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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name East Leverett Historic District
other names/site number South Leverett; Still Corner

2. Location

street & number Shutesbury Road, January Hills Road, Still Corner Road, Cushman Rd not for publication
city or town Leverett vicinity
state Massachusetts code MA county Franklin code 011 zip code 01054

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Brona Simon December 11, 2013
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

for Edson W. Beall 1.29.14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
36	22	buildings
1	2	sites
15	0	structures
6	2	objects
58	26	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling/boarding house
- TRADE/department store/general store
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- EDUCATION/school
- FUNERARY/cemetery
- AGRICULTURE/agricultural field/outbuilding
- INDUSTRY/manufacturing/mill/waterworks
- LANDSCAPE/natural feature/brook

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling/apartment building
- FUNERARY/cemetery
- AGRICULTURE/agricultural field/ outbuilding
- LANDSCAPE/natural feature/brook

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
- MID19TH-c./Greek Revival/Gothic Revival/Italianate
- LATE 19TH-,20th-c./Colonial Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: STONE/granite
- walls: WOOD/Weatherboard;
SYNTHETICS/Vinyl
- roof: ASPHALT; METAL
- other: _____

Narrative Description

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(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The East Leverett Historic District is in a small village centered on a crossroads and a waterway known as Roaring Brook. The crossroads are formed by the intersection of Shutesbury Road, Cushman Road, and Still Corner Road in the town of Leverett. Properties in the district are set mainly on the slopes of a valley above a deep ravine that Roaring Brook has created as it travels southwest through the district. The slopes are formed by Brushy Mountain on the north and the January Hills on the south and east. Buildings that make up the district predominantly date to the late 18th and 19th centuries and are in good condition. They have clapboard exteriors with granite-block and fieldstone foundations, and are oriented towards the roadways rather than the sun. They are set close to the road on relatively large lots and in alignment with each other. Stylistically they range from Federal to Greek Revival and Colonial Revival. Along Roaring Brook in the ravine are the archaeological remains of former mills, dams, a tannery, and a canal, all dating from the 19th century. The district includes a village cemetery containing the graves of many of East Leverett's residents, and marked with stones that represent local stone carvers' art from the late 18th through the beginning of the 21st century.

Narrative Description

The buildings of East Leverett are stylistically in the mainstream of 19th-century architecture, following the forms and decorative details that builders used throughout western Massachusetts. The following are the chronological descriptions of the houses, institutional, and commercial buildings and structures that make up this historic district.

1776-1820

Residential

The Federal style appears in nine East Leverett houses. They range in size from the 1½-story Cape Cod form to the 2½-story form. Although none is dated to a precise year, one dwelling, the Paris and Sarah Childs House, 13 Still Corner Road (LEV.36), appears from its low fieldstone foundations and clipped gable eaves to date to early in the period, ca. 1790 (Photograph #1). It is a 1½ story, clapboard-sided house with a low pitched side-gable roof. A photograph from 1940 shows the building with Federal-style paired, center chimneys, but they have been lost. A renovation in the 1940s changed the original 6/6 sash windows to 6/9 and extended an east shed-roofed ell across the east elevation, giving the house a saltbox profile. The tall and narrow center door on the west façade rises close to the eaves, and has a simple, flat door surround. Windows have similar surrounds. The main block of the house is three bays wide and two deep, with a two-part, one-story wing added in the 1970s on the south side. Although the house has had alterations, its main block retains a form and scale close to its Federal origins. A utilitarian barn or stable was constructed east of the ell in the 1970s.

The Hiram and Rebecca Keet House, 37 January Hills Road (LEV.37), 1810-40, is a 1½ story, north-facing Cape Cod-form house that has high dressed granite foundations. The main block of the clapboard-sided house is five bays wide and two deep. It has a wood-shingle roof with an off-center chimney behind its ridgeline. The steep pitch of the main block's roof is unusual for a ca. 1810 date, but it is similar to that of the Hattie Field House, 20 Still Corner Road (LEV.35), dated ca. 1840, suggesting they may be closer in date than the original Massachusetts Historical Commission survey form posits, and constructed by the same builder. Both houses were altered to five-bay facades in the 20th century, making comparison from the exterior difficult. In the Keet House, fenestration of the north façade has been altered from four bays by the addition of a fifth bay containing a large-scale window with multiple fixed lights. The center entry has a simple flat surround, as do the windows. Like the Field House, the gable-end eaves are clipped and are trimmed with a molding, and both houses have high granite-block foundations. An off-center, shed-roof dormer was added on the north side of the roof. On the south is a 1½-story kitchen ell that ends in a 1½-story wing on the west. The wing is two bays long and gives the house a C-shaped plan. Window sash in the house are 6/6. There are outbuildings on both properties: the Keet house property contains a ca. 1950 Cape Cod-form guesthouse (LEV.209), and the Field House includes a stable barn (undated), a ca. 1970 garage, and a modern, ca. 2000 in-ground pool, none of which are contributing to the district.

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At 154 Shutesbury Road (LEV.24) is the Jonathan and Sarah Conant House, a ca. 1810 Federal-style, Cape Cod- form house resting on granite foundations. It is five bays wide and one bay deep, with a rear roof extension to the first-floor level that gives the house a saltbox profile. The roof has two end chimneys and the exterior of the house has been vinyl sided. Centered on its south façade is an entry with a Federal-style trabeated surround. It has thin paired pilasters that flank half-length sidelights and rise through the frieze to a narrow projecting cornice. Windows have 1/1 replacement sash. Two front-gabled dormers were added to the roof after 1990. There are three sheds and one barn (all undated) on the property.

The Polly and Henry Moore House, 157 Shutesbury Road (LEV.31), ca. 1800, is initially stylistically deceptive due to alterations, but it is a Federal-style house, 1½ stories in height. It is five bays wide and two deep, and rests on a granite foundation. The side-gable roof with ample width has boxed eaves that make gable-end returns. The house has been vinyl sided, and two front-gable dormers have been added to the north side of its roof. A two-story wing extends from the east elevation of the main block, with a one-story enclosed porch across its north façade. While the center chimney has been lost, a through-cornice exterior wall chimney has been added on the west elevation of the house. What gives this house distinction is a tall and narrow center door surround composed of slightly battered, paneled pilasters with Ionic capitals supporting a projecting molded cornice. This door surround is unlike any other in East Leverett, and might be considered early Classical Revival. A concrete, flat-roofed garage was attached to the west elevation of the house at basement level, where the land slopes down and away. A New England-style barn (LEV.216), ca. 1870, with entries in the gable ends, is located further west of the house and is set close to the road. It is board-and-batten sided and may be the earliest barn extant in the district.

The Roswell and Sarah Field House, 119 Shutesbury Road, (LEV.155), ca. 1790 (Photograph #2), is a 1½-story, Federal-style house with a side-gable roof like the Childs, Wood, and Keet Houses. However, this house was framed with its plate raised by several feet, which allowed second-story windows to be inserted. Author Ruth Field's *History of Leverett* states that this was originally a saltbox-profile roof and that the roof has been changed; if so, the insertion of windows at the second story may date from that alteration. The clapboard-sided house has a small center chimney and is five bays wide and two deep. The windows of the south façade are paired and set a distance from the center entry. The entry itself is tall and narrow and has a trabeated surround with a high frieze. The main block of the house has granite- block foundations. There is an added ell across the north elevation. The property also contains a pre-1962 utilitarian shed (LEV.210).

East Leverett has five 2½-story Federal-style houses. Dating ca. 1793 is the Seth Wood House, 131 Shutesbury Road (LEV.158). Set perpendicular to the road, the Wood House is south-facing on granite foundations. It has two end chimneys on its roof ridge, and is five bays wide and two bays deep. It has a 1½-story ell on the north and a 1½-story wing on the south. Like the Ransom Adams House at 76 Cushman Road (LEV.32), the south façade windows here have been paired rather than evenly spaced across the façade. The center entry is trabeated and has fluted pilasters below an added pediment. A six-light transom crosses above the door. A one-story bay window has been added to the south façade, blocking two of its windows. Both the pediment and the bay were added after 2000 and compromise the appearance of the facade.

The Porter and Ebenezer Nutting House, 21 Still Corner Road (LEV.34, Photograph #3), is a substantial ca. 1806 Federal-style house, 2½ stories in height under a side-gable roof with a center chimney. It is five bays wide and a generous two bays deep. Like the Field and Wood houses on Shutesbury Road, the outer windows of the façade have been paired, a common building practice during the Federal period in East Leverett. First-floor windows were lowered in the 1840s, according to Historic Deerfield staff, and sash in the windows is 12/12, dating from a 1940s renovation. The center entry of the south façade has ¾-length sidelights and a trabeated surround dating from the 1940s. The house has granite foundations. The property also includes a Colonial Revival-style garage, ca. 1970, and a utilitarian shed (LEV.218), ca. 1960.

A house referred to as the Ransom and Dolly Adams House is located at 76 Cushman Road (LEV. 32, Photograph #4). It is a 2½-story house under a side-gable roof that makes full returns in the gables and has a 2½-story wing on the north.

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Constructed in 1807, both the main block and its wing are five bays wide and two bays deep, though the wing is narrower than the main block. The clapboard-sided building has replacement 1/1 window sash and added front-gabled porticos on thin posts at entries in the main block and the wing. An Italianate porch that filled the angle between the main house and the wing has been enclosed since 1990. The main block has granite foundations, while the wing, which appears to be a later addition, rests on brick foundations. The north gable end of the house has a flushboarded gable field, and the eaves around the house and gable rakes are ornamented with classical *mutules*, block-like ornaments on the soffit of the cornice decorated with small round *guttae*. The presence of this highly unusual ornament on this house in East Leverett suggests that it may originally have followed the classical origins of the Federal style more strictly than now appears. The wing was similarly ornamented with *mutules* when it was added. High and relatively small windows at the second story of the main block are conservative, however, so the house is a combination of progressive and conservative features. Chimneys have been removed.

Spanning two categories of use—residential and industrial—is the Alden and Caroline Field House, 173 Shutesbury Road (LEV.28), ca. 1800 (Photograph #5). This 2½-story house sits on a lot that slopes down to the Roaring Brook on the south. As a result, its basement level of granite block above fieldstone is exposed on west and south, allowing its historical use as a mill. The clapboard-sided house has a side-gable roof that is shallow in pitch above a relatively narrow two-bay depth. The house is five bays wide and its small windows at second-story level are set close to the cornice in late Georgian/early Federal fashion. Wood sash is replacement 8/12. The center entry on the north façade has a splayed lintel base, suggesting it may earlier have had a trabeated surround that is now gone. Sidelights were added in 1989. There is a 2½-story ell on the south; two small sheds, ca. 2010, and an undated studio are also to be found on the property.

Commercial

There is one example of a Federal commercial building in the historic district, the ca. 1816 Jonathan Conant Store, 148 Shutesbury Road (LEV.22). It is a 1½-story building with a front-gable roof whose eaves make full returns to create a pediment. While this practice was common in the later Greek Revival period, within the region it would have been rare until after the 1820s. The pedimented gable could be reflective of its builder's being aware of the early Classical Revival style that made its appearance in western Massachusetts in the late 18th century, or a later update of an early 19th-century building.

