

MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report

DOUGLAS

Report Date: 1984

Associated Regional Report: Central Massachusetts

Reconnaissance Survey Town Reports, produced for MHC's Statewide Reconnaissance Survey between 1979 and 1987, introduce the historical development of each of the Commonwealth's municipalities. Each report begins with an historic overview, a description of topography, and political boundaries. For the purposes of the survey, the historic period has been subdivided into seven periods: Contact (1500–1620), Plantation (1620–1675), Colonial (1675–1775), Federal (1775–1830), Early Industrial (1830–1870), Late Industrial (1870–1915), and Early Modern (1915–1940/55). Each report concludes with survey observations that evaluate the town's existing historic properties inventory and highlight significant historic buildings, settlement patterns, and present threats to these resources. A bibliography lists key secondary resources.

Town reports are designed for use together with a series of town maps that demarcate settlement patterns, transportation corridors and industrial sites for each historic period. These maps are in the form of color-coded, polyester overlays to the USGS topographic base map for each town on file and available for consultation at MHC. For further information on the organization and preparation of town reports, readers should contact MHC.

Users should keep in mind that these reports are now two decades or more old. The information they contain, including assessments of existing knowledge, planning recommendations, understanding of local development, and bibliographic references all date to the time they were written. In some cases, information on certain topics was not completed. No attempt has been made to update this information.

Electronic text was not available for digital capture, and as a result most of the reports have been scanned as PDF files. While all have been processed with optical character recognition, there will inevitably be some character recognition errors.

The activity that is the subject of the MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior. This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility as described above, or if you desire further information please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20240.



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MHC RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY REPORT

DATE: 1984

COMMUNITY: Douglas

I. TOPOGRAPHY

The town of Douglas lies at the eastern boundary of the uplands and lowlands of Worcester County. Its uneven, hilly surface descends to the east from elevations exceeding 900 feet above sea level in the west to less than 500 feet above sea level along the east and southeast boundaries.

The major river in the town is the Mumford which rises from Crystal Lake in central Douglas. The river flows north to Manchaug, then south through East Douglas, and northward to Whitin Pond in Northbridge before joining the Blackstone River in Uxbridge. All of Douglas' streams are part of the Blackstone River Drainage with the exception of Rocky Brook in the southwest corner of town, which is part of the Thames River Drainage Basin. Four major ponds lie wholly or partially in Douglas: Wallum Pond, Wallis Pond, Crystal Lake, and Manchaug Pond, as well as numerous smaller mill ponds.

The western third of Douglas, totalling nearly 8,000 acres, consists of rough, stony land referred to as the Douglas Rocky Woods. This area is covered in forest, formerly heavily harvested but now mostly a state forest. The sloping eastern two-thirds of the town contain gentle hills composed of glacial till. Soils are mostly of the Gloucester series ranging from stony sandy loam on the hilltops and slopes to loamy sand on the outwash and kame terraces. Large granite outcrops and boulders provided much stone for buildings locally as well as for shipping to other parts of the country.

II. POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

Lands granted after 1700 called New Sherburne. Established as a district or precinct from lands commonly called New Sherburne and adjoining lands, 1746. Part annexed to Uxbridge and name changed to Douglas in 1746. Made a town, 1775. Bounds with Webster established, 1841. Bounds with Uxbridge established, 1864. Bounds with Sutton established, 1907.

III. HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Residential upland community between the Blackstone and French River valleys, on an historic east-west corridor. Native sites likely at Wallum Pond, Manchaug Pond, Crystal Lake, and area north of Douglas Center. First European settlement ca. 1720, with meetinghouse site established in 1747. Dispersed 18th and 19th century agricultural settlement constrained by large tract of rocky uplands ("Douglas Woods") in west. Meetinghouse center becomes minor turnpike focus in early 19th century. Axe (after 1798) and textile (after 1808) manufacturing concentrates in East

Douglas, while widespread, dispersed, small-scale, 19th century, wood-related industries exploit major local timber resource. With sustained industrial growth through the 19th and early 20th centuries, East Douglas also becomes the town's commercial and institutional focus. Camp meeting grounds are established at Douglas Center in the late 19th century. Widespread 19th and 20th century abandonment of marginal agricultural lands occurs. Significant area of western uplands is now in State Forest. East Douglas retains a good mix of mid-19th century residential architecture. Recent suburban development has concentrated in the second-growth woodlands of the abandoned farmlands in the east.

