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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Moore's Corner Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number North Leverett Road, Dudleyville Road, Rattlesnake Gutter Road, Church Hill Road

☐ not for publication

☐ vicinity

city or town Leverett

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 March 26, 2014

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO, MHC 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

Moore's Corner HD
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

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) _____

Signature of the Keeper

5.19.14
Date of Action

5. Classification

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

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
28	9	buildings
1	0	sites
7	0	structures
7	1	objects
43	10	**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/secondary structure
EDUCATION/school/schoolhouse
RELIGION/religious facility/church
FUNERARY/cemetery
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility/mill/waterworks
TRADE/department store/general store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure
RELIGION/religious facility/church
EDUCATION/research facility/historical society
FUNERARY/cemetery
VACANT/NOT IN USE
TRADE/department store/general store

Moore's Corner HD
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/FEDERAL
MID-19TH c.:Greek Revival/Gothic Revival
LATE 19TH and 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/granite; BRICK
walls: WOOD/weatherboard
PLASTIC/vinyl
roof: ASPHALT; METAL
other:

Narrative Description

(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

Moore's Corner is a small mill village in the town of Leverett, about four miles from Leverett Center (NRDIS, 2008). Its buildings are arranged around the intersection of four roads with a river and a brook. Moore's Corner includes an historic meetinghouse and school, a former sawmill, a former gristmill, a church, a cemetery, a 20th-century cooperative store, and fifteen houses. There are also several barns and other outbuildings included in the district. The condition of the buildings varies, with several in poor condition, but with the majority adequately maintained. There are above-ground archaeological sites in the district including a dam, mill foundations, a wing wall for the dam and its mill pond, and a house foundation. The village is set on a floodplain of the Sawmill River, with Brushy Mountain rising south of the district and Chestnut Hill on the north. An unnamed brook runs roughly parallel to Dudleyville Road into the Sawmill River. Houses in the district are set close to the road, with few exceptions.

Narrative Description

Although the buildings in Moore's Corner are relatively few in number, they represent a range of late 18th-century through late 19th-century industrial, residential, and institutional buildings. Stylistically they include Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. Several buildings are categorized by form rather than by style, where form is their paramount means of identification. Remaining outbuildings are both attached and independent in the district, and are noted as such in the narrative. The following narrative description is organized in chronological order.

Federal Period, 1776-1820

Industrial

Although it is utilitarian in style, the Alven Moore Sawmill, 229 North Leverett Road (LEV.53) represents the Federal period's industrial buildings in its smaller scale and shared materials (Photographs 1, 2, 3). Dated by a deed to 1793, the mill building is set into a bank next to the road so that its north façade is 1½ stories and its south elevation, parallel to the Sawmill River, is 2½ stories tall. It has brick foundations on the north and rests on a few wood footings on the south (Photograph 12). The presence of brick foundations and wood footings suggests strongly that the building was moved,

likely around 1897 when a new owner took over and built a gristmill on the river. During the late 18th century, as the several remaining mill foundations show, the practice in Leverett was to use fieldstone or dressed granite-block foundations; for a mill building adjacent to water, stone footings were commonly used. Indeed, brick foundations were not used until after the third quarter of the 19th century in Leverett. The clapboard-sided building has a metal, side-gable roof, and the building on the north façade is nine bays wide. Fenestration on the north and on the south's second story is a later alteration, with narrow openings filled with Queen Anne-style lights with colored, leaded glass. On the south, east, and west elevations at the first-story level are the more-expected window openings with 6/6 sash. There is an exterior chimney on the west elevation that is independent of the wall except for its flue connections. Windows alternate with loading doors on both north and south elevations in an asymmetrical pattern.

Residential
The Asa and Persis Moore House, 197 North Leverett Road (LEV.86) is the single Federal-style house in Moore's Corner (ca. 1790, Photograph #4). Set rather close to the road, it is 2½ stories under a side-gable roof with a center chimney. The house rests on granite foundations and is clapboard sided. The main block of the house is five bays wide and two bays deep. There is a 1½-story wing on the west that is four bays long and has fieldstone foundations. The main block also has a 2½-story ell on the south elevation. Windows in the house have 8/12 sash, and their surrounds have simple drip-mold lintels. The center door surround is tall and narrow in the Federal fashion, and has paneled pilasters supporting an entablature with a widely projecting cornice. Within the surround is a six-light transom. Northwest of the house is a New England-style barn (LEV.198) that has high granite-block foundations. It dates after 1850. This is one of the few 2½-story houses in Moore's Corner, as the Cape Cod and raised Capes were more frequently built. Also on the property is a ca. 1970 shop.

Institutional
The 1810 Moore's Corner School and Universalist Meetinghouse, 230 North Leverett Road (LEV.46), was built as a modest Federal-style meetinghouse, and in 1815 added "school" to its functions and name. It was altered around 1872 to update its Federal appearance. The stylistically conservative alterations were late Greek Revival with an Italianate bent. Consequently, it shows elements of all three styles. It is a clapboard-sided building, 2½ stories in height, under a side-gable roof. A square belfry is located on the west end of the metal-covered roof. The building has high granite-block foundations, and one of the blocks at the southwest corner has the date "1810" engraved on it. The scale of the building and the size of its window openings relate to the Federal style. On the three-bay south façade, there is a side entrance under an added portico, and the two window bays have 6/6 sash, which was common to both Federal and Greek Revival-style buildings. The south entry has a trabeated surround with paneled pilasters that support a full entablature with architrave and frieze below a projecting cornice. The door surround is Greek Revival in style, as are the full eave returns in the gable ends that create pediments. There are paneled corner pilasters on the building and a secondary entrance on the three-bay west elevation. The fact that the pilasters are paneled, and that the panels end at top and bottom with small arches, shows awareness of the newly emerging Italianate style. A shed-roofed, two-door outhouse (LEV.202) is located east of the building and is historically significant both for its retention and for the fact that it had been used during much of the school's period of activity up to its closing in 1950.

Greek Revival Style, 1820-1850
Residential
Moore's Corner has a number of fine Greek Revival-style houses, one of which is the ca. 1845 Jonah and Mary Hunt House, 8 Dudleyville Road (LEV.51), which is stylistically unique in the village (Photograph #5). It is 1½ stories in height under a front-gable, metal roof. The main block of the house, on granite foundations, is two bays wide and four bays deep for a rectangular plan. The attic level of the west façade is supported on three fluted columns so that its first-story entrance is *in antis*, or recessed. The west entry surround is an architrave surround with cornerblocks enclosing half-length sidelights. The west façade's tripartite window has been altered by enclosing its outer window panels, but its surround and the mullions are intact. A second entrance on the south elevation has a similar architrave surround with cornerblocks under a wide cornice, but there are no sidelights at this entrance. The Hunt House's window surrounds

repeat the door surround pattern with paneled architraves and cornerblocks. Corner posts on the house are paneled pilasters that support a frieze. There is an ell on the east end, followed by an attached woodshed. The ell is on low stone foundations and dates close to the house's construction.

Across Dudleyville Road from the Jonah and Mary Hunt House is the Frederick P. and Mary Rice House, 5 Dudleyville Road (LEV.50), ca. 1849, a 1 ½-story house with a side-gable roof and a center chimney (Photograph #6). This house is five bays wide and one bay deep, and it has a one-story wing on the west that is five bays wide, and a 1½-story ell on the south. The ell is four bays deep and has a glassed-in vestibule on its south elevation. The house is well decorated in the Greek Revival style, and is unusual in the extension of the same level of stylistic detail found on the main block to the wing, which is commonly more utilitarian. The main block's center entry has a wide, trabeated surround with flat pilasters supporting an entablature and enclosing full-length sidelights. In the west wing is a secondary entrance that repeats the main entry, with a trabeated surround of the same size that omits only the sidelights. Both the main block and the wing are also equally ornamented with corner posts that are flat pilasters supporting a wide frieze beneath the eaves. Windows in the house are relatively small and have 6/6 sash. There is a 20th-century New England-style barn (LEV.195) on the property; it has entries in the gable ends.

At 12 Dudleyville Road is the Newell and Maria Hunt House, ca. 1850 (LEV.52, Photograph #7). This is a 1½-story Greek Revival-style house with a side-gable, metal-covered roof and a center chimney. The house is five bays wide and two deep, and its eaves make full returns to form pediments in the gable ends. The center entry on the west façade has a wide trabeated surround that is slightly recessed and has full-length sidelights. Its flat and wide pilasters support the entablature. There is a one-story wing on the south elevation of the house. It is four bays long and has a secondary, trabeated entry surround. This is a more common house form for the Greek Revival in the town than the Hunt House, and it is among the better-preserved examples. There is a side-hill, New England-style bank barn (LEV.196) north of the house (ca. 1860), and a one-story auto repair garage in the barnyard that dates after 1993.