Cemetery

The East Leverett Cemetery on Cemetery Road (LEV.805) is 8.7 acres in size and is still in use, with the most recent burial occurring within the past two years (Photograph #6). It was established around 1813. It is bounded on the north by a vinyl picket fence set inside a row of granite posts (LEV.919). A central pathway runs north to south midway across the cemetery. The older stones are on the east end, and the more recent stones are on the west side that continues to fill in. The grass-covered cemetery is laid out in Federal style in roughly straight rows of markers. Half of the markers face east and half of them face west. There is a flagpole on the west end of the cemetery and no plantings except two shrubs at the Boynton/Whitcomb memorial. The cemetery is surrounded by trees on the east, south, and north, and by Cemetery Road on the west, but there are none within the cemetery itself.

There are about 200 markers in the cemetery made up of granite, marble, limestone, sandstone, and slate. According to Bob Drinkwater of the Association of Gravestone Studies, there are several fieldstone boulders that are probably the earliest markers in the cemetery. The markers dating before the mid-20th century, however, are mostly slab in form with tabernacle, straight, arched, and pointed tops. Dating from the late 19th century are several large, casket-shaped, family memorial stones surrounded by individual markers. After 1950, there are low, trapezoidal markers, along with the slab form. Obelisks are few in the cemetery; there is one cut-off pillar adding verticality.

One of the earliest stones is that of Rogers Bartlett, d. 1813 (LEV.920), a limestone slab with an arched top in which the urn-and-willow motif has been carved. The 1839 stone of Anna Nutting (LEV.921) is a straight-topped marble slab with a floral pattern carved across about 6" of its upper edge. Below is an unusually long inscription, "Sown here in corruption, and waiting to be raised in corruption, is the body of Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Porter Nutting, whose spirit left

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the world of tears, in hope of heaven, April 7th, 1839, aged 51 years.” Further down on the stone is the *memento mori*, “...As o’er her grave we dwell, For one we lov’d so well, we seem to hear her speak, Prepare with me to dwell.” The companion marker of Porter Nutting (LEV.922) is lying face up and flat. Its shape, carving, and material are similar to those of Anna Nutting’s marker. Seth Wood’s marker (LEV.923) is slate and tabernacle in style, and dates to 1835. It is without imagery of any kind, but its inscription is in an ornamental cursive with a *memento mori* at its base (Photograph #7). As is true in many rural 19th-century cemeteries in western Massachusetts, markers are singularly plain with the inscriptions being their only carving.

1820-1850

Residential

The Greek Revival style appeared in East Leverett in the latter half of the 1820s. One of the first examples of the style is the Lewis and Elizabeth Moore House, 152 Shutesbury Road (LEV.23). Constructed ca. 1825, it may be seen as transitional between the Federal and Greek Revival (Photograph #8). The 1½-story Cape Cod-form house has a stylistically conservative center chimney and granite foundations. It is five bays wide and two deep, and window sash is 6/6. The center door surround is broad rather than narrow, as on so many of the Federal-style buildings in East Leverett. Its components are narrow pilasters framing half-length sidelights and supporting a frieze with a thin projecting cornice—elements shared with the Jonathan Conant House at 154 Shutesbury Road. The Moore house property also includes a utilitarian garage, ca. 1990.

Two side-by-side houses, both constructed between 1830 and 1850 and owned by the Fitts family in 1858, are almost identical versions of the Greek Revival. The Robert and Lucy Fitts House, 168 Shutesbury Road (LEV.26), is a 1½-story Cape Cod-form house on granite foundations that are fenestrated (Photograph #9). The clapboard-sided house has wide cornerboards, a full entablature with a filet dividing its architrave and frieze beneath the eaves. Centered on the roof is a small chimney. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep, and its center entrance on the south façade is a broad Greek Revival architrave surround with cornerblocks. The surround encloses ¾-length, four-light sidelights. Window sash in the house is 6/6 and the door is six-panel, in the style commonly called cross-and-bible. A 1½-story wing on the east is flushboard sided and has a large segmentally arched wagon bay. In the angle between the main block of the house and the wing is a clapboard-sided section of one story that is four bays wide. A center chimney on the wing suggests it may have been a kitchen wing.

The second Robert and Lucy Fitts House, 170 Shutesbury Road (LEV.27), is also 1½ stories under a side-gable roof, only it has lost its center chimney. Five bays wide and two bays deep, it rests on fenestrated granite foundations like its neighbor at 168. The house has a wide skirt board as well as wide corner pilasters that support a full entablature of architrave and frieze. Windows in the house are 6/6 and the center door surround is identical to that at 168, being an architrave surround with cornerblocks enclosing four-light sidelights. The house has a 1½-story kitchen wing on its east elevation, which is all clapboard sided, and the equivalent of four bays wide.

A new version of the Cape Cod-form house is found at the Levi Wood House, 122 Shutesbury Road (LEV.156), dated ca. 1830. Like the Childs House, it is also a modest three bays wide, but sits on high granite-block foundations that raise it above the ground to more prominence. It was constructed with its plate one or two feet higher than the attic floor at the tops of knee walls. This house form is commonly known as a “raised Cape,” and is further described by James Garvin in *A Building History of Northern New England* as a structural innovation that gave more headroom in the attic. This places the date of the house firmly after the first two decades of the 19th century. The house has no gable-end eaves returns, and an end-wall chimney on the south elevation was a later alteration. The house is vinyl sided and has 1/1 vinyl replacement windows. An eaves-front barn (LEV.211), ca. 1900, is also on the property.

The Hattie Field House, 20 Still Corner Road (LEV.35), is a ca. 1840 Greek Revival-style house that has an unusual stylistic history. It is 1½ stories in height, and wood-shingle sided, under a steeply pitched, side-gable, wood-shingled roof with an off-center chimney. It has granite block foundations. Now five bays wide and two bays deep, prior to 1938 it was three bays wide and one bay deep, and its overscaled 6/6 windows almost reached the foundations. A photograph

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from 1938, taken before its alterations, shows the east gable end with a single window in the gable and one at the first story, but they were not in alignment or the same size. During the 1938 alterations, the single gable window was replaced by two smaller windows. The west elevation was treated differently, as it has two large windows on the first floor and a single one in the gable end. The center door surround, composed of wide, flat pilasters supporting a high frieze and narrow cornice was made narrower in 1938, with its cornice replaced but sidelights retained. Narrowing of the door surround allowed the three bays to be turned into five bays of 6/9 sash. The house originally had a south ell of 1½ stories, which is present today. On its east elevation, an open side porch was added in the renovations, and a one-story bay extended its length on the southern elevation. A garage, in-ground swimming pool, and horse barn are part of the property.

Institutional

The East Leverett School, 146 Shutesbury Road (LEV.21), is transitional between the Federal and Greek Revival styles and dates to ca. 1835 (Photograph #10). Located on a curve in the road, it is set on a hillside behind a fieldstone embankment. The building rests on granite and fieldstone foundations. The clapboard-sided building is 1½ stories under a metal-covered, side-gable roof with chimneys at each end. The building faces south, and is an asymmetrical seven bays long and one bay deep. Windows are 6/6 sash. There is an added one-story wing on the east that is two bays wide and has a large wagon/vehicle opening. The center (fourth) bay of the school is its entry, and the entry surround is trabeated with pilasters with double impost blocks supporting a flat and narrow cornice. It is this surround that is transitional, being both tall and relatively narrow from the Federal stylistic period, and composed of flat pilasters in a trabeated composition reflecting Greek Revival practice. The balance of the building follows building patterns that persisted from the Federal through the Greek Revival styles. The school property also includes a ca. 1960 garage (LEV.215).

1850-1870

East Leverett has an example of the Italianate style in the ca. 1850 Jervis Gilbert House, 75 Cushman Road (LEV.33, Photograph #11). Set on a corner lot, the west-facing house is 1½ stories under a side-gable roof with a centered, through-cornice gable. The roof has wide eaves with decorative bargeboards in the gables. The house is three bays wide and two deep, and the center entry has a flat hood on Italianate, scroll-cut braces. Sash in the windows is 2/2, and the clapboard-sided house has granite foundations. There is a 1½-story wing on the east elevation that is three bays long. It has knee-high windows on the south elevation, and an open side porch in the angle between the main block and the ell. The porch roof is supported by ¾-length columns above a solid railing. A board-and-batten sided barn, ca. 1880 (LEV.208) is located south of the house.

A larger version of the style is found at the ca. 1858 James Stetson House, 164 Shutesbury Road (LEV.25). It is a 2½-story house under a side-gable roof with a small center chimney. The eaves make short returns in the gable ends. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep, and has granite foundations. On the east is a 1½-story wing set back from the plane of the main block. The wing rests on fieldstone foundations and on its south façade are two Italianate-style, three-sided, bay windows. If there were a house prior to ca. 1858 on this lot, it could be what is now the wing, whose foundations suggest an earlier date, though that is not conclusive. Only an interior structural examination would verify its approximate date. The clapboard-sided main block of the house has wide pilasters as cornerposts and a broad frieze beneath the eaves. On its south façade at the first-floor level, it has full-length, Italianate-style windows and a flushboarded façade at the first-story level, a treatment found on Italianate-style buildings to convey the suggestion of a stone façade. There is a full-width porch on posts across the façade, and it is partially enclosed for one bay. Window sash in the house is 6/6. The property also includes stone walls (LEV.925) dating to ca. 1800, and a ca. 1920 New England-style barn (LEV.217).

There is one Gothic Revival-style house in the district, at 191 Shutesbury Road (LEV.218); it dates to ca. 1850.

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1870-1910

The Julian and Martha Miller House, 167 Shutesbury Road (LEV.30), was constructed in 1901, and is Queen Anne in style (Photograph #12). It is one of the largest houses in East Leverett at 2½ stories in height, five bays wide, and four bays deep. The clapboard-sided house has a side-gable roof with small chimneys at each end of the ridge and brick foundations. Centered on its north façade is a three-bay-wide, hipped-roof porch, with turned porch supports, a spindle frieze, and cut-out porch railings in a geometric pattern. There is a lattice porch apron. The house has windows with 4/4 sash, which is relatively uncommon. On the west elevation the eaves have bargeboards that become a solid, triangular ornament in the upper gable field. The solid section of bargeboard is Queen Anne in style, and is ornamented with a lattice pattern. Attached to the east elevation of the house is a 1½-story wing that is two bays wide. It has a secondary entry beneath a shed-roofed porch on turned posts. Attached to the east elevation of the wing is a second wing of 1½ stories. It is two bays wide. East of the house is a small eaves-front barn dating from ca. 2000.

1874-present

Pine Grove Farm, 142 Shutesbury Road (LEV.212), is a ca. 1940 Colonial Revival-style, Cape Cod-form house. Clapboard sided, the 1½-story house sits on concrete-block foundations and, as it is on a slope, has an integrated garage at street level. In its north yard is a small barn (LEV.214) and a shed (LEV.213), dating from about the time of the house. Pine Grove Farm represents the persistence of the Cape Cod form in East Leverett.

The Sara Smith House, 169 Shutesbury Road (LEV.29) is a ca. 1920, 1½ -story, asbestos shingle-sided house built on brick foundations for summer use. It is a raised Cape with a side-gable roof and small centered chimney. It has two attic-level, knee-high windows on the west façade. The house's façade is obscured by a shed-roof enclosed porch to which is attached a shed-roofed enclosure one bay wide and one bay deep on its south elevation. There is a one-story wing on its south elevation, two bays wide and two bays deep. The wing has an interior chimney and its foundations are mortared fieldstone. In the south angle between the main block of the house and the wing is a corner, shed-roofed porch that rests on a single post. Windows have 2/2 sash, typical of the early 20th century. Alterations and additions to the house have not obscured the fact that its builder took into account the dominance of the Cape Cod house form in East Leverett, following the form in a 20th-century version.

