

MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report

REHOBOTH

Report Date: 1981

Associated Regional Report: Southeast 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.



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Chair, Massachusetts Historical Commission

220 Morrissey Blvd.

Boston, MA 02125

www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

mhc@sec.state.ma.us / 617-727-8470

MHC RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY REPORT

Date: October 1981

Community: Rehoboth

I. TOPOGRAPHY

Moderate rolling terrain with extensive swamplands. Drainage via Carpenter Brook/Palmer River in the west, Oak Swamp and Bad Luck Brooks in the central and eastern portion of the town. Soils generally sandy to gravelly.

II. POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

Rehoboth was established as a town on June 4, 1645 (o.s.), it was originally known as Seacunck. Part was included in the new town of Wannamoisett (Swansea) in 1667. The North Purchase was granted in 1671 and was established as the town of Attleborough in 1694. The mile and a half of land ceded to Attleborough in 1710. Annexed part of Barrington in 1757. Part established as Seekonk in 1812.

III. HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Rehoboth is an historic pastoral community in Bristol County. The original town of Rehoboth encompassed the present towns of Attleboro, North Attleborough, Seekonk and Rehoboth in Massachusetts and Cumberland Rumford and East Providence in Rhode Island. The original settlement of the town was located near the Seekonk River at the "Ring of the Green". As population grew and spread throughout the town the need for easily accessible meeting houses led to a slow attrition of territory. By 1812 when Seekonk was incorporated Rehoboth had lost not only its original town center and almost all potential for industrial development in the form of water power sites but also the site of Slater's Cotton Mill, the earliest in the U.S., now in Pawtucket. The town of Rehoboth retained agricultural land and the economic base during most of the 19th century was a result of this retention. The several small factory sites at Perryville and Palmer River provided an inadequate base for extensive industrial expansion. The lack of a well defined town center and the various churches in town created a number of insular neighborhoods with a particular church as nucleus. Having been cut off from the Providence River as a source of communication, Rehoboth was entirely dependent on its road system (the railroad was never introduced to Rehoboth). During the late 19th and early 20th centuries Rehoboth acted as a breadbasket supplying produce to its daughter towns. Although there has been some light industrialization and suburban infill, primarily post World War II, the town retains its pastoral character.

IV. CONTACT PERIOD (1500 - 1620)

A. Transportation Routes:

A probable major native trail extended along the present route of Anawan Road. Several possible secondary paths branched off of the Anawan

route including a route which followed Summer, Elm and County Streets east into Dighton and a second which paralleled the majority of Chestnut, Brook and Mason Streets. A primary east-west trail may have existed along the present route of Tremont Street, possibly extending east to the Taunton River and the Seekonk River to the west, two major transportation routes and food sources.

B. Settlement Pattern:

There were no documented native Contact Period sites. A probable Contact Period village site was reported opposite the Steven's Corner cemetery, near the junction of two suspected major native routes (recorded artifacts included one copper projectile point). A possible period burial was reputed to have been situated on the north side of Davis Street approximately midway between Mason and First Streets. Additional native settlement was likely adjacent to the Anawan trail and Palmer River and the Anawan Rock, a convenient rockshelter, and Great Meadow Hill. The last was utilized as a refuge by Anawan (Pokanoket sub-chief under Philip) and his followers shortly after the death of King Philip. A large number of unidentified native sites clustered about Shad Factory Pond and north and south of the pond along the Palmer River are potential period sites. The pond area is a particularly promising site for native settlement since herring spawn annually at the head of the pond. The excellent agricultural land east of Manwhague Swamp probably encouraged native occupation of this area.

C. Subsistence Pattern:

There was good fishing along the lower portion of the Palmer River. Annual herring runs occurred on the river as far north as Shad Factory Pond. Agricultural land was limited due to the prevalence of marshland and hilly terrain throughout present Rehoboth. There were potential planting grounds adjacent to the southern portion of the Palmer River, the Davis Street burial site and the probable Contact Period village adjacent to the Steven's Corner cemetery.

