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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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 North Leverett Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number North Leverett, Chestnut Hill, Cave Hill, Jackson Hill, Hemenway, and Dickinson Roads ☐ not for publication

city or town Leverett ☐ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Franklin code 011 zip code

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 May 7, 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

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 N. Beall 6.13.14

Signature of the Keeper 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	
42	23	buildings
9	0	sites
28	1	structures
24	0	objects
103	24	**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
COMMERCE/business/general store
EDUCATION/school/schoolhouse
RELIGION/religious facility/church
FUNERARY/cemetery
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility/mill

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence
RELIGION/religious facility/church
FUNERARY/cemetery
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility/mill

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Georgian
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/CONCRETE
walls: WOOD/weatherboard, shingles
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

The village of North Leverett is located in the northwest corner of the town, with the town of Sunderland bordering on the west and Montague bordering on its north. This section of Franklin County is rocky, hilly, and cut through by rivers and a network of streams in deep valleys. The North Leverett Historic District is located in the center of North Leverett and exemplifies the county's topography as it includes the southern slope of Chestnut Hill on its north, the Sawmill River running through the district from northwest to southeast on a floodplain, and a stream, Chestnut Hill Brook, that runs north to south in a valley on the east side of Chestnut Hill. The resources in the district range from residences, barns, and outbuildings, to a church and parish hall, mill buildings, and archaeological remains of mills, dams, raceways, and millponds on both the Sawmill River and Chestnut Hill Brook. The buildings and three burial grounds date from the late 18th through the early 20th centuries, but the majority of buildings are from the mid19th century. Architectural styles in the district are Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival, with a few buildings from the Italianate and Queen Anne styles as well. Stone walls and stone embankments line most of the roads in the historic district, as do sugar maple trees, adding to the district's 18th- and 19th-century character. The Baptist Church's belltower serves as the district's visual focal point. The North Leverett Historic District has few roads. North Leverett Road runs east and west parallel to the Sawmill River. The nexus of the historic district is the crossroads where North Leverett Road, Cave Hill, Chestnut Hill, and Dickinson Hill roads all meet, marked by a small landscaped plot (Photograph #1). Jackson Hill Road forms a portion of the district's southern boundary.

Narrative Description

The North Leverett Historic District is a mill village whose resources date from the late 18th century through the early 20th century. This narrative description treats the district's various resources chronologically.

Georgian Style (1750-1775)

Residential

The Chester, Mary, and Valette W. Leach House, 4 Hemenway Road (LEV.100, Photograph #2), ca. 1775-1790, has been dated in the Georgian stylistic period, though it has late Georgian or even early Federal stylistic features. It is a 2½-story house with a side-gable roof on which is a relatively small center chimney. The roof eaves in the gable ends are boxed in Federal style and not the Georgian, clipped eaves found more commonly in the mid 18th century. The roof has been extended on the north elevation to first-story level but the extension is not integral: it has been added, as the angle variation indicates. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep, rests on fenestrated, granite foundations and its center entry has a tall and narrow trabeated surround with pilasters supporting an entablature and enclosing a five-light transom. Sash in the house is 6/6; windows are small and set close to the eaves, as was customary during the Georgian period. There is a secondary entry on the west elevation that has a more modest surround enclosing a transom light. The house has a one-story wing on the west elevation, which follows the slope of the land and is at two levels. The level closer to the house is higher and is two bays long, while the lower section is five bays long. The wing is a woodshed/carriage barn with its largest bay a framed and arched carriage entry. The wing has low fieldstone foundations. The house has a separate three-car garage on its east side.

Industrial

The Joseph Slarrow Sawmill, 63 North Leverett Road (LEV.63, Photograph #3), 1774, is a rare 18th-century industrial building survival. The post-and-beam constructed building, 81 feet long and 29 feet wide, is 2½ stories on the south and west elevations, and 1½ on the east and north where it was built into the earth bank. The Sawmill River flows on its southern elevation; a stone dam, ca. 1774 (LEV.970), which is about 30 feet long and has a head of eleven feet, abuts the mill at its center point on the south elevation. The dam's eastern face is parged with concrete. Its location across the river and abutting the mill's foundations creates an in-stream, stone-bordered mill pond (LEV.971), ca. 1774, on the east end of the mill. Stone wing walls, about 6 feet high and 10 feet long, extend into the pond area from the dam on its south side and on the north at a lower level and shorter distance, due to the bank that is already there. Water from the pond is then diverted under the mill and through the mill's turbine, exiting midway from the building's southern elevation.

The Slarrow mill building is two bays wide and six bents long, and is sided on the upper stories with two layers of vertical-board siding, and at the basement level, where exposed above the foundations, with board-and-batten siding. On the north elevation it has a long, side-gable, metal-covered roof with a single chimney in its western end. The eastern end chimney has been removed. Low fieldstone foundations support the building on the north side, while the dam's northern end acts as a foundation for three wooden posts that rise to support the mill's first floor for its first two bays. On the east elevation, two more wooden posts support the end wall's sill allowing water to enter the mill's basement intake. The north end of the dam below the posts has been parged with concrete. Fieldstone foundations support the western half of the building on the south and west elevations. A sub-basement contains the turbine.

There are seven windows in the first floor of the south elevation of the mill, and, at the basement level, five windows in its enclosed western half. The west elevation at the first-floor level has a 6/6 sash window at the northwest corner, followed by a large opening allowing for extension of timber being sawn, and two 6/6 sash windows. A single pedestrian door and window are located at the basement level. Two windows with 6/6 sash are located in its gable end. On the north elevation of the building, four of the six bents are open and without siding, so that only their posts frame the openings and allow timber to be moved in and out, to and from the saw carriage. On the east elevation is a large opening corresponding to the one for 45-foot-long timbers on the west, which shares that elevation with two windows with 6/6 sash on the main floor and two in the gable end.

On the interior the mill retains from its pre-1774 origins the structural framework of four bents, two bays wide, some heavy timber flooring, basement space, and its stonework. Roof rafters in the center four bays are largely 21st-century replacements. The basement floor is approximately three feet below the level of the millpond water. Two bents of the mill—one on the east and one on the west—date to 1871 and retain their post-and-beam structure, flooring, chimney, the basement under those additions, and a sub-basement midway in the building. The latter contains the turbine, intake, and discharge sluice. Much of the sawmill equipment remains in the building, principally the gears leading from the turbine to line shafting, with formerly leather belt-driven wheels at the basement and main floor levels, and the circular saw itself with its long carriage for handling 45-foot-long logs. Lathes and smaller pieces of waterpowered woodworking equipment line the south wall of the main floor.

The property also includes a sawmill office/residence and a storage/mill building, both ca. 1972. These are noncontributing due to their recent construction.

Federal Style (1776-1830)

Residential

The Billings House, 88 Jackson Hill Road (LEV.104, Photograph #4), ca. 1780, is a 1½ -story house with a wood-shingled, side-gable roof on which is a large center chimney. The roof has clipped eaves in its gable ends, which is a conservative Georgian feature, as is the center chimney. The main block of the house is five bays wide and it rests on granite foundations. Windows have 6/9 wood sash at each side of the center entry. The entry has a trabeated surround

with narrow boards supporting a broad frieze below a thin, projecting cornice. Above the windows and door, beneath the eaves, is a broad frieze across the south façade. The house has two wings. The west wing is one bay wide and four bays deep and has two west-facing, front-gable dormers on its one-story roof. The roof on the west wing's south end is polygonal, having several angles rather than a hipped-roof or shed-roof profile. The polygonal terminus of the roof suggests the wing was added in the late 19th century. The wing has low fieldstone foundations. The east wing is a vertically sided, one-story woodshed that is three bays wide and one bay deep. There are two additional chimneys in the house. On the east is a large chimney at the junction of the main house and the east wing. A second tall chimney is located on the north elevation of the main block of the house.

The Jesse Marvel House, 71 Jackson Hill Road (LEV.105), pre-1800, is a smaller version of the Federal Cape Cod-form house. It is 1½ stories in height, and has a small, off-center replacement chimney on the steeply pitched, side-gable roof. The house sits on high granite-block foundations. An undated woodshed is also on the property. In the gable ends are jetties, an early construction feature found also at 116 Jackson Hill Road (see below), and the small, fixed-light windows at the attic level that allowed extra light into that space. These windows were brought to western Massachusetts by settlers from the east. The Marvel House is only three bays wide rather than the more generous five, but it is also three bays deep for a square floor plan. The center entry has a simple, flat door surround, flanked by full-length sidelights . Windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements. The house has a one-story wing on the east and a woodshed in the west yard.

The third Federal Cape Cod-form house on Jackson Hill Road is the Alvah Wilbur House, 116 Jackson Hill Road (LEV.102), pre-1800 (Photograph #5). It is 1½ stories under a deep, side-gable roof on which is a large center chimney. In the gable ends are the small, fixed attic windows that were common on the Cape and brought to western Massachusetts by settlers from that area. The gable-end overhang is a construction feature that persisted from First Period houses in Colonial-era Massachusetts, suggesting a date prior to the attributed ca. 1800. The clipped gable-end eaves are also an early feature. The house is five bays wide and two deep. Centered on the south façade is an entry with a simple frame surround enclosing a transom light. Its flanking windows are paired, rather than evenly spaced across the facade. Windows in the house have late 19th-century 2/2 sash. Attached to the west elevation of the house is a one-story wing, about four bays long. It is sided with vertical board, and has a vehicle-sized opening of double-leaf doors, as well as a pedestrian opening. The building likely served as both woodshed and carriage barn.