Post-significance Buildings

Buildings added to the district since 1963 retain the scale and placement on their lots of the earlier, neighboring buildings. While vinyl siding appears on one, the remainder have maintained the wood exteriors of the district's historic buildings. A new bridge, ca. 2000, crosses Roaring Brook on Cushman Road. It is in the same location as its predecessors, and the plentiful stones on each embankment suggest that some of the material of earlier bridge abutments is likely to remain.

71 Cushman Road (LEV.204) is a ca. 1950s Cape Cod-style house, with an associated garage (LEV.205) and two sheds (LEV.206, 207) dating to the same time period as the dwelling.

Contemporary, noncontributing houses include 4 Cemetery Road (ca. 1970, Cape) and its associated garage/porch; 9 Cemetery Road (ca. 1980, contemporary); 64 Cushman Road (ca. 1970, ranch) and its associated ca. 1990 New England style barn; 121 Shutesbury Road (ca. 2000, contemporary); 129 A&B Shutesbury Road (ca. 1980, studio); 153 Shutesbury Road (ca. 1990, Cape); and an undated Cape house on Still Corner Road.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known in the district or in the general area (within one mile), sites may exist. Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient sites. The district includes several well-drained, level to moderately sloping terraces and upland plateau-like areas, located within 1,000 feet of tributary streams of the Connecticut River. Roaring Brook flows from the northeast to the southwest through the central portion of the district, roughly parallel with Shutesbury Road. Mountain Brook flows in a similar direction within 1,000 feet of the district's extreme northwestern boundary. Well-drained soils formed on glacial outwash plains and terraces in uplands are characteristic of the district;

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however, rocky areas are also present especially near stream wetlands. Given the above information and the large size of the district (467 acres), and known Native American settlement patterns for the interior uplands in the Connecticut River Valley, a high potential exists for the presence of ancient Native American resources within the district. Native resources along tributary streams may be characterized by smaller, low-density, and low-diversity special purpose- or special activity-type sites.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological sites in the East Leverett Historic District. Most of the district's known sites include mills and waterpower-related structures located along Roaring Brook, which flows from north by northeast to south by southwest. (For the purposes of this description, we will assume a north-to-south flow.) Most of these archaeological resources can be recognized by stonework remains visible on the surface throughout the area near the brook. Going north and upstream on the brook from the Cushman Road Bridge, the first visible site is that of Historic Archaeological Site No. 1, including the remains of a dam about 20 yards north of the bridge on the east side of the brook. The dam fragment is composed of random-sized, dry-laid fieldstones set on the east bank. The fragment is about three feet long and 2½ feet high; then a row of single stones maintains the alignment of the dam down to the water's edge. Single stones on the west bank suggest the full alignment of the dam.

North of the dam stub by about 100 yards, at a drop in the brook known locally as "Honeymoon Falls," is Historic Archaeological Site No. 2, the largest site on the brook. The site includes at least two mill foundations, a sluiceway, and dam remains. On the west bank are stone foundations set into the hillside of a grist mill and scythe factory. The foundations on the south elevation are composed of flat granite stones of random size, dry laid into a wall about twelve feet high and 30-40 feet long. About ten feet from the southwest corner of the foundations is an open passageway to the upper level of the former mill. Midway on the south foundation wall, about five feet from the bottom of the foundation, is an opening that served as a water sluice exiting the former mill building. The foundations of the mill at the southeast corner are laid at a right angle from the east wall of the building. On the south side of the foundations extending from its southwest corner are the low foundations of a wing formerly attached to the main gristmill. These are the foundations of the hoe and scythe factory. They are composed of both flat stones as well as long, quarried capstones of granite that are as long as five feet and are 2½ feet high. There are about two or three capstones. Clearly visible and leading from the south side of the hoe and scythe factory foundations is a stone-lined sluiceway that is about four feet deep and runs about 60 feet before turning east to re-enter the brook. On the east bank of the brook, directly across from the mill foundations are the remains of a second dam. It is about five feet in height, and is made up of random fieldstones dry laid against the east bank. It is about six feet long and three feet high.

Historic Archaeological Site No. 3 lies north from the gristmill by about 500 yards. This site includes the foundations of a turning mill and machine shop and the remains of a third dam. The mill foundations are located on the west side of the brook and are random, dry-laid fieldstones. They were not viewed during a visit to the brook; however, they have been recorded by local residents. The remains of the third dam are located on the east bank of the brook at the turning mill and machine shop. This is reported to be a larger dam fragment that has been breached, but that remains to a greater extent than dams one and two, partially crossing Roaring Brook for about ten feet.

North of the turning mill about 25 yards, and south of a wooden bridge across the brook, is Historic Archaeological Site No. 4. The site includes the stone foundations of a former woolen mill and the remains of a dam. On the west bank, it is the site of a former woolen mill to which is attached the remains of a dam. The mill foundations are set into the bank, which rises on the west. Along the brook, a row of square granite blocks lines the edge of the brook, and then, as the land descends, the foundations rise to about eight feet in height above the water. They are laid in a square, and at the southeast corner is a square opening in the foundations that was a sluice opening. The stones of the foundations are long and flat, as elsewhere on the brook. Projecting from the east side of the mill foundations at the water's edge are the remains of the fourth dam, which are about five feet long and ten feet high. A section of the dam remains on the east bank as well, set on the exposed ledge beneath the brook. Both sections of the dam are made up of random fieldstones, dry laid. On the east, it is clear to see that larger, flat fieldstones made up the outer walls of the dam, and that smaller, round fieldstones were the fill between the walls.

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Historic Archaeological Site No. 5 is located at the house at 173 Shutesbury Road. The ell to the house was at one time a fulling mill at basement level. The site includes the house, the surrounding landscape, and stone embankment. While the mill site on the west side of the brook is part of the house and thus will not be counted separately from the house, there are also the remains of a stone embankment on the east side of the brook across from the fulling mill/house. The embankment is about 1½ feet high and three feet long, and made up of random fieldstones. The basement of the house is at a distance of about 50 yards from the brook, but there are no visible remains of a raceway from the brook into the mill basement, or exiting from it.

North of the fulling mill by about 100 yards is Historic Archaeological Site No. 6. The site includes a mill foundation, the remains of a stone dam and berm, a millpond, and a canal. The stone foundation of a tannery backs up to the stone dam and berm spanning the brook and, on the north and west sides of the pond, becomes a stone-lined berm forming a millpond about an acre in extent. The tannery foundations are about eight feet high and are co-terminus with the dam on the north elevation, so they project on three sides from the dam. Tannery foundations and dam stones are set about 20 yards west of the brook and extend to the west about 70 feet. There is one open passageway near the southwest corner. The dam is a rock-faced berm as it turns north to become the boundary of the millpond. The millpond's west boundary is about ten feet high as a rock-faced berm and as it forms the north border of the millpond is only about three feet high. Coming down from a hillside on the east is a canal. It is about four feet deep and four feet wide, and enters the area of the millpond on the northeast and then exits on the south and returns to the brook. It does not appear to be stone-lined; rather, it is a depression in the earth.

Historic archaeological sites may also contribute important information related to the significance of residential sites in the district. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological testing, at the James Stetson House (1858) at 164 Shutesbury Road may help to determine whether an earlier house existed on the property. Visual analysis of the wing foundation on the east side of the house indicate an earlier date for the house; however, that conclusion is inconclusive. Archaeological research may clarify that interpretation through the identification of temporally diagnostic artifacts associated with the building foundation, the builder's trench, or archaeological features at the site.

Important information may also be present associated with extant late 18th- and 19th-century homes in the district. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate structural evidence of barns, outbuildings, and other potential structures associated with extant farmhouses and residential homes in the district. These resources may be especially important in the study of minority groups in the district including African-American fugitive slaves and former slave families. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive in close proximity to extant dwellings

Other potential site areas have been identified in the East Leverett Historic District. Foundations of the former post office building are located on the south side of Cushman Road on the east side of the bridge across Roaring Brook. The building was moved to another location outside the district in 1843. The foundation has been filled in. The remains of a distillery have been identified at the Porter and Ebenezer Nutting House (1806) at 21 Still Corner Road. Other potential sites of distilleries have also been identified in the area, hence the name of Still Road. Additional potential historic archaeological sites in the East Leverett Historic District include textile mills, tannery, blacksmith shops, a box factory, turning shops, and a baby buggy factory near the bridge.

Archaeological resources may also survive related to the use of the East Leverett Cemetery. Unmarked graves containing a burial shaft, a coffin, human remains, and funerary objects may survive anywhere in the cemetery. The earliest graves are concentrated near the east end of the cemetery. One of the earliest stones is that of Roger Bartlett, d. 1813; however, earlier unmarked graves may also be present. Post molds and other evidence of fences and boundary markers may exist, as well as grave markers and memorial offerings/markers for individual and groups of graves. Structural evidence of outbuildings related to the operation and maintenance of the cemetery may survive.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1790-1963

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

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Period of Significance (justification)

1790 is the date of the first deeds of sale for the land that makes up East Leverett; 1963 marks the 50-year cutoff for significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The East Leverett Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C at the local level. Under Criterion A it is significant as a late 18th- and 19th-century agricultural and industrial village whose residents followed the occupational patterns of their time, working as both farmers and in the grist, saw, textile, and turning mills that over time occupied the waterpower sites on Roaring Brook in Leverett. There was a mixed economy, typical of the small towns of western Massachusetts where reliance solely on agriculture or industry was not wise or possible due to the nature of the soils and irregular landscape available for farming, and to the limited size of the streams and rivers to power machinery. The district is significant for its representative shift from a 19th-century mixed economy to that of a second home destination in the early 20th century, and then back to a permanent residential district from the mid 20th century, this time to University of Massachusetts faculty and staff. These are some of the broad patterns of history in western Massachusetts represented in East Leverett.

Under Criterion C, the district is significant for the examples of late 18th - through 19th-century architectural styles and building forms. Federal buildings in good condition are found among the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Colonial Revival-style buildings that constitute the majority of the district and are also in good condition. A former schoolhouse, a former store, a former mill, houses, and outbuildings are varied building types remaining in the district. The buildings are, by and large, modest in scale and ornament, but were well constructed and remain well preserved.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

East Leverett is significant as an example of a village that developed around late 18th- and early 19th-century roads, and along a brook that offered a source of power to run industries. Housing and outbuildings for residents who both farmed and worked in the mills or in mill-related work were constructed in the late 18th and 19th centuries; buildings to house a village school and store represent building types from the 19th century. A village cemetery signifies the community's identity as a separate village in Leverett where residents were buried near their homes.

INDUSTRY

East Leverett's mills are significant for representing the wide range of light industries that came about when falling water was used as a power source for machinery in the 18th and 19th centuries. Water wheels and later turbines enabled people in East Leverett to perform the first two functions of early settlements: grinding grain and cutting timber for construction. The importance of these functions is underlined by the fact that the gristmill operated from pre-1794 through the first two decades of the 20th century. An East Leverett fulling mill prepared woven wool for use, a satinnet mill produced more than one kind of textile, and a tannery turned animal skins to many uses for home and farm. Blacksmith shops fabricated tools and made repairs while scythe shops manufactured farm equipment for the town and beyond. A box factory fabricated wooden boxes for agricultural and commercial use into the 20th century. A turning shop made sleds, toys, beds, chairs, wooden ware for meals, cabinets, wheels, and more.