D. Observations:

The widespread rugged uplands and marshlands and absence of large freshwater ponds probably discouraged extensive native settlement in the Rehoboth area. Existing native settlement was probably heaviest in the lower portion of the Palmer River, particularly from the Shad Factory Pond south towards Swansea. There is a high probability of surviving archaeological remains of Contact Period occupation in this area since later development has been minimal. The Davis Street and Steven's Corner cemetery sites are also archaeologically promising for the same reason. The Rehoboth native population was probably closely tied to the Pokanokets (Wampanoags) because of their proximity to the former natives' central settlement (Mt. Hope, Rhode Island).

V. FIRST SETTLEMENT PERIOD (1620 - 1675)

A. Transportation Routes:

Readily available data dealing with the pre-1675 colonial transportation network was sparse. The existing transportation system was probably limited since the majority of the pre-war colonial settlement occurred along the Seekonk River in present Pawtucket, Rumford and East Providence, Rhode Island. The pre-war settlers (Southern portion of Palmer River) undoubtedly made use of the existing native trails. These probably included the Broad Street/River Street/Carpenter Street, Summer/Elm Street and Mason Street paths. The first two routes likely functioned as primary roads to the center of Old Rehoboth, Dighton and Taunton. The third would have provided the Palmer River settlers with access to the pre-war settlements and marine resources in present Swansea, Barrington and Warren (Rhode Island). A pre-1675 access route to the Shad Factory Pond area and Summer/Elm Street path may have extended along the Reed, Water, Lake and French Streets trail.

B. Population:

There were no available figures for the native or white population. The first settlers originally resided in present East Providence and Rumford, Rhode Island (original focal point of Old Rehoboth).

C. Settlement Pattern:

Minimal documentation of native settlement locations. The surviving post-epidemic natives probably maintained their Contact Period settlement patterns, with the exception of the Shad Factory Pond/lower Palmer River area (colonial settlement area).

The first white settlement is said to have taken place in c. 1652 in response to the expanding population along the Seekonk River. Scattered homes were established along the southern portion of the Palmer River with the Shad Factory Pond serving as the settlement's focal point. The Palmer River settlement lacked civic/religious facilities. These were sought in present Rumford, Rhode Island.

D. Economic Base:

The native subsistence patterns were probably retained although Anglo-Indian trade assumed an increasingly important role in the native economy. It was highly probable trade occurred between the natives and the Palmer River settlers.

Agriculture formed the basis of the Palmer River settlement's economy. Farmland was available near Shad Factory Pond and the southern portion of the Palmer River. Subsistence and commercial fishing were probably in the lower portion of the Palmer River. Area settlers probably hunted and lumbered in Rehoboth's extensive woodlands. The community's limited demographic development during this period was likely a key factor in the settlement's minimal industrial base. The only reported mill operation was a grist and saw mill complex erected in c. 1662 on the upper end of Shad Factory Pond near Water Street (N.A. 1968: 19).

E. Observations:

Existing secondary sources virtually ignore the native community during the First Settlement Period. The Palmer River settlement was situated on the eastern frontier of Old Rehoboth. The settlement's virtual lack of commercial, industrial and civic/religious facilities were primary reasons for its strong ties to the original center of Old Rehoboth. There is an excellent probability of extant archaeological remains of the pre-1675 settlement because of minimal commercial and residential development in the proximity of Shad Factory Pond and the southern portion of the Palmer River.

VI. COLONIAL PERIOD (1675 - 1775)

A. Transportation Routes:

A series of new roads extended off of the eastern portion of Tremont Street and Anawan/Plain Street as post-war settlement expanded out to the north, south and east of the original settlement node at Palmer River. The first of these routes may have been Rocky Hill Road (c. 1680?) which would have provided the Rocky Hill settlers access to Seekonk and the Anawan/Plain Street Road via Carpenter Road. The eastern portion of Fairview Avenue (laid out c. 1720) probably was constructed as an industrial access route handling traffic to Anawan Road/Plain Street and Dighton. A route following the eastern portion of Brook Street, a segment of Plain Street and Cedar Street, may have been laid out in response to the development of the Oak Swamp neighborhood. The Hornbine Road is probably contemporary with the establishment of the Hornbine neighborhood.