Cemetery

The Moore's Corner Cemetery, Rattlesnake Gutter Road (LEV.804), established in 1810, is bordered on the east, south and west by a stone wall about four feet high, which in some areas becomes an embankment (Photograph #8). A wrought-iron fence (LEV.912) with cast-iron posts and several gates encloses the cemetery's north or street side. The cemetery contains more than 280 markers, uniformly set to face the west, and about 50-75 footstones. The markers' most common stone is marble, followed by slate, but there are also a few granite markers that mainly date from the late 19th and 20th centuries. The majority of the markers are slabs, about 3 ½ feet high, with flat or slightly pointed tops. There are thirteen obelisks serving as family markers, and most have footstones around them or in a line beside them. The markers are laid out in rows running north to south, and there is one avenue midway across the cemetery where a double-leaf gate marks the cemetery's main entry. At the east end of the cemetery, where its land slopes down to the east, there is a space between the foot of the slope and the stone embankment, where a holding tomb is set into the hillside. It is about eight feet high, and is faced with dressed-granite blocks at its top and sides. The tomb has both a wooden interior door and a metal outer door, and the interior of the tomb is about twelve feet deep by six feet wide. Above the door the lintel stone has the date "1834" lightly engraved into it.

The art of the markers follows that of Leverett's other cemeteries in North Leverett and East Leverett, being modest and largely unornamented with geometric, figural, or floral motifs. An early ornamented marker is that of Lovell Moore, d. 1838 (LEV.913). His is a slate stone with a very shallowly etched urn-and-willow motif at its top, and it is thought to be the early work of Samuel W. Chapin of Bernardston, who worked exclusively in slate into the 1840s, when he shifted to marble. The Chapin attribution was made by the Center for Gravestone Studies in their work to document the stone carvers of the region. As the 19th century progressed, the majority of the markers in Leverett's cemeteries were produced by workshops that produced in quantity and then individualized the markers on order. One of the workshops in question was the Rankin workshop of Pelham and Northampton. After 1850, Chapin's and Rankins' stones are not only exclusively carved in marble, but they become characterized by a simplicity and severity. There are none of the urns and willows that were current elsewhere. Rather, their art is conveyed solely by the form of the lettering. Names are usually

carved in relief in a block-lettering style within a rectangular frame near the top of the slab, and the dead person's data is cut into the lower half in a different script, usually one that is more cursive. The work of the Rankins after the mid 19th century was similarly economical and spare. Examples of these markers are the two markers of Alven Moore, d.1863 (LEV.14), and his wife Mary Moore, d. 1866 (LEV.915). Both are marble slabs with flat tops, and have their names in relief in rectangular frames. Dexter Moore, d. 1888, and Emmeline Moore, d. 1867 (LEV.916), were husband and wife. Their stones are marble slabs, have slightly pointed tops, and their names are in relief.

One of the early family plots is that of the Hatch family (LEV.917). Their center monument is an obelisk on top of which is an urn. Laid out around the obelisk are the footstones of William, d. 1888; Helen, d. 1902; and their daughter Abigail, d. 1842. Roughly contemporary but more ornate is the large, casket-shaped granite marker of the Moore family (LEV.918). Set on a base carved with the name Moore is a marker ornamented at its top with a stringless harp. Noted on the marker are the family members Jefferson, d. 1880, Abigail d. 1870, and daughter Persis, d. 1857.

Gothic Revival Style, 1830-1850

The Colister and Martha Leonard House, 1 Dudleyville Road, 1852 (LEV.48), is transitional between the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles. It is gable and wing in form with a 1½-story, front-gabled main block to which is attached a 1½-story wing. In the case of the Leonard House, the wing extends to connect to a New England-style barn for an H-shaped plan. The main block, on granite foundations, has a front-gable roof that is Gothic Revival in its steep pitch. It is three bays wide, and has a wide, trabeated door surround whose pilasters support an entablature with a projecting cornice. Gothic Revival-style, scroll-cut ornament decorates the edge of the cornice. The house has wide cornerboards and a wide frieze beneath the eaves. The kitchen wing on the east is four bays long, followed by a woodshed of three bays. Sash in the house is 4/4, a relatively uncommon configuration. Now in poor condition, the New England-style barn is post and beam in construction and appears to have been an integral part of the original house of 1852. All are now under metal roofs, but a wood-shingle roof is visible on the barn beneath the metal sheets. There are four lumber sheds (LEV.191, 192, 193, and 194) on the property, all dating to ca. 1900.

The Julius and Bathsheba Rice House, 226 North Leverett Road (LEV.45), is almost a mirror image of the Colister and Martha Leonard House across the street, and may have been built by the same builder, ca. 1852. It is gable and wing in form, with a front-gabled section of 1½ stories attached to a 1½-story wing on the east. A separate, New England-style barn (LEV.201) is located east of the wing, so, unlike the Leonard's connected farm buildings, the Rice house farm building is separate from the house, though in alignment with it. This house has been considerably altered with the addition of vinyl siding over its clapboards, and the replacement of its windows and alteration of several from double-hung sash to single-glazed openings. The wide frieze beneath the eaves has been left exposed, further linking this building stylistically to the Leonard house. Despite its alterations, the house has integrity in its form and plan, and contributes to the district.

Queen Anne Style, 1880-1910

Institutional

The 1896 Moore's Corner Church, 8 Church Hill Road (LEV.47), is the village's sole Queen Anne-style building (Photograph #9). Set on a hillside overlooking the village, the church is the equivalent of two stories in height under a front-gable, jerkinhead roof. The vinyl-covered church has a one-story apse with a jerkinhead roof extending from its north elevation, and on the south façade it has a square corner tower of 3½ stories. The tower holds the entry to the church at its first-story level, and is sheltered by a porch under a jerkinhead roof. The main block of the church is one bay wide with a centered tripartite window made up of three double-hung windows with Queen Anne-style, multiple-light borders. The building is three bays deep, each bay consisting of a pair of these Queen Anne-style windows. A modern church sign on the property dates to ca. 2000.

Industrial
The John Watson Grist Mill, 2 Dudleyville Road (LEV.49), is a 2½-story building under a side-gable roof. It is an asymmetrical five bays wide and two deep, and rests on wooden footings at the edge of the Sawmill River, and fieldstone footings on the north façade (Photograph #s 2, 3, 10). Centered on the metal-covered roof is a tall, square monitor with windows on all four sides. The clapboard-sided building has loading doors at first and second stories on the north façade, and its first-story windows have 6/6 sash. Dating to 1897, the mill is utilitarian in style; its generous monitor is a unique feature in Leverett. The former mill is now a residence.

Commercial
The Moore's Corner Mall, Rattlesnake Gutter Road (LEV.203), is a ca. 1890 one-story frame building on stone footings. It is four bays long, one bay deep, and has a side-gable roof. The clapboard-sided building has a balcony across its south elevation along the Sawmill River, a later addition. Utilitarian in style, the building has replacement windows and has a separate 20th-century studio to its west, and a 21st-century single-bay garage on its eastern side.

Mid to Late 19th-Century Raised Cape-Form Houses
Three houses in the district are not stylistically well defined; however, they share a form that was introduced as early as 1790 in western Massachusetts, but became a popular house form from the 1850s through the 1890s – the raised Cape.

The Timothy and Lucretia Wright House, 213 North Leverett Road (LEV.188), built between 1840 and 1850, is the earliest example of the raised Cape in Moore's Corner. It has a raised roof that allows greater space at the attic level. Set down from the road and facing west, the house has a steeply pitched roof that is metal covered and has a center chimney. It is about five bays wide and two deep, and has a one-story ell on the east for a T-shaped plan. The house has been sided in wood shingles, covering any architectural details.

The house at 218 North Leverett Road, ca. 1880 (LEV.189), is a 1½-story raised Cape that is three bays wide and two bays deep, rests on stone foundations, and has a side-gable roof with a center chimney. Sash in the house is vinyl replacement. The house has a one-story wing that is four bays long on its east elevation. Entry to the house is currently through the wing. This house is sided in wood shingles and has an added, pedimented portico over its entry. Although it has been altered in significant ways, the house retains its form, which was a popular house form in the 1880s. South and west of the house is a two-bay, concrete-block and novelty-sided garage (LEV.199) that appears to date from the 1940s.

A third version of the raised Cape is the ca. 1880 house at 220 North Leverett Road (LEV.190). It is 1½ stories in height under a side-gable roof, and the attic level is given greater height both by the raised roof level and by a pair of through-cornice dormers that were added to the house, probably in the 1920s. The clapboard-sided house's south façade is four bays wide, although it was originally five bays wide. Two windows were removed and replaced by a stock manufactured bay window. There are wings at each side of the main block of the house. On the east the wing is 1½ stories, and on the west it is one story. Windows in the house are vinyl replacements. There is an eaves-front carriage barn (LEV.200) on the property that dates to the same period as the house.

Colonial Revival Style, 1875-present
The John and Lottie Watson House, 17 Dudleyville Road, 1880 (LEV.54), is located on a hill crest overlooking the village from the south, just as the Moore's Corner Church overlooks it from the north (Photograph #11). This is a 2½- story house with a side-gable roof, with two chimneys at the ridge. The house is five bays wide and three bays deep, and has a center entrance reached by stairs to a portico that is supported by paired posts. The posts rest on solid porch railings that serve as their pedestals. Beneath the portico the entry is tall and narrow, and its surround has a high frieze and a narrow cornice. Window surrounds in the house repeat the same projecting cornice as their lintels. Sash in the house is 2/2. On the south elevation, a 2½-story ell is followed by a 1½-story ell, a transverse gable ell, and finally a one-story ell. This complex ell sequence gives the house a T-shaped plan. There is a carriage barn (LEV.197) on the property that dates to the same period as the house.