The Daniel Graves, Jr. House, 62 North Leverett Road (LEV.62, Photograph #6), ca. 1820, is a Cape-form, Federal- style house set at the foot of Chestnut Hill. As the hill rises abruptly on the north or rear of the house, its extensions have been placed at each side of the house as wings, rather than the more common western Massachusetts ells attached to the rear of houses. The main block of the house and the eastern wing have granite foundations. The main block is five bays wide and two bays deep, and the center door surround is Federal in style: tall and narrow with pilasters supporting a frieze and projecting cornice of the entablature. Beneath the frieze is a transom light. A wide frieze ornaments the south façade beneath the eaves. Two chimneys rise from the metal roof: one off-center chimney is on the ridge, and a second off-center chimney rises on the south side of the ridge, an unusual arrangement for what is essentially a center-chimney house. Windows in the house have 1/1 replacement sash. The east wing of the house is four bays long and one deep, and is one story in height. It has an entry sheltered by a gabled portico on braces in the last bay. A large chimney on the roof suggests it was the kitchen wing for the house. On the west, a one-story, three-bay-long connector dating from ca. 1985 attaches a barn to the house. The barn was moved to its present location in that year, having previously been closer to the house by 20 feet. It is a New England-style carriage barn, meaning that its entries are in the gable ends. There is also a stone embankment on the property, ca. 1800.

The Elisha Hatch House, 78 North Leverett Road (LEV.74), is a later, 1828, version of the Federal Cape. It is also 1½ stories in height and has a center chimney, but the metal-covered roof is not as deep as that on the Wilbur House, though the house is also two bays deep. It has granite foundations. It is five bays wide, and its center entry has a simple, frame surround with a projecting thin cornice. Similar to the Alvah Wilbur House, 116 Jackson Hill Road (Photograph #5), the windows are paired at each side of the center door rather than being evenly spaced. Sash is 6/6. The house has a one-story kitchen ell on the north, followed by a one-story woodshed that is placed perpendicular to the ell. North of the woodshed is a New England-style barn, ca. 1830 (LEV.231), thought to have been built about the same time as the house. The New England-style barn first appeared in western Massachusetts ca. 1830. A second New England-style barn

(LEV.232) is located on the property as well, and dates to ca. 1900. There is also a stone embankment (LEV.965) on the property.

The Daniel Graves, Sr. and Tirza Graves House, 15 Dickinson Road (LEV.61, Photograph #7), ca. 1792, is North Leverett's largest version of the Federal-style house. Set into a hillside on the north, it is 2½ stories under a side-gable roof. Rather than a center chimney, the house has two small, interior, stove chimneys added in the 1890s/early 1900s. The original chimney has been removed from above the ridge line. The clapboard-sided house has low fieldstone foundations, and at an added porch are cement-block foundations. The house is five bays wide and three bays deep and has a metal roof whose gable-end eaves are clipped. The entry to the house has a wide Greek Revival-style surround with broad pilasters supporting a full entablature; it was probably added in the 1830s. The door is flanked by full-length sidelights. The outer two bays of windows on the south façade are paired and have both 2/2 and 6/6 sash. It is likely that the 6/6 sash was inserted at the time the door surround was altered, as there is a remaining 12/12 window sash in the west attic-gable end. The 2/2 window sash probably dates from the 1890s to the first decades of the 20th century. The house is set into the hillside on its north elevation, and so deeply that the east elevation is also partially covered by the sloping land. This siting made a second-story entry possible, and it is entered from the higher land into the east elevation. The house has a shallow wing on its west elevation, in front of which a porch has been enclosed. A shed-roof extension from the west elevation of the wing serves as an open-sided woodshed. Behind the house is a vertically sided ca. 1900 New England-style barn (LEV.220) set on parged foundations. Its entries are in the gable ends, making it a New England-style barn. Stone walls (LEV.934) in front of sugar maples line Dickinson Road approaching the house. West of the house are the stone foundations (LEV.933) of a large barn that previously stood in that location.

Industrial

The 1807 Stephen Graves Pail Shop, 29 North Leverett Road (LEV.60), remains from the Federal stylistic period, although it has been converted to a residence. It is a 2½-story building, three bays wide and two deep, under a side-gable roof. The north-facing building has an interior chimney on its west end, and an added exterior chimney on its east elevation. The building is vertically sided, and on the first story of the north façade are paired replacement windows flanking a center entry with a plain surround. At the second-story level, two windows with 8/8 sash flank a former loading bay that is now sealed. On the east elevation a one-story wing, four bays long, has two vehicle-width doors separated by a window, and a paired window nearest the house. A stone dam (LEV.960) dating to the same period is also on the property.

Landscape Features

The hilly landscape of North Leverett led its residents to build stone embankments and walls (LEV.926, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 946, 961, 962, 963, 964, and 965) in the village from the 18th century onwards, and a large number of these finely constructed embankments and walls remain in the village today. They are consistently built of random, rounded fieldstone and flat stone laid without mortar.

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds

The North Leverett Cemetery, Jackson Hill Road (LEV.806), established in 1794, is set on about an acre of land that crests midway in the cemetery, and slopes down to the south and the north halves. Its south and street boundary is a stone wall made up of flat stones, about four feet high (Photograph # 10). Stone walls (LEV.946) mark the other three boundaries of the cemetery on the east, north, and west. They are lower in height, being approximately two to three feet high. Woodland surrounds the cemetery on these three sides. The cemetery's entrance is marked by an opening in the south stone wall where two granite gateposts anchor a wrought-iron gate (LEV.947) that consists of three reinforcing bars, to which were attached lyre-shaped ornaments (Photograph #11). One of the ornaments remains. The cemetery is laid out with its markers predominantly facing south, roughly in rows running east to west. The row pattern is typical of the Federal-era burial ground. The land is grass and moss covered, and without trees, shrubs, or other plants. The markers in the cemetery are slate, marble, and granite in material. Both markers and the many remaining footstones are tablet in

form, with the earliest stones tabernacle shaped; mid to late 19th-century stones are square topped, low pointed, and arched.

Of Leverett's cemeteries, Louis Everts wrote in 1879, "The pioneers of Leverett marked the resting places of their dead with only cheap headstones, or in many instances with none at all. The stones have either crumbled away or had their inscriptions effaced by the destroying hand of time." In truth, there are only a few remaining stones of North Leverett's pioneers remaining: those of Richard Montague, 1794 (LEV.948), Lucy Montague, 1795 (LEV.949), Deacon Ebenezer Courtis, 1797 (LEV.950), and Mrs. Martha Courtis, 1794 (LEV.951). The Montagues' slate stones were carved by the same hand. They are tabernacle shaped, and have geometric angel heads in the tympanum with triangular wings at each side. Lozenge-shaped patterns run up the sides of the stone, and linear foliage arcs above the angel heads. Being in slate, they are in good and clear condition. The Courtis couple's markers are both in slate, and tabernacle in form. They have soul effigies or angels in the upper field, and a crosshatched pattern at each side of the stone. Both Courtises' stones appear to be from the same hand, which is as yet unidentified.

The stones of the Montagues' son Elijah and his two wives illustrate the changes markers underwent between the first and third decades of the 19th century. The 1804 stone of Mrs. Lovina Montague (LEV.952), consort of Rev. Elijah, is slate, tabernacle in shape, with a scalloped pattern across the upper arch, and the side panels decorated with shallow wavy lines. Rather than an angel's head, a single urn, but no willow, is within the arch. By the time Elijah's second wife's stone (Theodotia Montague (LEV.953), was carved in 1837, the material was the more fashionable marble, but the stone was still tabernacle in shape with rosettes in the upper arch of the shoulders. The upper arch of the stone is filled with a single weeping willow, and the text is placed in an oval frame. Elijah Montague's stone (LEV.954) is the latest in date, an unreadable 18--, and is rendered in a slab of marble. It has a very slightly peaked top and has no imagery, only text and Elijah's name in a rectangular frame. The footstones remain for both Elijah and Theodotia. Elijah's simplified marker in marble represents the majority of the markers of North Leverett's three cemeteries. It is likely from the Chapin workshop in Bernardston, when they were being produced in large number and individualized only at the time of an order.

Related in carving to the Lovina Montague stone is that of Samuel Jones, 1814 (LEV.955), which is slate, tabernacle in form, and with a scallop pattern across the center arch and a diamond pattern at each side. Betsy Jones' marker of 1819 (LEV.956) is also related. It is tabernacle in form, in slate, and has scallops across the center arch and an urn in the field of the arch, set within carved drapery. Contemporary but carved by another hand are the two stones of Abigail and James Curtis, 1820 and 1825 (LEV.957). Set closely together, the two slate markers are five and six feet in height, tabernacle in shape, and in the upper field on Abigail's marker is an urn under an architectural arch, with a willow spread above the arch. Her name and dates are enclosed within a carved oval field. James Curtis' stone has only an urn within the upper field of the tabernacle, but his name and dates are also enclosed within a carved oval. Daniel and Tirzah Graves are both buried in the North Leverett Cemetery. The earlier of the two stones is Tirzah's, 1813 (LEV.958), a slate stone in the tabernacle form, which has an urn in an arch shaded by a willow, and her name and dates within a carved oval. Daniel Graves' marker (LEV.959) dates from 1836; it is a simple slate slab, carved very shallowly, but with no imagery. Both graves have retained their footstones. The cemetery is no longer in active use for burials.

The Marvel Cemetery, Jackson Hill Road (LEV.805, Photograph #12), was established in 1800, and sits west of the North Leverett Cemetery by a few dozen yards. The smaller of the two cemeteries, it is 100 feet wide and 50 feet deep, and its plot slopes down to the south and west from an east-side plateau. The cemetery is bounded on all four sides by a flat rock wall (LEV.939) that is topped by a wood picket fence. Granite posts behind the picket fence are spaced about every twenty feet. Entry to the cemetery is close to the southwest corner. It consists of a set of granite steps that rise to the picket gate and bring the pedestrian from street level up to the level of the cemetery. Adjacent to the steps on the west is the cemetery's only vault (LEV.940), which is set into the hillside, framed by massive granite stones, and topped by a stepped-granite stone on which is a metal sign that reads "Marvel Cemetery 1800." Set within the granite façade of the vault is a wood door. Marvel Cemetery's land, much like the adjacent North Leverett Cemetery, is grass- and moss-covered, has no trees or shrubbery in its boundaries, and the cemetery's markers are laid out in a rough pattern of rows running from east to west. The cemetery contains about 26 stones. As they range in date from the 19th into the 20th century, they are mostly marble, with a few of the more recent in granite. Most of the markers are slabs, but there are several heavy blocks mounted on bases, and a single obelisk. One of the largest of the latter form is that of Orman Marvel

(1856-1941) and his wife Alice Church (1852-1931, LEV.941). It is marble and set on a high base. Colleston Lind (1822-1941) and Martha Marvel, his wife (1832-1910, LEV.942), set off their family plot with low granite blocks, and their marker includes the information on their son Orville C. Lind (1866-1923), though he is buried in Greenfield. One of the larger markers is that of Patty, wife of Jesse Marvel, 1875 (LEV.943), a marble slab with an inset square in which Patty's name and dates are carved. Jesse Marvel's marker of 1871 (LEV.944) is identical. The marker of latest date is that of Stephen S. Marvell (1834-1902), his wife Susan Glazier (1835-1880), and his wife Cora E. Hemenway (1863-1938, LEV.945), a polished-granite block with rusticated edges on a rough stone base, of 1938. The Marvel Cemetery is no longer in active use for burials.