B. Population:

There were no native population figures. Those for the white population were restricted to the 18th century. By 1765, Rehoboth had one of the largest populations (3690 residents) in the southeastern Massachusetts study unit. This figure increased 13.6% to 4191 residents in 1776.

C. Settlement Pattern:

The only reference to post-1675 native settlement was the encampment established by Anawan and his followers at Anawan Rock.

The limited data suggest the Rehoboth area suffered considerable damage during King Philip's War (N.A. 1968: 15-16, Tilton 1918: 71). It is unclear whether the community was abandoned during the fighting. The earliest reported post-war settlement occurred in the vicinity of Rocky Hill prior to 1680 (Tilton 1918: 90). The pre-1675 Palmer River settlement area continued as a focal point of colonial settlement. It was established as a precinct of Rehoboth in 1715. The precinct meetinghouse was erected on the site of the Palmer River cemetery (immediately north of Lake Street) in c. 1715. A smaller settlement node (Great Meadow neighborhood) was established by the first decade of the 18th century in

the vicinity of the junction of Palmer River and Fairview Avenue, an area of considerable early 18th century industrial development. A community of Sixth Principle Baptists developed at the intersection of Brook, Pleasant and Chestnut Streets by the early 1730s. The neighborhood church was situated within the triangle created by these streets (moved from its original location on Burial Place Hill in c. 1732). Settlement roughly contemporary with that in the Oak Swamp neighborhood centered around a Sixth Principle Baptist church in North Rehoboth on Tremont Street a short distance east of the route's junction with Anawan Street. This church was established in 1740 as a result of a split within the Oak Swamp church. Thirty members of the Second Baptist church of Swansea settled in southeastern Rehoboth along Horbine Road in the early 1750s. The Hornbine church (Sixth Principle Baptist) was erected in c. 1753 on the corner of Horbine Road and Baker Street. The First Christian church was organized by Jacob Hix in 1773. Its meetinghouse was probably located within an area enclosed by Plain Street and two unimproved roads extending south and east off of Gorham and Brook Streets, respectively. A town meetinghouse was built in c. 1773 east of the "Village cemetery" (probably junction of Anawan Road and County Street) probably in response to the population shift east of Palmer River (original primary settlement node).

D. Economic Base:

There was no documentation of the post-war native economy. Agriculture remained the foundation of colonial Rehoboth's economy. The focal point of the settlement's post-1675 commercial/industrial development was an area west of Great Meadow Hill on the Palmer River. An iron furnace or forge dating as early as c. 1704 was erected several hundred yards north of the Palmer River/Fairview Avenue intersection. This operation was followed by an iron forge and trip-hammer established by Ebenezer Peck in c. 1722, a short distance below the river and Fairview Avenue junction (operated until the early 19th century). The forge was supplied with refined iron carted in from Bristol, Rhode Island (N.A. 1968: 21, 67). A sawmill was built slightly upstream in c. 1747. An additional sawmill appearing on the 1795 town map on the Palmer River near the northern end of Great Meadow Hill may pre-date 1775. Several possible pre-1775 commercial/industrial facilities were situated in the Rehoboth village area. The Goff Inn was constructed in c. 1714 on the present site of the Goff Memorial Hall (Bay State Road). This inn handled stages traveling to Taunton, Providence and Newport. A possible pre-1775 sawmill and gristmill complex was established by Abraham and Eleazer Bliss on the East Branch of the Palmer River in Rehoboth village. A possible period sawmill was built by Cromwell on Bad Luck Brook immediately before it crosses County Road. As many as three industrial operations may have been built on the southernmost portion of the Palmer River and Rocky Run prior to 1775. Operation of a tannery located at the junction of the river and County Street may pre-date 1775. A brickyard was established in c. 1767 a short distance west of the Rocky Run and Palmer River intersection (operated until early 19th century). A gristmill appearing on the 1795 town map east of the Rocky Run and Mason Street junction may pre-date 1775.

