wife and two daughters. Mention of the old and upright part of the house in his will helps date the rear ell. The house and portions of the property remained in the Kingsley family until at least

(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

This account draws heavily from a paper written by Stephen A. Cole in 1978 and additions made to it by George Nan Burridge in 1980.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 21
Property Name: Kingsley House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

addition to the west. Framing varies slightly, especially in the roof, on either side of the chimney, as does internal room size (by about three feet) and front facade fenestration. Another interesting, though not determining factor, is the location of the original cellar, now a half cellar under the eastern portion. If truly an addition, the west side probably did not postdate the east side by more than a few decades. Definite major additions are a rear (north) lean-to added sometime before 1785 and a nineteenth century ell to the north end of the west side of the house.

Architectural evidence for this early construction date is seen in the chimney tree, or immense squared oak beam sixteen inches in width and the stairs. The latter consist of solid oak logs cut diagonally so that steps ten inches deep result. They are fastened to halved logs or string with large hard-headed spikes. This type of stair construction is typical of the seventeenth century.

Additional First Period elements include: chamfered summer beams, of which at least one has a lambs tongue stop; gunstock posts; corner wind braces; and an originally all-stone chimney, later bricked above the roofline. Blocking of fireplaces, addition of nineteenth century mouldings, mantels and doors, plastering over the structural elements, and enlargement of windows appear to be the only alterations in the main or "upright" section of the house. The one-room deep plan remains unchanged, except for the installment prior to ca.1869 of a dividing wall in the second floor west room. With the exception of the doors and windows, all these alterations could easily be rectified. One original door remains leading to the attic. The windows were probably enlarged in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, perhaps at the time of the lean-to or ell additions. The windows throughout the house are relatively uniform, however, which serves as a visually unifying element, and the asymmetry of the front facade appears unchanged.

A fifth fireplace was added to the north side of the chimney stack at the time of the lean-to addition. Originally the lean-to probably comprised a large central kitchen flanked by two smaller rooms. Installment of a modern bathroom in the twentieth century has probably made the kitchen smaller. Interesting eighteenth century features are an early corner cupboard, with recently applied details, found in the westernmost room and two six over six windows with crown glass panes.

The ell addition to the west of the main structure is a single room with walled-in fireplace and late nineteenth century architect'ral details. Another small room projecting behind (north) is a former back entry, now a kitchen.

This house is one of, if not the oldest, still standing in Rehoboth. Certainly it is the most intact. The characteristics of asymmetry and vertical simplicity of form which are the hallmark of English medieval architecture are still clearly apparent.

Two structures dating from the seventeenth century which remain extant in nearby communities reveal a similar style and sequence of growth. These are the Philip Walker House formerly of Rehoboth, but now in East Providence, Rhode Island of 1679, and the Makes Homestead, dated ca.1664, of North Swansea.

(Continued)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 21
Property Name: Kingsley House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued from page 2)

Two other major structures stand today associated with the Kingsley House. The most distinguished is a handsome end opening barn northeast of the house probably built between 1830 and 1900. This is the second barn on the property replacing one mentioned in Aaron Kingsley's will of 1786. A long nineteenth century wagon shed nearby contains a very early batten door with strap hinges, said to have been removed from the Kingsley House. Although no archaeological survey has been conducted, the area in the vicinity of the house should be considered to contain subsurface material culture.

Historical Significance (Continued)

The house and portions of the property remained in the Kingsley family until at least the 1870s.

The Kingsley family were active in the local Baptist community as early as 1660. Construction of this house in the extreme southern part of Rehoboth represents a significant early effort to avoid persecution by settling far removed from the political and religious (Congregational) center of Rehoboth in present day East Providence, Rhode Island (est. 1743).

For the period and quality of its architectural design and construction and for its assoication with a prominent early family, the Kingsley House meets criteria B and C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	36

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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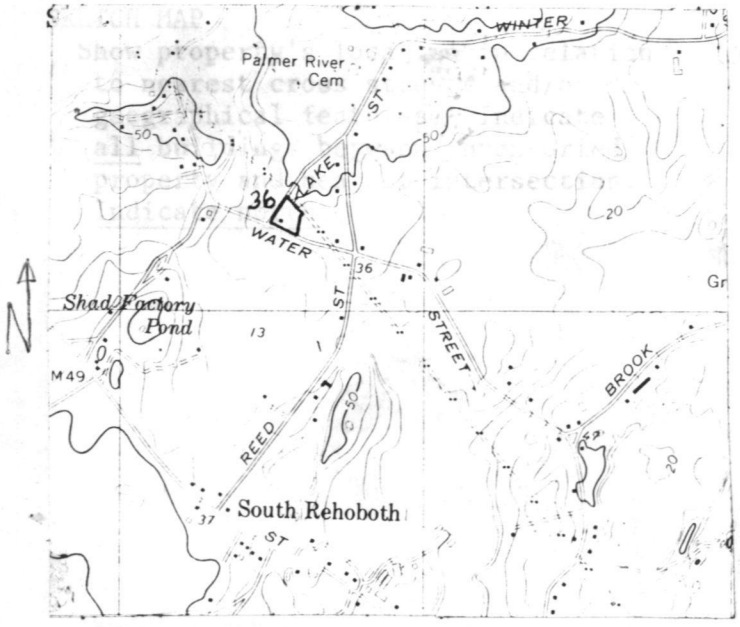
Photo number _____



UTM: 19/310530/4631290

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 82 Water Street

Historic Name Seth Knapp, Jr. House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1735

Source architectural detail, archaeological testing, and Bristol Co. Deeds 43/93 1758

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings none remaining

Major alterations (with dates)

see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting 100 feet from road, surrounded by open fields; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Seth Knapp, Jr. House, a gambrel roof cottage, is particularly important architecturally as the sole surviving brick house built before 1850 in Rehoboth and for its rare canted end chimney design (see also Form #82). It displays a four-bay main facade with entrance offset to the left and narrow windows typical of period construction. Bricks are 8-9"x2½-3"x3½-4" and laid in garden wall bond, except for the east end wall which was rebuilt in the mid 19th century using larger bricks laid in common bond. Contemporary brickworks operating nearby on the Palmer

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Seth Knapp, Jr. House stands as one of the earliest extant houses built in the area of Rehoboth's first settlement in the early 18th century. Its close association with the town's initial development is revealed by its location: ¼ mile east of a prime industrial site on the Palmer River and ¼ mile southwest of the first Meetinghouse at Palmer River (1720). Built for Ichabod Wood, the house was owned from 1758-1813 by Seth Knapp, Jr., who operated a shoemaker's shop on the property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, Rehoboth, 1976, pp.156-157

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 36
Property Name: Seth Knapp, Jr. House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

River probably produced the original and possibly subsequent bricks. On the interior, floor plan and details remain intact on the first floor; the second floor was modernized, the upper portion of the west chimney removed, and dormers installed ca. 1955. A 1-story ell attached to the northwest rear corner of the structure dates from ca. 1850. Limited archaeological testing in the vicinity of the house (1975) produced artifacts dating before ca. 1730, although no features were identified. The Seth Knapp, Jr. House clearly meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually; additional archaeological research may show it to meet criterion D.

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FORM B - BUILDING

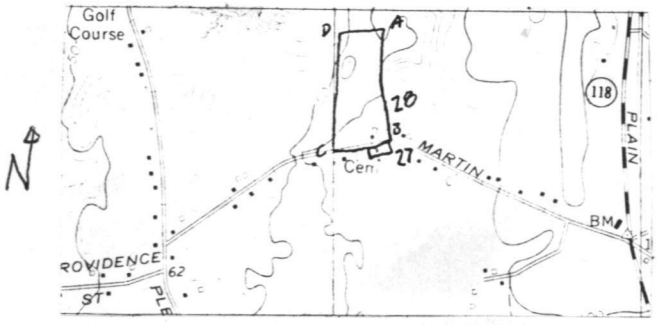
AREA	FORM NO.
	27

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



UTM: 19/314120/4629520

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 121 Martin Street

Historic Name Martin Farm

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1750 - c. 1780

Source architectural detail

Style Georgian - Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings see text

Major alterations (with dates) see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage one

Setting 40 feet from road, gable flank to road ; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

This small gable roof cottage has grown organically over the years as a function of its role as a homestead. There are clues to indicate a date in the mid 18th century. Restorations after lightning damage revealed unbarked timbers between the first story and attic, similar to those used as floor joists below. Closing of fireplaces, and much of the addition work occurred ca.1900 or earlier. The east kitchen ell was constructed forty years ago. The post and timber shed, now a gargae was operated as a store in the 19th century. The store chimney and