Other mid 20th-century styles
The house at 7 Dudleyville Road (LEV.187) was constructed ca. 1930 in the Craftsman style.

There is also a Cape-form house at 3 Dudleyville Road, constructed ca. 1960 (LEV.225). It is noncontributing to the district.

Post-1963
Moore's Corner has had only a moderate amount of construction since 1963 and the end of the period of significance. The Moore's Corner Cooperative Store (1986) may have made the village more attractive to the few new residents who came, but there has been little infill. On Rattlesnake Gutter Road, several houses were built on roadside lots split off from agricultural fields and two of them are in the district, including a 1980s-era ranch (163 Rattlesnake Gutter Road, LEV.227) and a 1960s-era Cape Cod (169 Rattlesnake Gutter Road, LEV.228). There is a ca. 1970 ranch house at 222 North Leverett Road (LEV.226). The post-1963 construction has sustained the scale of the village. An automobile repair shop, for instance, added to the house at 12 Dudleyville Road, is low and built of brick. New construction has been both minimal and unobtrusive.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known in the district, sites may be present. One ancient site is known in the general area (within one mile). That site (19-FR-337), known as the Rattlesnake Gutter Rockshelter, is located near a large bedrock outcrop approximately 2,000 feet southwest of the district, within 2,000 feet of Rattlesnake Gutter Brook. The Rattlesnake Gutter Rockshelter includes a spectacular rock wall with shelters at many levels, and large boulders at its base. The site was occupied during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. The site is stratified, and contains rich organic deposits. 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 upland knolls, riverine and brook terraces, and other landforms located within 1,000 feet of tributary streams of the Connecticut River. The Sawmill River, a tributary of the Connecticut, flows through the central portion of most of the district. A tributary stream of the Sawmill, running roughly parallel with Dudleyville Road, enters the district from the southeast, converging with the Sawmill River in the eastern portion of the district. The Rattlesnake Gutter Brook is an intermittent brook that originates approximately 2,000 feet from the district, and flows southwesterly to its confluence with Doolittle Brook approximately 2,000 feet away. The entire district lies within the Sawmill River drainage, part of the Central Connecticut Valley drainage. Well-drained soils in sandy glacial till in uplands are characteristic of the district; however, rocky areas are also present, especially near stream wetlands. Given the above information, the large size of the district (93.05 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 special purpose- or special activity-type sites, including rock shelter sites. The latter type might be found in areas were locational criteria, especially proximity to wetlands, may not apply.

A high potential also exists for locating significant historical archaeological sites in the Moore's Corner district. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may contribute important and detailed information on many of the 18th- through early 20th-century industrial, residential, and institutional buildings no longer extant. Each of these building types may also include structural evidence of barns, stables, carriage houses, outbuildings, and archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (i.e. trash pits, privies, wells).

Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may help locate structural evidence of many of the mills and their waterpower-related structures that made Moore's Corner a successful late 18th- to early 20th-century western Massachusetts mill village. Historical and archaeological research may locate structural evidence of the 1789 Asa Moore saw and gristmill, the first mill in the district to be built on the Sawmill River. Moore's mill was at the location of 197 North Leverett Road, though no evidence of the mill survives above ground. East of the Alven Moore

Sawmill (1793), and bordering the Sawmill River, are the stone foundations of the mill's former site. Built into the side of the hill, on the north, the foundation walls remain on the east and south elevations at a right angle to one another. At the southeast corner they rise about twelve feet above the water level, and are constructed of flat stones, dry laid. Openings in the south side of the foundations suggest possible locations for a water wheel, but the arrangement is not clear. On the south side of the river across from the southwest corner of the foundations are the remains of a dam that extends about 80 yards into the woods as a stone-sided berm to act as the boundaries of a millpond. Rises in the landscape on the south and east form a bowl-shaped area for pond containment of about one half an acre. Similar research may also locate structural evidence of the Hunt Shingle mill, portions of which are reported to survive on the property of the house at 3 Dudleyville Road. These include fieldstone foundations now serving as a garden embankment, about four feet high and four feet long.

In addition to structural evidence of mills and related waterpower features, industrial sites may also include structural evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells). These potential archaeological resources may survive with both extant buildings and archaeological sites.

Residential-type sites may also survive in the Moore's Corner Historic District. Residential sites may include buildings used primarily as residences for individuals who owned or worked in the mills, and buildings used as residences that were part of a farmstead. Structural evidence may survive from the 19th-century Amos and Lucy Watson House, torn down by 1880, prior to construction of the John Wesley and Lottie Watson House (1880) at 17 Dudleyville Road. Similar remains may survive from the Dexter Moore House, whose foundations remain between North Leverett Road and Rattlesnake Gutter Road. The Moore House was moved to a new location, where it later burned down. Since many of the district's 19th-century homes are still extant, associated barns, stables, outbuildings, and detailed analysis of occupational-related features of these buildings and archaeological sites may contribute important evidence of the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the village residents.

Institutional buildings also contributed to the development of Moore's Corner as a rural mill village and village center. While most of these buildings survive as standing structures, others may survive as archaeological resources. In both instances, archaeological evidence of barns, stables, domestic and industrial outbuildings, and occupational-related features may survive with extant buildings and archaeological sites. For example, additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing in the area surrounding the Moore's Corner School and Universalist Meetinghouse at 230 North Leverett Road may produce archaeological evidence of barns, stables, carriage sheds, and outbuildings associated with the operation and maintenance of both the meetinghouse and school. The structure was first built as a meetinghouse in 1810, then a school was added to its functions in 1815. The school continued until 1950. The potential is high for structural evidence of many of the building types described above.

Archaeological resources may survive related to the maintenance and use of the Moore's Corner Cemetery located in the district. The cemetery was started by Asa Moore in ca. 1810 as a neighborhood or family cemetery, then deeded to the town of Leverett in 1824. Archaeological resources including unmarked graves, and structural remains associated with barns, stables, hearse houses, and outbuildings associated with cemetery operation and maintenance, may survive at the Moore's Corner Cemetery. Unmarked graves containing a burial shaft, a coffin, human remains, and funerary objects may survive anywhere in the cemetery. 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.

Moore's Corner HD
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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.

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
INDUSTRY
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance
1793-1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)
The earliest building in the district dates from 1793, and the end date of 1964 is the standard 50-year cutoff for historical significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Moore's Corner Historic District is significant according to criteria A and C at the local level. According to 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 farmers and in the grist and sawmills that over time occupied the waterpower sites on the Sawmill River in Leverett. Theirs 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. These are some of the broad patterns of history in western Massachusetts that are represented in Moore's Corner.

According to 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 majority Greek Revival-style buildings, a Gothic Revival house, a Queen Anne-style church, and two vernacular mill buildings. A former meetinghouse and several barns 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 relatively well preserved. A cemetery, with markers representing the trends in marker material and production that characterized portions of Franklin County, contains the graves of many of Moore's Corner's former residents.

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

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
Moore's Corner is significant as an example of a village that developed around late 18th- and early 19th-century roads, as well as a river and a brook that offered sources 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 meetinghouse and school and church make up building types from the 19th century. A village cemetery signifies residents' identity as a separate community in Leverett where villagers were buried near their homes.

INDUSTRY
Moore's Corner 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. Waterwheels, and later turbines, enabled people in Moore's Corner 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 one sawmill operated from the 1790s to the end of the 19th century, and the other sawmill worked as a box mill together with a gristmill, and operated until 1937.

ARCHITECTURE
Moore's Corner is significant for the Federal, Gothic 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.

AGRICULTURE
The agriculture that took place in Moore's Corner is significant not for its strikingly high levels of production, but for its persistence from the late 18th century, when settlers all farmed along with starting and running their mills. Agriculture continued into the mid 20th century, when at least one farm took in paying guests in summers and provided eggs for area homes and restaurants.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Colonial Period (1665-1775)

The history of western Massachusetts towns is largely one of extensive plantations that split apart into separate parishes and then separate townships as populations grew. The need 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 General Court to have more fertile land added to its boundaries, and the "Two-mile Addition" was added; what was to become Moore's Corner was within that Two-mile Addition. Leverett separated from Sunderland in 1774.

During the Colonial period, the establishment of passable roadways was one of the more pressing tasks for settlers. Local roads were improved, and new ones established. Among them was North Leverett Road, which connected Sunderland and Leverett to Shutesbury, passing through Moore's Corner and generally following the path of the Sawmill River. Its presence allowed the establishment in North Leverett of Joseph Slarrow's sawmill during the Colonial period, and provided a route for additional development along the Sawmill River during the Federal period.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

Village Development

Although land in the area of Moore's Corner was traded speculatively from at least the 1780s, it did not have settlement of sufficient numbers to become a village until the early 1790s, after 31-year-old Asa Moore and his wife Persis from Sudbury bought land in 1789 and built a mill on the Sawmill River. For 100 pounds sterling, Moore bought 25 acres of land and mill water rights from Richard Montague, a farmer, land speculator, and town leader from North Leverett. Moore's mill was at the location of 197 North Leverett Road (no archaeological remains extant), and seems to have been both a sawmill and a gristmill. At this time, Moore's Corner would still have been considered part of North Leverett, and its mill a second sawmill for the north part of the town. Asa Moore, a Revolutionary War veteran, was known as an honest miller. He and his small household of three people continued to live in Sudbury in 1790, but the Leverett land was bought in 1789 and the mill constructed after that date.