Greek Revival (1820-1850)

Residential

Houses in the Greek Revival style are the most abundant of all styles in North Leverett and are described below.

At 129 Jackson Hill Road, the Rev. Elijah and Lovina Montague House (LEV.101) is transitional between the Federal and Greek Revival styles, and dates between 1825 and 1830. It is a 2½-story house with its gable end turned towards the street, but unlike the developed Greek Revival-style original Baptist Church Parish Hall and School, built at about the same time, its eaves do not make returns to form a pediment. It has a side entrance on its three-bay north façade. The entrance surround is broad in the fashion of the Greek Revival, but its components, narrow pilasters that are expressed through the architrave of the entablature, are late Federal in their attenuated form. The house has a one-story wing on the west that is the equivalent of four bays long, though its fenestration has been altered. The house has granite-block foundations, and clapboard siding below standing-seam metal roofs.

One of the better preserved among the district's Greek Revival buildings is the 1847 Baptist Church Parsonage, 75 North Leverett Road (LEV.72). It is a 1½ -story house under a side-gable roof, with a tall, center chimney that rises in front of the roof ridge. The main block of the clapboard-sided house is five bays wide and is framed with paneled cornerboards that support a wide frieze below the cornice. The broad, center-door surround of the north façade is trabeated with paneled pilasters supporting a full entablature, with a fillet separating the frieze and architrave, below a prominent molded cornice. The pilasters enclose ¾-length sidelights. The house is two bays deep, and on its west elevation is a one-story ell with a recessed porch followed by three bays. Windows in the house are vinyl replacements. On the west side of the wing is a New England-style barn (LEV.229),ca. 1850, with its gable end to the street.

The Cape Cod-form house persisted in the Greek Revival stylistic period, and one example is the ca. 1830 Stephen Graves Rental House, 16 North Leverett Road (LEV.59). This 1½-story house with its side-gable roof is, like the Baptist Parsonage, five bays wide and two bays deep, and has a broad Greek Revival-style door surround. Until recently, the house had paneled corner pilasters, but they have been replaced with flat pilasters of the same dimensions. The trabeated door surround has pilasters supporting an entablature. A new door and sidelight unit replaces the original. The main block of the clapboard-sided house rests on high granite-block foundations, and a two-story wing on the east is on low fieldstone foundations that date from ca.1900. The wing is four bays wide and one bay deep. Extending from the north elevation of the wing is a one-story ell, four bays long.

Two other Cape Cod-form houses from the 1840s are located on Chestnut Hill Road. The Isaac P. and Deborah Gould House, 6 Chestnut Hill Road (LEV.66), 1844, is the finer of the two. One-and-a-half stories high, it has a center chimney—a feature that persisted in Leverett when elsewhere double chimneys were more commonly constructed. The main block of the house is five bays wide, with a broad center-door surround in Greek Revival style. Wide paneled pilasters support an entablature with a wide frieze and projecting molded cornice, and enclose half-length sidelights. Paneled pilasters frame the façade as cornerposts, and windows have plain surrounds and 6/6 sash. The house has a one-story wing on the north that is three bays long and has an end-wall chimney. Window sash in the wing is 2/2. A flat stone embankment (LEV.926) crosses in front of the house at the roadside. The Emmeline Morse House, next door at 8 Chestnut Hill Road (LEV.67), is a ca. 1840 small Cape, five bays wide and two deep, with a center chimney on a side-

gable roof. It has been vinyl sided, obscuring its original door and window surrounds, but it shares with its neighbor at 6 Chestnut Hill Road granite foundations, a center chimney, and a wing, in this case on the south end of the house. The one-story wing is three bays long and is sided in vertical board.

Two large houses were also built in the Greek Revival style on Chestnut Hill Road. The earlier of them is the ca. 1830 David and Elizabeth Mason House, 4 Chestnut Hill Road (LEV.65). It is a 2½-story house under a side-gable roof, whose eaves make full returns to form pediments in the gable ends. Wide, paneled pilasters form cornerboards, and corresponding pilasters support the entablature of the Greek Revival style door surround and enclose half-length sidelights. There is no chimney on the side-gable roof, but an exterior wall chimney is found at the junction of the main block and a one-story wing on the west elevation. The placement of this chimney is a part of a pattern found in North Leverett. Five bays wide and one bay deep, the house has a shed-roofed ell on the north. The wing is four bays long and has a recent gabled portico on posts in its second bay.

One of the highest-style Greek Revival houses in the district is the ca. 1848 Samuel W. and Sarah Graves House, 2 Chestnut Hill Road (LEV.64). Its corner lot is marked with a low, slab-stone embankment (LEV.972, Photograph #13). Facing south to North Leverett Road on a corner lot, the house is 2½ stories under a side-gable roof with two chimneys. Roof eaves make full returns in the gable ends to create pediments. The eastern pediment is flushboarded and has a triangular, multilight window recessed at its center. Corner pilasters ornament all the corners of the building and support an entablature composed of an architrave, filet, broad frieze, and cornice. The classical trabeated ornament is repeated at the center door surround on the south façade, where pilasters support a full entablature and enclose full-length sidelights. The south façade is five bays wide and sash is 12/12. There is a one-story, hipped-roof, open porch across the house's east elevation. It is supported by substantial piers. Attached to the north elevation of the house is a two-story ell with dark clapboard siding. It is three bays long, two bays of which are vehicle openings, and is followed by an attached side-hill barn. The large attached eaves-front barn, ca. 1910, has a metal roof and is vertically sided. Entries to the barn are on the eaves side.

Only slightly more modest in style than the Samuel W. Graves House, but equally large, is the ca. 1827 Horatio N. and Sarah Watson House, 94 North Leverett Road (LEV.77). Two-and-a-half stories in height under a side-gable roof, the clapboard-sided house has two interior chimneys, and its eaves make full returns to form pediments in the gable ends. The gable ends are flushboard sided and contain a pair of windows. The house has wide corner pilasters below a broad frieze, and a trabeated door surround at the center of its five-bay south façade. Paneled pilasters support an entablature with a high frieze and enclose ¾-length sidelights. The house rests on granite-block foundations and has a granite-block stoop. Attached to the north elevation is a 2½-story ell; at a right angle to this is a one-story wing comprised of a woodshed and corn crib, the only such combination in Leverett.

The ca. 1830 Stephen Graves Rental House, 14 North Leverett Road (LEV.58), represents more economical workers'/rental housing from the first third of the 19th century. It is a 2½-story house with side-gable roof whose eaves are thinly boxed and do not make returns. It is three bays wide and two bays deep and has a trabeated surround with moderately wide pilasters framing thin sidelights. Two Italianate-style, rectangular bay windows were added to the south façade of the house at the first story. They have flat roofs with wide overhangs, and tall windows above the paneled base. The center bay of the second story is blind. On the east and west elevations of the house are one-story wings. The three-bay wing on the east has granite foundations, suggesting it was an original part of the house. It has a recessed porch and metal-covered, side-gable roof. The west wing is three bays long and is preceded by an open porch whose roof rests on Colonial Revival-style columns, indicating it was a later addition to the wing. The property also includes a ca. 1900 eaves-front barn (LEV.223) and a contemporary secondary house.

Industrial

The ca. 1840 Old Bucket Shop, 83 North Leverett Road (LEV.75), is one of the only mid 19th-century industrial buildings remaining in North Leverett. It is a two-story building under a front-gabled roof. Three bays wide, it is a north-facing building, with the Sawmill River on its south elevation. The building is sheathed in board and batten siding, has an asphalt-shingled roof, and rests on parged-stone foundations. The center entry has a simple flat door surround, and a

portico has been added. Like the other extant mills on the river, the basement is exposed on the south elevation, where water from the river was channeled to a waterwheel that ran equipment in the upper story through a series of gears and wheels mounted on line shafting. What visibly remains of this system is a fieldstone dam, 1871 (LEV.966, Photograph #14), now breached, upriver from the building, and the remnants of its millpond. Two waterpowered gears remain at the basement level of the house on a patio, where they are displayed. There is also a ca. 1960 garage (LEV.233) on the property.

On the west side of Chestnut Hill Brook, below the Daniel Graves mill site (Photograph #15), are the remains of a second dam and the foundations of a shop (LEV.929-932).

Institutional

The 1836 North Leverett Baptist Church, 70 North Leverett Road (LEV.69), is a Greek Revival-style church (Photograph #1). It has a front-gable roof whose eaves make full returns to create a Greek temple-like pediment. Vinyl siding covers most of the building's architectural details, including an oculus window in the south tympanum. The south façade is divided into three bays by colossal pilasters. The center bay is occupied by a double-leaf door under an arched dummy fanlight. It has a narrow architrave surround. In each of the two outer bays is a single, tall window with 20/20/20 sash. The building's original foundations have been replaced with concrete-block foundations. A steeple placed on the gable end has a square base and an octagonal belltower, topped by a bell-shaped roof on which is a weathervane. The belltower stage of the spire has louvered openings on each face, and its copper-covered roof is also octagonal. The steeple is a 1980 replacement. Comparing the church with a ca. 1890 photograph shows that the original steeple also had two stages, but had a railing around the roof of its square base and spike ornaments at the corners of its belltower. The main block of the church is three bays deep and on the west is a two-story wing, three bays long, under a side-gable roof. The wing dates from the late 1960s. It windows are 12/16/12 and beneath them are decorative square panels. On the north elevation is a two-story ell, four bays long, dating from 1979. It has two entries sheltered by gabled porticoes on braces. On the east elevation of the main block of the church is a one-story enclosed entry, a later addition. The windows of the ell are vinyl replacements and have square panels beneath them.