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house and accompanying land, now much reduced, has been in the Martin family since it was erected. Several generations are buried in the Martin family plot, approximately four hundred feet to the west. Earlier occupants operated a grist mill on Rocky Run, a quarter mile to the south, throughout the 19th century, of which there are some structural remains. There is also evidence of prehistoric habitation in the vicinity. The current owner is a principle figure in the Hornbine Baptist Church. The Martins have always contributed to the life of the community, providing necessary services and a social gathering spot, whether at the mill, the store, or the house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

See Form #28.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Rehoboth	27
Property Name: Martin Farm	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

plastered walls are still evident. The foundation of a barn downed in the 1938 hurricane is in excellent condition. As a good local example of a mid 18th century cottage, the Martin House meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
	90

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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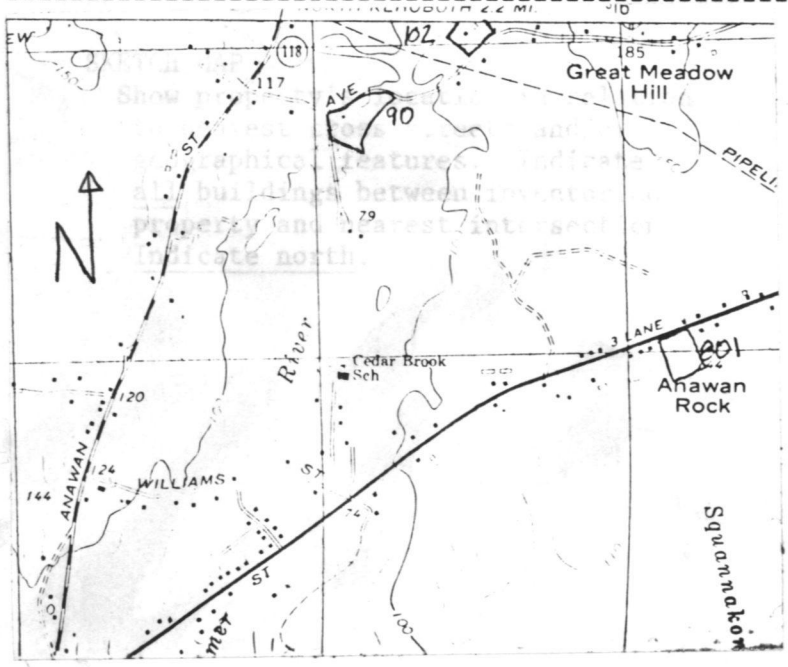
Photo number



UTM: 19/315080/4637770

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Histo ical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 330 Fairview Avenue

Historic Name Peck-Bowen House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1770-1800

Source architectural detail

Style transitional Georgian-Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings early 20th century garage

Major alterations (with dates)

rear ell added ca. 1910

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 3.80

Setting 30 feet from road; gable end to Fairview Avenue; ~~rural context~~

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Peck-Bowen House, a small vernacular cottage, sits at the intersection of Fairview Avenue and Pond Lily Avenue, an unpaved road, which formerly led to Peck's milling complex in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is a fine local example of a small and modest five-bay center chimney cottage, a common form of Rehoboth homesteads of the mid to late 18th century. The three fireplaces and mantels are particularly well preserved, although the hearth in the keeping room is new brick. Off center cupboards in the plastered wall above each fireplace, and beaded chairrails

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Little is known about the history of this house. It may have been built by a member of the Peck family which owned and operated an iron forge nearby on the Palmer River in the early 18th century, and later, a saw and gristmill. The Wheeler family, who owned land in this area and were also involved in the mill operation, is another possibility.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, this must have been a very busy intersection. At the time of the Revolution there were at least two residences off Pond Lily Avenue as well as Peck's Forge and the Peck-Wheeler Sawmill. The pond for the latter was not far from this house. By 1850, a turning shop and a store were also located in the same vicinity (Walling 1850). In 1871 (Walling) and 1895 (Everts and Richards) it was owned by Allen Bowen who was probably a member of he same Bowen family that owned property across Fairview Avenue (#102) from 1818 to ca. 1900.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Everts and Richards. Atlas of Bristol County, 1895.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, 1850.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, 1871.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Rehoboth	90
Property Name: Peck-Bowen House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

and mopboards are all original. Access to a smoke chamber between the chimney flues is through a door in the center entrance hall. In 1910, the house was enlarged by an ell at the rear and a staircase installed in the corner of the house. Floor boards on the second floor show that there may have formerly been a staircase or ladder in the front corner of the keeping room. The attic, now two rooms and a hall, was reworked sometime after 1910, with the addition of new plaster walls and wood flooring. The cellar plan under the main structure is unusual; it hugs the west and south sides of the chimney base and does not extend to the south sill line. The exterior proportions of the house, which are unaltered except for the rear ell and a rear entrance, and the quality of interior detail preservation, make this house an important record of Rehoboth's vernacular architectural development in the late 18th century, qualifying it under criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

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FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	210

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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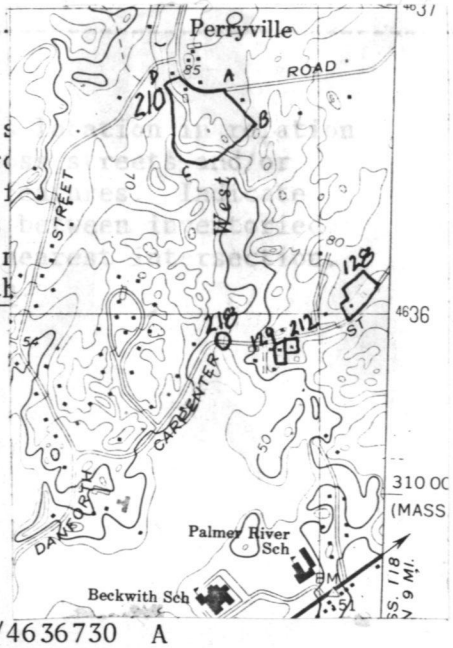
Photo number 102:32, 103:6

SKETCH MAP
Show property's
to nearest cr
geographical
all buildings
property and
Indicate north



UTM: 19/312700/4636730 A
19/312790/4636620 B
19/312600/4636500 C
19/312500/4636740 D

Recorded by V. H. Adams

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date May 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 121 Perryville Road

Historic Name James Perry House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1870

Source architectural details

Style Italianate

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings attached garage and barn

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 13

Setting 30 feet from road at sharp curve; surrounded by woods and fields, overlooking Palmer River; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The James Perry House, a cross gable cottage built by a wealthy manufacturer, is the finest example of Italianate architecture in Rehoboth. The front facade (east) has two windows on each side of the entrance. The doorway treatment is transitional Late Greek Revival with flanking sidelights and pilasters surmounted with a narrow entablature. A double round-headed window is located in the large central gable above the entrance. The overhanging eaves,on the house and on two small additions to the south end, are decorated with modillions and small paired brackets. A four-door

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

In the 18th century, most of the land in this vicinity belonged to the Carpenter family. The first Perry to move here was Daniel Perry, who in 1831 purchased a tract of land and started a turning mill on the Palmer River. Members of the Perry family operated a thriving mill business here until the end of the 19th century. In addition to the prosperous turning shop which made butter moulds, farm tools and bobbins for many textile manufacturers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a sawmill and gristmill were built in 1840. This house, which overlooks the mill race, was built ca. 1860 by James H. Perry, brother of Daniel, who built a new turning shop downstream in 1859; the business operated into the 20th century.