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ARCHITECTURE

East Leverett is significant for the number of Federal and Greek Revival-style houses that were constructed during the first half of the 19th century in both 2½ and 1½ stories, and continued in smaller numbers into the 20th century. They are representative of the form and style constructed in western Massachusetts in the Early Industrial villages that were without great wealth but nevertheless built with features of the styles current in their day.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Colonial Period (1665-1775)

The history of western Massachusetts towns is, by-and-large, one of large plantations that split apart into separate parishes and then separate townships as the population grew. The desire for proximity to meetinghouses and town meetings was often a factor that drove settlers to act for smaller governmental and religious units. The town of Leverett follows this pattern, having been part of a plantation called Swampfield granted to a group of men ca. 1675; Swampfield gradually was divided into the townships of Wendell, Montague (1754), and Sunderland (1718). In 1729, Sunderland petitioned the Massachusetts General Court to have more fertile land added to its boundaries and the "Two-mile Addition" was added. What would become East Leverett was within the Two-mile Addition. In 1774, Leverett then separated from Sunderland.

During the Colonial period, the establishment of passable roadways was one of the more pressing tasks for settlers. Local roads were improved, and as the period progressed, groups of investors began to plan and construct highways that passed through and between towns. One such highway, connecting Lancaster in central Massachusetts to Sunderland on the Connecticut River, was planned as early as 1733 and built during the Federal period. A portion of this cartway planned during the Colonial period remains in East Leverett as January Hills Road.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

Village Development

The map of 1794 shows that by that date, Shutesbury Road from Leverett Center came south to East Leverett, continuing farther south to Amherst over a bridge across Roaring Brook; the map also shows that the Lancaster-Sunderland cartway was in place, connecting East Leverett to Shutesbury and eventually Lancaster on the east, and to Sunderland and the Connecticut River on the west. These roads made local travel possible, but they also enabled millwrights to establish a sawmill and a fulling mill on Roaring Brook. Leverett historians have consistently pointed out that the Lancaster-Sunderland cartway allowed millwrights to transport milling equipment from the Saugus, Massachusetts, ironworks to western Massachusetts. In fact, upstream of the bridge where there was a substantial drop in the brook, a combination gristmill and sawmill and a fulling mill were already in place in 1794.

Land sales had begun in earnest by 1794, driven by land speculators James Comins, Ransom Adams, Nathan Adams, and Robert Fitts, among others. Investors came from as far away as Brimfield and Charlemont and some land changed hands multiple times before the beginning of the 19th century. In 1799, Brimfield resident, David Nutting, was the third person to buy a 200 acre tract that he then sold to his two sons, Ebenezer and Porter Nutting, in 1806. Ebenezer and Porter may already have settled in East Leverett to farm, building houses for themselves (one at 37 Cushman Road, moved ca. 1899 to 42 Cushman Road [outside the district and now gone]; the other thought to be 13 Still Corner Road, (LEV.36, Photograph #1)). About 1806, they built the house at 21 Still Corner Road (LEV.34) on a one-acre lot (Photograph #3). The Nuttings' 200 acres appear to have included either a portion of Roaring Brook or rights to its power, and their speculation extended to light industry. In 1809 they sold property that included a gristmill, a distillery, and a house to James Comins, who was from Charleton but settled in East Leverett and joined other Leverett families as a member of the Universalist Church. Deeds record the sale of their rights to build a mill on the brook to Luther Broad in 1812, and additional rights to Luther and Jesse Broad in 1815. At about the same time, the Nutting brothers sold the house at 21 Still Corner Road to Luther Broad who both lived and worked in the house as a wool card manufacturer. The Nutting

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family remained in East Leverett through the 1860s. Ebenezer died in 1847 and Porter in 1859. A Cheney Nutting is listed in the 1860 U.S. census for Leverett (1797-1866); Ransom Nutting appears on the 1858 map at 37 Cushman Road.

In addition to the Nuttings, an early settler in East Leverett was Seth Wood, a Revolutionary War veteran, who at age 58 was given land by East Leverett land speculator Nathan Adams and built the house at 131 Shutesbury Road (LEV.158). Seth and the older of his two sons were farming in Leverett by 1790, so the family appears to have lived and farmed in the town before Seth was given the land on which this house was built ca. 1793. The land of the Wood farm was on the plain created by the Sawmill River in East Leverett and was some of the more suitable land for farming. At 119 Shutesbury Road (LEV.155), Roswell Field, born in Leverett as one of six children in his family, is thought to have built his house around ca. 1790 (Photograph #2) around the same time he married Sarah Graves. Field became a magistrate of trial justice for Franklin County, and held court sessions in this house. He represented the town in the Massachusetts Legislature for many years. He was active in Leverett government as well, as a selectman (1806-1809), and on the school committee in 1825 and again in 1836 prior to his death in 1842.

The presence of rocky hillsides throughout this section of Leverett, however, did not alter the identification of its residents on Federal Censuses as primarily farmers. Some of them may have leased land, others may have owned land that was not contiguous to their homes, or their hilly land was farmed in small plots and used for grazing. In 1810, James Comins owned the ca. 1800 house at 173 Shutesbury Road (LEV.28, Photograph #5) before selling it to a carpenter, Elijah Ingram, and yeoman or farmer Aaron Howard. Robert and Lucy Fitts, who owned land on the north side of Shutesbury Road, listed Robert's occupation as "farmer" even though Fitts is known to have been active in land speculation and the mills on Roaring Brook during this period. He built two houses at 168 and 170 Shutesbury Road (LEV. 26 and 27), where his family and families of men working in the mills lived before the end of the Federal period.

During the Federal period the population of East Leverett was substantial enough to warrant two stores, a cemetery, and a post office in the second decade of the 1800s. The first store (now gone) was opened in 1813 by Reuben and Simon Brown across the road from 154 Shutesbury Road (LEV.24), which they bought from its builder, Walter Gunn. The East Leverett clothing store was followed by a general store. In 1816, Jonathan Conant built and opened the Conant Store on a lot he leased at 148 Shutesbury Road, (LEV.22). Sarah Field Conant signed away all her rights to land, to the store, and to a shed on the property at the time of her marriage, a curious agreement. Before starting his store, Conant had served in the War of 1812 as a sergeant. On his return, he lived at 37 January Hills Road (LEV.37) until about 1816. In 1818 he was appointed postmaster and kept the post office in the store. An 1817 store ledger survives and is in the Historical Society collection. The Browns sold their house at 154 Shutesbury Road (LEV.24) in 1816 to Jonathan and Sarah Conant, and Jonathan lived there until his death in 1847.

Other enterprises came to the village. Ransom and Dolly Keets Adams bought 100 acres from his father in 1807 and, in addition to dairy farming, started a distillery for making gin and/or hard cider. An 1819 deed mentions a bark mill owned by Aron and John Howard. Peter Kimball is known to have started charcoal production in East Leverett in 1825 (location unknown but outside the district). In 1822, Lewis Moore came to East Leverett to run a gristmill and a distillery that he had bought. Moore was a millwright and owned land, dam building rights, and water rights in East Leverett. He divided and sold the land into lots, which presumably included water rights, keeping the gristmill of 1794 for himself and his family. By 1830, two scythe shops had been added to the sawmill and the fulling mill. The mention of a hog pen, a woodhouse, and an ash house in deeds suggests the multiple building types that early on supported agriculture, trade and industry in East Leverett. By the end of the period Levi Lincoln owned 173 Shutesbury Road (LEV.28) and there, in addition to the woolen mill, he had a cabinetmaker's shop, a ware room where bowls and utensils were turned for domestic use, and a paint shop (Photograph #5).

There was no church in East Leverett. People traveled to Leverett Center to the Congregationalist Church or to North Leverett for the Baptist meetings. A third option was a Universalist Church. James Comins, Ransom Adams, Lewis

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Moore, Chester Hubbard, and Asa Moore from East Leverett and Moore's Corner were all Universalists whose society was incorporated in 1817. The Universalists did not have their own church, but met in people's houses until they built the Universalist Meetinghouse, 230 North Leverett Road, 1810, in Moore's Corner. The society folded before the end of the 19th century, however. The village did need a cemetery, and the East Leverett Cemetery was established on Cemetery Road by 1813(LEV.805, Photograph #6).

According to Association for Gravestone Studies' Bob Drinkwater, the work of two carving shops is present in East Leverett Cemetery: the Chapin shop from Bernardston and the Rankin shop, which was at one time in Pelham and moved to Northampton in the 1820s. Chapin markers are of slate, and the Chapin shop was one of the first in the area to manufacture markers in 1810-11. Their source was a quarry in Bernardston on West Mountain. They also had a stone sawmill using waterpower to shape their stones that came in several stock designs. They aimed at the lower end of the marker market at that time, and continued producing slate markers into the 1840s. The Rankin markers are of marble, which was more highly prized than slate. In the first quarter of the 19th century, tastes shifted to marble markers and the market was dominated by the Berkshire stonecutters. West Stockbridge, Lanesboro, Pittsfield, and Sheffield all entered the competition, which they soon dominated, shipping stones readymade everywhere by rail.

There is one signed monument in the East Leverett Cemetery and it is that of carver Hopkin Woods, son of Martin Woods of Whately. Drinkwater finds that Woods was probably the equivalent of a local dealer in the 1820s and 1830s, and by the 1840s and 1850s most cemetery stones were coming readymade into the towns. He was a dealer in monuments and his signature is usually located on the base of the inscription side of the monument. Hopkin Woods' monument in East Leverett is the marble marker of Eliza, wife of Asa C. Woodard (LEV.924), who died in 1848.

Other East Leverett residents during the Federal period whose graves are in the East Leverett Cemetery include Porter and Anna Nutting, Ebenezer Nutting, Ransom Adams, Nathan Adams, Robert Fitts, Lewis and Elizabeth Moore, Quartus Moore, Luther Broad, and Seth Wood.

Architecture

The largest numbers of houses were constructed in East Leverett between ca. 1790 and 1830. Two houses on Still Corner Road date from this period: the Federal-style Paris Childs House, 13 Still Corner Road, ca. 1790 (Photograph #1); and the Federal-style Porter and Ebenezer Nutting House, 21 Still Corner Road, ca. 1806 (Photograph #3). On Shutesbury Road was the Seth Wood House, 131 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1793, and the Roswell and Sarah Field House, 119 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1790 (LEV.155, Photograph #2). The ca. 1816 Conant Store at 148 Shutesbury Road was built as a Federal-style Cape, as were Federal Capes at 154 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1810, the Jonathan and Sarah Conant Place, and the ca. 1822, Lewis and Elizabeth Moore House, 152 Shutesbury Road (Photograph #8). The Henry and Polly Moore House, 157 Shutesbury Road, 1790-1800, was built as a Federal Cape with a particularly elegant door surround. The Alden and Caroline Field House, 173 Shutesbury Road was built ca. 1800 in the Federal style (Photograph #5), as was the Ransom and Dolly Adams House, 1807, at 76 Cushman Road (Photograph #4). Although he has not been identified, the same builder is thought to have built several of the Federal Capes on Shutesbury Road. The Jonathan and Sarah Conant-Hiram and Rebecca Keet House, ca. 1810-40, at 37 January Hills Road was built as a Cape Cod-form house, though it may be dated later than the Federal period, as the form persisted into the Early Industrial Period.

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Village Development

East Leverett continued to grow and diversify its industries during the first four decades of the Early Industrial period, but reached its limits about 1860 and began to decline during the following decade. By about 1835 the population of the village had increased enough to merit a school, and the East Leverett School was built at 146 Shutesbury Road (LEV.21)

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so children no longer had to walk to the center to school (Photograph #10). The village gained a school, but in 1843 lost its East Leverett Post Office, which was moved to a Montague Road house in Leverett Center. Foundations of the former Post Office building are located on the south side of Cushman Road, on the east side of the bridge across Roaring Brook. They have been filled in.