The Baptist Church Parish Hall and North Leverett School, 72 North Leverett Road (LEV.71), is an 1826 utilitarian building that has been substantially altered. It is 2½ stories in height under a front-gable roof. It has low fieldstone foundations. The south façade of the vinyl-sided building is an asymmetrical five bays wide, with the entry in the fourth bay. The entry surround is a contemporary replacement. The building is three bays deep, and throughout, windows have vinyl replacement sash. The building received its current roof sometime after 1993. Originally the building was three bays wide beneath a front-gable roof that made complete returns in Greek Revival fashion. Then, in 1855, a side-gable addition was made on the east elevation and the center door surround was moved to the addition. Both of those roofs have been subsumed by the current front-gable roof.

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds

The Mount Hope Cemetery, Chestnut Hill Road (LEV.802), was established in 1850. The Mount Hope Cemetery sits on a hill with a large stone embankment across its roadside on the east. It is surrounded by a wooden picket fence inside granite posts. The fence is in poor condition. Markers in the Mount Hope Cemetery are almost all marble, though there are a few granite. Later in date than the North Leverett Cemetery or the Marvell Cemetery, the markers represent the second half of the 19th century, being marble in material and including about twelve obelisks, a favored form from that period. Rev. Baxter Newton (LEV.973), who helped establish the cemetery when he had no burial place for his wife, put up the Baxter/Ripley family marker, a fat marble obelisk, in 1850. On the obelisk are recorded the death of his wife Susan Mara, 1850, followed by his own death in 1893, and Mary Louise Newton's of 1910. On the opposite side of the same obelisk, the family of W. H. Ripley is commemorated: W. H. Ripley in 1939, Myra R. in 1891, and Luetta R. in 1929. This stone has been covered with a grey cementitious material. Next in date are the markers of Daniel Graves, Jr., 1852 (LEV.974) and his wife Phoebe of 1869 (LEV.975). They are two low, marble slabs. Each has a slight point on top, and names in relief are carved within rectangles but are without other imagery or decoration. These are the work of the Rankin Shop of stone carvers from Pelham and later Northampton. The next generations of the Graves family are

represented at Mount Hope by Sanford S. Graves 1902, Maria Graves 1920, Samuel W. 1860, and Sarah M. 1859 (LEV.976). A marble double stone for Cyrus Rice and Hannah Green (LEV.977) displays the dates 1910 and 1925. It sits on a moderate base and is spare in detail, the lettering being the only ornament. Benjamin Graves (LEV.978) has an obelisk in marble dating from 1859; his wife Fanny (d. 1857) and their son Fayette (d.1857) are included. It is marble and also appears to have originated from the Rankin shop of stone carvers. The Hemenway family obelisk (LEV.979) has family members ranging in date from 1808 to 1987, and has eighteen footstones at its base. The Mount Hope Cemetery is no longer in active burial use.

Italianate (1850-1870)

The Susan Boutwell House, 76 North Leverett Road (LEV.73), dates to ca. 1850, and is transitional to the Italianate style from the preceding Gothic Revival style, of which there are no remaining examples in the district. It is a 1½-story, front-gabled house whose Gothic Revival-inspired roof is steeply pitched, and might at some point have had bargeboards decorating it. Roof eaves are wide and thinly boxed. The south façade is three bays wide, and a side entry has an architrave surround topped by a projecting cornice. It is a surround whose flat cornice projection is repeated at the window surrounds in a reference to Italianate villa architecture. Window sash is 2/2. The house is gable-and-wing in form, with a 1½-story wing on the west followed by a later addition, a wing of 1½ stories with a through-cornice shed-roof dormer on its roof, and a porch across its south façade. A ca. 1850 New England-style, side-hill barn (LEV.230) is located to the west of the house.

The 1852 Charles J. Sherwood House, 68 North Leverett Road (LEV.68), is transitional as well, but here its component styles are Greek Revival and Italianate. The 1½- story house has a front-gable roof, with centered cross-gable wings at each side. The eaves of the house are wide, thinly boxed, and do not make returns. Historic photographs show that there were open, Italianate-style arcaded porches across the wings, which would make its architectural reference clearer. Currently the porches have been enclosed with glass and shingles. The front-gabled section of the house is three bays wide and has a side-hall entry with a broad, Greek Revival-style, trabeated surround. One of its ¾-length sidelights remains. The house is now sided with asphalt shingles, and it rests on granite foundations. A one-story clapboard-sided ell extends on the north elevation of the house. A one-bay garage (LEV.226) is located northeast of the house and there is a shop (LEV.227) on high fieldstone foundations on the hillside north of the house. A stone embankment (LEV.964) that runs in front of the house is notable.

Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

The Thomas Graves House, 1 North Leverett Road (LEV.56), is a modest ca. 1880 version of the Queen Anne style. It is a gable-and-wing-form house, 1½ stories in height. The gable section of the house is two bays wide, with a three-sided bay window adjacent to the side-hall entry. The front-gabled roof has a single interior chimney at the ridge. The 1½-story wing has a porch across its north façade, and an added shed-roof dormer across its roof. The porch is supported on Queen Anne-style turned posts. A New England-style barn is attached by a one-story connector. A three-sided bay window is also found on the west elevation of the house.

There is an eaves-front barn (LEV.219) on Cave Hill Road that dates to this period, and a barn (LEV.221) at the Elijah Gardner House property (106 Jackson Hill Road), ca 1900.

The Theodore Torrey House, 2 North Leverett Road (LEV.57), dates to 1870 but has been altered extensively and no longer contributes to the district.

Colonial Revival Style (1876-)

The Ethan Howard, Jr., House at 88 North Leverett Road (LEV.76), constructed in 1938, continues the long tradition in North Leverett of the Cape Cod-form house, now in Colonial Revival style. It is a 1½-story, clapboard-sided house under a side-gable roof with a small center chimney. The south façade is three bays wide; a center, one-bay-wide porch under an open gable roof marks the entry, and is flanked by double windows of 8/8 sash. Concrete foundations and windows of

various sizes are 20th-century features. A well (LEV.967) and a two-bay garage (LEV.234) with board-and-batten siding are located at the rear of the property.

The house at 54 North Leverett Road (LEV. 224) and its associated shed (LEV.225) date to ca. 1920. A gas station (LEV.228) is also located on North Leverett Road and dates to ca. 1930.

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 include several well-drained, level to moderately sloping upland riverine and brook terraces and other landforms located within 1,000 feet of tributary streams of the Connecticut River. The Sawmill River flows southeasterly through the central portion of the district. Spaulding Brook and Chestnut Hill Brook both flow south to southwesterly to their confluence with the northern bank of the Sawmill River. Several other unnamed brooks are also present within the district, so that with the exception of the southwest portion of the district at the base of Stoddard Hill, most areas are located within 1,000 feet of wetlands. The entire district lies within the Sawmill River drainage, part of the Central Connecticut Valley drainage. Well-drained soils formed on glacial outwash plains and terraces 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 (245.41 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 also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the North Leverett Historic District. Most documented and potential resources include structural evidence of mill buildings, waterpower-related structures, and residential buildings and associated barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells). Some historic archaeological resources are partially visible from the surface, while others have been incorporated into existing, usually residential structures. Some potential archaeological resource types have no surface indications of their existence.

Located on the Sawmill River, structural evidence may survive from the original construction of the 1807 Pail Shop, at 29 North Leverett Road. The Pail Shop was renovated as a residence after its industrial function had ceased. Upriver on its east bank is a ca. 1807 breached concrete-covered dam (LEV.960, Archaeological Site [AS] map #10). The portion of the dam that remains is about 20 feet long and is about one foot above the water level; at its northernmost end are iron gate lifters, still in place. Although the dam has been breached, an area of a millpond about one-half acre in size is visible on the river. Its borders are the raised roadway on the north and west. Water from the millpond was previously channeled into the Pail Shop's exposed basement level to power the saw. The shop manufactured sap buckets and other forms of wood pails. Today, the sluiceway is filled in.

Foundations (Photograph #8), possibly dating from the 1790s and later, remain from the Graves Ironworks (LEV.968, AS map #8) as well as an ironworks canal (LEV.969, AS map #7, Photograph #9) extending along the east side of the Sawmill River for about one eighth of a mile to the ironworks foundations. The canal consists of a berm about eight to ten feet high with a rough fieldstone face on its south side. It follows the roadway to its north and Sawmill River to its south and has a depression about four feet deep and fifteen feet wide. It runs to the ironworks foundations. These foundations are both dry-laid fieldstone and dressed-granite blocks, and are set into the hillside on the north with portions of foundations on the west, south, and east. The west foundation wall is made up of large flat stones about four feet by three feet by three feet, and are dry laid and separated by thin layers of gravel-like stones that are about four inches by four inches by two inches. The south walls are dry-laid fieldstone and are about three feet high and 20 feet long and are in the shape of two small buildings. On the south wall, a large flat stone measuring about five feet by two feet by ten feet is set on the foundation wall, so that it cantilevers over the canalway by about two feet.

Between the pail shop and the ironworks foundations are the stone foundations of a 19th-century blacksmith shop, located on North Leverett Road. The blacksmith shop was converted into a house and occupied into the 20th century before burning to the ground. Structural evidence may survive from the shop and forge, and their conversion to residential use. Archaeological evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells), may also survive.

At the Bucket Shop, 83 North Leverett Road, structural evidence may survive from a stone dam (LEV.966) that crosses the Sawmill River. It is about fifteen feet high, five feet thick, and 60 feet long. It is laid with flat stones so that it is square in form with a flat top. This dam appears to have large outer wall stones, with smaller rubblestones as fill. About ten feet from the southern end of the dam, there is a spillway in the dam wall about four feet by four feet. On the south end of the dam, it turns and runs in an eastern direction for about 30 feet as a wing wall that is about twelve feet in height.