As an outstanding local example of Italianate residential architecture with strong associations with a prominent businessman and with Rehoboth's economic development in the 19th century, the James Perry House meets criteria A, B and C of the National Register of Historic Places on an individual basis. Archaeological investigations of the known industrial remains may show that it also meets criteria D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 210
Property Name: James Perry House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

carriage house and barn are connected as a continuous line to one of the south additions. The house retains many original features including four-over-four windows, interior mouldings and doors, clear glass door knobs, and a heavy, intricately turned newel post with companion balusters in the central staircase. A well maintained mill race, a portion of the earthen dam as well as undetermined subsurface industrial remains are located adjacent to the house.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	61

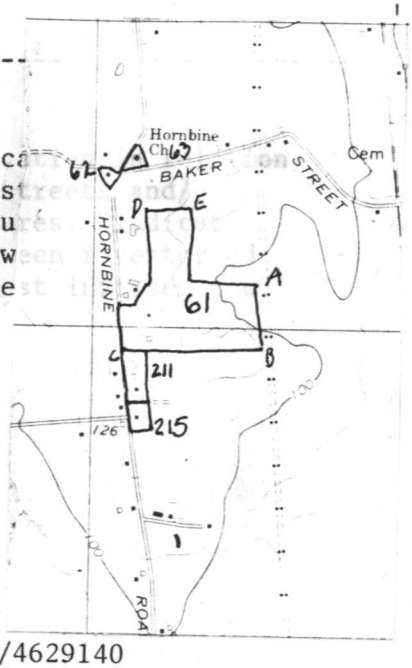
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's loca
to nearest cross st
geographical featu
all buildings betw
property and neare
Indicate north.

also see attached



UTM: A 19/317520/4629140
B 19/317540/4628930
C 19/317100/4628930
D 19/317160/4629380
E 19/317310/4629390

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy, III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April, 1976; revised 1981

Town Rehoboth

Address 177 Hornbine Road

Historic Name Captain Mial Pierce Farm

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca. 1800

Source architectural detail

Style Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings see text

Major alterations (with dates)

see text

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage 30

Setting 300 feet from road
rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The house, barn, and several sheds on this property together form a remarkably intact farmstead dating to ca. 1800. Remains of an orchard, stone fence lines, and the overall farmstead plan are in excellent condition. The builder was not concerned with locating the farm in reference to existing roads; Hornbine Road, then a lane, is three hundred feet to the west. Hornbine Road once curved closer to the house, but has been straightened. Furthermore, the house faces south, with outbuildings

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Pierce (or Pearce) family was one of the earliest to settle in the Hornbine section of Rehoboth. This house was probably built by Captain Mial Pierce, a Rehoboth militia captain, soon after the Revolutionary War. The land was given to him by his father, Deacon Mial Pierce, the first Elder of Hornbine Baptist Church. In 1850, the property belonged to a member of another first family, Nathaniel Baker (Walling 1850), although this may be another structure. An 1871 map (Walling) shows the same house still owned by N. Baker. The house of 177 Hornbine is definitely shown in 1895 (Everts and Richards(as belonging to Silas A. Pierce. Four outbuildings are shown. It may have only changed hands twice since that time. Small farmsteads such as this were common in the past, but ones which have remained largely unchanged since ca. 1800 are rare today. This property appears to have been in the hands of Pierce descendants until thirty years ago.

As the most intact early 19th century farm complex in Rehoboth retaining its configuration and sense of place, and associated with a prominent early family, the Captain Mial Pierce Farm meets criteria B and C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Everts and Richards. Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, 1895.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, Mass., 1850.

Walling, H. F. Map of Rehoboth, Mass., 1871.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

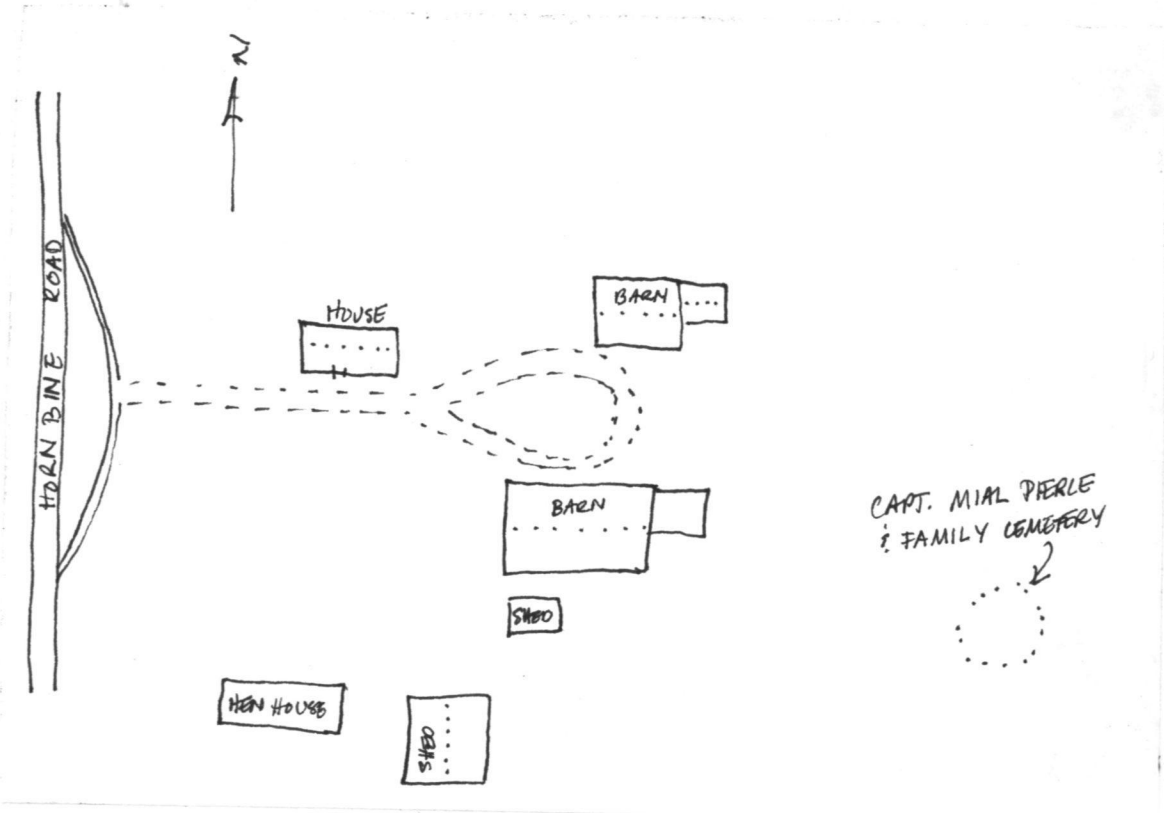
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 61
Property Name: Captain Mial Pierce Farm	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

located to the south and east. The farm complex, which probably always operated on a small scale, seems to foc s in on itself as a statement of self-sufficiency. The ho'se, a one-story center chimney gable roof cottage, retains its original floor plan and cased corner posts. Both the north and east additions are service ells (ca. 1850-1900) with fireplaces now converted for stoves. The central chimney stack may have been removed about the same time. Theentrance facade (south) retains its center doorway flanked by sidelights. Where additions are absent, the fenestration is unchanged, although the window sashes have been replaced. Significant outbuildings are the timber-frame barn (61b), which is contemporaneous with the house; a carriage house (61c), a large shed (61d), small shed (61e) and a henhouse, all from the mid to late 19th century. Other features of note are the many stone fence lines still in place, remains of a fruit orchard, and a single mulberry tree which may be an indication that silkworm raising was attempted here in the mid 19th century. East of the farm complex is a graveyard plot in which Captain Mial Pierce, probable first owner, is buried along with other family members.



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FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
#1, 2, 153, 154, 156, 201, 202, 203, 203, 205, 206, 216, 196	A

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number 103:32 104:1A, 0A, 105:4, 105:5, 105:15, 101:17

Town Rehoboth

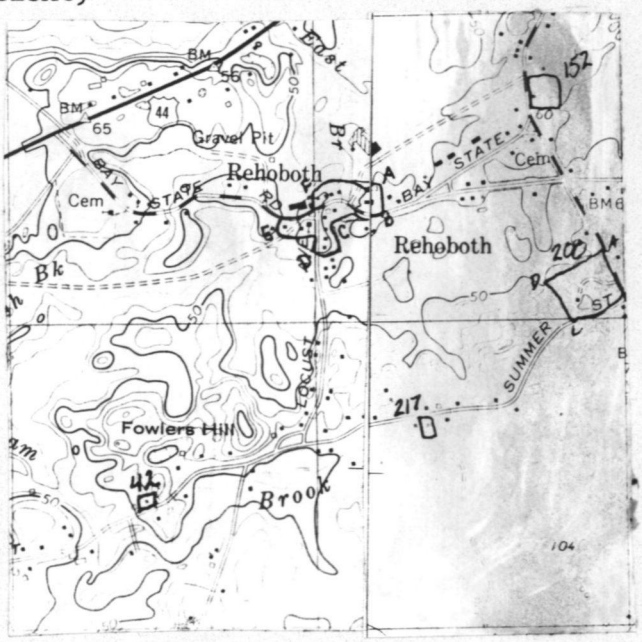
Name of area (if any) Rehoboth Village H.D.

Bay State Rd & Locust ave.

General date or period ca. 1700 - Present

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

See attached.