The Civil War affected East Leverett's population, as it did in villages everywhere. Forty-three men served for the town. Most of the volunteers were divided among two regiments formed in western Massachusetts, the 27th Massachusetts Regiment and the 52nd Massachusetts Regiment.

On Roaring Brook the mills produced wool, ground grist, and sawed lumber; they manufactured farming implements, did blacksmith work, and tanned hides. Later in the period there was even a factory that built baby buggies near the bridge.

One of the fulling and/or wool manufactories was run at the Alden and Caroline Field House, 173 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1800 (LEV.28), by Alden Field in the basement area of the house on the west side of the brook (Photograph #5). Field also had a woolen/satinet mill on the other side of the brook and placed variously above the holding pond, on its south side or approximately where the Sara Smith House is at 171 Shutesbury Road (LEV.29). It is now gone. Further north on Roaring Brook was a tannery at the southern edge of a large holding pond or millpond. A dam and tannery foundations surrounding the former millpond remain (Photograph #13). Nathan Fitts owned the tannery in the 1858 map. The tannery housed other activities, including a curry shop and a harness shop. Remains of a canal that carried water from the hillside on the east down to the mill pond can still be seen. Going south on the brook from 173 Shutesbury Road, there was a blacksmith shop near what is now 167 Shutesbury Road on the east side of the brook, though all traces of it are now gone. Just below the bridge that crosses over to 167 Shutesbury Road, and still on the west side of the brook, was a mill that began as a sawmill and was converted to a woolen mill owned by Alden Field, where foundations are still visible, along with a short section of dam (Photograph #13). One of the Fitts family owned it before Alden Field did. Continuing south on the west side of the brook and set down in the valley was a turning shop that also made hoes and scythes, the shop foundations and dam remnants of which are still visible. The turner was Rodolphus Turner, who produced children's beds, carriage wheels, and more. He and his wife Ophelia had two small children in 1850. A machine shop (no remains), at one time owned by Henry Moore, was on the west side of the brook and south of the turning shop, but both were somewhat higher on the bank and not near the water, so whether they operated with waterpower has not been established. To the south, at a falls known as Honeymoon Falls, was the original gristmill, still in operation from 1794. Run by Lewis Moore, it contained a hoe and scythe factory and also had a dam across the brook at this point. Stonework is visible at the site. Close to the bridge where Cushman Road crosses Roaring Brook was a box/baby carriage factory at a dam in the Brook. It is now gone, as are its foundations.

The owners and workers in these mills lived in East Leverett in houses that still exist. Luther Broad lived at 21 Still Corner Road, ca. 1806 (LEV.34), where he made cards for carding wool in a loft on the second floor of his house (Photograph 3). Before the end of the period James and Orus Fitts, followed by Andrew Woodard in 1865, succeeded Luther Broad in the house at 21 Still Corner Road and worked in the mills. On the 1850 census William Stacey, miller, and Lewis Moore, millwright, were the only East Leverett residents who were not identified as farmers. At 20 Still Corner Road, a house is said to have been built for East Leverett's first African American resident, Hattie Field. The house was built ca. 1850 and Hattie appears on the map of 1858 in the house, but she does not appear in the census of 1860. As the Fugitive Slave Act was passed in 1856, some of the fugitive slaves who had appeared on maps in 1850 were no longer listed in the 1860 census, as they had fled to Nova Scotia. This is a pattern that has been well-documented for the village of Florence in Northampton. The lack of documentation on Hattie Field before and after 1858 is not surprising, given her likely history as either a freed or fugitive slave. East Leverett became the home of two former slave families, including the Miller family.

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Alden and Caroline Field and their daughter Carolyn M. Field (previously thought a son, but censuses indicate C.M. Field was Carolyn M. Field) lived in the house at 173 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1800 (LEV.28), and produced wool and satin in three separate locations (Photograph #5). Carolyn M. Field also kept a general store and post office in the south end of the house, and taught in the East Leverett School at 146 Shutesbury Road, ca.1835 (LEV.21, Photograph 10). Henry and Polly Moore, who lived at 157 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1820 (LEV.31), were associated with the mills on Roaring Brook by 1858, as Henry was a millwright and a machinist. Henry made and repaired machines and made metal handles for tools in the machine shop on the west side of the brook above the Moore Grist Mill. By the end of the period, Rodolphus and Ophelia Turner were living at the Robert and Lucy Fitts House, 168 Shutesbury Road, 1830 (LEV.26), and Rodolphus operated a turning mill on Roaring Brook south of Henry Moore's machine shop (Photograph # 9). He lost the mill to foreclosure and was jailed. A succession of people working in the mills lived at 170 Shutesbury Road, 1830, one of the two Fitts Houses. Lewis and Elizabeth Moore lived at 152 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1822 (LEV.23, Photograph #8). Lewis was the gristmill owner. He died in 1842, and his son Luther Moore took over its operation sharing ownership with his mother Elizabeth. By 1870, George and Rhoda Moore lived at the Hattie Field House, 20 Still Corner Road, ca. 1845 (LEV.35), and George farmed along with their son Charles, who also listed himself as a sawyer.

There were other businesses in East Leverett during the Early Industrial period just as there had been in the Federal period. By 1855 Leverett employed 14 men making charcoal, and it is known that some of that production came from East Leverett but not within the district. In 1860, Alanson Beals at the Paris and Sarah Childs House, 13 Still Corner Road, ca. 1790 (LEV.36, Photograph #1) was a cordwainer. Jervis Gilbert at the Jervis Gilbert House, 75 Cushman Road, ca. 1850 (LEV.33, Photograph #11), and Chester A. Ashley at the Jonathon and Sarah Conant House, 154 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1810 (LEV.24), were broom makers in the 1850s. Leverett was the only upland town in Franklin County to grow broomcorn in significant amounts between 1825 and 1842, and it was grown on a small area of lowland soils at its southern border; in other words, in East Leverett. In 1845, Leverett manufactured 13,725 brooms and by 1855, the number had risen to 15,000. This was a modest number of brooms in comparison to the lowlands along the Connecticut River but broom production continued through 1855. As a side business at the Porter and Ebenezer Nutting House, 21 Still Corner Road, (ca. 1806, LEV.34, Photograph #3), James and Orus Fitts, followed by Andrew Woodard, made apple cider that they distilled as hard cider or brandy. Remains of that distillery have been identified at the house, and their business along with others in the neighborhood gave the area the name Still Corner. Ransom Adams at the Ransom and Dolly Adams House, 76 Cushman Road, 1807 (LEV.32), was a dairy farmer but also ran a still producing brandy and gin (Photograph #4). As for stores, in 1844 Jonathan Conant sold the Conant Store at 148 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1816 (LEV.22) to DeEsting Field, with whom he had been in partnership for a few years as Conant and Field, Merchants, and Field continued in business. At the James Stetson House, 164 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1858 (LEV.25), William Stetson operated a trip hammer for a blacksmith shop in the 1860s.

Those who primarily farmed during this period were located on the floodplain of Pond Brook and included Ransom and Dolly Adams at 76 Cushman Road, 1807 (LEV.32), dairy farmers whose distillery was secondary to their farm. Roswell Field died in 1842; he willed his farm at 119 Shutesbury Road (Photograph #2), to Timothy Putnam. Timothy and Sarah Putnam farmed along with their son Roswell Field Putnam. While the census records indicate that the Putnams remained in the house through 1880, Ransom Adams was shown on the maps of 1858 and 1871 as owning the Roswell Field House, 119 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1790 (LEV.155), so the ownership of the property is not entirely clear. Levi Wood took over farming the land of the Seth Wood farm in 1860, which included the Seth Wood House, 131 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1793 (LEV.158), and the Levi Wood House, 122 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1830 (LEV.156). These two properties included about 118 acres, with ample acreage on both sides of the road and the plain of Pond Brook for farming. He, his wife Jane, and two children were on the 1870 census, and Levi was listed as working on the farm. An exception to a location along the plain was the farm of Hiram and Rebecca Keet at 37 January Hills Road, ca. 1810 (LEV.37), where Keet farmed the plateau on the hill in 1850.

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Building continued in the Early Industrial period. The East Leverett School, 146 Shutesbury Road (LEV. 21), built ca. 1835, was an early example of the period's new buildings (Photograph #10). Its builders focused their attention on the stylish door surround in the Greek Revival style, while the rest of the building was modest but well-constructed, not surprisingly for a schoolhouse. The Robert Fitts House, 168 Shutesbury Road, 1830-1850, (LEV.26, Photograph #9), and the Robert Fitts House, 170 Shutesbury Road, 1830-1850, (LEV.27), both continue the Cape Cod form and Greek Revival trim that had begun in the later 1820s. A new house form, the raised Cape, was introduced in the Levi Wood House, at 122 Shutesbury Road, dated ca. 1830 (LEV.156). The Hattie Field House, 20 Still Corner Road, ca. 1840 (LEV.35), in its original configuration was a Greek Revival, and its door surround from that construction date remains in a narrower form. More elaborate was the Jervis Gilbert House, 75 Cushman Road, ca. 1850 (LEV.33), an Italianate-style house that used ornament more freely to convey its style (Photograph #11). The James Stetson House, 164 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1858 (LEV.25), is the only other house to have been built during this period in the Italianate style. Its 2½-story form and decorative details are the equal of the Federal houses of the previous period. But by the end of the period, an economic decline had clearly set in, and new properties were not being added at the same rate.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

Village Development

East Leverett in the Late Industrial period became economically depressed, as the small mills could no longer keep up with competition in the larger cities and towns of the region. As the small operations closed or reduced their production, East Leverett residents shifted to working in Amherst, Northampton, and Hadley. Some stopped working altogether, sold their houses, and moved away. Still, the school continued to serve the children of East Leverett, and in 1909 a room was added to the east end. Later in the century a post office for the village was opened at 173 Shutesbury Road. The addition of a box factory made many hope for an economic revival, but it did not materialize. The box factory continued to produce into the late 19th century, running on waterpower and on steam, but demand for its boxes was met without a large workforce. Photographs from this time show that many of the houses of East Leverett suffered greatly from lack of maintenance. The town set up a small traveling library in 1900 for Moore's Corner and East Leverett, which lasted until 1910.

Adding to the number of African American families who lived in East Leverett was one headed by Julian and Martha Miller who lived on the site of the Julian and Martha Miller House, 167 Shutesbury Road, 1901 (LEV.30, Photograph #12). Julian and Martha had both been born in Virginia. Julian was a farmer, and in 1900 they had a ward, Benjamin Wallace, in their household along with Arthur and Raymond Hawley and Fred and Edwin Randall, who boarded with them and attended school. In 1910 they had just one boarder, Arthur Nelson, who was attending school, and in 1920 they appeared on the federal census without additional members of the household. The ward and boarders were all African American. The first house on that property burned, and this one was built in its place in 1901 by Miller, who subsequently lost it to foreclosure in the 1920s. At the Hattie Field House, 20 Still Corner Road, ca. 1845 (LEV.35), was its second African American family, and the second in East Leverett at the time, that of Walter and Nellie Miller. Walter and Julian were brothers born in James River, Virginia, in the village of Curdsville, two of the five children of Solomon and Martha Miller. In 1870 they appear in the federal census in Curdsville, Virginia. Solomon was listed as "Mulatto" and Martha as "African-American," and Solomon was a farmer. It is not possible to find them in the Slave Census of 1860, though there is at least one slave owner by the surname Miller in the area of the James River in Virginia. In 1870, Julian was six years older than Walter and was working as a 14-year-old farm laborer in 1870. Walter and Nellie appear to have gone from Virginia to West Virginia, where daughter Annie was born, then to Ohio where Willie, Walter, Alice, and Charles were born, before coming to Massachusetts where the last infant daughter, as yet unnamed, was listed in 1910. Nellie worked in their house as a laundress.