Several additional archaeological sites are known on Chestnut Hill Brook and its bordering Chestnut Hill Road. On Chestnut Hill Road's east side are the foundation remains of two 19th-century houses. Three sides of the house foundations (LEV.931, AS map #4) on lot 120 of map 1 remain as built into the hillside. They are flat stone foundations, dry laid, and are about eight feet in height. On lot 121, only a portion of the west and south foundation walls of a house (LEV.932, AS map #5) remain, about six feet in height. They are flat stones and fieldstones and are built into the hillside. East of the two house foundations is a flat plateau whose eastern side is bordered in several places by piles of foundation stones. The site is about 30 feet long and 20 feet deep, and the fieldstones rise about four feet. This is the site of a former scythe shop (LEV.930, AS map #3). Further upstream about several hundred yards are the remains of a dam for a second scythe shop. They are flat fieldstones, dry laid. Breached in the center by the Chestnut Brook, the dam on the west is set into the hill and is about 70 feet long, and at the stream it is about ten feet high. On the east it is the same height, and is only about 20 feet in length. North by about 20 yards on the west bank of the brook are the low, stone foundations of the Daniel Graves shop (LEV.928, AS map #1) that date from about 1830. The foundations are only one stone in height but extend about 30 feet by 40 or 50 feet in length. Only one row of the foundations remains.

Potentially significant archaeological resources associated with extant residential and industrial buildings may also survive in the North Leverett Historic District. At the extant Joseph Slarrow Sawmill (1774), construction features and structural remains from building renovations may survive within and around the existing structure. Archaeological evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also exist in similar areas. Potentially important archaeological resources may also survive with the dam and other waterpower features associated with the Slarrow Mill. These resources may include materials used in the construction and maintenance of the dam and waterpower-related canals, and the transfer of waterpower from the river to a waterwheel, and then, later, to turbine-powered electricity.

Archaeological resources may also survive related to the maintenance and use of the three cemeteries located in the district. Archaeological resources including unmarked graves, as well as structural remains associated with barns, stables, hearse houses, and outbuildings used in cemetery operations and maintenance, may survive at the North Leverett Cemetery (1794), the Marvel Cemetery (1800), and the Mount Hope Cemetery (1850). 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 individuals and groups of graves.

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
INDUSTRY
ART
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1774-1964

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.

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance for the North Leverett Historic District begins with the construction of the earliest documented building in North Leverett, the Joseph Slarrow Mill (1774), and ends in 1964.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The North Leverett Historic District is significant at the local level, fulfilling Criteria A and C for the National Register.

Under Criterion A, the district is significant as a village that took part in the broad historical patterns of the Industrial Revolution, the repercussions of 18th-century religious diversification, and agricultural activity. The village was founded along a river whose drop in elevation was sufficient to power an 18th-century sawmill that still exists, and two other extant 19th-century mill buildings that manufactured wooden pails. Prompted by the Industrial Revolution's understanding of the use of falling water to propel machinery, settlers chose North Leverett for its industrial potential. Among those who settled were families who shared a Baptist faith at a time when the Congregational Church still dominated religion and government. The struggle of Baptists to gain separate recognition and be released from Congregational church levies was part of the overall history of western Massachusetts and of North Leverett. The village is significant for the pattern of agriculture as it existed alongside industry, and their symbiotic relationship in the district – agriculture providing the raw materials for the industry, and industry manufacturing the implements and materials required by farmers.

Under Criterion C, the district is significant for its collection of representative buildings in the Federal and Greek Revival styles and for the barns and other outbuildings that accompany them. It is further significant for the post-and-beam framed industrial buildings constructed in a utilitarian, vernacular style by local framers, was focused on making them function efficiently using waterpower, on protecting their equipment, and on providing for loading, unloading, and storage.

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

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
North Leverett is significant as an example of a village that developed around late 18th- and early 19th-century roads, a river, and a brook that offered a source of power to run industries, and a floodplain for farming. 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; building types from the 19th century include a church and parish hall that housed a village school. Three village cemeteries include a family cemetery and two community cemeteries where villagers were buried near their homes.

INDUSTRY
North Leverett's mills are significant for representing the wide range of light industries created when falling water was used as a power source for machinery in the 18th and 19th centuries. Waterwheels and later, turbines, enabled people in North 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 Joseph Slarrow sawmill operated from 1774 through the first two decades of the 20th century. North Leverett pail and bucket shops furnished their products through the first decades of the 20th century as well, and remain in the village. Blacksmith shops fabricated tools and made repairs, while scythe shops manufactured farm equipment for the town and beyond. A turning shop made furniture and wooden ware.

ART and ARCHITECTURE
Under the category of Art, an unusually large number of fieldstone and flat stone walls and embankments represent a high level of craftsmanship that sets North Leverett apart from other Leverett and area villages, and represents the work of skilled local artisans. Similarly, art is to be found in a number of the 18th-century gravestones in the North Leverett cemetery, where imagery and lettering convey much of the feeling of the period.

Under the category of Architecture, North Leverett is significant for the Federal and Greek Revival-style houses that were constructed during the first half of the 19th century, in both 2½ and 1½ stories, together with their attached and separate barns and outbuildings. 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 (1675-1775)

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 populations grew. The need for proximity to meetinghouses and town meetings was often a factor that drove settlers to establish 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 East Leverett was within the Two-mile Addition. Leverett then separated from Sunderland in 1774.

Village Development

In the mid 18th century, when fourteen families came to the area that was to become Leverett, they may have mingled in the fair months with Native Americans, the Norwottucks, who are thought likely to have made small encampments for fishing, hunting, and seasonal horticulture in the area. Indeed, undated artifacts have been reported from North Leverett in the Massachusetts Historical Commission's *Reconnaissance Survey Report* (1982). Contact between settlers and Native Americans was limited and without apparent rancor in this period. Settlement by families who were mainly from Sunderland clustered around the center, but others settled in North Leverett, among them Richard Montague, a farmer and innkeeper who received an inn license in 1766 for his house on Jackson Hill Road, suggesting there was a fair amount of travel through North Leverett by that date. Richard Montague had been born in Wethersfield, Connecticut. He married Lucy Cooley of Conway in 1750, and settled in Sunderland, moving to Leverett ca. 1765. The Montague House was torn down in 1879.

North Leverett has often been described by historians as a poor place for agriculture with its stony soil and hilly topography. The actual history of agriculture is more complex than that short dismissal conveys, however. Rev. John P. Watson, minister of the Baptist Church in North Leverett, in his *Address at the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Leverett* in 1874, noted about the town's agriculture that its soil was often called stubborn, but it fed its people well. In fact, North Leverett settlers farmed, and its later residents invariably listed themselves as farmers in the federal censuses. What they did not do was produce enough to earn them markets far beyond the town's boundaries.

The Sawmill River and plentiful forests drew other settlers to North Leverett for waterpower to run saw and gristmills. Among the earliest of these waterpowered mills was the Slarrow sawmill in North Leverett established by Lieutenant Joseph Slarrow, after he settled in Leverett ca. 1748, just south of the Jackson Hill Road Cemetery (house now gone). In 1774 he bought four acres of the town's common land around his mill, which was already in operation, to which he added 39 acres on the Sawmill River for a millyard. Slarrow built a dam next to his mill and a sluiceway into the building. Although it is dated from the documented land sale of 1774, the Joseph Slarrow Mill, 63 North Leverett Road (LEV.63), was certainly in operation prior to that date, as would have been its waterpower structures (Photograph #3).

The distance from Leverett to the Sunderland meetinghouse, and the difficulty of getting there, drove the settlers in 1773 to ask for separation from Sunderland, for the authority to build their own meetinghouse, collect their own taxes, and

maintain their roads. Even before that, however, the Baptists, many of whom had come together to North Leverett in 1767, organized their first church in Montague and traveled there for services. Among the founders of this church society was North Leverett's Richard Montague.

The Colonial period ended for Sunderland with Leverett being set off as a new township in 1774. The new township was named for John Leverett, who had been Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633 and Major-General of all Massachusetts military in 1663. In their first town government, Leverett residents elected Joseph Clary clerk; Moses Graves, Joseph Clary, Jr., and Stephen Ashley selectmen and assessors; Josiah Cowles as constable; Joseph Slarrow and Salman Gould as wardens; and Bernard Wilde, Nathan Adams, Jonathan Field, 2nd, and Jonathon Gilbert as surveyors of the highways. Joseph Slarrow was also elected deer reeve, which meant he was tasked with enforcing town regulations on deer, such as their hunting and dressing.

At the same time that they were organizing as a township, the people of Leverett were taking part in the Revolutionary War. Richard Montague, Moses Graves, Jeremiah Woodbury, Joseph Clary, and Stephen Ashley were chosen to communicate with the Provincial Congress in 1774 to establish Leverett's position, and in 1775 residents voted to follow the Continental Congress and to pay their Minutemen nine pence a day for training once a week. Joseph Slarrow led a company of men during the Revolutionary War, the 8th Company of Leverett, and Richard Montague raised a company of men, fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and witnessed the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777. George Washington commissioned Montague as a Major in Cambridge and, according to *Early Leverett* by Dan Bennett, Montague was often sent back to western Massachusetts to recruit additional soldiers and to bring supplies back to Cambridge. As new families arrived in town, their Revolutionary War participation became part of the town's history as well.

Architecture

North Leverett has the distinction of being the location of one of the oldest sawmills remaining in western Massachusetts, if not the oldest. The center portions of the Slarrow sawmill date from the Colonial period, as do its dam, millpond, and a sluiceway that fed the waterwheel. These structures exemplify structural engineering and utilitarian industry typical of the late 18th century.