Recorded by V. H. Adams

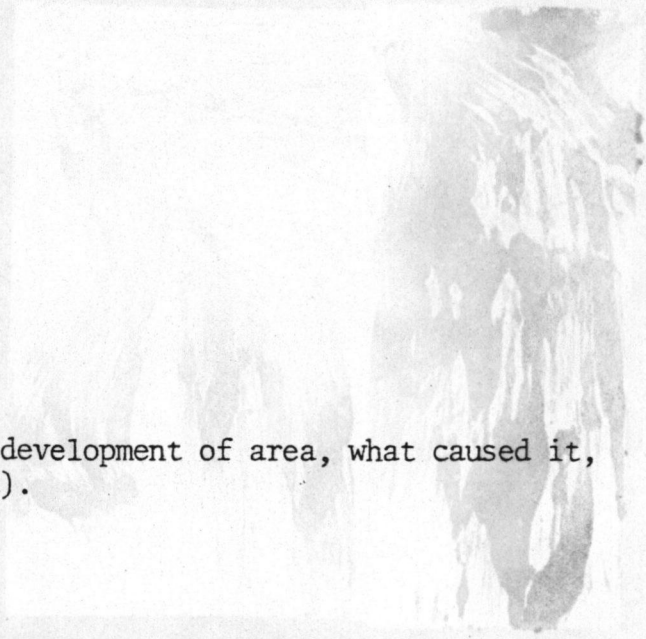
Organization Rehoboth Historical Comm.

Date November 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

See attached.



HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

See attached.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: Area A
Property Name: Rehoboth Village	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Early settlers were drawn to Rehoboth Village by the power source provided by a considerable drop in the Palmer River. At this fall line, a number of diverse milling enterprises operated for approximately two hundred years from 1700 to 1900. Samuel Bliss set up the Bliss gristmill near the site of "Shady Bend" (#204) prior to 1702/1703 when this part of town was formally divided. The mill was in operation until 1881. There was also a sawmill across the river throughout the 1700s. Bay State Road at the Village and Locust Street were laid out and accepted by the proprietors of Rehoboth in 1723.

During the Revolution, the gristmill and one-third of the sawmill were owned by Eleazer Bliss, grandson of the founder. Near the end of the Revolution, Thomas Carpenter III (associated with #152) bought both mills and a nearby blacksmith shop. In the early 1800s, he and his son erected the first cotton mill in the Village near these earlier mills. During the 18th century, the Bliss family also operated a slaughterhouse and tannery on Locust Street (south of district) and a coopershop stood near the corner of Locust Street and Bay State Road. There were also several manufacturing concerns located east of the Village Area A into the 19th century.

The one hundred years from ca.1750 to ca.1850 were the most active in growth and industry for the Village and the town of Rehoboth. The first post office in the town of Rehoboth was officially opened in the Village when Jonathan Wheaton of Locust Street (#154) was appointed postmaster in 1828. It alternated between this and three other buildings, two of which remained (#201, #204) until 1909. The present office buildings has been in use since that time. The need for a locus of exchange, especially for items brought into Rehoboth from elsewhere, was fulfilled by a series of general stores operating in the Village from the early 18th to mid 20th century. Three buildings once used as stores still stand (#154, #201, #204). Town meetings were held at several sites in and around the Village, including Goff Memorial Hall, up until 1952.

In 1833, large-scale commercial milling was introduced into the Village when two brothers, Darius and Nelson Goff, purchased and consolidated two existing mills. The produced cotton batting using an experimental process which they were able to patent in 1846. Local residents and experienced agents from outside Rehoboth were employed. A major fire at the mill, and Darius' ambitions, eventually led to the sale of the company to E. A. Brown in 1846. The business had uneven success and was dissolved in 1868; and , the buildings were torn down in 1898 to make room for an electric trolley line. After the sale, Darius Goff soon moved to Pawtucket where he continued to experiment in several areas of textile-related busenesses.

By 1891, the year of his death, he was recognized nationally as an innovator and pioneer in the textile industry and equated to Samuel Slater. This branch of the Goff family has played a particularly active role in the development of Rehoboth Village and the entire town. They had owned land here since 1714 and operated an inn at the old homestead. It was demolished in 1885 when the land where it stood was donated to the newly formed Rehoboth Antiquarian Society for construction of the first Goff Memorial Hall. George Nelson Goff, sone of Nelson Goff, served as

(Continued)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

state senator from the area. Both father and son lived in the Village in the house immediately each of Goff Memorial Hall (#156).

Commercial activities, however, have not been solely industrial in Rehoboth Village. Agriculture, while less well documented, has always been an important and enduring economic base for the town and played a part in the history of the Village as well. In the past, small and large farms surrounded the Village. Construction of a new Congregational Church (#2) in 1839 on the site of a farmyard caused a group of opposing parishoners to leave the church.

By the end of the 19th century, only one major farm was present in the immediate vicinity. This was a dairy and produce farm owned and operated by the Horton family up to 1965 (#153). Their vegetables and milk went to markets in the surrounding cities and towns of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Beginning in the early 20th century, the milk went to Broadway Dairy in East Providence, Rhode Island. At one time, Mr. W. C. Viall of that dairy came daily to the Village with a four-horse team to meet the farmers and collect milk. Members of the Horton family also ran a general store (#201) for about fifty years. The electric trolley which ran through the Village around the turn of the century unloaded fertilizer and other farm supplies here. As a place where people and goods were gathered together, the Village served an important function in maintaining economic personal exchange networks for the agrarian population of Rehoboth.

Recognition of and concern for the town's history inspired the formation of the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society. The idea was spawned and brought to fruition in Rehoboth Village. Under the sponsorship of Reverend George Tilton, pastor of the Village Congregational Church, artifacts were collected from townspeople for display; and, money collected to finance a building. Goff Memorial Hall, constructed in 1886 on land given by the Goff family, housed this diverse collection. The Honorable Thomas W. Bicknell, a prominent Rhode Island author and educator, who taught school in Rehoboth Village from 1853 to 1857, provided volumes to create a town library, Blanding Library, in honor of his wife's family, one of the oldest in Rehoboth. The present structure, completed and dedicated in 1915 to replace the original one which was destroyed by fire, has been the Congregational Church Parish House since 1951. The library is still housed there, but the constantly growing Antiquarian Society collections have been recently relocated in the new Carpenter Museum on Locust Street (not included in district).

The route of an electric railway line between Providence and Taunton was laid through the Village in 1898. Initially, the tracks were to run parallel to the Providence and Taunton Turnpike (Route 44) across Rehoboth. However, considerable pressure from townspeople, including the influential Senator George N. Goff, eventually resulted in a loop southward into Rehoboth Village. An electric power generator costing $100,000 and a car barn (not included) were constructed behind Goff Hall. The line provided a means of transport for people and goods until 1927, when, due to financial failure, it was dismantled.

(Continued)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: Area A
Property Name: Rehoboth Village	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Rehoboth Village is located in the geographic center of the town of Rehoboth. It consists of a loose cluster of visually and historically related mid 18th to 20th century structures on Bay State Road and Locust Street. The initial impetus for settlement here about 1700 was a fall line in the Palmer River. A mill pond and some structural remains still exist as testimony to two hundred years of industry here. The sense of time and place preserved in the Village is enhanced by winding roads, lack of sidewalks, mature plantings and surrounding open fields and woodland.

Architectural style in the village is varied, but its qualities of visual spacing and interconnected history combine to produce a unified and harmonious record of an important aspect of Rehoboth's development as a community and a town. The only building which can securely be dated to the 18th century is #154. It is a "Three-quarter" house, built originally with a large hall on the second story accessible only from a separate entrance. Other contemporary or earlier buildings were either burned or demolished prior to 1900. Two residences, with the most sophisticated architectural detail in the Village, were constructed around 1800 or slightly later (#153, #156), both transitional Federal-Greek Revival in style. The Darius Goff House (#156), a hip roof Federal period house remodelled ca. 1850, contains the most fully developed expression off the Greek Revival style in Rehoboth - a heavy trabeated entrance surround with two columns set in antes.

The mid 19th century is represented by the small vernacular structure known as "Shady Bend" (#204) and four other buildings. These are the Greek Revival Congregational Church (#2) and three small dwellings across Locust Street (#196, #205, #206). The interior of two of these (#205, #206) has been changed. The exterior of one is also altered, while the other was recently encased in aluminum siding. Nevertheless, their basic outlines and role in the overall visual impact of the village remain strong. Bridging the late 19th to early 20th century are five buildings all strikingly different. Three residences stand adjacent to one another on the north side of Bay State Road west of the Palmer River. These are: a vernacular late 19th century building with gable end to the street, built originally as a store (#201); a late Greek Revival house with gable flank to the street, Italianate details and a side ell (#202); and a large blocky Queen Anne "colonial" style house (#203). Goff Memorial Hall (#1) of 1915, designed by the Providence, Rhode Island architectural form of William R. Walker and Son, is a brick Tudor Revival structure; Rehoboth's most imposing institutional building; and one of a handful of professionally designed buildings. It replaced an earlier frame Queen Anne structure (erected 1885; destroyed by lightning 1911) of similar function.