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Industry and Commerce

Industry carried on during the Late Industrial period, while commerce appears to have slowed considerably. Roaring Brook's mills continued to produce, even if their owners changed. The 1871 Beers map shows that Lewis Moore's gristmill was still operating, along with his machine shop that previously had been a scythe and snath factory. During this period the mill went to Lorinson Felton, who specialized, producing flour as a miller and adding to East Leverett's commerce, but also at that mill ran a sawmill. Lorinson Felton lived on Cushman Road with his wife Helen in a house that is now gone. At the millpond above 173 Shutesbury Road, a tannery was still operating in ownership of H. Allen, though it burned down in 1880 and was not restarted (Photograph #13, tannery mill pond). Ansel Hill lived on Shutesbury Road in a house that is now gone and ran a blacksmith shop that lasted only a few decades, on the east side of the brook. Asa C. Field ran a woolen mill that had formerly belonged to Alden Field, below the bridge across Roaring Brook (Photograph #13). Here he annually turned out 2,000 yards of cloth and 600 pounds of yarn. Whether he was operating from Alden Field's other mills and his house at 173 Shutesbury Road is not clear from the map of 1871, as the house is only identified as a storehouse (Photograph #5). Asa Field, his wife, and their four adult children all farmed as well as ran the textile operations. Further downstream on Roaring Brook, Silas Morgan took over Rodolphus Turner's woodworking shop and made tool handles, churns, extension tables, woodware, beds, and croquet sets, among other things. Wesley Morgan also operated a blacksmith shop on the other side of the brook, and lived with his wife Mary where the Julian and Martha Miller House, 167 Shutesbury Road, 1901 (LEV.30), is now located. It was the Morgans' house that burned before 1901. In the 1870s, Luther Moore, following his father Henry Moore, continued constructing machines for the industry that grew up in South Leverett. Charles and Ann Burditt in 1870 lived at the Keet House, ca. 1810, 37 January Hills Road (LEV.37), and he worked as a currier. In 1875, William and James Stetson's sawmill employed 15 people. In the late 19th century, the Jonathan Conant Store, 148 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1816 (LEV.22), was bought by Ransom and Dolly Adams' son Christopher, who was running the family farm after his father's death. Christopher and his family lived at the Ransom and Dolly Adams House, 76 Cushman Road, 1807 (LEV.32, Photograph #4), and bought the store as well as the Jervis Gilbert House, 75 Cushman Road, ca. 1850 (LEV.33, Photograph #11), and used both to house hired help or act as a rental. Christopher Adams seems to have suffered from a mental illness and eventually was declared incompetent to care for himself, but he had kept the family farm going for a number of years. Then, in 1909, a box factory was built at the foot of Roaring Brook near the bridge. In 1915 it was taken over by the Beaman and Marvel Company, a branch of the box factory in the center. It operated through the period, using waterpower when Roaring Brook was flowing and steam during other months. East Leverett residents were hopeful that this would bring an economic revival to the village, but it did not materialize. The box factory did, however, continue to operate into the 20th century.

Early Modern Period (1915-1940)

Village Development and Architecture

East Leverett underwent a significant demographic change during the Early Modern period. No longer an active industrial and farming village, East Leverett's economic decline continued. Its buildings declined similarly, until most were owned by absentee owners or were highly mortgaged. And residents had limited options if they wanted to work locally. As an indication of how strapped one villager was, George Boynton at the Porter and Ebenezer Nutting House, 21 Still Corner Road, ca. 1806 (LEV.34), made his living as a trapper, selling game to restaurants, and fishing in Roaring Brook with nets (Photograph #3).

Following Walter and Nellie Miller, Rebecca Johnson, an African American woman, bought the Hattie Field House at 20 Still Corner Road. After 1930 she mortgaged it to Bradford Field and then deeded it to his heir Judson Field, in exchange for her life tenancy and funeral expenses. Rebecca died in 1935, and the house was bought by Minona Seagrove.

Seagrove, daughter of Robert Fitts, whose family had been Leverett residents for generations, turned the village around by buying houses, fixing them up, and selling them to people looking for summer places. With the help of Leverett carpenter

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Chester Woodward, Minona Fitts Seagrove bought four houses in Still Corner, and repaired and made changes to them before selling and/or using them as family summer homes. Her progress encouraged others to come, and, over time, to restore additional homes. Seagrove bought the Porter and Ebenezer Nutting House, 21 Still Corner Road, ca. 1806 (LEV.34, Photograph #3), the Paris and Sarah Childs House, 13 Still Corner Road, ca. 1790 (LEV.36, Photograph #1), the Hattie Field House, 20 Still Corner Road, ca. 1846 (LEV.35), and the Hiram and Sara Keet House, 37 January Hills Road, ca.1810 (LEV.37). She learned about house renovation from her aunt Mintie Field, a Chicago resident, who summered in East Leverett. Spending about \$1,000 per house, she was able to make significant repairs to roofs, foundations, sills, and more. She replaced decorative features like door surrounds when they were missing (21 Still Corner Road), and when she thought a house was particularly awkward she changed the fenestration to a more traditional appearance (20 Still Corner Road). Although today her practices would be considered somewhat arbitrary, the work she did avoided what was perhaps the inevitable loss of these four houses. Minona kept 13 Still Corner Road for a number of years for her granddaughter Diane Kallio and her family to use as a summer house, but she sold the Keet House to George Mosel, a New York publisher and artist. She sold 20 Still Corner Road to George Galipeau, who was a pioneer airplane pilot and had a New York business. After its renovations, the Luther Broad House was sold to James Reed, who had retired as principal of the Hadley schools. Reed and his brother Chalmers and their wives shared the house briefly as a summer place before it went to James' nephew, James Reed.

Others who came to East Leverett for summers included George Brown, who bought the Julian and Martha Miller House, 167 Shutesbury Road, 1901 (LEV.30, Photograph #12). Brown was a travelling salesman who bought the house for his retirement. After his death, his daughter Medea Brown Hankinson and her husband Commander Raymond Hankinson of the Coast Guard summered there. The Hankinsons died in 1965 and 1966, and were buried in the East Leverett Cemetery. Melville Smith came to East Leverett from Boston in the 1920s and bought the Alden and Caroline Field House, 173 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1800 (LEV.28, Photograph #5), and restored it as a summer place. Also in the 1920s, his sister Sara built the Sara Smith House, 171 Shutesbury Road (LEV.29), a small house across the brook.

Industry

The Beaman and Marvel box factory continued to produce boxes even after a fire damaged it in 1919. The Lewis Moore gristmill at Honeymoon Falls was still working in the early 20th century, according to Chester Woodward and others. Its documented dates are 1794 to almost 1920.

Modern Period (1940-1961)

Village Development

Minona Seagrove's success in renovations encouraged another woman to do the same: Dorothy King, an artist, restored the Roswell and Sarah Field House, 119 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1790 (LEV.155), beginning in 1953, and she bought the Seth Wood House, 131 Shutesbury Road, ca. 1793 (LEV.158), in 1942 from Mintie Field, who had previously worked on it. Chester Woodward worked with King as he had with Seagrove. In 1950, the East Leverett School finally closed and was sold to become a single-family home. In 1959, the dam just above the bridge from 167 Shutesbury Road washed out, and ten years later a second dam on Roaring Brook was lost. With these losses, all industrial activity ceased. After World War II, with a national housing shortage, faculty members from the Amherst campus of the University of Massachusetts discovered East Leverett and began to buy houses for year-round residences. Once again the demographics of the village changed, as summer people and people who traveled to nearby towns to work, were replaced by university faculty. East Leverett also became known as home to many painters, writers, musicians, and furniture makers.

In the East Leverett Cemetery are the graves of a number of the people who helped shape the village in this time, including Janet Galipeau from 20 Still Corner Road, Commander Hankinson from 167 Shutesbury Road, and Minona Seagrove, who lived at several addresses in the village as she worked on the rehabilitation of its houses. The cemetery flagpole was erected by Vietnam veterans in the 1980s and includes a stone on which the map of Vietnam was placed.

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Some of the markers in the cemetery today carry on a practice of pictorial decoration on the stone, though now digitally produced carving depicts scenes from the person's life and hobbies, or from participation in a war, rather than religious iconography. Today the cemetery is maintained by a committee of those whose ancestors are buried there including Diane Kallio and Jean Dunn, granddaughters of Minona Seagrove.

Preservation Issues

The Leverett Historical Commission has been active for decades documenting its historic buildings, structures, objects, burial grounds, and sites through inventory work and nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; the community has responded with support for those initiatives. In particular, Georganna and John Foster have made available all their studies that trace the early settlers and the establishment and history of mills on Roaring Brook.

Future research should focus on presumed presence of several families of freed and/or fugitive slaves in East Leverett. Documenting their history and looking into connections among them is beyond the scope of this National Register nomination, but could be undertaken by individual scholars or by institutions, such as the Ruggles Center for African American History in Florence, Massachusetts.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Leverett are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in the district may contribute important information related to Native American adaptation to life in a riverine environment, especially in interior tributary regions of major drainages. Native sites in the district area might also contribute information related to the dynamics of Native trade, especially the movement of goods along the east/west routes of tributaries on the Connecticut River, an important north/south transportation corridor. Important evidence relating to the analysis of lithic technologies, ceramics, and development of horticulture may also be present.

Historic archaeological resources exist in the East Leverett Historic District with varying levels of documentation and integrity. Documented resources with integrity are characterized by archaeological sites, in these instance usually industrial sites, with locations verified in the literature and by surface remains including stone foundations, dams, mill canals, and other visible features. The precise location of sites is important. The integrity of documented industrial sites is based on the lack of land sue at the site since the last occupation was terminated, usually by fire, flooding, or abandonment. While the nomination lists many of the industrial sites in the district, the focus tends to be on the earlier phase of each mill site and rarely includes later modifications to the sites despite examples of their damage and destruction from fire, flooding, and rebuilding. In other words, if a sawmill was built and operated from 1794 to the early 20th century, are we looking at the late 18th-century or 20th-century mill? There is not enough site-specific information to tell the extent to which the later use of the mill changed its appearance. What we are looking at above ground today is not necessarily the 1794 mill, but rather may reflect the last use of the mill prior to its destruction. In the absence of archaeological fieldwork, it is critical that all of the stages of the mill's occupation be documented as a gauge for the site's integrity, and so we know exactly what we are looking at. Documented sites may have earlier occupations or components identified in written records that cannot be visually identified. Those occupations are included as potential resources whose location and integrity may be determined at a future date. Documented historical archaeological resources are often significant under criteria A, D, and possibly C. The period of significance of documented historical archaeological resources with integrity is based on the period of occupation for the earliest demonstrated physical evidence at the site, usually the last period of occupation. Those documented historical archaeological sites that can be verified by surface remains but not identified with certainty contribute to the overall significance of the district, but would not be considered individually eligible. Many mill sites in the East Leverett Historic District are included in the latter category. In addition to earlier occupations at documented sites, potential archaeological sites may also exist at locations identified in written documents but lacking surface remains. Physical confirmation of these sites is lacking, and their integrity is in question. Most residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural historic archaeological sites in the East Leverett Historic District are considered potential sites that can contribute to potential research questions.