A second Moore, Alven, a year younger than Asa and born in Marlborough rather than Sudbury, followed up with a third sawmill for the north part of town in 1793. Alven Moore was also a Revolutionary War veteran, and bought his site on the Sawmill River from Elijah Montague, the son of Richard Montague, who had sold Asa Moore his property four years earlier. The Alven Moore Sawmill, 229 North Leverett Road, 1793 (LEV.53), was built at the confluence of the Sawmill River and the Dudleyville brook (Photograph #s 1, 2, 3). Extensive building foundations and portions of a dam a few dozen yards north of the mill's current location seem to confirm that Alven Moore's sawmill was originally on the site further to the north on those foundations, and that it was moved a few dozen yards to its current site on the same lot by a later owner in 1897 (Photograph # 12). It rests on far less substantial foundations now. The up-and-down Alven Moore sash sawmill was powered by an overshot wheel, and would have provided building materials to the new arrivals to Moore's Corner from 1793.

Meanwhile, now with a household of eight people to care for as they were joined by adult children, Asa and Persis Moore built the Asa and Persis Moore House, 197 North Leverett Road, ca. 1790 (LEV.86, Photograph #4). They had eight children; some of whom are buried in the Moore's Corner Cemetery. In 1820 both Moore families—those of Asa and Alven—were still in Leverett, and the families were expanding. One of Asa and Persis Moore's grandchildren was Luther Henry Moore, who was a master mechanic, inventor, and East Leverett resident.

A third family, that of Samuel and Betsy Jones Watson, joined the Moores in 1796, building a house on Dudleyville Road that is now gone. The Watsons also bought their land from Elijah Montague of North Leverett, who was continuing the land speculation begun by his father Richard Montague. Samuel Watson was a farmer, and he and Betsy had nine children, among them sons Horatio and Amos, and a daughter Pamela. Horatio was an active sawyer in North Leverett, buying the Joseph Slarrow sawmill in 1827. Amos continued the family farm, and Pamela took part in both farming and the pail and scythe industries as the wife of Stephen Graves of North Leverett. Farming in Moore's Corner, as in all of Leverett, was general farming with families producing the grains and grasses they needed for their livestock, along with the fruit and vegetables they needed. Any surpluses were sold within the town. At home during this period, many Leverett residents made palm-leaf hats, a cottage industry that all the members of a household could learn. With their hats, a family could bring in cash or acquire store credit.

Led by Asa Moore, Moore's Corner developed two institutions during the Federal period. According to the research of former Moore's Corner resident Cliff Brinn, Town Reports indicate that townspeople voted in 1810 to build a new school in Moore's Corner. Prompted by the formation of the Universalist Society in 1815, Moore and a number of fellow members of the Society in Leverett decided to use the school building for a second purpose: a Universalist Meetinghouse. The Moore's Corner Schoolhouse and Universalist Meetinghouse, 230 North Leverett Road, 1810 (LEV.46, Background Photograph #12), was built first as a schoolhouse, and also became the meetinghouse as it was large enough to serve both functions. Although the Universalists failed to grow as a congregation and folded in the next two decades, the school continued to use the building until the middle of the 20th century.

As the village's population grew and residents died, the villagers desired a cemetery that was closer than that of North Leverett on Jackson Hill Road. Consequently, burials began during this period, ca. 1810, on land owned by Asa Moore on Rattlesnake Gutter Road. Asa Moore subsequently deeded the land to the town of Leverett in 1824 and shortly thereafter was buried in it himself. The Moore's Corner Cemetery, Rattlesnake Gutter Road, 1810 (LEV.804), was overseen by a committee chosen by Asa Moore in his deed, and included William Winchester and Samuel Watson (Photograph #8). This small committee managed construction of the stone wall that encloses the cemetery on three sides, and directed the burial lot layout for the cemetery.

By the end of the Federal period, Moore's Corner had residences, industry, a meetinghouse and school, its own cemetery, and three principal roads: North Leverett, Dudleyville, and Rattlesnake Gutter Roads.

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Village Development

Moore's Corner continued to develop as a village separate from North Leverett during the Early Industrial period, with construction of a number of new houses built for people who came to start and work in a new industry. While Moore's Corner's mills continued to provide lumber for village development, the Hunt family came to the village and established a woodworking and shingle shop that made shingles, sash, and doors on Dudleyville Road. This mill is now gone, but foundations of the mill remain on the site of 3 Dudleyville Road, and stonework still lines the banks of the Sawmill River at the site. Jonah Hunt, a joiner, founded the shop; he and his wife Mary lived at 8 Dudleyville Road in the Jonah and Mary Hunt house, which was among the earliest built during the period, ca. 1845 (LEV.51, Photograph #5). They were joined by their son Newell Hunt, his wife Maria, and their daughter Flora at 12 Dudleyville Road ca. 1850 (LEV.52, Photograph #s 5, 7) and their son George, who may have lived with his parents on arrival. Both Newell and George were joiners.

A fourth joiner was Julius Rice, who came to Moore's Corner with his wife Bathsheba Rice. They built the Julius and Bathsheba Rice House at 226 North Leverett Road, ca. 1852 (LEV.45). A second Rice family that arrived in Moore's Corner to work in the shingle factory was that of Frederick Rice and his wife Mary, who had come to Moore's Corner around 1849. The Rices had a daughter, Clarissa, who was 5 in 1855. They built the house at 5 Dudleyville Road, in approximately 1849 (LEV. 50, Photograph # 6). Also among the new arrivals were Colister and Martha Leonard, who came to Moore's Corner and built the Colister and Martha Leonard House, 1 Dudleyville Road, in 1852 (LEV.48). According to the census of 1855, Colister was a mechanic and would have been able to work in any or all of the village's mills maintaining and creating machinery; he is known to have worked for Dexter Moore at the Alven Moore sawmill, 229 North Leverett Road, built 1793 (LEV.53). However, after 1855, he listed himself as a farmer, through 1880.

The early millers of Moore's Corner passed their mills to the next generation during this period. Asa Moore at 197 North Leverett Road died about 1830, and his saw and gristmill went to his son-in-law, Felton. Felton and his wife do not appear in Leverett censuses, so they may have been in nearby Shutesbury or Wendell. Meanwhile, Alven and Mary Moore were in their 80s in 1850, and Alven appears to have handed over the sawmill to his son Dexter, while he, Alven, continued to farm.

In 1849, Newell Hunt bought half interest in his father Jonah Hunt's shingle mill, and sold it a few years later to his brother, George Hunt. In his sale to Newell, Jonah Hunt reserved the right to work in the shop and to store materials there, so he continued to work. The Hunts served as house joiners as well as manufacturers in the 1850s, and are probably responsible for some of the house construction in Leverett at the time. By 1858, the mill was specializing in sash and doors. George and his wife Ann lived with their children in the Newell and Maria Hunt House, 12 Dudleyville Road, through 1880 (Photograph #7).

Education of the children of Moore's Corner residents continued at the Universalist Meetinghouse and School, and in 1859 it was officially called the District #3 schoolhouse with 30 pupils and eight grades, suggesting the growth of the village by mid century.

Several of the new arrivals during the period worked strictly as farmers. At 213 North Leverett Road, Timothy and Lucretia Wright built their house and were farming their land by about 1840. Their farm was spread out on the Sawmill River floodplain and adjoined the farm of Joseph Bartlett Maynard and Mary Glazier Maynard, who bought the Asa and Persis Moore House, 197 North Leverett Road in 1842, along with 121 acres that they farmed (Photograph #4). Theirs were general farms that most often included dairy cattle and raised crops to support their herds and their families.

During the 1850s, Rattlesnake Gutter Road got its name for the rattlesnakes that were hunted along its rocky sides. On the road, at the Moore's Corner Cemetery, a granite-faced holding tomb was added at the southeast corner in 1834. It was funded by subscription from Moore's Corner residents in 1833, and held the dead through the winter months until the earth had softened in the spring.

During the period, the Civil War drew about 100 men from Leverett; of these, 61 volunteered, and the balance were recruited and paid for their service. One of the few Civil War deaths from Leverett was that of Levi Moore, oldest child of Asa and Persis, who died in 1862.

At the end of the period, Moore's Corner had two sawmills, a gristmill, and a wood shingle mill along with its farms. A critical number of houses in the neighborhood of the intersection of North Leverett, Dudleyville, and Rattlesnake Gutter roads gave the area its identity as a village dominated by the Moore family.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

Village Development

Moore's Corner's two most economically successful families, the Watsons and the Moores, continued to play important roles in the village's development during the Late Industrial period. The owners of the Samuel and Betsy Watson House on Dudleyville Road (now gone) died by 1870; their son Amos and his wife Lucy continued to farm with the help of their younger son Wesley, who was also known as John Wesley. In 1875, John Wesley Watson began to diversify his work by building a dry goods and grocery store in Moore's Corner, on the northwest corner of the intersection of North Leverett Road and Church Hill Road (now gone), which he kept for about twenty years. Colister Leonard, who resided at 1 Dudleyville Road, 1852(LEV.48), helped build the store. It was known as one of the finest in Franklin County, with a large inventory of goods that drew people from Leverett and its neighboring towns. The store and farm's prosperity helped the Watsons tear down their house on Dudleyville Road and build a new one in its place, the John Wesley and Lottie Watson House, 17 Dudleyville Road, 1880 (LEV.54). John set aside two rooms in it for his parents' use, which was fortuitous, as Amos lived to be 97. John and Lottie Watson's wedding is considered to be the impetus for the construction of the new home.