The remaining building from this period is the post office (#216). Although it has no outstanding architectural characteristics, it merits inclusion for its historic value in the town and its visual role in Rehoboth Village.

Rehoboth Village has changed little since the 19th century. The group of buildings which are today grouped on the banks of the Palmer River represents the kernel of the town of Rehoboth. The spatial arrangement of these structures reflects historic continuum and presents a community image not found elsewhere in Rehoboth.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: Area A
Property Name: Rehoboth Village	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued) Page 3

Settlement and community growth in the town of Rehoboth has always been dispersed. If any single locus in town can be assigned the title of "center," the Village deserves that claim, although today, its appearance might indicate otherwise. The pattern of history into many New England rural areas, which saw considerably more activity in the 18th and 19th centuries than the 20th century, is fully apparent here.

Forming, as a group, a distinguished historical and visual entity which posseses strong associations with the community development of Rehoboth through past residents and events, Rehoboth Village meets criteria A, B and C of the National Register of Historic Places as a district.

Boundary Justification

Rehoboth Village Historic District consists of 13 major structures and encompasses approximately 12 acres. Boundaries generally follow lot lines and were delineated so as to include properties from the 18th through early 20th centuries which establish a strong sense of time and place for the village. This includes some field and woodland, important contributing landscape elements for the district's ability to convey these characteristics.

UTMS

A: 19/313030/4634450

B: 19/313030/4634360

C: 19/313040/4634310

D: 19/313010/4634230

E: 19/312870/4634300

F: 19/313000/4634420

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

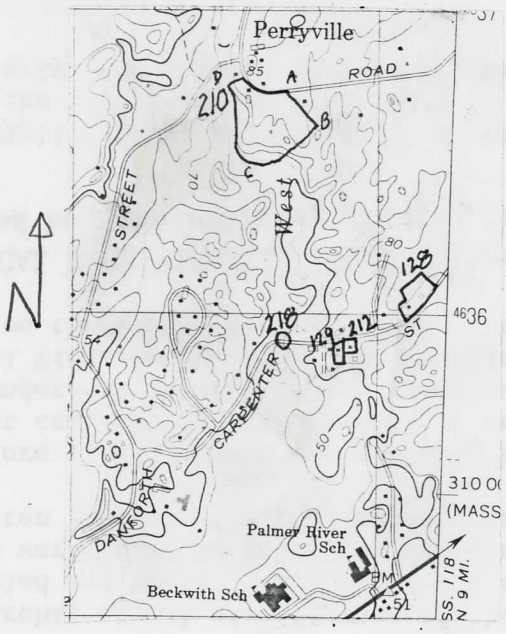
FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.
	212

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

PHOTO (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 103:1

SKETCH MAP
Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.



UTM: 19/3128800/4635800

Recorded by V H Adams

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date June 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 85 Carpenter Street

Historic Name Samuel Viall House

Use: Original wash house or summer kitchen

Present residence

Ownership: [X] Private individual
Private organization
Public

Original owner Peter or Thomas Carpenter

DESCRIPTION:

Date ca 1800

Source tradition

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings barn

Major alterations (with dates)
completely remodelled ca 1850

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage one

Setting 30' from road; gable end to road; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The architectural significance of the Samuel Viall House is dual; it stands as a well detailed and proportioned three-bay sidehall plan Greek Revival cottage, very few of which were built in Rehoboth, and also illustrates the architectural metamorphoses so often generated by this conservative and economically limited town in the 19th century.

The core of this house was probably built by Peter or Thomas Carpenter of 89 Carpenter Street ca. 1800 as an outbuilding, perhaps a wash house and summer kitchen. The house has undergone several transformations since it was purchased from the Carpenters by Samuel Viall in ca. 1850. The original structure of unknown height was built into a hill on the street (north) side. The original brick foundation, highly unusual in

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The Viall family, members of whom were prosperous dairy farmers, owned the property into the twentieth century. This is the only house built on Carpenter Street between the early 19th and mid 20th centuries.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Rehoboth	Form No: 212
Property Name: Samuel Viall House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (Continued)

Rehoboth, rises to a full story on the south side. The structure retains a center brick chimney with a fireplace and oven on the south side at ground level. The original post and beam construction is fully exposed here. A stone lintel support for a hearth directly above appears original, indicating at least one original floor above the cellar. Above, at street level, renovations have created a one-and-one-half story Greek Revival sidehall plan cottage. In the entrance hall and front (north) parlor, the door and window moldings mirror the chanelled pilasters found on the exterior of contemporary large Greek Revival structures such as the Village Congregational Church (#2). Undecorated square blocks mark corner interesections. The same motif is echoed in the parlor fireplace mantel. Details are completed by a dado and chairrail. In 1953, the north room was enlarged (west), but the dado and trim were reused or replicated. The south room is unaltered, although less interesting architecturally, but contains a massive free standing "High Street Furnace Com" cast iron fireplace with engaged ionic columns and brass trim. The east additions to the house, including garage and sunporch, date to the 20th century. A late 19th to early 20th century barn, earlier at the site of the present garage, was moved south of the house approximately two hundred feet ca. 1940.

As a particularly handsome example of an uncommon architectural type in Rehoboth which also represents the evolution of building form, the Samuel Viall House meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

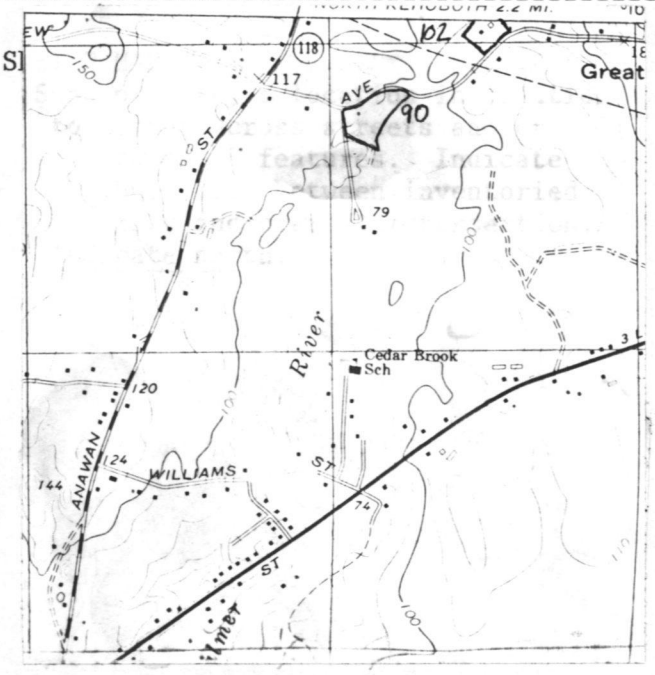
FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	102

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number _____



UTM: 19/315500/4638020

Recorded by Leslie C. Abernathy III

Organization Rehoboth Historical Commission

Date April 1976; revised 1981

Town REHOBOTH

Address 371 Fairview Avenue

Historic Name Aaron Wheeler House

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1745

Source deeds

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric shingle over vertical boards

Outbuildings barn, garage, corn barn

Major alterations (with dates) side ell added (1873)

Moved no Date _____

Approx. acreage 5

Setting 300 feet from road; gambrel end to road; rural context

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Aaron Wheeler House is one of Rehoboth's best preserved examples of a mid 18th century gambrel cottage and one of very few houses from this period which is securely dated through deed research. It retains it original form and plan as well as interior and exterior architectural details. The location of the bake oven in the east side chamber, rather than rear, and information collected during extensive stabilization work (1955) indicate that it was originally built as an end-chimney house with the west portion added later in the 18th century. As an excellent example of its class from the mid 18th century, the Aaron Wheeler House meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Aaron Wheeler (1722/23-1800) erected this house almost immediately after his father Colonel Philip Wheeler gave him a large tract of land on both sides of Fairview Avenue in 1745. Aaron was a farmer and also active in local industrial activies, purchasing one quarter share of a nearby sawmill in 1763, and owning an interest in the adjacent Peck's Forge. Aaron participated in numerous military campaigns during the Revolution as did his son Simeon Wheeler (1760-1833). Following Aaron's death in 1800, the house and part of the farm were purchased by Stephen Bowen in 1818; the present owner is the sixth generation of Bowen descendants to live there.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, Rehoboth 1976, pp. 50, 52, 124.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.
	217

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

PHOTO (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 105:18, 105:20, 105:25

Town Rehoboth

Address 51 Summer Street

Historic Name Wheeler - Ingalls House

Use: Original residence

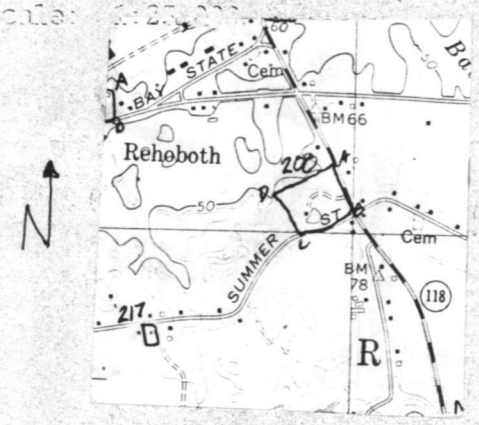
Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner poss. Sam. Millard

SKETCH MAP
Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.