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Historic archaeological resources described above can contribute important information relating to the social, cultural, and economic development of a late 18th-century agricultural village that developed an industrial component due to the limitations of agriculture and the presence of a source of waterpower. Historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can be used to document the full range of settlement and surviving resources in the district. Systematic and intensive survey strategies that emphasize the entire district may identify surface remains that have been overlooked by earlier walkover surveys. These efforts, combined with excavations, may locate as-yet-unidentified evidence of earlier 18th-century settlement. Archaeological excavations may be our only source of information for these settlements, since little if any documentation exists for these early periods. Site examination-level testing can also produce important information that contributes to the district's significance. Documentary research, combined with archaeological testing at industrial sites, can identify the depositional history at each site, and the level of integrity for earlier site components. Important information may be obtained relating to the internal configuration of structures, artifacts, and features relating to each site occupation. Archaeological testing in the vicinity of extant buildings may also identify structural evidence of earlier barns and outbuildings as well as the location of occupational-related features. Detailed analysis of the contents from these features can contribute important social, cultural, and economic information relating to the inhabitants of each building. The above information can play a critical role in the analysis of late 18th- through 20th-century changes to the district by contributing detailed information on housing, agricultural, and husbandry-related technologies, and social structure of the family and community.

Research questions relating to waterpower may represent one of the more important topics in the district. Documentary evidence may identify how and when the waterpower privileges (dam locations) along Roaring Brook were identified. Archaeological and historical research may also identify when and why mills were established at specific privileges. Documentary evidence may identify how waterpower was regulated or shared between the mill privileges in the district and/or disputes that may have resulted. Archaeological testing might locate structural evidence of waterpower features that were used to regulate waterpower. Archaeological testing might also locate evidence of industrial activity not documented in historical records.

Comparative analysis of farmsteads, residences, and industrial sites in the district may yield important information of the interrelationships between agriculture, husbandry, and industry in East Leverett's rural village economy. Historical sources, combined with the detailed analysis of the contents from occupational-related features, and careful mapping of mills, farms, and residences may contribute important information on when, why, and by whom broom corn was grown and broom handles turned, farm implements made in blacksmith shops and handles turned, sheep raised and wool spun and woven, grains grown and ground, lumber cut, and tools manufactured. Production of these items may have been seasonal. Forms of exchange may also have been influenced by agricultural and industrial production. Trade may have been important in the local economy, with certain products produced for cash in more regional markets. Some mill owners might also have been farmers, operating their mills by other family members on a seasonal or a year-round basis.

Historical archaeological resources in the East leveret Historic District can contribute important information on the significance of the district that cannot be obtained from written records and extant archaeological resources. Archaeological resources may represent our only evidence of the district's earliest settlement and much of its industrial past. The district can demonstrate the complimentary relationship between archaeology, history, and architectural studies. Historic archaeological resources can contribute information on research questions relating to past landscapes, buildings, and activities that no longer survive, and the geographic limits of the community that exists today. Roaring Brook, its waterpower privileges, and its mill sites contribute much of the past history that helps to define the limits of the Leverett community today.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ See data sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 189.09 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>18</u>	<u>707511</u>	<u>4702297</u>	C	<u>18</u>	<u>707687</u>	<u>4701399</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>18</u>	<u>707901</u>	<u>4702023</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>706583</u>	<u>4701092</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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E	18	706474	4702025	F	706707	4702333
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting
						Northing

Lat/Lon

A.	42.445232	-72.476764	B.	42.442667	-72.472129
C.	42.437109	-72.474961	D.	42.434638	-72.488480
E.	42.443063	-72.489467	F.	42.445771	-72.486527

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Please see the attached assessors maps with boundaries entered.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries chosen for East Leverett include the concentration of 19th century buildings at this crossroads village. The north boundaries follow the north lot lines of a row of buildings that are arranged along the curve of Shutesbury Road, and follow the west rear lot lines of the properties along Still Corner Road, and turn north on the west side of Old January Hill Road to encircle the single house at the end of the road and descend south to Still Corner Road. The boundary follows the rear lot lines of the properties on Cemetery Road to circle the Cemetery at the road's dead end and come back to Still Corner Road following the rear lot lines of the property on the west side of Cemetery Road. The historic properties on the south side of Shutesbury Road as it curves following Roaring Brook are drawn to include historic tannery sites and mill-related remains where they exist. These boundaries accord with the boundaries of the village as they were outlined on the maps of 1858 and 1871 for East Leverett and include the district boundaries that were drafted for East Leverett by the Leverett Historical Commission in 1990.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Parsons, Principal Planner, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November, 2013

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 7278470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

e-mail betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**

East Leverett Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: East Leverett Historic District

City or Vicinity: Leverett

County: Franklin State: Massachusetts

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons

Date Photographed: March-April, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. Paris & Sarah Childs House, 13 Still Corner Road, view to NE
2. Roswell & Sarah Field House, 119 Shutesbury Road, view to W
3. Porter & Ebenezer Nutting House, 21 Still Corner Road, view to N
4. Ransom & Dolly Adams House, 76 Cushman Road, view to E
5. Alden & Caroline Field House, 173 Shutesbury Road, view to E
6. East Leverett Cemetery, Cemetery Road, view to SE
7. Seth Wood marker, view to E
8. Lewis & Elizabeth Moore House, 152 Shutesbury Road, view to NE
9. Robert & Lucy Fitts House, Shutesbury Road, view to W
10. East Leverett School, 148 Shutesbury Road, view to NW
11. Jervis Gilbert House, 75 Cushman Road, view to N
12. Julian & Martha Miller House, 167 Shutesbury Road, view to SE
13. Tannery millpond wells, view to S
14. Woolen mill and dam foundations, view to S

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

East Leverett Historic District

Map#	MHC MACRIS #	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource	NR Rec.
		Cemetery Road					
8-132	LEV.219	4 Cemetery Road	house	ca. 1970	Cape Cod	Building	NC
8-132		4 Cemetery Road	garage/porch	ca. 1970	Utilitarian	Building	NC
8-137	LEV.805	Cemetery Road	East Leverett Cemetery	1813-present	no style	Site	C
8-137		Cemetery Road	vinyl picket fence		no style	Object	NC
8-137	LEV.919	Cemetery Road	granite posts		no style	Object	C
8-137		Cemetery Road	flagpole		no style	Object	NC
8-137	LEV.920		Rogers Bartlett headstone	d. 1813	limestone slab with arched top with urn and willow motif	Object	
		Cemetery Road					C
8-137	LEV.921		Anna Nutting headstone	d. 1839	straight-topped marble slab with a floral pattern; includes long description and <i>memento mori</i>	Object	
		Cemetery Road					C
8-137	LEV.922		Porter Nutting headstone	n.d.	straight-topped marble slab with a floral pattern	Object	
		Cemetery Road					C
8-137	LEV.923		Seth Woods headstone	d. 1835	slate and tabernacle; without imagery of any kind, but has ornamental cursive inscription and <i>memento mori</i>	Object	
		Cemetery Road					C
8-137	LEV.924	Cemetery Road	Eliza Woddard headstone	d. 1848	carved by Hopkins Woods	Object	C
8-139	LEV.220	9 Cemetery Road	house	ca. 1980	contemporary	Building	NC
		Cushman Road					
8-127	LEV.925	Cushman Road	bridge	ca. 2000	Utilitarian	Structure	NC
8-127	LEV.221	64 Cushman Road	house	ca. 1970	ranch	Building	NC
8-127		64 Cushman Road	barn	ca. 1990	New England	Building	NC
8-75	LEV.204	71 Cushman Road	house	ca. 1950	Cape Cod	Building	C
8-75	LEV.205	71 Cushman Road	garage	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	Building	C
8-75	LEV.206	71 Cushman Road	shed	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	Building	C
8-75	LEV.207	71 Cushman Road	shed	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	Building	C
8-74	LEV.33	75 Cushman Road	Jervis Gilbert House	ca. 1850	Italianate	Building	C
8-74	LEV.208	75 Cushman Road	barn	ca. 1880	Utilitarian	Building	C
8-126	LEV.32	76 Cushman Road	Ransom and Dolly Adams House	1807	Federal	Building	C

East Leverett Historic District

Map#	MHC MACRIS #	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource	NR Rec.
		January Hills Road					
8-145	LEV.37	37 January Hills Road	Hiram and Rebecca Keet House	1810-40	Cape Cod	Building	C
8-145	LEV.209	37 January Hills Road	guest house	ca. 1950	Cape Cod	Building	C
		Shutesbury Road					
8-163	LEV.155	119 Shutesbury Road	Roswell and Sarah Field House	ca. 1790	Federal	Building	C
8-163	LEV.210	119 Shutesbury Road	shed	pre-1962	Utilitarian	Building	C
8-162	LEV.222	121 Shutesbury Road	house	ca. 2000	contemporary	Building	NC
8-106	LEV.156	122 Shutesbury Road	Levi Wood House	ca. 1830	Federal	Building	C
8-106	LEV.211	122 Shutesbury Road	barn	ca. 1900	Eaves front	Building	C
8-124	LEV.158	131 Shutesbury Road	Seth Wood House	ca. 1793	Federal	Building	C
8-124		129 A&B Shutesbury Road	studio	ca. 1980	contemporary	Building	NC
8-117	LEV.212	142 Shutesbury Road	Pine Grove Farm	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival	Building	C
8-117	LEV.213	142 Shutesbury Road	shed	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	Building	C
8-117	LEV.214	142 Shutesbury Road	barn	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	Building	C
8-108	LEV.21	148 Shutesbury Road	East Leverett School	ca. 1835	Federal/Greek Revival transition	Building	C
8-108	LEV.215	148 Shutesbury Road	garage	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	Building	C
8-108	LEV.22	148 Shutesbury Road	Jonathan Conant Store	ca. 1816	Federal	Building	C
8-109	LEV.23	152 Shutesbury Road	Lewis and Elizabeth Moore House	ca. 1825	Federal/Greek Revival transition	Building	C
8-110		152 Shutesbury Road	garage	ca. 1990	Utilitarian	Building	NC
8-73	LEV.223	153 Shutesbury Road	house	ca. 1990	Cape Cod	Building	NC
8-111	LEV.24	154 Shutesbury Road	Jonathan and Sarah Conant House	ca. 1810	Federal	Building	C
8-111		154 Shutesbury Road	shed	unknown	Utilitarian	Building	NC
8-111		154 Shutesbury Road	shed	unknown	Utilitarian	Building	NC
8-111		154 Shutesbury Road	barn	unknown	Utilitarian	Building	NC
8-111		154 Shutesbury Road	shed	unknown	Utilitarian	Building	NC
8-72	LEV.31	157 Shutesbury Road	Polly and Henry Moore House	ca. 1800	Federal	Building	C
8-72	LEV.216	157 Shutesbury Road	barn	ca. 1870	New England	Building	C
8-112	LEV.25	164 Shutesbury Road	James Stetson House	ca. 1858	Greek Revival	Building	C
8-112	LEV.217	164 Shutesbury Road	barn	ca. 1920	New England	Building	C
8-112	LEV.925	164 Shutesbury Road	stone wall	ca. 1800	Utilitarian	Structure	C
8-71	LEV.30	167 Shutesbury Road	Julian and Martha Miller House	ca. 1901	Queen Anne	Building	C
8-71		167 Shutesbury Road	eaves-front barn	ca. 2000	Utilitarian	Building	NC