The ca. 1775-1790 Leach House, 4 Hemenway Road (LEV.100, Photograph #2), is likely the oldest extant house in the district. While local tradition long held it to be the home of Major Richard and Lucy Montague, dating to ca. 1765, at least one historian reported that the Montague house had been demolished in 1879. Accordingly, the house has been renamed for the first family noted on an historic map as owners. As domestic architecture it shares features with both the Georgian and Federal styles. A structural analysis of the building, as well as dendrochronology, could ascertain its date more closely.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

Village Development

North Leverett, East Leverett, and Moore's Corner became established villages during the Federal period, as the population spread out and grew from the original fourteen families to a total of 296 people in 1776, and reached a total of 643 people by 1830. It was during this period that the village began building the stone walls and stone embankments that characterize much of its appearance today. While the fieldstones would have come from the land adjacent to the stone walls, the flat stones for some of the walls were brought from Brushy Mountain on the southeastern end of town and outside the historic district.

Setting up schools for the growing number of children was an important task for the new town, and the first classes in North Leverett were held in Joseph Slarrow's house between 1775 and 1779. They were taught by Richard Montague, and among the more numerous of the students were Montague's own eleven children. In 1779, Slarrow moved away, selling his house and mills to Montague, who ran them for about ten years, in addition to his principal occupations of

farming and innkeeping. Ten years later Montague sold them to co-owners James Curtis and Samuel Leland, who operated them from 1789 to 1827. Horatio N. Watson took over ownership in 1827.

Horatio N. Watson was a sawyer and worked first at his mill on Hemenway Road (now gone and outside the district). About the time he took over the Slarrow Sawmill, he and his wife Sarah built the Horatio and Sarah Watson House, 94 North Leverett Road (LEV.77), around 1827. Watson was active in town affairs, serving as a selectman in 1833, 1838, 1841-42, and 1851-52. He was also a state representative in the General Court of Massachusetts.

A Leverett Congregational meetinghouse was put up in 1776 in Leverett Center, but many of the North Leverett families were Anabaptists. Believing in adult baptism, they did not attend the official Congregational Church. This was to cause taxation problems, as Baptists continued to be taxed, or had their livestock taken to support the Congregational Church, or were even occasionally jailed. Relations between the town and the North Leverett Baptists were not all adversarial, however. In 1783, the town voted to reimburse the Baptists for the money they had paid toward common land, referred to as the "town lot."

By 1791, the number of Baptists in North Leverett—and probably in Leverett as a whole—was sufficient to merit a new name for the church, and it became the Baptist Church of Leverett and Montague, though people also came from Sunderland, Northfield, and Wendell. A meetinghouse was begun in 1794 but it made slow progress, possibly because Richard Montague died in that year, leaving the church a leaner institution in terms of its leadership. Two years after its start, the church, which was near the junction of Hemenway and Jackson Hill Roads, still needed a roof, windows and a porch. The meetinghouse was eventually finished, and a succession of ministers served. In the early 1800s, the second minister was Elijah Montague, son of Maj. Richard and Lucy Montague. From its construction ca. 1830, he lived at 129 Jackson Hill Road (LEV.101), and he was buried in North Leverett with his two wives and his parents. Along with his ministerial duties, Elijah examined and licensed Leverett teachers. The first school in North Leverett was built ca. 1800 (now gone), but was followed in 1826 by the Baptist Church Parish Hall, 72 North Leverett Road (LEV.71), which served by arrangement with the town as the North Leverett School from 1826 to 1950.

The North Leverett Cemetery, Jackson Hill Road, was established in 1792 (LEV.806, Photograph #s 10, 11). A marker notes the date as follows: "In memory of Mr. Geduthon Jackson who died November 25, 1792 in the 25th year of his age," and further down on the marker the *memento mori*, "I am the first that ever has been laid within this little spot you see enclosed. Tho' but a youth I am lodged in death's shadey cold with full belief to rise as Christ arose."

The stone walls on all four sides of the cemetery were built at the time the cemetery was established.

Industry and Commerce

In 1792, North Leverett's industries were to get an important addition when blacksmith Daniel Graves arrived from Southborough with his family and bought all the land west of Chestnut Hill Road and north of the Sawmill River, along with waterpower rights on the river. Graves and his second wife Tirzah Newton were among a group of other Baptists from Southborough who came to North Leverett at roughly the same time. The Graveses had eight children in all—five born in Southborough and three in North Leverett—before Tirza died in 1815. He and his wife built the Daniel Graves, Sr., and Tirza Graves House, 15 Dickinson Road (LEV.61), around 1792 (Photograph #7), where it appears the entire family lived. Daniel and his grown sons, Stephen and Daniel Graves, Jr., both blacksmiths, worked to build the ironworks that may also have included a corn mill. They constructed a rock-faced berm that extended from the Joseph Slarrow Mill to their ironworks on the north side of the river to serve as a canal, bringing water to their operation. The ironworks manufactured scythes and snathes (scythe handles) and would have had a forge for the metal tools, and, it is thought, a waterpowered trip-hammer to operate the factory. They would, in addition, have repaired implements and made items such as horseshoes, household utensils, and equipment for other mills. The scythe shop was not shown on the map of 1794; its foundations are found on the Sawmill River (Photograph #s 8, 9). In 1807 the Graveses built a pail shop in North Leverett, the Graves and Sons Pail Shop, 29 North Leverett Road (LEV.60).

Manufacturing at the end of the period included sawing timber, grinding grain, and making implements and pails. At home, Leverett residents made palm-leaf hats, a cottage industry that all the members of a household could learn. With their hats, families could bring in cash or get store credit for their use.

North Leverett offered its residents a general store, owned by one of the active North Leverett Baptists, Elisha Hatch, who built his house at 78 North Leverett Road (LEV.74) in 1827. Hatch's store was on the site of 68 North Leverett Road, but burned down prior to 1852. After the fire, Hatch sold the lot and built a new store across the street (second store now gone). Hatch was in business with his brother William later in the period, running a turning mill.

Architecture

During the Federal period in North Leverett, houses went up in an area known as Brushy Mountain (south and east of the boundaries of the nominated district), and among the houses that were built was one that tradition says was moved from Brushy Mountain down to Jackson Hill Road by oxen. The Billings House, 88 Jackson Hill Road (LEV.104, Photograph #4), is thought to have been built between 1775 and 1800 on Brushy Mountain and moved to its present location, where it would have joined Joseph Slarrow's house (now gone), Richard and Lucy Montague's house (now gone), the Baptist Meetinghouse (now gone)' the Jesse Marvel House, 71 Jackson Hill Road (LEV105), ca. 1800, and the ca. 1800 Alvah Wilbur House at 116 Jackson Hill Road, (LEV.102, Photograph #5). While the appearance of the houses and meetinghouse that have been lost are not known, several of the remaining houses share a common form, that of the Cape Cod cottage, 1½ stories in height under a side-gable roof with a center chimney. This house form was practical for its climate and modest in size, but when its attic level was used, it accommodated a fairly large number of people. It was a traditional house form, the construction of which was well known by builders. The 1827 Elisha Hatch House, 78 North Leverett Road (LEV.74), followed this pattern as well. Departing from the tradition were the ca. 1792, 2½-story Daniel and Tirza Graves House, 15 Dickinson Road (LEV.61, Photograph 7), and the Horatio N. and Sarah Watson House, 94 North Leverett Road (LEV.77), constructed ca. 1827.

The Baptists may have been the first to introduce the Greek Revival style in North Leverett with their 1826 Parish Hall and School, 72 North Leverett Road (LEV.71). Now altered beyond stylistic recognition, the building was among the first to have a front-gable roof with full returns to form a pediment.

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Village Development

The Baptist Church members created a village center for North Leverett in 1835-1836 when they built the North Leverett Baptist Church, 70 North Leverett Road (LEV.69) adjacent to the parish hall that they had previously constructed in 1826. Together the two buildings formed an institutional focal point for the village, as the parish hall served as school as well as meeting hall, and the church drew many residents to its services. The Baptists created a Sunday or Sabbath School that in 1841 had 173 people attending, taught by 20 teachers. The Baptist Ladies Society furnished a library with 450 books, and in 1855 added a kitchen and woodshed to the main building of the church. The church added to the village center in 1847 with the construction of a Parsonage at 73 North Leverett Road (LEV.72). They raised money for the parsonage by selling shares in it; twelve Baptist families were involved in the financing of the building's construction.

It may be fairly noted that the prominence of the Graves family in North Leverett history stems from two sources. First, the family played an important role in several industries that persisted long enough for their buildings to have been prized and preserved, or at least identifiable as archaeological sites. Second, many of the family's records were kept and today provide more immediate access to their history than the history of other families whose records were not similarly preserved. After Daniel Graves, Sr.'s death in 1836, Stephen and Daniel, Jr. continued manufacturing. Daniel owned a turning shop on Chestnut Hill Brook along with his share of the other manufactories. But Daniel, Jr. had moved to Montague as early as 1825, as an entry in the family Bible by Daniel, Sr. mentions. In the 1825 note Daniel, Sr. wrote that he had spent the day with all of his children but Stephen, at son Daniel's in Montague. Daniel had returned to Leverett by

the census of 1840. He died in 1852, and together with his wife, Phoebe, who died in 1869, is buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery.

The 1858 and 1871 maps indicate Stephen Graves was living at the Daniel Graves, Sr. house on Dickinson Road. In 1858, Daniel Graves, Jr. and his son, Cyrus M. Graves, bought ¼ acre of land from his brother, which may have already included the ca. 1840-1858 Daniel Graves, Jr. House, 62 North Leverett Road (LEV.62, Photograph #6). Meanwhile, the Stephen Graves Rental Houses at 14 and 16 North Leverett Road (LEV.59 and 58) had been built by ca. 1830. All these houses may have been built for their employees. The Emmeline Morse House at 8 Chestnut Hill Road had been constructed ca. 1840, and Morse, a widow, was living in it in 1850 with her three daughters. She was not working. By 1858 Stephen Graves owned the house—whether he built it for a rental and Morse was the renter, or he bought it from Morse by 1858 is not presently clear, but it is representative of the houses built for laborers and others at this time. The house stayed in the Graves family after 1858, as Stephen sold it to his son Sanford in 1865.