In 1896, John Wesley further expanded his enterprises and bought Alven Moore's sawmill at 229 North Leverett Road, (Photographs 1, 2, 3). Following Alven Moore, the mills had been run by his son Dexter Moore and then by Dexter's son, James Alvin Moore. James Alvin Moore died in 1896, and his sister ran the mill for a short period before she sold it to John Wesley Watson in 1897. Watson turned the sawmill into a box factory—an industry that was successful elsewhere in town—and continued its operations. It is likely that it was Watson who moved the mill from the foundations upstream to its current location in 1897. Watson then added the John Watson Grist Mill, 2 Dudleyville Road, ca. 1897 (LEV.49), to the site of the sawmill/box mill so he could process the grains of Moore's Corner's and North Leverett's farmers (Photographs 2, 3, 10).

The Watsons also bought Dexter Moore's house, whose foundations remain between North Leverett Road and Rattlesnake Gutter Road, and moved it to a new location, where it subsequently burned down. The purpose of this move is not clear. Three years later, John Wesley Watson listed himself in the census as a merchant and lumberman. He and Lottie were living at 17 Dudleyville Road with their two children, father Amos, who had reached 93, a servant, and two employees. One employee was a salesman, presumably at the store, while the other was a teamster working for the sawmill. It may have been at this time that Moore's Corner was almost renamed Watsonville, as he was active in town government and town affairs as well as its commerce and industry. During his heyday in Moore's Corner, in addition to working in town affairs, John Watson was instrumental in getting the Moore's Corner Church, 8 Church Hill Road (LEV.47), built in 1896 (Photograph #9). A parsonage was provided in 1896 for the church minister, Rev. John Whiteman, at the Jonah Hunt House, 8 Dudleyville Road (LEV.51,Photograph #5). Whiteman was followed here by Rev. William Anderson, who founded a religious camp for children on Lake Wyola in Shutesbury.

The Watson Store was in debt towards the end of the Late Industrial period, and in 1913 was sold to Moore's Corner resident Martin Maynard, who lived at 197 North Leverett Road (Photograph # 4). Watson, however, continued to operate the box and gristmills until his death in 1937.

The second mill family, headed by Alven Moore, kept to farming and industry during the period. In 1870, Alven Moore's son Dexter (with either Dexter's second wife Pamela or his third wife Susan) was farming and living in a large house whose foundations remain today in front of the Moore's Corner Cooperative Store. They were also running the Alven Moore sawmill, 229 North Leverett Road (LEV.53, Photograph #s 1, 2, 3). By 1880, Dexter and Susan were running the farm with the help of Stephen Maynard as a hired hand, as Dexter was 92 years old. Dexter's sons George and James were no longer in Moore's Corner, but James returned to run the mills for a few years until he died in 1896. For a year or

so, James' sister, Mary Ellen Moore, and her husband, Stillman K. Field, ran the mills. It was then that John Wesley Watson bought them.

In 1882, two sons of Joseph Bartlett Maynard and Mary Glazier Maynard, Orrin and Loring, sold the family farm, the Asa and Persis Moore House, 197 North Leverett Road, (LEV.86), at auction, as Joseph had died (Photograph #4). The Asa Moore saw and grist mill of 1789 was still operating on that property when Simon Pike, who lived at the Frederick and Mary Rice House, 5 Dudleyville Road, ca. 1849 (LEV.50), bought the mill at auction in 1887 (Photograph #6). The same year, 1887, the Maynard family members bought the Bucket Shop at 83 North Leverett Road (in the pending North Leverett Historic District) and operated it until the 1920s.

Given the distance to Leverett Center's library collection for Moore's Corner residents, a small traveling library was set up for Moore's Corner and North Leverett in 1900, and it lasted until 1910. After that, Moore's Corner residents went to North Leverett or Leverett Center for their reading materials. Despite its steadily rural aspect, there was not a significant out-migration from the village, and many of Moore's Corner's houses stayed in family hands from one generation to the next. Besides the Moores and the Watsons, other families remained. Colister and Martha Leonard, for example, sold their house at 1 Dudleyville Road to their son Orville in the 1890s, although they lived there until they both died in 1910. Orville was an engineer on the railroad, and moved to Greenfield and became a photographer with an interest in architecture and history. According to the inventory form for this house, he took thousands of photographs of Franklin County houses. Another example is the Frederick and Mary Rice House, at 5 Dudleyville Road. It remained in the family until 1921, passing through the ownership of several doctors, including Dr. Harriet C. Rice, wife of James C. Rice.

Abby S. Glazier Pike, an attorney, and her husband Simon Pike bought the Newell Hunt House at 12 Dudleyville Road (Photograph #7) in 1881, and Abby worked in Moore's Corner handling residents' estates and other legal matters. They sold the property in 1888. The shingle shop on Dudleyville Road may have closed down in this period, at the time George Hunt sold the house at 12 Dudleyville Road to Abby Pike, as none of the Hunts appear in federal censuses after 1870 and had probably left Moore's Corner.

Not much changed in the village during this period. The cemetery's iron fence (LEV.912) was put up about 1910, across the street side (Photograph #8). There was a flurry of interest in the cemetery in the 1890s, when quadruplets died at birth and were buried there.

As in previous periods, farmers during the Late Industrial period grew a small amount of tobacco, and grains they needed for their livestock. They made butter and cheese for sale, and just as they had earlier in the 19th century, they raised enough vegetables and fruit to feed the local population.

Early Modern Period (1915-1940)

Moore's Corner declined economically in the Early Modern period, as did the rest of Leverett, and probably lost some of its residents. But the remaining residents adjusted too, and due to their stronger agricultural base, their property declined less than the more industrially centered East Leverett. Census records show that residents continued farming, lumbering, and operating their sawmills. With the advent of the automobile, some could commute to work outside of Moore's Corner. Though it had changed names, Watson's store continued in operation. Joseph Bartlett Maynard sold it in 1917 to Frank N. Bourne, and in the 1920s Bourne advertised that the store sold groceries, cheese, butter, and tobacco. Bourne also did sawing, planing, and custom mill work, and sold wood for lath and other mill products.

John Wesley Watson, who was keeping his box and gristmills going until 1937, employed a few people from town. In the 1930s, however, Asa Moore's saw and gristmill of 1789 on 197 North Leverett Road was torn down, though it may have been closed several decades before. Nothing remains of this mill.

In 1937, the upper grades of Moore's Corner and North Leverett attended school in the Moore's Corner School and Universalist Meeting House (visible in background of Photograph #12), while the lower grades attended the North Leverett school.

There was little building in the district in this period; the house at 7 Dudleyville Road, ca. 1930 (LEV.187), may be the only addition.

World War I brought loss to Moore's Corner. In 1910, Lorin and Josephine Maynard, at 197 North Leverett Road, were raising their two grandsons, Clifton and Paul. Paul, the younger, enlisted in World War I, and several of his letters home dating from his service remain in the Graves family collection. Written to his grandmother, one letter dated from his training at Yale Field in Connecticut, and the other from France, where he later served. Paul Maynard, a sergeant in the 102nd Infantry, was killed in action on November 11th 1918, Armistice Day, and is buried in the Argonne. His grave was photographed for a *Look* magazine article published on August 11, 1964.

Modern Period 1941-

In 1950, school consolidation closed the Moore's Corner Universalist Meeting House and School, and for the next ten years the building languished. But in the 1960s its restoration began with communitywide fundraising that enabled important maintenance work to be done. In 1964, it became home to the Historical Society collection and a meeting place for Moore's Corner.

In 1947, the John Wesley Watson house at 17 Dudleyville Road was bought by William and Marion Fleming. Marion was a descendent of John Wesley Watson, so, in effect, the house remained in the family. The Flemings took in summer boarders, and ran a chicken farm that sold eggs to restaurants and local families.

Post-Significance History

In 1986 the Moore's Corner Cooperative Store was built, and it continues to operate as a focal point of Moore's Corner. The foundations in front of the co-op serve as a park setting for residents and for people coming to the store. The school and Universalist Meetinghouse continues in community use as an historical society, museum, archives, and a meeting space. The mill buildings are maintained in good condition, as are the private houses in the district.

Preservation Issues

As appears to be true of all of Leverett's villages, Moore's Corner has a constituency of residents who are interested in and proud of the village's history. The town voted to use Community Preservation Act funds to restore the belfry to the schoolhouse roof in 2007 and to paint its exterior. Efforts are underway at the Historical Society and in Town Hall to identify pertinent documentation of its history and to provide for safe storage. Moore's Corner has several private properties that could use preservation support, and the use of Community Preservation Act funds to that end would be a benefit to the district as a whole.