East Leverett Historic District

Map#	MHC MACRIS #	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource	NR Rec.
8-113	LEV.26	168 Shutesbury Road	Robert and Lucy Fitts House	1830-50	Greek Revival	Building	C
8-66	LEV.29	169 Shutesbury Road	Sara Smith House	ca. 1920	Cape Cod	Building	C
8-114	LEV.27	170 Shutesbury Road	Robert and Lucy Fitts House	1830-50	Greek Revival	Building	C
8-69	LEV.28	173 Shutesbury Road	Alden and Caroline Field House	ca. 1800	Federal	Building	C
8-69		173 Shutesbury Road	shed	ca. 2010	Utilitarian	Building	NC
8-69		173 Shutesbury Road	studio	undated	Utilitarian	Building	NC
8-69		173 Shutesbury Road	shed	ca. 2010	Utilitarian	Building	NC
8-69			Historic Archaeological Site #5				
			Stone embankment			Site	C
8-57	LEV.218	191 Shutesbury Road	house		Gothic Revival	Building	C
8-71		Shutesbury Road	Historic Archaeological Site #1				
			Dam Remains #1			Site	C
8-69		Shutesbury Road	Historic Archaeological Site #2			Site	C
			Gristmill and Scythe Factory Foundations				
			Hoe and Scythe Factory Foundations			Site	C
			Stone-lined Sluiceway			Site	C
			Dam Remains #2			Site	C
8-58A		Shutesbury Road	Historic Archaeological Site #3				
			Turning Mill and Machine Shop Foundations			Site	C
			Dam Remains #3			Site	C
8-57		Shutesbury Road	Historic Archaeological Site #4				
			Woolen Mill Foundations			Site	C
			Dam Remains #4 - west bank and east bank			Site	C
8-58, 58A		Shutesbury Road	Historic Archaeological Site #6				
			Stone Foundations/Tannery			Site	C
			Stone Dam and Berm			Site	C
			Millpond			Site	C
8-58			Canal			Site	C
		Still Corner Road					
8-140	LEV.224	6 Still Corner Road	house	undated	Cape Cod	Building	NC
8-144	LEV.36	13 Still Corner Road	Paris and Sarah Childs House	ca. 1790	Federal	Building	C
8-144		Still Corner Road	barn or stable	ca. 1970	Utilitarian	Building	NC

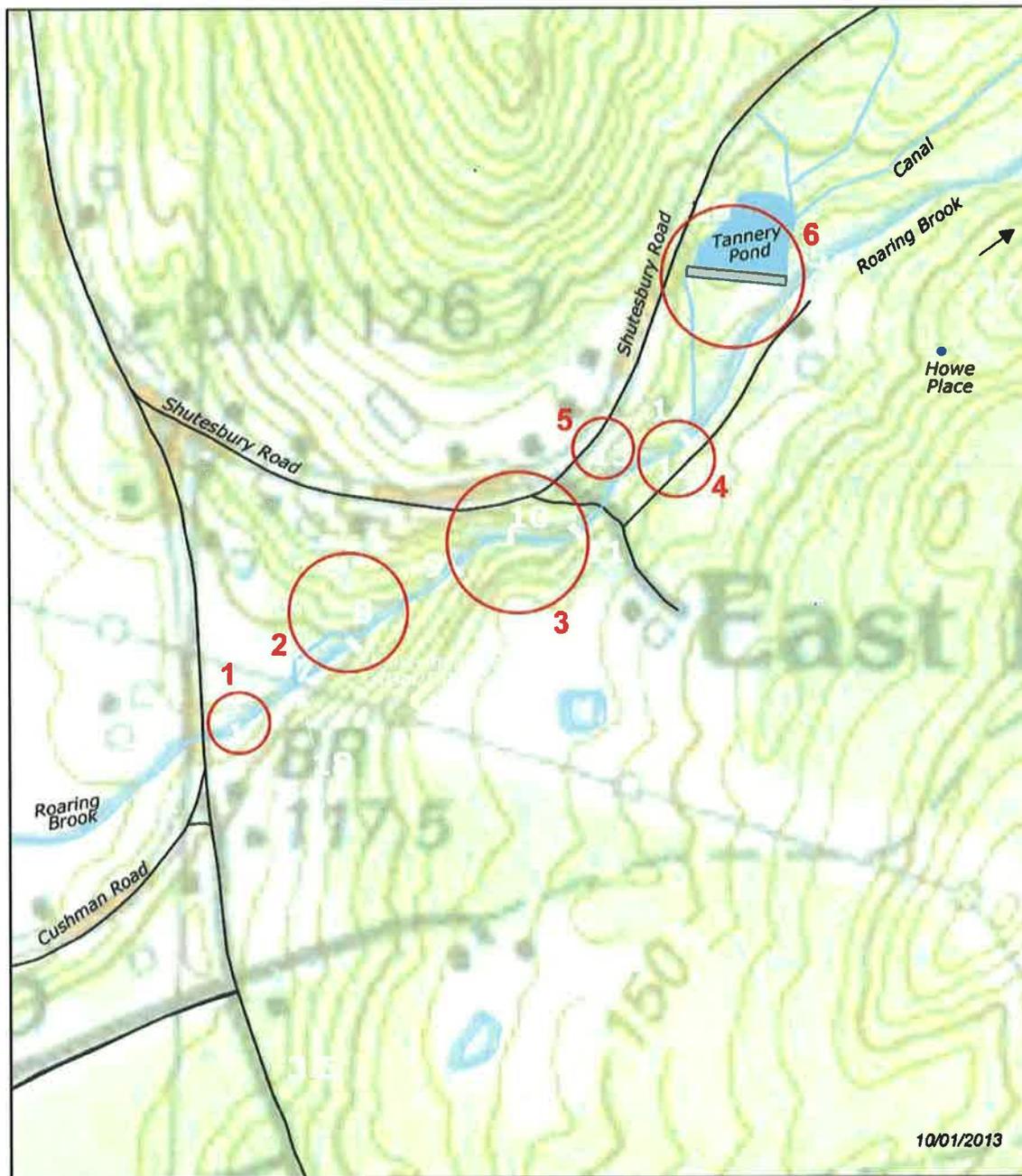
East Leverett Historic District

Map#	MHC MACRIS #	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource	NR Rec.
8-133	LEV.35	20 Still Corner Road	Hattie Field House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	Building	C
8-133		20 Still Corner Road	barn	undated	stable barn	Building	NC
8-133		20 Still Corner Road	garage	ca. 1970	Utilitarian	Building	NC
8-133		20 Still Corner Road	in-ground pool	ca. 2000	No Style	Structure	NC
8-77	LEV.34	21 Still Corner Road	Porter and Ebenezer Nutting House	ca. 1806	Federal	Building	C
8-77		21 Still Corner Road	garage	1970	Colonial Revival	Building	NC
8-77		21 Still Corner Road	shed	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	Building	C
	NOTE:	Historic Archaeological Site locations are approximate.					
Resource		Contributing	Noncontributing				
Buildings		36	22				
Structures		1	2				
Sites		15	0				
Objects		6	2				
Total		58	26				

East Leverett Historic District
 Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
 County and State

East Leverett Mills



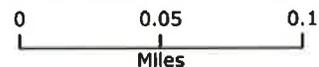
MAP KEY *

Historic Archaeological Site #

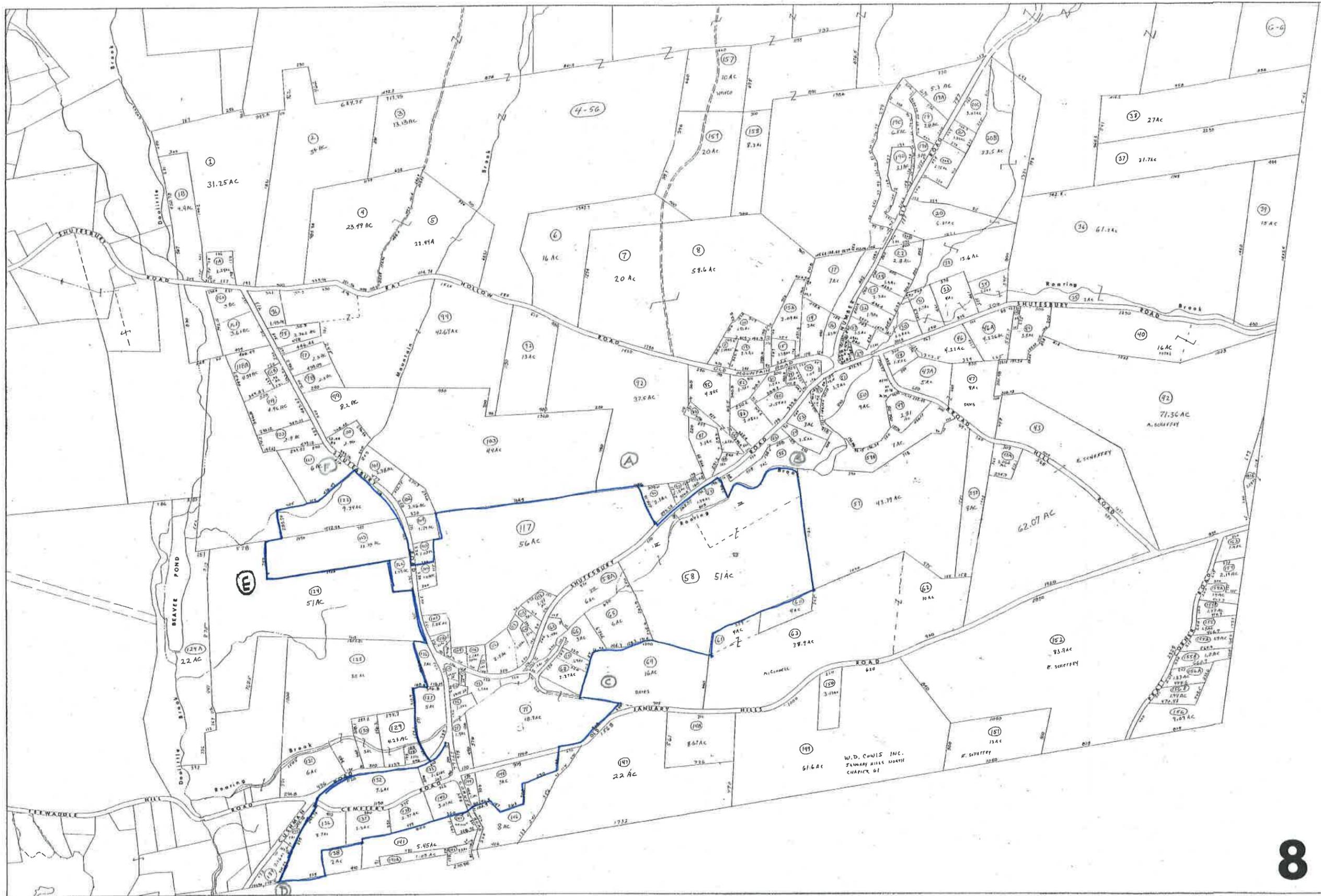
- 1 Dam remains #1
- 2 Gristmill and scythe factory foundations;
Hoe & Scythe factory foundations
stone-lined sluiceway
Dam remains #2
- 3 Turning Mill and Machine Shop Foundations
Dam remains #3

Historic Archaeological Site #

- 4 Woolen Mill foundations
Dam remains #4
- 5 Stone embankment
- 6 Stone foundations / tannery
Stone dam and berm; millpond
Canal



* NOTE: Historic Archaeological site locations are approximate.



SCALE 1"=400' East Leverett HD
Boundary Map













Mor
SETH WOOD
died
Feb. 16, 1835:
aged 74 years.

Friends nor Physicians could not save,
This mortal body from the grave;
Nor can the grave confine it here,
When Christ commands it to appear.