In 1852 Charles and Adeline Sherwood built a house, at 68 North Leverett Road (LEV.68), on the lot of the Elijah Hatch general store that had burned down. Sherwood was a carpenter, so it is likely that he built the house himself. The house is notable as a two-family house in 1860, the only two-family house in the village; the Sherwoods shared it with Anna Farnsworth, an elderly woman. It continued to function as a boardinghouse into the early 20th century, and often it was where the teachers of North Leverett lived.

One of North Leverett's largest land-owning farmers was David Mason; the David and Nancy Mason House, 4 Chestnut Hill Road (LEV.65), was built ca. 1830. In 1860 the couple shared the house with Lyman and Selby Pierce, farm laborers. By 1870, Nancy was blind and helped by her housekeeper, Maria Pierce, who had her nine-year-old daughter with her. The Masons' property extended into Montague, and the couple had a house there as well in 1870.

The Mount Hope Cemetery (LEV.802) was founded in 1850 on Chestnut Hill Road. Presumably the North Leverett Cemetery on Jackson Hill Road was filling up and families needed new plots. Specifically, Rev. Baxter Newton was threatened with having to bury his wife out of town if space for a new cemetery could not be found, so a committee was formed to acquire land and lay out a cemetery. E. P. Littlejohn, a mechanic, Cyrus M. Graves, and Samuel W. Graves, both blacksmiths, laid out 32 lots with alleys and a walk that circled the cemetery. Stephen Graves then added land to the cemetery on its south end for his own use. Lots were sold at $5 each. Sixteen men bought lots, two were left free, and Stephen Graves had sixteen lots. Three men were assigned to build a stone embankment (LEV.926) across the front of the cemetery, which was sited on a hillside. Captain J. Darling, Deacon C.S. Boutwell, and Emerson P. Littlejohn were the masons.

According to the Association for Gravestone Studies' Bob Drinkwater, the work of an identifiable carving shop is present in the Mount Hope Cemetery: the Rankin shop, which was established in Pelham and moved to Northampton in the 1820s. The Rankin markers are of marble, which was more highly prized than slate. In the first quarter of the 19th century, public taste shifted from slate to marble markers and its market was dominated by the Rankins. Although there were several other Berkshire County stonecutters operating in West Stockbridge, Lanesboro, Pittsfield, and Sheffield, the Rankins dominated, shipping stones ready-made everywhere by rail, including to Leverett.

The Civil War affected North Leverett's population as it did villages everywhere. Sixty-one men served from the town. Levi Moore of Moore's Corner was among those who died. The Baptist Church of North Leverett had begun debating the morality of slavery in 1843, and by the time war was declared, the congregation, united under Elder John Green from April, 1861, supported the Union fervently. Twelve men of the congregation went to war, and one of them, Brigham Ripley, died in Andersonville prison, while the rest returned. Most of the volunteers were divided between two regiments formed in western Massachusetts: the 27th Massachusetts Regiment and the 52nd Massachusetts Regiment. The church members also contributed money for one man to buy his family out of slavery, though the details were not recorded.

Industry and Commerce

During this period North Leverett was the center of manufacturing for the entire town. Josiah Gilbert Holland, in his 1855 *History of Western Massachusetts,* listed the products of industries in North Leverett. According to Holland, Horatio Watson at the Slarrow Sawmill was making 100,000 feet of lumber a year. Watson and Rice were also putting out 100,000 feet of lumber a year and 100,000 shingles (at a mill no longer in existence). In 1850, William Hatch and Cyrus M. Graves started another scythe and snath manufactory at the foot of Chestnut Brook where it crosses beneath North Leverett Road, and Holland reported that by 1855, they were putting out 10,000 hoes and 30,000 scythes and snaths. Graves and Sons on the Sawmill River continued manufacturing scythes and snaths, and were producing 65,000 sets.

While the map of 1832 did not include buildings other than institutions, there were other small shops shown on the 1858 map that turned wood on lathes for furniture, for the long handles of brooms and hoes, and for wagonwheel spokes. Among them was Daniel Graves' turning shop on Chestnut Hill Brook, which by 1858 he had sold to V. W. Leach to make window sash and blinds. Emerson Littlejohn was among the blacksmiths of North Leverett, working from at least 1840 at the Old Bucket Shop, 83 North Leverett Road (LEV.75), when it may have been in use as a blacksmith shop before converting to a bucket shop. Ownership of the bucket shop, which it is thought, made sap buckets, changed several times during the period. Spring floods in 1870 took out the dam near the old bucket shop. Isaac and Deborah Gould built their house at 6 Chestnut Hill Road (LEV.66) in 1844, and it is likely that Gould practiced his shoemaker trade from the house. A second blacksmith shop was on Cave Hill Road near its intersection with North Leverett Road (now gone).

Daniel Graves, Jr. stopped working in North Leverett in the late 1850s or early 1860s, but Stephen Graves's son Sanford S. Graves entered the family businesses. By 1860, they had added the manufacture of tubs to the pail shop. Throughout his life Stephen Graves identified himself on the federal censuses as "farmer," although his son Sanford identified as a farmer and manufacturer, or pail manufacturer, and Stephen's grandson, Samuel M., was a teamster and farmer. Stephen's second son, Samuel W. Graves, worked with his father in the pail shop as a blacksmith and mechanic, and ca. 1848 he bought two acres from his father with a house on the land, (2 Chestnut Hill Road, LEV.64, Photograph #13). Both Samuel and his wife Sarah died young, leaving their children Lervy age eight, and Odella, age four. They were put under the guardianship of Otis Chittenden and his wife Sybil, who thereafter appear at the 2 Chestnut Hill Road address. Otis was a store owner in North Leverett (store now gone).

In 1868, Civil War veterans Gilman Watson and his brother Horatio, sons of Horatio N. Watson, had taken over the Slarrow Sawmill and replaced the old up-and-down saw, which had been used since the 18th century, with a circular saw. Three years later the Watsons extended the building by twelve to fifteen feet, so it could accommodate extra long pieces of timber. The alterations gave the mill a unique capacity to handle lengthy timbers, which served it into the 20th century and World War II.

Architecture.

The Early Industrial period saw a peak of building construction. Leading off in 1836 were the Baptists who built the North Leverett Baptist Church, 70 North Leverett Road (LEV.69), in the Greek Revival style to accord with their earlier Greek Revival-style parish hall and school. The Greek Revival was very popular in North Leverett. The most stylish example is the ca. 1848 Samuel W. and Sarah Graves House, 2 Chestnut Hill Road (LEV.64, Photograph #13), followed by the David and Nancy Mason House, 4 Chestnut Hill Road (LEV.65), dating to ca. 1830. Both of these buildings are 2½ stories in height and have trabeated door surrounds. The Graves house has full eaves returns to form pediments in its gable ends. More modest in scale but stylistically developed is the Baptist Church Parsonage, 73 North Leverett Road (LEV.72), a 1½-story house with a center chimney constructed in 1847. Representative of the vernacular Greek Revival is the 1844 Isaac P. and Deborah Gould House, 6 Chestnut Hill Road (LEV.66), a 1½ story, Cape Cod-form house with minimal trim.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

Village Development

By the time Lewis Everts published his *History of the Connecticut Valley* in 1879, North Leverett had a church, two stores, a post office, two factories, sawmills, and more. Some of the smaller mills closed, making the village's products less diverse. Growing competition with larger manufacturing cities of western Massachusetts played a role in the decline of the mills during this period, while changing agricultural practices and mechanization made scythes, pails, and homemade furniture less desirable. With decline in business came decline in the population, and those who remained in Leverett often turned to work out of town. From North Leverett and Moore's Corner people went north to Greenfield, Turners Falls and Millers Falls, while those in the Center and East Leverett traveled south to Amherst and Northampton. The change in work patterns led to a split in the town's population, and North Leverett and Moore's Corner became somewhat isolated from the rest of Leverett.

One of the finest improvements to North Leverett came about in 1876 when resident Charles Sherwood rebuilt the walls and embankment around the Mount Hope Cemetery. Although Sherwood considered himself a carpenter, his stonework at the cemetery is worthy of a master mason. Concern for the proper upkeep of the cemeteries brought about the incorporation of the North Leverett Cemetery Association in 1913. Incorporators included Dwight L. Graves and John W. Dickinson, Gustave W. Bowen, Allen H. Ingraham, and Emmet W. Buckmaster, who spent summers in Leverett. Their aim was to acquire, maintain, and improve the cemeteries in North Leverett and Moore's Corner.

Industry and Commerce

At his father's death in 1873, Sanford S. Graves inherited the Stephen Graves Rental House, 16 North Leverett Road (LEV.59), to be a home for his two daughters. He also inherited an interest in the pail shop, which became Graves and Colton. In the first decade of the 20th century, Graves closed it down and sold the property. William Hatch continued to operate his chair factory on Chestnut Hill Brook, and Horatio Watson was making furniture by hand. Horatio's brother Gilman continued to operate Slarrow's Mill, making more improvements than other mill owners were able to, thanks to the quantity of lumber he was sawing. Martin Maynard bought the Old Bucket Shop, 83 North Leverett Road (LEV.75), in 1869 to make sap buckets, and in the process started a long association between the mill and the Maynard family. The dam above the mill washed out in 1870 but was rebuilt, and the Maynards ran the mill until selling it in the 1920s (Photograph #14).

Two other mills operated during this period on the Sawmill River. Frank Pike's carpet mill (mill now gone; no remains) was west of the Graves pail shop, and east of the carpet mill was Colton's Line Mill, a sawmill, lumber, and shingle mill (no longer extant). Frank Pike also had a mill on Chestnut Hill Brook across from the cemetery; it originally had been Daniel Graves' turning mill. Today, remnants of the dam remain at the site.

A blacksmith shop, the foundations of which remain today between the pail shop and the ironworks site on North Leverett Road, was operating into the 20th century. It became a dance hall before being converted to a residence in the 1960s, and burned down in the 1970s.

Farmers during the Late Industrial period grew a small amount of tobacco, and the 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.