IV. CONTACT PERIOD (1500-1620)

A. Transportation Routes

Upland area between French and Blackstone River valleys, with upper Mumford River tributary in northeast. Trail along Mumford River corridor probably Mumford Street-Gilboa Street into Uxbridge, with upland branch to Mumford/Blackstone River confluence possibly Charles Street-Hartford Avenue. Southwest trail to Connecticut probably northeast Main Street-Southwest Main Street south of Bad Luck Pond (now Crystal Lake). Southern trail along Bating Brook-Round Top Brook tributaries on South Street. Southeast trail to Chockalog Pond (Uxbridge) probably Yew Street south of Bald Hill, then along natural contours. Possible northwest loop to Manchaug Pond on West Street-Oak Street.

B. Settlement Pattern

Consisting primarily of uplands, Douglas is located between Waentug on the east in Uxbridge and Chaubunagungamaug to the west, both base camps. The area was used by small family and task-oriented bands for seasonal resource exploitation. Probable sites include the shores of Wallis, Crystal and Wallum ponds, and the Mumford River, as well as a rockshelter in the Douglas Woods in the west.

C. Subsistence Pattern

Seasonal visits from adjacent base camps for exploitation of resources, including hunting in the uplands, fishing in ponds and streams.

V. PLANTATION PERIOD (1620-1675)

A. Transportation Routes

Contact period trails continue in use.

B. Settlement Pattern

Contact period patterns persist until reduced by the formation of the new praying towns at Waentuck and Chaubunagungamaug.

C. Subsistence Pattern

Contact period patterns persist throughout the period, although adoption of settled living in praying towns may have brought a reduction.

VI. COLONIAL PERIOD (1675-1775)

A. Transportation Routes

Meetinghouse site is established by 1747, and trails are improved; new roads laid to outlying farms, including Chestnut, Pine, Walnut, North, Grove, Riddle, Morton, and Maple Streets. Northeast Main/Southwest Main Street part of road from Boston to Connecticut. South Street improved as road to Providence, Rhode Island.

B. Population

The land divisions among Sherburne residents numbered 105 in 1715 and 133 in 1725, but it is doubtful how many of these took up their lands here. Some Sherburne residents sold their lands to citizens from Holliston, Framingham, and particularly Natick, who came to settle in the town. Only 23 gathered the church in 1747. The town's population numbered 521 in 1765, and 800 ten years later. The town included some Baptists and Quakers by the end of the period, the latter clustering together in an unknown school district.

C. Settlement Pattern

During the first quarter of the 18th century, the area now within Douglas and Webster was granted to the eastern town of Sherburne as compensation for the formation of Framingham. The town of New Sherburne, as it was initially known, received major grants of 4,000 acres in 17__, 3,000 in 1714, 3,700 in 1715, several grants to individuals, 1,800 acres known as the Boston Men's Farms in 1730, and finally 4,524 acres to the proprietors in 1742. The initial land division took place in 1715, among 105 individuals, of the initial 4,000 acres grant which lay in the center and west of present Douglas. Four parallel, east-west range lines, 200 rods apart, made the lots equal in their north-south dimension, and varied in east-west side according to estate. The later major grants were divided among 133 in 1725. In 1736, ten acres were set aside for the meetinghouse, burying ground, and training field, perhaps later the location of the school. Dispersed farmsteads were the common pattern, and it is presumed that, after the initial grants in the rocky Douglas Woods area, most residents chose to reside in more fertile areas to the east and south.

D. Economic Base

Prior to settlement in the second quarter of the 18th century, the area was burned over to clear it for cattle grazing by residents of Oxford to the north and Mendon to the east. In addition to general agriculture which was primary, the town was known for

cedar shingle production from the swamps near Bad Luck and Wallum Ponds, and of hoops and barrel staves which were shipped to Boston. By the end of the period, the town discussed using the schoolhouse near the meetinghouse as a workhouse for the poor.

E. Architecture

Residential: Few surviving examples of period architecture. Two center chimney two-story houses may be of the period. One double chimney, two-story, five-bay plan noted. First house said to have been built in 1730-46 by Isaac Martin.

Institutional: Meetinghouse begun in 1747, dedicated in 1748, completed in 1789. School in center ca. 1748; six schools by 1774.