E. Architecture:

Residential: The earliest house surviving in Rehoboth is the two-story added lean-to center chimney Kingsley House (c. 1680). As Rehoboth was incorporated at a comparatively early date (1745), a number of houses undoubtedly were constructed in the First Settlement Period but the Kingsley House is the earliest known to survive. A number of other residences of the Colonial period survive across the town including approximately 15 center chimney houses and at least three dozen center-chimney cottages. In addition to those houses, all of which exhibit the fully developed two-room, five-bay plan, a few more modest houses of the period are also known to survive. These include approximately a half-dozen houses with a three-quarter plan and a similar number of half and three-quarter plan cottages. The use of the gambrel roof is comparatively common. Residential development in Rehoboth follows a dispersed pattern with no clustering of houses during the Colonial period.

Institutional: Rehoboth's first meetinghouse was constructed in 1721 on the Palmer River; the congregation was gathered out of the first parish of the town, now East Providence. Precinct status was not granted to Rehoboth until 1759, when it became the Second Precinct of Rehoboth. The first meetinghouse was replaced in 1773 with a new structure, 50' x 40'. Rehoboth is notable for its early Baptist contingent; a Baptist church was founded at Oak Swamp in 1732 and a second Baptist congregation was formed in 1753 at Hornbine. The original Hornbine Baptist meetinghouse (1753), a very simple one-story structure with a shallow, pent-roofed shed across the front, still stands. It is probably the earliest surviving Baptist meetinghouse in the study unit.

F. Observations:

The development of a series of small semi-autonomous post-war neighborhoods within Rehoboth appears to be primarily due to the town's large size, the presence of extensive marginally habitable land and the community's religious diversity. There is a good probability the early 18th century Great Meadow neighborhood and industrial complex remains archaeologically intact because of the minimal amount of post-1775 development in this area.

VII. FEDERAL PERIOD (1775 - 1830)

A. Transportation Routes:

Construction of post road marks beginning of period. Northern portion of route Dean/Tremont/Anawan, southern portion unclear to Myles Bridge in Swansea. End of period construction of Providence-Taunton Turnpike, 1826-29 (Winthrop Street). No other new construction; some improvement of existing colonial roads.

B. Population:

Growth 1775 to 1790, then relatively stable to 1810. Incorporation of Seekonk in 1812 creates population decline from which the town does not recover during federal period.

C. Settlement Pattern:

Primary industrial and residential settlements and growth during the first portion of this period along Providence River . . . territory lost to Rehoboth when Seekonk was incorporated. Settlement within the present bounds of Rehoboth prior to Seekonk's incorporation consisted of two small industrial nodes at the Forge Privilege just south of Great Meadow Hill, and at the Palmer River. Farming hamlets with civic/religious nodes were located at Oak Swamp, at Hornbine and at Steven's Corner (North Rehoboth). The present town civic center had not fully crystallized by the end of this period. The remainder of the town possessed scattered farmsteads along existing colonial roads.

D. Economic Base:

By 1790 at least seven sand and grist mill privileges in use, with forge on Palmer River East Branch. Primarily agricultural economy augmented 1809-10 by construction of two cotton yarn mills at Rehoboth Centre (Rehoboth Union Mfg. Co.) and on Shad Factory Pond (Palmer's River Mfg. Co., later Ide Mfg. Co.). By 1822, latter site, thought to be one of the first to spin the fine #16 yarn, included 10 looms in addition to 600 spindles. A decade later the combined product of the mills was listed as \$36,000.

E. Architecture:

Residential: A great many houses and cottages were constructed in Rehoboth during the Federal period, with at least two dozen center-chimney houses and almost three dozen center-chimney cottages dating from the period known to survive. Although the building stock is well preserved, it is also conservative, with almost no end or double chimney houses or cottages constructed in the Federal period. In addition, most of the Federal period residences are very simply detailed. Very few houses incorporate well-developed Federal details, but at least a few houses with fanlights were observed. Most Federal houses have straight transoms filling the space between the top of the door and the cornice. Although gable roofs are most common, a few cottages with gambrel roofs are known to date from the Federal period.