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 Americans 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 of the Connecticut River, an important north/south transportation corridor. Given the potential for stratified deposits and rich organic deposits, ancient sites in the district may contribute invaluable information related to the changing subsistence and settlement systems employed by the inhabitants of interior, upland sites. Important evidence relating to the analysis of lithic technologies, ceramics, and the development of horticulture may also be present.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the role of rural village industry in the industrial revolution, and its relationship to agricultural production as the basis of a successful village economy during the late 18th to early 20th centuries. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may help to reconstruct the village industries that no longer exist. Further research into historical and archaeological resources may identify specific resources (mills and residences) and the changes that occurred to them during their long period of use. Many of the village industries were in place by the late 18th to early 19th centuries, and remained in use through the early 20th century. Because of that longevity, technological/physical changes to sites, natural disasters (flooding), and the overall lack of documentation for specific sites after their demolition, the integrity of sites with surface remains can often be difficult to determine, especially in the absence of archaeological testing. Given the above information, historic archaeological resources in the Moore's Corner Historic District do not presently meet National Register Criterion D, although additional historical and archaeological research in the future may support the use of Criterion D.

Historic archaeological resources located in the Moore's Corner Historic District may contribute important information on the relationship between agriculture and industry in the village economy. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may help to sort out the complex relationship that must have existed between the mills over the allocation of waterpower resources, especially during drier times. Some mills may have operated on a seasonal basis, or during periods of time dictated by other criteria. Since many mill workers and mill owners were also farmers, some mills may have operated during periods when workers were not needed for agricultural tasks. Information may also be present that indicated how these patterns changed over time as the village population and local industry grew. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with individual mills, stores, and blacksmith shops may contribute important information related to the products manufactured or processed at mills and shops located in the district, and the needs of local farmers and industry.

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 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 the social structure of the family and community.

Comparative analysis of farmsteads, residences, and industrial sites in the district may yield important information on the interrelationships between agriculture, husbandry, and industry in the Moore's Corner 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 have also 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.

Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current boundary of the cemetery, may identify the full range of graves present at the Moore's Corner Cemetery. Unmarked graves may exist, and the current pattern of the gravestones may not, in every instance, reflect their actual placement. Gravestones were frequently removed from older cemeteries and then later replaced, at times in different locations and/or in different cemeteries. The discrepancies between some head and footstones may also be the result of their relocation, possibly in the course of replacing vandalized stones. Gravestones were also erected as commemorative markers by descendants of individuals after their deaths. This scenario has been observed at other burial grounds in Massachusetts, and may have been in use at the Moore's Corner Cemetery. Archaeological research can help identify these graves as well as unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Eighteenth-, 19th-, and 20th-century unmarked graves may also be present, representing paupers and unknown persons. Archaeological research can also help test the accuracy of the existing boundary of the cemetery. These boundaries may not accurately represent the actual cemetery boundaries. Some burials, possibly those of unknown persons, paupers, or other indigent persons, may have been intentionally buried outside the cemetery boundary. Artifact distributions may also be present associated with funerary or memorial services for specific individuals at their time of death or individuals and groupings of individuals (possibly families) at later dates. While no structures are extant or historically known for the cemetery, additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate structural evidence of barns, stables, maintenance buildings, and outbuildings associated with the operation and maintenance of the cemetery. Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also be present. Detailed analysis of the contents of these features may contribute important information on the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of cemetery workers and Leverett residents who came to the Moore's Corner Cemetery to pay their respects for the dead.

Much of the above information can be obtained through unobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations and the locations of features such as grave shafts and post molds without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Remote-sensing research techniques might also contribute useful information. Social, cultural, and economic information relating to the 18th- thru 20th-century Leverett village settlement can be obtained in this manner; however, more detailed studies can be implemented through the actual excavation of burials and their analysis. Osteological studies of individuals interred at the cemetery have the potential to contribute a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies, and cause of death. This information can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at each cemetery. Osteological information can also provide detailed information about the inhabitants of a community during periods when written records are rare or nonexistent. The paucity of written records is especially true for minority members of the community, if they existed, including Native Americans, African Americans, and European immigrants. The overall context of the graves, including material culture remains, can contribute information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure, and numerous other topics relating to the individual, their socioeconomic group, and the overall settlement.

Historic archaeological resources in the Moore's Corner Historic District can contribute important information on the significance of the district that cannot be obtained from written records and extant architectural resources. Archaeological resources may represent our only evidence of the district's earliest settlement and much of its industrial past. The Moore's Corner Historic District can demonstrate the complementary 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. The Sawmill River, Chestnut Brook, their waterpower privileges, and mill sites contribute much of the past history that helps to define the limits of the Leverett community today.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Walling, H. F. *Atlas of Franklin County, Massachusetts.* Boston: n.p., 1858.

Beers, William. *Atlas of Franklin County, Massachusetts.* N.P.: n.p., 1871.

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

Moore's Corner HD
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 93.05 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Lat/Lon 1. 42.496846 -72.479167 2. 42.496355 -72.464318 3. 42.490074 -72.467451
4. 42-492068 -72.474446

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	707143	4708022	3	18	708129	4707299
2	18	708365	4708004	4	18	707547	4707503

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Please see the attached assessor's maps for boundary description.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries chosen for Moore's Corner were drawn to include the concentration of late 18th- and 19th-century buildings, mill sites, and the cemetery that form the core of Moore's Corner as it was depicted on the historic maps of 1858 and 1871. The boundaries follow and extend the district that the Leverett Historical Commission drafted in 1990 for this village. The extension has been made to include a mill site and the Moore's Corner Cemetery on an early roadway, Rattlesnake Gutter Road. The west and south district boundaries follow the south side of the Sawmill River to the rear lot lines of a cluster of historic buildings along Dudleyville Road. The boundary on the east follows the east boundaries of two properties north to include the historic mill, school, and church that line Dudleyville Road, North Leverett Road, and Rattlesnake Gutter Road.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Parsons, Principal Planner, PVPC with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date March 2014
street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470
city or town Boston State MA zip code 02125
e-mail N/A

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**

- **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: Moore's Corner Historic District

City or Vicinity: Leverett

County:Franklin State: Massachusetts

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons

Date Photographed: March-April 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #1 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_001)
Alven Moore Sawmill, view to north.

Photo #2 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_002)
Alven Moore Sawmill (R) and John Watson Grist Mill (L), view to west.

Photo #3 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_003)
Alven Moore Sawmill (L) and John Watson Grist Mill (R), view to north.

Photo #4 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_004)
Asa and Paris Moore House, view to south.

Photo #5 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_005)
Jonah and Mary Hunt House, view to south.

Photo #6 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_006)
Frederick and Mary Rice House, view to south.

Moore's Corner HD
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

Photo #7 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_007)
Newell and Maria Hunt House, view to northeast.

Photo #8 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_008)
Moore's Corner Cemetery, view to southwest.

Photo #9 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_009)
Moore's Corner Church, view to northwest.

Photo #10 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_010)
John Watson Grist Mill, view to south.

Photo #11 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_011)
John and Lottie Watson House, view to south.

Photo #12 (MA_Leverett (FranklinCounty)_Moores_012)
Alven Moore Sawmill dam, view to north.

Property Owner:

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

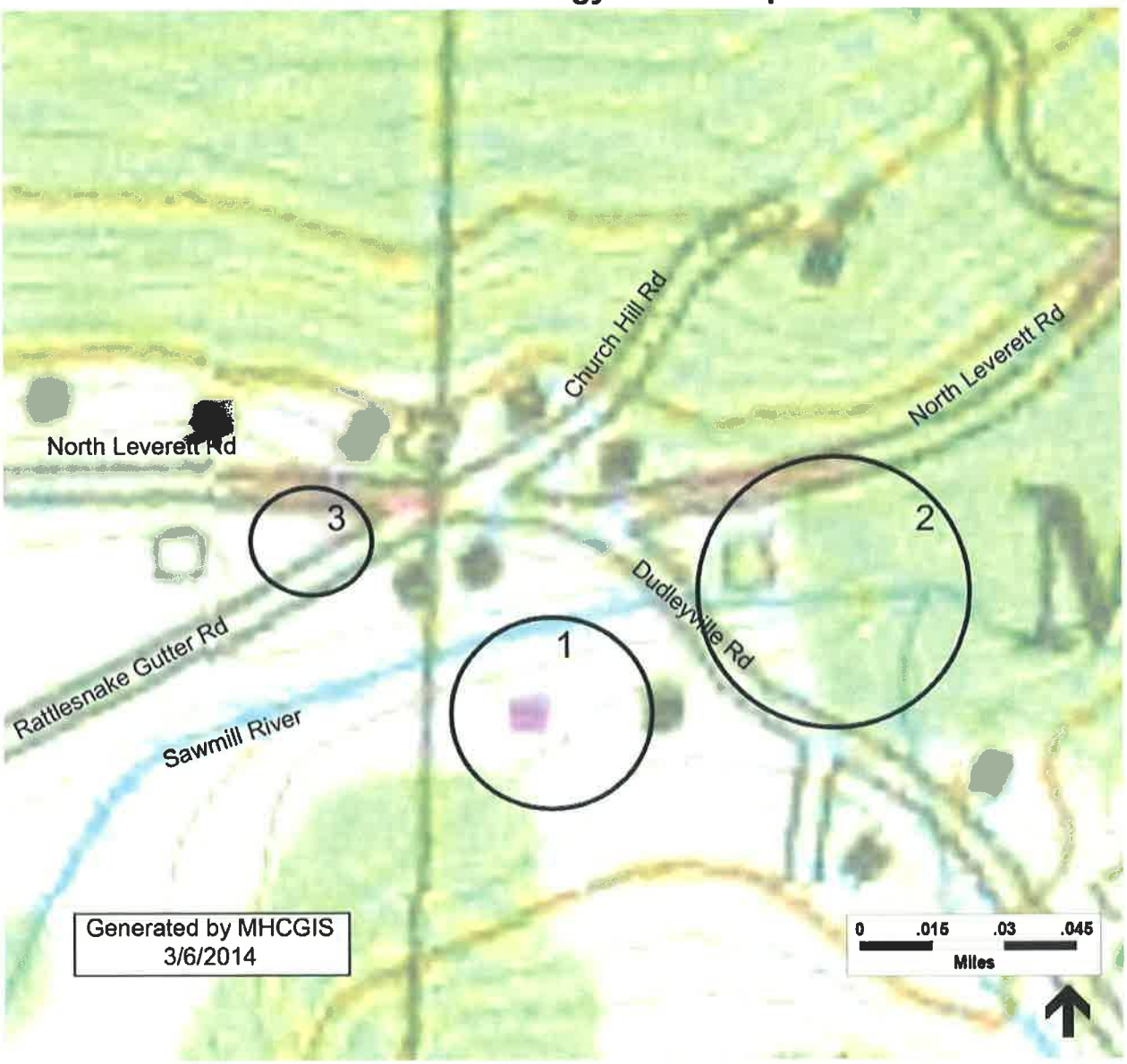
name multiple

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.

Historical Archaeology Sites Map



MAP KEY *

Historical Archaeological Site #

1 Hut shingle mill foundations
2 Sawmill foundations and dam
3 Dexter Moore House foundation

*NOTE: Historic Archaeological Site locations are approximate.

Moore's Corner Historic District, Leverett, Franklin County, MA

Map & Lot	MACRIS # if any	Street name	Historic Name (if any)	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
		Church Hill Road					
2-87	LEV.47	8 Church Hill Road	Moore's Corner Church	1896	Queen Anne	Building	C
2-87		8 Church Hill Road	Church sign	ca. 2000		Object	NC
		Dudleyville Road					
4-19	LEV.48	1 Dudleyville Road	Colister and Martha Leonard House	1852	Greek/Gothic Rev.	Building	C
4-19	LEV.191	1 Dudleyville Road	lumber shed	ca. 1900	utilitarian	Building	C
4-19	LEV.192	1 Dudleyville Road	lumber shed	ca. 1900	utilitarian	Building	C
4-19	LEV.193	1 Dudleyville Road	lumber shed	ca. 1900	utilitarian	Building	C
4-19	LEV.194	1 Dudleyville Road	lumber shed	ca. 1900	utilitarian	Building	C
4-53	LEV.49	2 Dudleyville Road	John Watson Grist Mill	ca. 1897	utilitarian	Building	C
4-19A	LEV.225	3 Dudleyville Road	house	ca. 1960	Cape	Building	C
4-19A		3 Dudleyville Road	Hunt shingle mill foundations (site #1)+D60+D15	ca. 1845	fieldstone	Structure	C
4-20	LEV.50	5 Dudleyville Road	Frederick P. & Mary Rice House	ca. 1849	Greek Revival	Building	C
4-20	LEV.195	5 Dudleyville Road	barn	ca. 1990	New England	Building	NC
4-21	LEV.187	7 Dudleyville Road	house	ca. 1930	Craftsman	Building	C
4-52	LEV.51	8 Dudleyville Road	Jonah & Mary Hunt House	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	Building	C
4-51	LEV.52	12 Dudleyville Road	Newell & Maria Hunt House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	Building	C
4-51		12 Dudleyville Road	auto repair garage	post-1993	utilitarian	Building	NC
4-51	LEV.196	12 Dudleyville Road	bank barn	ca. 1860	New England	Building	C
4-24	LEV.54	17 Dudleyville Road	John and Lottie Watson House	1880	no style	Building	C
4-24	LEV.197	17 Dudleyville Road	carriage barn	ca. 1880	Eaves front	Building	C
		North Leverett Road					
4-4	LEV.86	197 North Leverett Road	Asa & Persis Moore House	ca. 1790	Federal	Building	C
4-4		197 North Leverett Road	shop	ca. 1970	utilitarian	Building	NC
4-4	LEV.198	197 North Leverett Road	barn	post 1850	New England	Building	C
4-10	LEV.188	213 North Leverett Road	Timothy & Lucretia Wright House	1840-50	raised Cape	Building	C
2-93	LEV.189	218 North Leverett Road	house	ca. 1880	raised Cape	Building	C
2-93	LEV.199	218 North Leverett Road	garage	1940s	utilitarian	Building	C
2-92	LEV.190	220 North Leverett Road	house	ca. 1880	raised Cape	Building	C
2-92	LEV.200	220 North Leverett Road	carriage barn	ca. 1880-90	Eaves Front	Building	C
2-91	LEV.226	222 North Leverett Road	house	ca. 1970	ranch	Building	NC

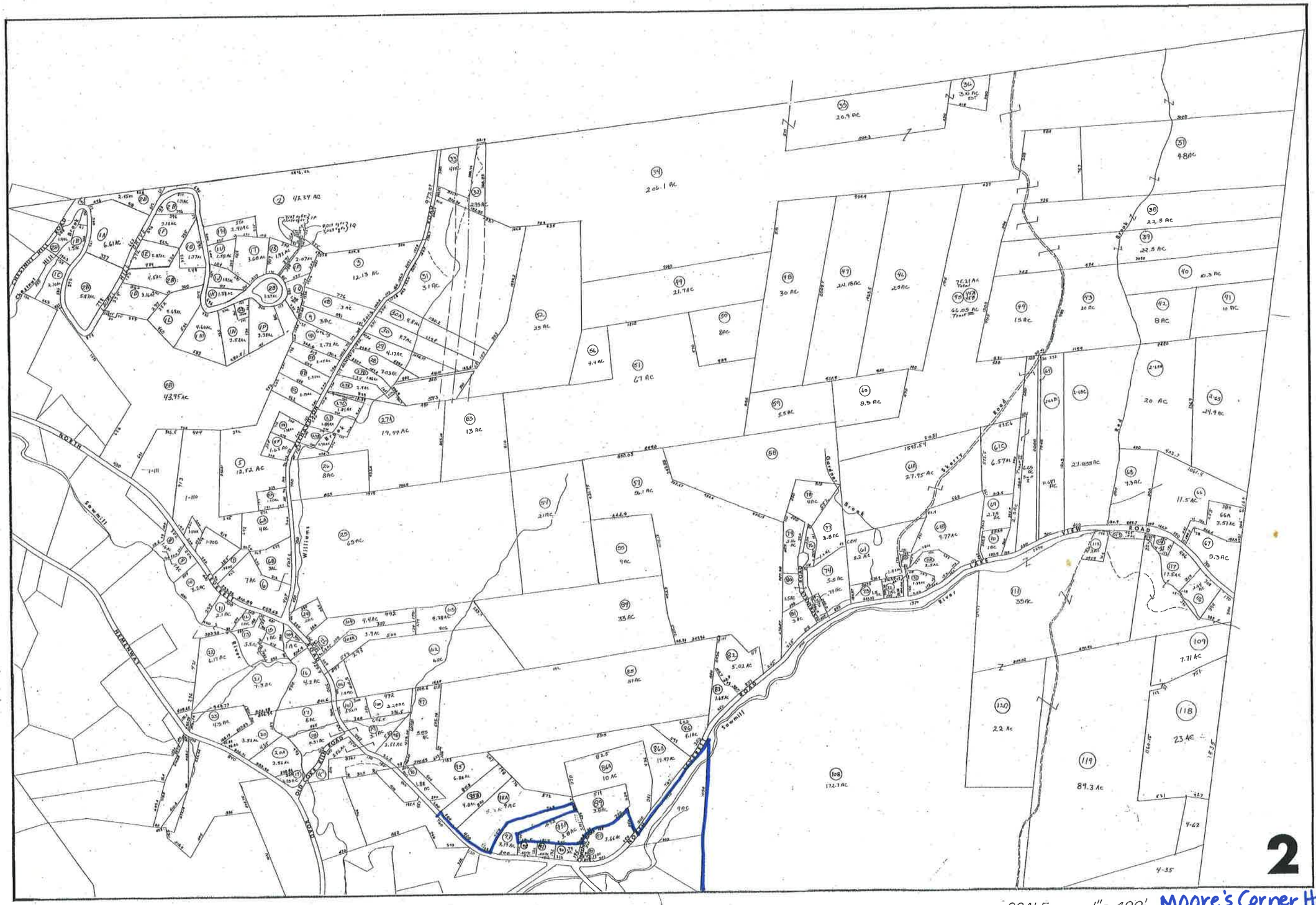
Map & Lot	MACRIS # if any	Street name	Historic Name (if any)	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
2-90	LEV.45	226 North Leverett Road	Julius & Bathsheba Rice House	ca. 1852	gable & wing	Building	C
2-90	LEV.201	226 North Leverett Road	barn	ca. 1900	New England	Building	C
2-88	LEV.46	230 North Leverett Road	Moore's Corner School and Universalist Meetinghouse	1810	Federal/Greek Revival	Building	C
2-88	LEV.202	230 North Leverett Road	outhouse	ca. 1900	shed roof	Building	C
4-53	LEV.53	229 North Leverett Road	Alven Moore Sawmill	1793	vernacular/ utilitarian	Building	C
4-54	LEV.908	North Leverett Road	Sawmill foundations (site #2)	1793	granite,fieldstone	Structure	C
4-54	LEV.909	North Leverett Road	Sawmill dam (site #2)	1793	fieldstone	Structure	C
4-54	LEV.910	North Leverett Road	mill pond berm (site #2)	1793	fieldstone	Structure	C
4-11B	LEV.911	North Leverett Road	Dexter Moore House foundation, (site #3)	ca. 1880	fieldstone	Structure	C
		Rattlesnake Gutter Road					
4-17	LEV.227	163 Rattlesnake Gutter Road	house	1980s	ranch	Building	NC
4-16	LEV.804	Rattlesnake Gutter Road	Moore's Corner Cemetery	est. 1810		Site	C
4-16	LEV.912	Rattlesnake Gutter Road	wrought-iron fence	ca. 1910		Object	C
4-16		Rattlesnake Gutter Road	stone wall	ca. 1810		Structure	C
4-16		Rattlesnake Gutter Road	holding tomb	1834		Structure	C
4-16	LEV.913	Rattlesnake Gutter Road	Lovell Moore headstone	d. 1830	slate stone with urn-and-willow motif; thought to be the early work of Samuel W. Chapin of Bernardston	Object	C
4-16	LEV.914	Rattlesnake Gutter Road	Alven Moore headstone	d. 1863	marble slab with flat top; work of Rankin workshop	Object	C
4-16	LEV.915	Rattlesnake Gutter Road	Mary Moore headstone	d. 1866	marble slab with flat top; work of Rankin workshop	Object	C
4-16	LEV.916	Rattlesnake Gutter Road	Dexter Moore and Emmeline Moore headstone	d. 1888; d. 1867	marble slabs with pointed tops; work of Rakin workshop	Object	C