UTM reference: Somerset Quad
Scale: 1:25,000
19 313370 4633620

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1710 - 1750

Source arch. detail; Snape, MLM, 1976

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings pre-1840 barn

Major alterations (with dates)
rear lean-to, dogleg ell - 1775-1800

Moved no Date

Approx. acreage one

Setting 100' from road ; lean to to road; rural context

Recorded by V. H. Adams

Organization Rehoboth Historical Comm.

Date June 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

See attached.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The house was built by Samuel Millard and may be the house he owned here in 1710. The property then passed to his daughter, Hannah Morey, wife of Dr. John Morey. In 1760 it was sold to Dr. John Wheeler, "Practitioner of Physick" in the Palmer River Precinct, and by the Revolution was owned by the Ingalls family.

As the sole example of its type and period which retains its pure architectural form and character, the Ingalls-Wheeler House meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places individually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Snape, Sue Ellen. Mighty Liberty Men, 1976. pp.23, 74, 120, 152-155.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Rehoboth	217
Property Name: Wheeler-Ingalls House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance

This recently restored leanto house is the best remaining example in Rehoboth of a once common house type. Chamfered posts, girts, and summer beam were apparently never covered in the right hall. The left parlor had Federal period modernizations, including the mantel and field panelled dado. The rear lean-to and northeast dog-leg ell are later additiona (ca. 1775-1800). An excellently preserved pre-1840 side entry barn still stands on the property.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page 1 of 4

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area
State Massachusetts

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
1. Rehoboth Village Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper	Bruce Ivan Boyd 6/6/83
		Attest	
2. Allen, Elisha, House	Entered in the National Register.	Keeper	Delores Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
3. Anawan Club Caretaker's House Combined		Keeper	
		Attest	
4. Anawam Club Clubhouse AND CARETAKER'S HOUSE	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
5. Anawan Rock	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
6. Baker House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
7. Bliss, Abiah, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
8. Bliss, Daniel, Homestead	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
9. Bowen, Nathan, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
10. Bramble Hill	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page 2 4

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area
State Massachusetts

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
11. Brown House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Bruce Sundberg 6/6/83
		Attest	
12. Briggs Tavern	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
13. Carpenter Bridge	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
14. Carpenter, Christopher, House (60 Carpenter St.)	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
15. Carpenter House (89 Carpenter St.)	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
16. Carpenter, Col. Thomas, III, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
17. Cushing, Caleb, Farm (Combined)		Keeper	
		Attest	
18. Cushing (CALEB,) House and FARM	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
19. Drown, Nathaniel, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
20. Elm Cottage/Blanding Farm	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page 3 of 4

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area
State Massachusetts

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
21. Goff Farm	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 6/6/83
	Entered in the National Register	Attest	
22. Goff Homestead		for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
23. Hornbine Baptist Church	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
24. Hornbine School	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
25. Horton, Welcome, Farm	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
26. House at 197 Hornbine Road	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
27. House at 30 Kelton Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
28. Ingalls-Wheeler-Horton Homestead Site	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
29. Kingsley House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	
30. Knapp, Seth, Jr., House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 6/6/83
		Attest	

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page 44

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area
State Massachusetts

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
31. Martin Farm	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 6/6/83
		Attest	
32. Peck-Bowen House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Helena Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
33. Perry, James House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Helena Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
34. Pierce, Capt. Mial, Farm	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Helena Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
35. Viall, Samuel, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Helena Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
36. Wheeler, Aaron, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Helena Byers 6/6/83
		Attest	
37. Wheeler-Ingalls House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper	
		Attest	
38.		Keeper	
		Attest	
39.		Keeper	
		Attest	
40.		Keeper	
		Attest	

35

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Substantive Review

Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area
Bristol County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. 4/25/83
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-7-84
Date Due: 5/26/83 - 6/5/83
Action: ✓ ACCEPT 6/6/83
___ RETURN ___
___ REJECT ___

___ resubmission
___ nomination by person or local government
___ owner objection
___ appeal

Federal Agency: ___

Substantive Review: ___ sample ___ request ___ appeal ___ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

GENERALLY, A WELL PREPARED MRA NOMINATION. ORIGINAL SUBMISSION INCLUDED 2 SETS OF PROPERTIES WHICH HAD 2 RESOURCES WITH THE SAME BOUNDARIES. ALSO NO OWNERS FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES PRESENTED. SEE 5/25 TELEPHONE REPORT

Recom./Criteria ACCEPT COVER
Reviewer [signature]
Discipline 6.6.83
Date A.H.
___ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ___ technical corrections cited below
___ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date ___
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

✓
___ summary paragraph
___ completeness
___ clarity
___ alterations/integrity
___ dates
___ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

V
___ summary paragraph
___ completeness
___ clarity
___ applicable criteria
___ justification of areas checked
___ relating significance to the resource
___ context
___ relationship of integrity to significance
___ justification of exception
___ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UMT References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

___ Maps
___ Photographs
___ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

ATTLEBORO QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS–RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6768 II SW (FRANKLIN)
6768 II SE (WRENTHAM)
6768 III SW (MANSFIELD)
6767 IV NW (PAWTUCKET)
6767 IV SE (EAST PROVIDENCE)
6767 I NW (NORTON)

71° 22′ 30″ — 42° 00′ — 71° 15′

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
1	3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by 3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Topography by planetable surveys 1935 and 1938–1939
Revised 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and Rhode Island coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:25 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

ATTLEBORO, MASS.—R. I.
N4152.5—W7115/7.5

1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6767 IV NE—SERIES V814

Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area
Bristol County, MA
USGS Map 1 of 4

● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

NORTON QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—BRISTOL CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6768 II SE (WRENTHAM) · 6768 II SW (MANSFIELD) · 6768 II SE (BROCKTON)

71° 15′ · 42° 00′ · 71° 07′ 30″ · 42° 00′

FOXBORO 6 MI. · MANSFIELD 1.7 MI. · FURNACE VILLAGE 2.3 MI. · FIVE CORNERS 2 MI. · RAYNHAM 2.9 MI.

A.3 MI. TO INTERSTATE 95, ATTLEBORO (MASS. 1) 1.5 MI. · 6767 IV NE (ATTLEBORO) · ATTLEBORO (MASS. 123) 3.5 MI. · 1.9 MI. TO U.S. 44 & MASS. 138 · 4.5 MI. TO MASS. 24, PLYMOUTH 27 MI. · 6767 IV NW (TAUNTON)

1.5 MI. TO U.S. 44 · 9 MI. TO U.S. 6 · (EAST PROVIDENCE) 6767 IV SE · PROVIDENCE, R. I. 13 MI. · (SOMERSET) 6767 I SW · (ASSONET) 6767 I NE

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	900
6000	800
5000	700
4000	600
3000	500
2000	400
1000	300
	200
	100
0	0

Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
Topography by planetable surveys 1942. Revised 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

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

MN · GN · 15° 267 MILS · 1°28′ 26 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:25 000

1 MILE · 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET · 1 KILOMETER · .5 0

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MASS. — QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty · Light-duty · Medium-duty · Unimproved dirt · U.S. Route · State Route

NORTON, MASS.
N4152.5—W7107.5/7.5

1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6767 I NW—SERIES V814

● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979

109

Rehoboth Multiple Resouce Area
Bristol County, MA
USGS Map 2 of 4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SOMERSET QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—BRISTOL CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6767 IV NE (ATTLEBORO)
6767 I NE (TAUNTON)
6767 I NW (NORTON)
6767 IV SE (EAST PROVIDENCE)
6767 I SE (ASSONET)
6767 II NW (FALL RIVER)
6767 II NE (FALL RIVER EAST)
(BRISTOL) 6767 III NE