Institutional: Rehoboth's Poor Farm (c. 1800), a double chimney house on Winter Street and a one-story school (District #5, c. 1820) with a two-bay front and side entrance located on Homestead Avenue are the only two institutional buildings known to survive from the Federal period. No meetinghouses were built in the period.

Commercial: At least one tavern of the period is known to survive; this is Brigg's Tavern (c. 1780), a double plan double chimney Federal house on Anawan Street.

Industrial: Two mills, the Village factory and the Orleans factory, were built in the period. Both were three-story frame structures and neither survived the 19th century.

VIII. EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1830 - 1870)

A. Transportation Routes:

No new construction, some improvement of existing roads. No railroad construction in town.

B. Population:

Population continues decline noted in previous period. Influx of 87 foreign born noted in 1855 census, not sufficient to balance outmigration.

C. Settlement Pattern:

The severe drop in population due to the incorporation of Seekonk continued through this period and precluded any extensive expansion of settlement. New residential construction appears to have been replacement rather than new development. The civic node at Bay State Road was developed during this period.

D. Economic Base:

Rehoboth reached the peak of its manufacturing activity in this period, with three cotton mills in operation (the Shad Factory Pond mill, now the "Orleans Mfg. Co." mill, had been rebuilt in stone in 1832), though none seem to have survived under one owner for long. The town also produced substantial quantities of Indian corn and potatoes, and beef cattle, with 323 farms reported in 1865.

At Perryville, the Perry family developed a small village around wood-working shops and a ring traveler factory. Tilton claims that Ezra Perry was the first in the country to manufacture bobbins for cotton factories.

E. Architecture:

Residential: Comparatively few houses were built in the period. Of the houses built in the period, almost none were well developed examples of two prevailing styles of the day (Greek Revival and Italianate). Conservative designs remained common through the period with end chimney, center-entrance cottages being the predominant house type. Only one house with well developed Greek Revival details was observed; this is the Goff House on Bay State Road, a two-story, double chimney house with a center entrance with a recessed entrance with Doric columns in antis. Use of the sidehall plan is almost unknown. In 1845, a stone cottage (which still stands) was built on Martin Street. A few center-entrance Italianate cottages with roundhead windows in a center gable were observed on New Street.

Institutional: A few institutional buildings were constructed during the period. These include the First Christian church (1834), a three-bay square one-story building with a blind lancet fan in the gable, the United Methodist church (1843) at North Rehoboth, a well detailed one-and-a-half story Greek Revival with a double-entrance frontispiece with

pediment and two-stage square tower and the Rehoboth Congregational church (1838-39), a two-story Greek Revival building with a three-bay, center-entrance frontispiece with pilasters, pediment and square belfry with spire. In addition to these churches, a Methodist meetinghouse was built in 1843; this is a simple two-story structure, three bays wide with a side entrance. A number of schools were also built in the period, several of which still stand. Among these are the Hornbine School (1862) and the Stevens (District 15) School (c. 1850), both one-story structures with three bay facades and center entrances. The first Town House (Bay State Road) was probably built during the period as well; it is a very simple one-story, gable-roofed structure with a center entrance.

Commercial: The only commercial building known to survive from the period is the Horton's Store on Chestnut Street, a one-story building now used as an outbuilding.

IX. LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1870 - 1915)

A. Transportation Routes:

Taunton-Pawtucket Street Railway, 1899 along Park/Tremont Streets. Providence-Taunton Street Railway, 1898 along Winthrop to Anawan, then along private right-of-way through village, then along Winthrop from junction with River Street to Seekonk. Some improvement of existing roads, no railroad.

B. Population:

Population figures bottom out in 1890, then begins a gradual increase to end of period. Foreign born population grows from 6% of total in 1885 to over 20% of total in 1915. It appears that the influx of Portugese prior to 1915 was responsible for the turnaround in the town's population figures.

C. Settlement:

Continued lack of clustered settlement growth, new construction consisted of infill on existing roads, farmsteads continue to predominate.