VII. FEDERAL PERIOD (1775-1830)

A. Transportation Routes

Eighteenth century roads continue in use, with the addition of three turnpikes. The east-west colonial road is improved as the Ninth Massachusetts Turnpike (1800) through Douglas Center and East Douglas (Southwest Main-Northwest Main Street). The Gore Turnpike (chartered 1825), runs from the Slater Mills (South Oxford, later Webster) to the existing turnpike intersection at Douglas Center (Webster Street).

B. Population

Population growth was steady and more than doubled from 800 in 1775 to 1,742 in 1830. One of the areas of strongest support of Shays Rebellion, due to large outstanding debts in the area, resulting in an attempt to halt an auction at Hill's Tavern. Later, they rejected the Constitution and held a convention to consider alternatives.

Genteel voluntary associations were formed, including a Social Library (1799-1825) and a series of bands (from 1800). The Congregational Church experienced revival, and was led by a student of the evangelical Emmons. A group of Reformed Methodists, rejecting bishops, formed a society in 1808 in the south.

Several outbreaks of smallpox swept the town during this period.

C. Settlement Pattern

Continued dispersed agricultural settlement, mainly in the eastern part of town, with the development of some small nucleations, the most significant being the industrial development at East Douglas. Congregational meetinghouse finished ca. 1789, and a small turnpike crossroads nucleation develops at the meetinghouse center after ca. 1810. A secondary cluster develops in the south at Tasseltop as a focus of Quaker meetings, and as the site of the 1808 Reform Methodist Church. The town's industrial focus emerges in the northeast along the Mumford River, where axe manufacturing

locates in 1798, and textile manufacturing begins in 1808. Some period worker housing is built north of the river on B Street, and some residential development occurs along North and Main Streets.

D. Economic Base

Douglas and its neighbors ranked very high in the county on percentage of unimprovable land, illustrating its low agricultural potential. Probably because of the rocky Douglas Woods area, 34.9% was seen as unimprovable. An additional 59.8% remained unimproved or as woodlot, a slightly high figure. Barely 1% of the land was under tillage, and only another 2% each of pasturage, and mowing and meadow land.

Douglas entered the 19th century with an economy largely based on agriculture and lumbering. Extensive woodlands in the rocky western third of town provided almost unlimited supplies of timber to be cut into boards for sale and burned into charcoal for use in the forges, hammershops, and blacksmith shops of Douglas and surrounding towns. Large stocks of cattle and sheep were kept on Douglas' farms, which yielded good crops of hay and grains and excellent pasturage.

Manufacturing was commenced in the late 18th century when Joseph and Oliver Hunt began to make axes in East Douglas about 1790. By 1830, five blacksmith shops produced axes and other metal work.

The manufacture of textiles, however, was the leading early industry during this period. In 1806, a fulling mill was erected at the upper Mumford River privilege in East Douglas, followed in 1813 by carding and the manufacture of satinets, the first in Massachusetts, at the site. The mill burned in 1830, occupied at the time by Rowland Gibson Hazard, later one of the largest Rhode Island manufacturers of negro cloth, a coarse cotton and woolen cloth sold to Southern slaveholders to clothe their slaves. A woolen mill was erected in 1808 by a group of Providence investors at the lower East Douglas privilege. Incorporated as the Douglas Cotton Mfg. Co. in 1816, it produced cotton yarn which at first was put out to local handweavers. A machine shop was erected near the factory and manufactured cotton machinery, including power looms. A third textile mill was added in 1827, incorporated the following year as the Douglas Mfg. Co. Cotton and woolen goods were produced in the four-story stone mill which still stands on Cook Street in East Douglas. Two other small textile mills erected on a small stream near the Sutton line below Manchaug were also in operation in 1830.

E. Architecture

Residential: Douglas Center is primarily a Federal period community consisting of two-story, five-bay, double and end chimney dwellings, many of brick. One brick one-story house was noted.

Institutional: The Reformed Methodists erected a church in South Douglas in 1808. Three new schools were built in 1799.

VIII. EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1830-1870)

A. Transportation Routes

The early 19th century road system continues in use. A road is added from East Douglas to Uxbridge Center (Davis Street). The east-west Boston and New York Railroad (with several subsequent owners and names) is built to pass just south of East Douglas and Douglas Center in 1854, with connections west to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad.