ATTLEBORO (MASS. 123) 7 MI.
NORTH REHOBOTH 2.2 MI.
PLYMOUTH 30 MI.
WESTVILLE 2.3 MI.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. (CAPITOL) 10 MI.
EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I. 8 MI.
PROVIDENCE, R.I. 13 MI.
TO INTERCHANGE 8
FALL RIVER 4.7 MI.
INTERCHANGE 5 (FALL RIVER) 6 MI.
SEEKONK 2.3 MI.
7 MI. TO U.S. 44
1.7 MI. TO U.S. 6

71° 15′ 41° 52′ 30″ 4638000m N 314000m E 12′30″ 700 000 FEET 71° 07′ 30″ 41° 52′ 30″

Great Meadow Hill
Ahawan Rock
Cedar Brook Sch
Maple Swamp
Squannacook Swamp
Regional High Sch
Perrys Corner
Gravel Pit
Bad Luck Swamp
Long Hill
Lookout Tower
Ahawan Jr High Sch
Rehoboth
Mount Terrydiddle
Warren Upper Reservoir
Manwhague Swamp
Rocky Run
Hix Cem
Golf Course
Manwhague Plain
Coldbrook Cem
Bosworth Cem
Hornbine Chap
Chace Cem
Hortonville
Eddy Cem
Warren Reservoir
Gravel Pits
Milford Pond
Water Tank
Mt Hope Cem
Hunters Hill
Bears Ledge
Simmons Cem
Camp Tattapanum
Broad Cove
Somerset Reservoir
Buffinton Corner
Golf Course
St Patricks Cem
Filtration Plant
Village Sch
The Marsh
Somerset
Chace St Sch
Pierce Beach
Tidal Flat
Buffinton Park
Pottersville
Country Club
Richmond Hill
Water Tank
Cedar Swamp
Gravel Pits
Chestnut Tree Corner
Somerset Pumping Sta
Town Cem
Golf Course
Dighton
Substations
Murdy Cove
Radio Tower
North Dighton
Parking
Fairground
Gravel Pit
Hathaway Cem
Gagine Sta
Pumping Sta
Sunken Meadow Brook
Taunton River
Three Mile River

REHOBOTH
DIGHTON
SWANSEA
SOMERSET
TAUNTON
FALL RIVER

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	900
6000	800
5000	700
4000	600
3000	500
2000	400
1000	300
	200
	100
0	0

Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Army Map Service. Revised in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1941. Topography by planetable surveys 1942
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 353 (1968)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

MN GN
15° 267 MILS
1°28′ 26 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:25 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.8 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MASS.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Unimproved road, fair weather
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

SOMERSET, MASS.
N4145—W7107.5/7.5

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6767 I SW—SERIES V814

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979

Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area
Bristol County, MA
USGS Map 3 of 4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

EAST PROVIDENCE QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND – MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6767 IV NW (PAWTUCKET)
6767 I NW (NORTON)
6767 IV NE (ATTLEBORO)
(EAST GREENWICH) 6767 III NW
(FALL RIVER) 6767 II NW
(PROVIDENCE) 6767 IV SW
(SOMERSET) 6767 I SW

71°22′30″ 41°52′30″ 304 000m E 1.9 MI. TO INT. 95 540 000 FEET (R. I.) ATTLEBORO 6 MI. 152 20′ 307 309 17′30″ 660 000 FEET (MASS.) 312 313 71°15′ 41°52′30″

4638 000m N 4637 4636 280 000 FEET (R. I.) 4635 4634 50′ 4633 4632 4631 4630 47′30″ 4629 4628 4627 280 000 FEET (MASS.) 4626 4625 41°45′

310 000 FEET (MASS.) 4638 4637 4636 4635 4634 50′ 4633 4632 4631 4630 4629 47′30″ 4628 4626 4625 4625 000m N 41°45′

303 304 640 000 FEET (MASS.) 20′ BRISTOL 7 MI. (BRISTOL) 6767 III NE 308 309 17′30″ 310 560 000 FEET (R. I.) WARREN 1.6 MI. 312 313 71°15′

TEN MILE RIVER STATE PARK · Golf Course · Gravel Pit · BM 91 · MILE RIVER · Substation · BROWN · Ledgemont Country Club · DAVIS ST · Radio Tower (WNET) · BM 184 · HOMESTEAD AVE · HOLMES ST · Wolf Plain Brook · BYRON · DEERVILLE · Rehoboth Country Club · Radio Towers (WJAR-TV) · YMCA Camp · Perryville Pond · Perryville · ROAD · ROCKY HILLS · PINE · Great Rock · Rocky Hill · STREET · HILLSIDE · Carpenter · Golf Course · CARPENTER · Palmer River Sch · Beckwith Sch · DAGGETT · Gravel Pit · Rehoboth · 0.7 MI. TO MASS. 118 TAUNTON 9 MI. · 213 · 210 · 128 · 129 · 212 · 215 · 142 · 138 · AREA A # 1 · 153 · 154 · 196 · 201 · 202 · 203 · 205 · 206

PAWTUCKET · McCoy Stadium · COLUMBUS AVE · YORK AVE · MEMORIAL AVE · ANGELL · BLVD · DR · PROSPECT · MONTICELLO RD · Fallon Sch · St Theresa Sch · SLATER MEMORIAL PARK · Trailer Parks · MANTON AVE · Burns Sch · OREGON ST · BEVERAGE HILL ST · Narragansett Race Track · Gravel Pit · BM 72 · Mt St Marys Cemetery · East Providence Cem · NEW RD · NIMITZ RD · Bishop Cove · Sewage Disposal · Bucklin Point · Tidal Flat · PROVIDENCE RIVER · SEEKONK · CAMPBELL · ROGER WILLIAMS · DEER · FERRIS · CONRAD · Phillipsdale · Wannamoisett Country Club · Rumford · St Margarets Sch · Thompson Sch · Wilson Sch · GREENWOOD · WILSON · Omega Pond · Hurst Cem · Union Sch · Radio Towers (WEAN) · Walker Pt · Golf Course · East Providence Center · Seekonk Jr High Sch · Newman Ave Cem · Pumping Sta · Water Tank · Holy Ghost Cem · Gravel Pit · Central Providence Co Pond · PROVIDENCE CO · BRISTOL CO · James V Turner Reservoir · Seekonk High Sch · Newman Ave Sch · WEST · WOODWARD · NEWMAN · ARCADE · SCOTT RD · PIPELINE · Running Bear Trail · GREENWOOD · ROAD · EDGE · Jacobs Hill · WT · BM 124 · BM 128 · Mt Carmel Ch · Substation · Townhall · BM 79 · LAKE ST · SUMMER · Palmer River · Beaverdam Brook · Gravel Pit · Fowlers Hill · Sabin Pond · Gravel Pits · Cem · Crestwood Country Club · FRENCH · Sun Valley Golf Club · WHEELER · WINTER · Palmer River Cem · Shad Factory Pond · Gravel Pits · Golf Course · Clear Run · Brook · South Rehoboth · Golf Course · Gravel Pit · Ock Swamp · PROVIDENCE · 36 · WATER · 42 · 213 · 210 · 128 · 129 · 212 · 215 · 142 · 138 · 153 · 154 · 196 · 201 · 202 · 203 · 205 · 206 · 36 · 21

PUTNAM, CONN. 31 MI. PROVIDENCE (STATE CAPITOL) 2.7 MI. · CONNECTICUT TNPK. 31 MI. PROVIDENCE 2.3 MI. · 6767 IV SW (PROVIDENCE) · 6767 I SW (SOMERSET) · FALL RIVER INTERCHANGE 15 1 6 MI. · FALL RIVER (P.O.) 7 MI.