D. Economic Base:

By the 1880s, the textile mills had all but ceased, and Rehoboth's chief manufacturing industries were in turned and other wood products, chiefly from the Perry mill, incorporated in the 1890s as the Charles Perry Manufacturing Co., though this was short lived.

E. Architecture:

Residential: Simple sidehall plan Italianate and Queen Anne houses and cottages were built along existing roads and at a few crossroads villages (Perry's Corner, Rehoboth, North Rehoboth). Late Italianate houses were probably built into the 1870s, with cross-gabled Queen Anne houses being

built by the 1890s. A very few houses of the early 20th century are known, with one well-detailed Craftsman house with a Doric entrance hood standing on Tremont Street at North Rehoboth.

Institutional: The most ambitious institutional building of the period was the first Goff Memorial Hall, a two-and-a-half story Queen Anne building with a high double hip roof and projecting square tower with a hip roof. Designed by Providence architects William R. Walker and Son and constructed in 1884-85, the Hall incorporated school-rooms, a library, meeting hall and antiquarian museum. It burned in 1911 after being struck by lightning. The Hall was replaced by 1915 with the present Goff Hall, a two-story, brick building on Bay State Road; with Georgian and Tudor Revival details, the Hall is one of the most substantial buildings in Rehoboth. Also built in the period were at least two schools, at North Rehoboth and Rehoboth (Anawan Junior High); both are one-story brick Georgian Revival buildings with Craftsman details.

Commercial: Only one commercial building of the period was observed, a one-story general store (c. 1910) on Reservoir Avenue at Perry's Corner.

X. EARLY MODERN PERIOD (1915 - 1940)

A. Transportation Routes:

Winthrop Street designated Route 101 (now Route 44) in 1930s. Taunton-Pawtucket Street Railway ceased operation in 1918. Providence-Taunton Street Railway went to buses in 1928.

B. Population:

Although there was a slight decline in population between 1915 and 1920, the remainder of the period saw a continuation of the pre-World War I population growth. The 1930 foreign born population dropped below 15%. It was not until 1955, however, that the population exceeded the pre-revolutionary war total.

C. Settlement Pattern:

What settlement growth that does occur consists of infill along existing roads.

D. Economic Base:

With the closing of the street railway, the brick car barn at Rehoboth Centre was used for a time by the Rehoboth Porcelain Enamel Co. The only other new industry identified was the shoe factory of A. L. Vincent Shoe Co., 1920-1938. Several of the dams along the Palmer River were rebuilt by the Bristol & Warren Waterworks about 1911.

E. Architecture:

Very little construction took place in the period, although houses were built at North Rehoboth. One concrete block house, possibly dating from the 1930s, was observed on Danforth Street. The Beckwith and Palmer River schools may both have been built in the period.

XI. SURVEY OBSERVATIONS

Survey thoroughly documents 18th and early 19th-century residential and institutional buildings but does not include mid-19th-century residences or later 19th-century institutional buildings.

Industrial: Rehoboth's survey included neither the brick car barn at the village center, nor the spectacular stone ruins of the Orleans Cotton Mfg. Co. The stone cotton mill, built in 1832, burned in 1884, and is now part of the Shad Factory Conservation Land.

XII. SOURCES

Bicknell, T. W., ed., Historical Address...250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Rehoboth (Rehoboth, 1894).

Bliss, Leonard Jr., The History of Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts (Boston, 1836).

Bowen, Richard LeBaron, Early Rehoboth: Documented Historical Studies of Families and Events in this Plymouth Colony Township (Rehoboth, 1945-1950).

Hurd, Duane H., "Rehoboth," in his History of Bristol County, Massachusetts (Phila., 1883), pp.463-494.

Rehoboth, Mass., 325th Anniversary Celebration Committee, Brochure Committee, Rehoboth, 325th Anniversary (n.p., [1968?]).

Snape, Sue Ellen, Mighty Liberty Men (Rehoboth, 1976).

-----, ed., In Old Rehoboth (Rehoboth, 1979).

Tilton, George Henry, A History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts: Its History for 275 Years, 1643-1918 (Boston, 1918).