B. Population

Population growth overall was not great and fluctuated during the period. Beginning at 1,742 in 1830, the low figure of 1,617 was reached in 1840, the high in 1860 at 2,442, while the period ended at 2,182 in 1870. From the earliest date that figures are available, 1855, the Canadians were the most numerous of the immigrant groups, followed by much smaller numbers of the Irish, in a ratio of over three to one. The total foreign population grew from 15% to 20% during this period, with the concomitant expansion of manufacturing employment from 190 to 400.

Population growth and diversity was paralleled by denominational proliferation. A second Congregational society was formed in East Douglas in response to growth and revival, in 1834. The Reformed Methodists formed a second in South Douglas in 1850, and both became Methodist Episcopal in organization in the 1860s. Both Baptists and Quakers had meetinghouses early in the period. The Catholic population had services by 1845, and a parish with Manchaug in 1870, whose church, St. Denis, was located in East Douglas.

Subscription libraries remained popular in the town during the period, including an Agricultural library, Social Union, and Library Society. Voluntary associations such as Good Templars, Odd Fellows, and Musical Society were formed but were short-lived.

At the end of the period the town exercised its legislated option to reestablish by vote its district system of school organization.

C. Settlement Pattern

Almost all period development occurs at the East Douglas industrial center, while the marginal western upland farms of the Douglas Woods are abandoned. Some infilling occurs around the meetinghouse center. The institutional focus shifts to East Douglas, with Second Congregational (1834), Methodist (1845), Methodist Episcopal (1866), and Catholic (1865) churches. Douglas Axe Manufacturing Co. is established in East Douglas in 1835, and expands in the 1850s and 1860s to four factory sites on the Mumford River by period's end. Textile manufacturing continues. Heavy linear residential development occurs.

D. Economic Base

The final three decades of the period witnessed a great expansion in Douglas' manufacturers, which grew from a total value of less than \$180,000 in 1837 to nearly \$700,000 in 1865. Most of this growth occurred in the Douglas Axe Mfg. Co., incorporated in 1834. By 1870, the company had grown from two small buildings in Douglas Center to six large mill buildings stretching along the Mumford River in East Douglas for more than one mile. In 1865 the company was capitalized at \$400,000, employed 300, and produced more than one-half million edge tools worth \$580,000. Much of the growth was stimulated by large government contracts during the Civil War. Among the six buildings occupied were two large new structures at the Upper Works, at the confluence of Southwick Brook and the Mumford River, the former textile mills on Cook and North Streets, and the Gilboa Works, near the Uxbridge line on the Mumford River.

The expansion of the Douglas Axe Mfg. Co. occurred at the expense of the textile industry, which by 1875 consisted of only one shoddy mill. The industry began the period with four mills; by 1837 only two cotton mills and one shoddy mill remained, manufacturing over one million yards of print cloth at the North Street and Cook Street mills. In 1841 the Douglas Cotton Mfg. Co. built a four-story stone and brick mill at the North Street site. Its principal owner was George Howe of Boston, later one of the co-owners of the ill-fated Pemberton Mill in Lawrence, Mass. During the Civil War the factory was operated by Paul Whitin of Northbridge, a major mill owner in the Blackstone Valley.

Several smaller mills operated for short periods during the 1830s and 1840s, but fire and failure ended their operation. At Wallis Pond a saw and shingle mill was converted to a negro cloth manufactory in 1845; a fire the same year ended production. In the northern part of Douglas, below Manchaug, two small mills ceased operation during the 1840s and 1850s; one of the mills was reopened as a shoddy mill in the 1860s by the Manchaug Co. of Sutton. A brick cotton mill was built on North Street in 1863, but by 1870 textile production had ceased.

Shoe manufacturing was a minor cottage industry in the 1830s-1850s, peaking in the 1840s with nearly 66,000 pairs of shoes made in the town by 160 men and women. These were probably cheap brogans made for sale in the South for slaves with the negro cloth also produced in Douglas. With the close of the Civil War, boot and shoe making ceased. Another short-lived cottage industry probably tied into the Southern trade was the home manufacture of straw hats and bonnets; in 1845, 58 women manufactured a small quantity of hats.