Bishop Cove · Sewage Disposal · Bucklin Point · Tidal Flat · PROVIDENCE RIVER · SEEKONK · Phillipsdale · Wannamoisett Country Club · Rumford · St Margarets Sch · Thompson Sch · Wilson Sch · Omega Pond · Hurst Cem · Union Sch · Radio Towers (WEAN) · Walker Pt · Golf Course · East Providence Center · TEN MILE RIVER · Central Providence Co Pond · PROVIDENCE CO · BRISTOL CO · James V Turner Reservoir · Seekonk High Sch · Running Bear Trail · Jacobs Hill · Substation · Mt Carmel Ch · Townhall · Radio Tower (WHIM) · Golf Course · Filtration Plant · Orlo Ave Sch · Pleasant St Sch · Boys Club · Carpenters Corner · Gravel Pit · Fitch Country Club · Old Grist Mill Pond · Jr High Sch · Carlton Ave Sch · Grove Ave Sch · Orchard St Sch · Providence Country Day Sch · East Providence High Sch · Fire Sta · Whitenaet Sch · Burrs Pond · Gravel Pit · EAST PROVIDENCE · Leonard Corner · Bucross Sch · Warren Ave Sch · Luthers Corners · Seekonk · Gravel Pit · Brightridge Sch · Water Tank · Gordon Sch · Kent Heights Sch · Armington Corner · Silver Springs Sch · Drive-in Theater · Gravel Pit · Martin Sch · Gate of Heaven Cem · Drive-in Theater · Substation · Gravel Pit · Bradley Hospital · Squantum Pt · St Joseph Sch · St Marys Sch · South Seekonk · Rest Area · Gravel Pit · Torrey · Seekonk Speedway · Willett Pond · Neighborhood Center · Sewage Disposal · Riverside Jr High Sch · Meadow Crest Sch · Platt Sch · J. I. Watters Sch · St Brendans Sch · Kent Corner · Radio Towers (WJAR) · Radio Towers (WPRO) · Pumping Sta · Nookum Hill · Riverside · Little Neck Cem · Sabin Pt · Cove · Bullock Neck · Waddington Sch · Gotham Sch · Lincoln Sch · Richmond Pt · Crescent Amusement Park · Primrose Hill · Barrington College · Peck Corner · Primrose Hill Sch · Gravel Pit · Tidal Flat · The Tongue · Hundred Acre Cove · Sowams Sch · Hampden Meadows Sch · HAINES MEMORIAL STATE PARK · St Lukes Sch · Light · Pomham Rocks · Tidal Flat · Thomas Cem · Mason Barney Sch · INTERCHANGE 2 · North Swansea · Golf Course · Margarets Rock · Devils Rock · Pumping Sta · Gravel Pit · Birch Swamp Corner · Fall River · Stony Hill · Cem · Brook · Heath · WARWICK · KENT CO · PROVIDENCE CO · BARRINGTON · WARREN · SWANSEA · RHODE ISLAND · MASSACHUSETTS · 138 · 195 · 136 · 6 · 114 · 44 · 152

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Topography by planetable surveys 1935 and 1939
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1971

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 278 and 352 (1970). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and Rhode Island coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

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

MN GN 14½° 258 MILS 1°33′ 28 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:25 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.6 FEET

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MASS.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	4000
12000	3500
11000	3000
10000	3000
9000	2500
8000	2000
7000	2000
6000	1500
5000	1500
4000	1000
3000	1000
2000	600
1000	300
0	0

Feet	Meters
1	.3048
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8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I. – MASS.
N4145—W7115/7.5

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

1971
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6767 IV SE—SERIES V814

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979

Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area
Bristol County, MA
USGS Map 4 of 4

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAUL B. HODGE
LEGISLATIVE AIDE TO
REPRESENTATIVE ANTONE S. AGUIAR, JR.
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON 02133

STATE HOUSE 727-7502 | DISTRICT OFFICE 674-7236 | RESIDENCE 399-7418

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

House of Representatives

State House, Boston

RECEIVED
SEP - 9 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

September 7, 1982

Ms. Patricia L. Weslowski, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

I have been contacted by the Rehoboth Historical Commission regarding their proposal currently before the MHC for review. The proposal would designate a particular section of Rehoboth, as well as specific homes, adopted for the National Register of Historic Places.

I respectfully request prompt consideration for the Town of Rehoboth's proposal based on the fact that there has been no recognition of any sites in Rehoboth and in fact very little recognition of the historical heritage in Bristol County.

The homes of Rehoboth may not be as noteworthy or associated with historical people or events. They are, however, reminiscent of and exemplify a lifestyle not often preserved. A lifestyle which embodied all the good, simple, honest and hardworking values that helped shape our nation.

Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Paul B. Hodge

PAUL B. HODGE
Legislative Aide

PBH/mab

JOHN F. PARKER
REPUBLICAN FLOOR LEADER

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN FLOOR LEADER
MASSACHUSETTS SENATE
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON 02133

RECEIVED
DEC 20 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

16 December 1982

Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Members:

I have had an inquiry from the Town of Rehoboth relating to their concerns regarding recognition of certain town sites and the nomination of same to the National Register of Historical places.

According to Ken Freed, of the Rehoboth Historical Commission their proposal was submitted over a year ago. They realize as I do the heavy load you are carrying in your commission and the budgetary restraints, etc. However, they are a fine group of people who did put a tremendous amount of effort in preparation of the material leading to its application.

Rehoboth, an ancient community has not had any sites nominated to date and as an historian myself and acquanted with the antiquity of this fine old Massachusetts town, I would appreciate any information you have which can help more along its application.

Sincerely,

John F. Parker
Senator
Taunton, Massachusetts

Republican Floor Leader
Massachusetts Senate

JFP/pc

122 Martin St.
Rehoboth Mass
30 January 1983

RECEIVED
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Mass Historical Commission
Boston

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to express our strong support for the Rehoboth Historic District. We are very pleased that our house/property will be included in this important effort to preserve Rehoboth's uniquely historic characteristics.

Sincerely,
Wm Hollinshead
Mary B Hollinshead

MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary of State

294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02108
617-727-8470

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

March 11, 1983

Representative Philip Travis
State House, Room 42
Boston, MA

Dear Representative Travis:

On behalf of Secretary of State, Michael Joseph Connolly, the Commissioners and staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, I would like to thank you for your active support of the nomination.

As you know, the State Review Board voted the Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area eligible for nomination to the National Register at their monthly meeting on Wednesday. Your presence at both the public informational meeting in Rehoboth on March 2 and at the State Review Board meeting in Boston on March 9 reinforces Rehoboth's commitment to preserving its cultural heritage and was greatly appreciated.

We will be forwarding the nomination to the National Register office in Washington next week for final review and will keep you informed on its progress.

Sincerely,

Valerie Talmage

Valerie Talmage
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

VT/pg

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary of State

294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02108
617-727-8470

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

April 7, 1983

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief
National Register of
Historic Places
Department of the Interior
440 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20043

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find a National Register nomination for the Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area.

It was voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form. Notarized objections were received only from a minority of owners within a district; therefore all properties can be listed.

If you have any questions, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ:mmd
Enclosure

RECEIVED
APR 25 1983
NATIONAL REGISTER

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE 5/25/83

TIME OF CALL AM PM

1. CALL [X] TO: [ ] FROM (Name)

CANDY JENKINS

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

MA SHPO

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

REHOBOTH -

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

- DISCUSSED FACT THAT OWNER'S NAMES NOT PROVIDED FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES. SHE WILL SEND OWNER LIST.

- DISCUSSED ANAWA CLUB CLUBHOUSE AND CARETAKER'S HOUSE AND CUSHING HOUSE AND CALEB CUSHING FARM AND THE FACT THAT ALTHOUGH THE TWO RELATED GROUPS INCLUDED 2 RESOURCES WITH THE SAME BOUNDARIES. SHE APOLOGIZED FOR NOT CATCHING THE IRREGULARITY AND AGREED THAT THE RELATED PROPERTIES COULD BE COMBINED TO FORM THE CLUB AND CLUBHOUSE AND THE CUSHING HOUSE AND CALEB CUSHING FARM AS 2 ELIGIBLE ENTITIES, RATHER THAN 4.

I SAID WE WOULD TREAT THEM FOR LISTING PURPOSES AS 2 RESOURCES.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE Architectural Historian

OFFICE

FHR-8-227
June 1978

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary of State

294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02108
617-727-8470

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

June 10, 1983

Mrs. Carol Shull, Chief
National Register
National Park Service
Dept. of the Interior
18th and C Streets NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

ATTN: Dolores Byers

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the owner's list for the Rehoboth Multiple Resource Area National Register nomination which was inadvertantly omitted from the package transmitted to you on April 7, 1983.

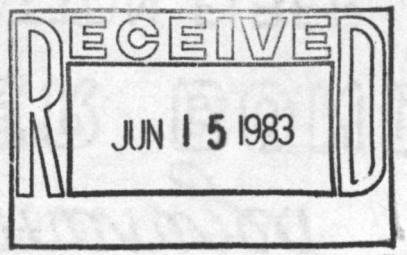
I trust all materials are now complete.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins (stc)
Candace Jenkins
Director, Preservation Planning

CJ/kw
Enclosure

JUN 12 1983


RECEIVED
JUN 15 1983