Moore's Corner Historic District, Leverett, Franklin County, MA

Map & Lot	MACRIS # if any	Street name	Historic Name (if any)	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
4-16	LEV.917	Rattlesnake Gutter Road	Hatch family plot monument	earliest grave dated 1842	center monument is obelisk on the top of which is an urn	Object	C
4-16	LEV.918	Rattlesnake Gutter Road	Moore family plot monument	earliest grave dated 1857	base carved with "Moore" ornamented at top with stringless-harp	Object	C
4-17A	LEV.228	169 Rattlesnake Gutter Road	house	1960s	Cape Cod	Building	NC
4-11B	LEV.229	180 Rattlesnake Gutter Road	Moore's Corner Cooperative Store	1986	utilitarian	Building	NC
4-18	LEV.203	Rattlesnake Gutter Road	Moore's Corner Mall	ca. 1890	utilitarian	Building	C
4-18		Rattlesnake Gutter Road	garage	ca. 2010	utilitarian	Building	NC
4-18		Rattlesnake Gutter Road	studio	ca. 2000	utilitarian	Building	NC

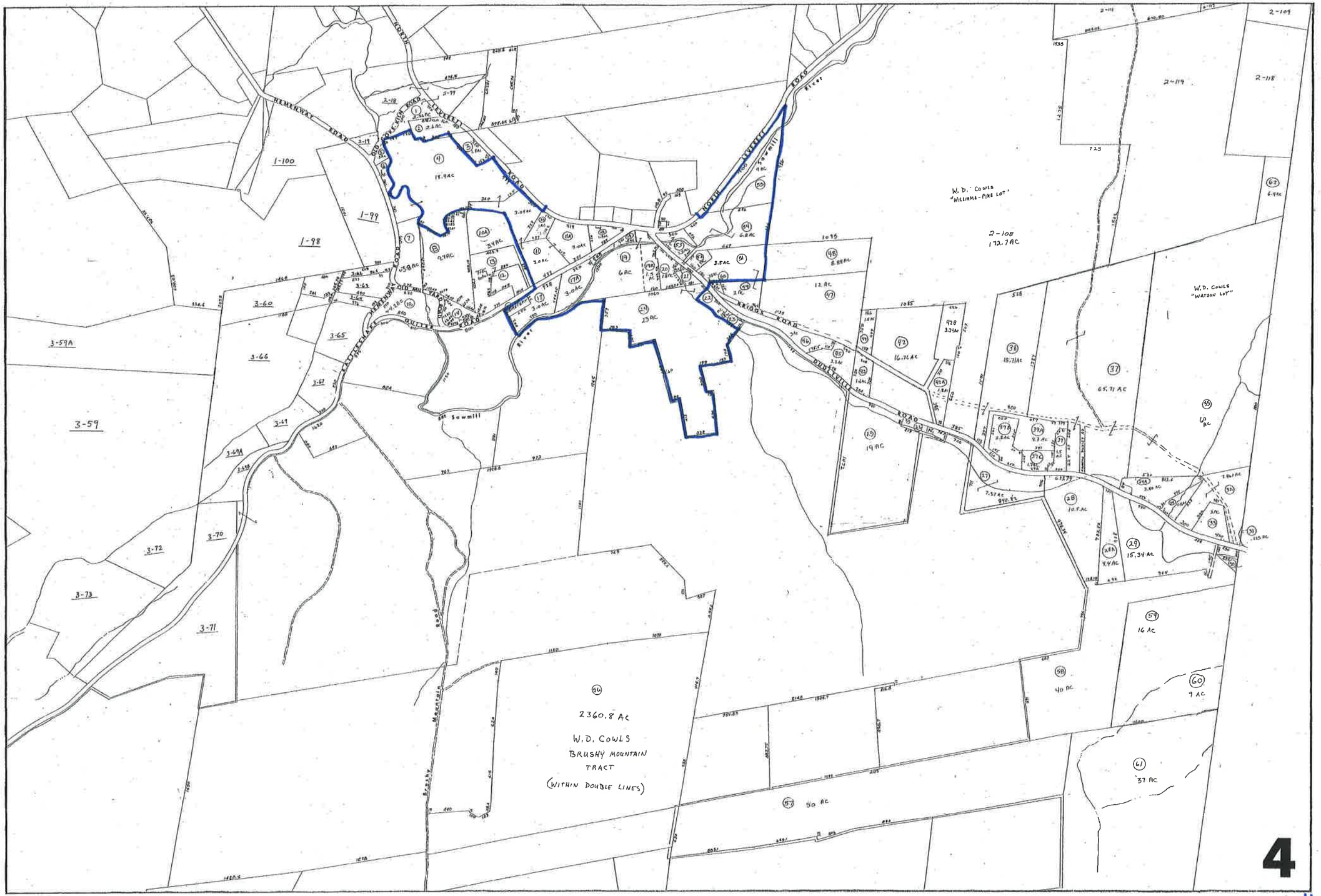
Resource	Contributing	Non-contributing
Buildings	28	9
Sites	1	0
Structures	7	0
Objects**	7	1
Total	43	10

**includes only a sample of gravestones from cemetery



SCALE 1" = 400'

Moore's Corner HD, Leverett, MA
Boundaries Map #1



SCALE 1" = 400'

Moore's Corner H.D., Leverett, MA
Boundaries Map #2

SHUTESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

SCALE 1:25 000

1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1990

SHUTESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS
42072-D3-TM-025
1990

Moores Corner HD

42072-D3-TM-025

Shutesbury
MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale *metric* topographic map

Moores Corner Leverett
LEVERETT (FRANKLIN) MA

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

47003 ADVENTURE $ 8.95

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR · MARCH 3, 1849

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1990

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1983. Map edited 1990
Supersedes Shutesbury 1964 and Quabbin Reservoir 1967 1:25 000-scale maps

Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Mercator, zone 18
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 39 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

GN · MN · 15° · 267 MILS · 1°49' · 32 MILS

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1990 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map
Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Greenfield
2 Orange
3 Athol
4 Williamsburg
5 Barre
6 Easthampton
7 Winsor Dam
8 North Brookfield

ISBN 0-607-23487-3

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road; trail
Route marker: Interstate; U.S.; State
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
Bridge; drawbridge
Footbridge; overpass; underpass
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
House; barn; church; school; large structure
Boundary:
National, with monument
State
County, parish
Civil township, precinct, district
Incorporated city, village, town
National or State reservation; small park
Land grant with monument; found section corner
U. S. public lands survey: range, township; section
Range, township; section line: location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; grave
Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand
Sounding; depth curve
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
Swamp; marsh
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
Woodland; scattered trees
Scrub; mangrove
Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

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