Lumbering and woodworking continued to be an important industry throughout the period. The manufacture of shoe lasts and boot and shoe boxes continued as long as the local manufacture of shoes. Axe and hatchet handles were made throughout the period. During the 1850s and 1860s more than 3,000 cords of firewood were cut and as much as 18,000 bushels of charcoal were made annually. In 1865, ten sawmills cut 1.15 million feet of boards.

Agriculture in Douglas continued to focus on the raising of grains, hay, and livestock. Improved acreage totalled less than 1/4 of the town's 22,694 acres; of this more than 1/4 was devoted to growing hay, the rest in grains, vegetables, orchards, and pasture. The raising of livestock was a major activity on the town's 159 farms, peaking in 1865 with the slaughter of 207,000 lbs. of beef, 68,000 lbs. of pork, 19,000 lbs. of mutton, and 2,000 lbs. of veal. Dairying was still of minor importance, with less than 4,000 lbs. of butter and 8,152 gallons of milk sold in 1865.

E. Architecture

Residential: Concentration of period buildings clustered in East Douglas. Typical are: center and double chimney Greek Revival one-story houses, double chimney Greek Revival and Italianate style houses, and gable end, side-passage Greek Revival and Italianate dwellings. A Flemish bond brick one-story house and a two-story, side-passage Greek Revival temple front were noted. Brick, double chimney worker housing survives in significant quantities.

Institutional: A second Congregational society was organized in 1834 and erected a Greek Revival gable end church. The Reformed Methodists constructed a church building in East Douglas in 1845 (the society faded out by 1879).

Commercial: Jencks Store: an 1833 two-story, eight-bay frame structure with gable roof pierced by three chimneys, flushboard facade, columns, and square corner blocks adorning doorways.

Industrial: Two cotton mills were in operation by 1839. A three-story granite block mill, constructed of alternating courses of narrow and wide blocks of stone, was built in 1841.

IX. LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1870-1915)

A. Transportation Routes

The 19th century road and rail network continues in use. A rail branch line is established south along the east shore of Wallum Lake.

B. Population

The town experienced no appreciable population growth during this period, numbering 2,182 in 1870 and 2,179 in 1915. Fluctuation occurred, but the greatest overall variation was just over 300 individuals. The foreign-born portion of the population grew from ca. 20% to over 30% of the total. The French Canadians continued to dominate the immigrant group, but other nationalities came bringing diversity to the town, including Austrians, Swedes, Finns, Italians, and Poles. As the population managed only to maintain itself, so the manufacturing occupations remained steady before dropping off between 1905 and 1915.

Voluntary associations, including Masons, Lyceum, Reform Club, and Union Temperance continued to be short-lived. The subscription library became free and public in 1879.

C. Settlement Pattern

Most significant growth continues to occur in East Douglas. Elsewhere, Douglas Camp Meeting grounds are established just southwest of Douglas Center, with a boarding house, restaurant, and a number of cottages. Quarry and ice house facilities are developed at Wallum Lake.

East Douglas continues as the town's institutional center, with a new Methodist Church (1872) and town hall. Some commercial blocks are built along Main Street (including 1871 Mechanics Block). Manufacturing expansion continues, most significantly with Haywood and Schuster Woolen Co. from 1904-1915. Residential development on Main Street expands west of the West/Main intersection. Residential infill occurs between the river and Gilboa Street to the north, and on northeast Main Street from West Street to C Street, with focus at the Second Congregational Church. Some high income homes on Main Street, with a corridor developing south of the church on Pleasant Street and Cottage Street. Single and multi-family worker housing clusters north of the Mumford River in the Cook/Manchaug/Gilboa Street area. Linear infill occurs on North Street.

D. Economic Base

The Douglas Mfg. Co. continued to dominate manufacturing in Douglas until the first decade of the 20th century. Between 1901 and 1910 the East Douglas factories were closed and the works moved to Glassport, Penn. The company reached its height of success during the last two decades of the 19th century before the decline began in the late 1890s. The innovation of the cross cut saw for felling trees combined with increased labor conflict, strikes for higher wages, and several fires in the 1890s and early 1900s all contributed to the decline of the industry. At its peak, the Douglas Axe Mfg. Co. operated 34 triphammers and 65 forges, while its 300 employees manufactured quality axes, cane knives, machetes, bayonets, picks, ice hatchets, grub hoes, and an assortment of other edge tools. The company's products won a number of medals of excellence at trade fairs throughout Europe and America. In 1892 the company was purchased by the American Axe and Tool Co., which had purchased twelve other axe companies. As late as 1905 it was still the major manufacturing enterprise, accounting for more than 50% of the \$741,000 of goods produced that year.

In 1881, the W. E. Hayward & Co. woolen mill was established and operating at the 1863 upper North Street mill. During the 1890s the company expanded, erecting several additions and a new mill despite dull times in the early 1890s. Hayward also began textile manufacturing at the former Gilboa Works of the American Axe & Tool Co. in the early 1900s. In 1904 the Schuster Woolen Co. was formed and joined with W. E. Hayward in the production of woolen

suitings and overcoatings in a new brick factory erected in 1904 on the former Gilboa Works site. The two woolen mills, employing nearly 500 operatives, helped ease the loss of the axe works in 1910.

Minor industries carried on in Douglas during this period included granite quarrying, continued from the 1850s, the manufacture of boxes, carriages, and wagons, clothing, saddle and harness making, and printing, publishing, and bookbinding.

The number of improved acres of agricultural land in Douglas decreased by nearly one half between 1865 and 1905 to 2,682 acres. Of this, more than 2,300 acres were devoted to growing hay, the rest to farm crops and orchards; more than 2,000 acres of the town's area were in permanent pasture. This marked an increased focus on dairying, which by 1905 totalled 33% of the total agricultural production of \$123,000. Nevertheless, the more than 100,000 gallons of milk produced in Douglas was the third lowest figure in all the towns of Worcester County. Poultry-raising increased in importance, accounting for 11.5% of total agricultural production in 1905, with more than 20,000 dozen eggs sold that year.

E. Architecture

Residential: Little apparent building occurred. One fourth-quarter 19th century two-story, double chimney house observed and a Craftsman/Colonial Revival example.

Institutional: The Methodist Episcopal congregation erected a church in 1872. The same year, the 1834 Congregational church was remodelled. In 1880, a Methodist campground was established just south of the center. The camp continues to function today, and the well-preserved buildings consist of several modest Victorian cottages, a dining hall, tabernacle, chapel, and office.

Commercial: Reference is made in Jewett (1879) to the existence of several hotels on Main Street due to the fact that the center was part of the route travelled from New York and Connecticut to Boston. By 1879, "one or two" were still in business. A ca. 1910 brick commercial structure survives in East Douglas.

X. EARLY MODERN PERIOD (1915-1940)

A. Transportation Routes

In the 1920s, main local roads were improved and paved as automobile highways. One of the earliest improved roads is that from Manchaug (Sutton) through East Douglas to Whitinsville (Northbridge): Manchaug Street-Gilboa Street. Later period improvements include east-west Route 16 from Webster through Douglas Center and East Douglas to Northbridge (Webster Street-Northeast Main Street-Davis Street); and South Street toward Providence. Many roads remain unpaved.

B. Population

Little information is available for this small town during this period. Population growth was moderate (120%) from 2,179 in 1915 to 2,617 in 1940. The foreign-born population dropped dramatically with changing immigration legislation, from 33% to 16% by period's end. The town continued to employ more in manufacturing than in farming, but at the end of the period 19% of the population was classified as rural.

C. Settlement Pattern

Development slows, with the main growth cottage construction on the town's ponds. Institutional additions to East Douglas include a new town hall (1922) and library on Main Street and a high school on Depot Street. Some Colonial Revival residences are constructed on the western edge of Main Street. Cottage development occurs in the northwest on the south shore of Manchaug pond, the north and east shores of Wallis Reservoir, and the southeast corner of Badluck (Crystal) Pond. Douglas State Forest is established in the western part of town.

D. Economic Base

The Haywood and Schuster Woolen Mills remained as the only major manufacturers in Douglas during this period, expanding into the former Lovett Works of the Douglas Axe Mfg. Co., the old 1827 stone mill in East Douglas. Lumbering in Douglas' extensive forests continued as a minor industry through the period.

Little information regarding agriculture in the 20th century exists, although it is probable that dairying, poultry- and livestock-raising, and haying continued as the major pursuits. Improved acreage continued to shrink as more land was returned to woodlands.

E. Architecture

Residential: Little development; scattered examples of Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Bungaloid influenced dwellings.

XI. SURVEY OBSERVATIONS

XII. SOURCES