Architecture

Given the economy, it is not surprising that little was built in North Leverett during this period, although the house at 1 North Leverett Road, the Thomas and Mary Graves House (LEV.56), was built ca. 1880. Thomas was a farmer and worked with his son Myron. Myron's wife May lived here too, and Thomas' sister Etta. Alterations were made to houses when new houses were impractical, and wings and ells often date to this period.

Early Modern Period (1915-1940)

Village Development
North Leverett probably lost population during this period along with the whole of Leverett, but its decline did not affect the village as severely as the decline did in East Leverett. Rather, the village seems to have maintained its buildings and kept its institutions supported, and adjustments were made. The Baptist Church's declining membership led to sharing a minister with Shutesbury, which meant that the 1847 Parish House at 73 North Leverett Road (LEV.72) was no longer needed for a minister; beginning in 1930 the church began renting it to parish members. The Parish Hall continued to serve as a village school. Edith Fisk, who resided in the ca. 1850 Susan Boutwell House, 76 North Leverett Road (LEV.73), taught at the school. The several shops on Chestnut Hill Brook closed during the period, as did a few on the Sawmill River.

Little building was accomplished during the Early Modern period, coinciding as it did with the Great Depression. In 1938, however, Ethan and Eva Howard built the house at 88 North Leverett Road (LEV.76), a Colonial Revival-style, Cape Cod-form house. Ethan worked with other members of his family, including his father Ethan, Sr., at the Howard Charcoal Kiln Company of North Leverett (not in the historic district), and farmed as well. Ethan Sr. lived at the Horatio and Sarah Watson House, 94 North Leverett Road (LEV.77), originally constructed ca. 1827. It was Ethan Jr.'s grandfather Amos Howard who founded the Charcoal Kiln Company in 1871. In 1930, Ethan and Eva, before building their house, had nine children at home in addition to a son-in-law and a boarder.

Industry and Commerce
The 1807 Graves and Sons Pail Shop, 29 North Leverett Road (LEV.60), closed down in the early 1900s and became a silverplating shop, followed by use as an auto repair shop and a dance hall. The ca. 1840 Old Bucket Shop, 83 North Leverett Road (LEV.75), continued manufacturing sap buckets into the 1920s under Maynard ownership , then was sold and converted to use as a summer house by Emmet and Eva Buckmaster. Emmet Buckmaster ran a general store in Montague.

In 1919, after farming and operating a portable sawmill for fifteen years, Dan Edward Glazier took over the Slarrow Sawmill. He dealt in lumber, and after his tenure the mill went to his son Perry Glazier, who kept it operating until 1972.

North Leverett Village kept its place as a town center with the addition of Chaps grocery store, which was built in 1928 on North Leverett Road (now gone).

Modern Period 1941-

Village Development
Leverett's population dropped to its lowest ever in 1945, when the town had 594 residents. Emmet and Eva Buckmaster's son Evan, and his wife, Matilda Buckmaster, lived in Montague, where he took part in running the general store. Following his parents' example, Evan and Matilda were seasonal residents, buying an industrial building—the Graves pail shop (LEV.60)—for a summer home. This may have been the extent of summer house development in North Leverett, however, as most residents were able to continue farming, and even added the production of maple syrup and maple sugar, so house sales were fewer. The ca. 1792 Daniel and Tirza Graves House, 15 Dickinson Road (LEV.61), may also have been in use as a summer home for a while, but is now occupied year around (Photograph #7).

World War II brought considerable activity to Perry Glazier at the Slarrow sawmill. He sawed twelve-inch-by-twelve-inch timbers about 45 feet long to be used for ship ribs for the U.S. Navy. Slarrow Sawmill was the only existing sawmill in the country that could hold logs of that size (Photographs # 1, 3).

After the war, the village made a few changes. After 1950 a consolidated school was built for Leverett, and school classes were no longer held in the Parish Hall. Installation of a uniform telephone service is thought to have reunified residents of Leverett's north and south. The Baptist Church rebuilt its deteriorated steeple and added an annex on the rear in the

late 1960s that was completed in 1970. The congregation next sold the Baptist Parish House in 1970, when a new parish house was built.

In 1972 Lloyd and Hugh Kirley bought the Slarrow sawmill from Perry Glazier and restored the waterpowered circular sawing equipment. A series of heavy winter snows and flooding caused the roof partially to collapse in 2003, and it was repaired and rebuilt ca. 2008. The sawmill is operable.

In an effort somewhat like those in East Leverett where vacant and deteriorated houses were bought, renovated, and sold, a real estate group was formed by manufacturer Chester Bland and his wife Shirley, of Hartford, Connecticut, to preserve houses on Jackson Hill Road. The real estate group bought, worked on, and resold the Billings House, 88 Jackson Hill Road (Photograph #4), the Elijah Gardner House, 106 Jackson Hill Road (LEV.103), and the Alvah Wilbur House, 116 Jackson Hill Road (Photograph #5).

Preservation Issues

Over the past few years, North Leverett residents have undertaken the maintenance of their stone walls and embankments by making necessary repairs to them, resetting fallen stones, and making every effort to retain the features in their original appearance. The condition of the walls and embankments is, consequently, very fine. Additionally, the town's residents have used the largest single allocation of their Community Preservation Act funds, in combination with Leverett Historical Society donations and an owner contribution, to repair the North Leverett Sawmill roof and preserve the landmark that appears on the town seal. Repairs included fixing the roof and the interior floor to stabilize the building. A preservation restriction placed on the sawmill building further ensures its preservation.

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. Important evidence relating to the analysis of lithic technologies, ceramics, and 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 to 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 North Leverett Historic District do not presently meet criterion D. Additional historical and archaeological research may enable the use of Criterion D in the future.

Historic archaeological resources located in the North Leverett 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 North 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 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 with 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 district cemeteries, may identify the full range of graves present at the North Leverett, Marvel, and Mount Hope Cemeteries. 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, then later replaced, at times in different locations and/or in different cemeteries. The discrepancies between some headstones 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 one or all of the cemeteries listed above within the district. Archaeological research can help identify these graves, as well as unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-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 each 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 cemeteries, 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 each 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 three cemeteries located in the North Leverett Historic District 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- through 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 each 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 causes 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, including Native Americans and African Americans. The overall context of the grave, including material culture remains, can contribute information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure, and numerous other topics relating to individuals, their socioeconomic group, and the overall settlement.

Historic archaeological resources in the North Leverett 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 North Leverett 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

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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

Acreage of Property 245.41 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	705940	4709560	C	18	706420	4708780
B	18	706390	4709490	D	18	705700	4708780
E	18	704800	4708000	G	18	705110	4709450
F	18	705050	4709000				

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries chosen for the North Leverett Historic District were drawn to include the concentration of historic properties in the village of North Leverett from the north boundary of Leverett with the town of Montague, following the south side of the Sawmill River and rear lot lines of the north side of North Leverett Road to include potential archaeological industrial sites, the North Leverett sawmill, the North Leverett Baptist Church, North Leverett School, and the houses and pail shop that line both sides of North Leverett Road. The boundaries extend up Chestnut Hill Road, following the rear lot lines, to include the Hope Cemetery and a cluster of Greek Revival houses. The east boundary descends to the rear lot lines of the historic houses on the north side of North Leverett Road, thereby including several visible mill-related areas of stonework, and then crosses the road to follow the south side of the Sawmill River, which coincides with the rear lot lines of the historic buildings on the south side of North Leverett Road. The southern boundary of the district follows the rear lot lines of properties at the four corners of Cave Hill, Hemenway, and Jackson Hill Roads, along the south side of Jackson Hill Road to include 71 Jackson Hill Road, and north along the lot lines of 88 Jackson Hill Road to include two cemeteries and the Federal and Greek Revival-style houses that were traditionally part of North Leverett, as well as a potential archaeological site associated with one of the early settlers of North Leverett. These boundaries also follow the rear lot lines.

11. Form Prepared By

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

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 1, 2014

street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd telephone (617) 727-8470

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**

- **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: North Leverett Historic District

City or Vicinity: Leverett

County: Franklin State: Massachusetts

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons

Date Photographed: March, April, and May, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #1 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00001)
North Leverett Center, view to north of village center.

Photo #2 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00002)
Leech House, view to north.

Photo #3 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00003)
Joseph Slarrow Sawmill, view to southwest.

Photo #4 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00004)
Billings House, view to north.

Photo #5 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00005)
Alvah Wilbur House, view to northeast.

Photo #6 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00006)
Daniel Graves, Jr. House, view to northwest.

Photo #7 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00007)
Daniel Graves, Sr. House, view to north.

Photo #8 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00008)
Graves ironworks foundations, view to west.

Photo #9 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00009)
Graves ironworks canal, view to north.

Photo #10 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00010)
North Leverett Cemetery, view to northwest.

Photo #11 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00011)
North Leverett Cemetery Entrance, view to northwest.

Photo #12 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00012)
Marvel Cemetery, view to west.

Photo #13 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00013)
Samuel and Sarah Graves House, view to northwest.

Photo #14 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00014)
Old Bucket Shop Dam, view to south.

Photo #15 (MA_FranklinCounty_NorthLeverettHD_00015)
Daniel Graves Mill Site Dam, view to northeast.

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.

NORTH LEVERETT HISTORIC DISTRICT
LEVERETT (FRANKLIN), MASSACHUSETTS

Map-Lot	MHC#	Street name	Historic Name (if any)	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
		Chestnut Hill Road					
1-136	LEV.64	2 Chestnut Hill Road	Samuel E. and Sarah Graves House	ca. 1848	Greek Revival	Building	C
1-136	LEV.972	2 Chestnut Hill Road	slab stone embankment	ca. 1848	fieldstone	Structure	C
1-135	LEV.65	4 Chestnut Hill Road	David & Elizabeth Mason House	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	Building	C
1-134	LEV.66	6 Chestnut Hill Road	Isaac P. & Deborah Gould House	1844	Greek Revival	Building	C
1-132	LEV.67	8 Chestnut Hill Road	EmmelineMorseHse/S.GravesRent.Hse	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	Building	C
1-123		8 Chestnut Hill Road	land				
1-124		15 Chestnut Hill Road	house		Contemporary	Building	NC
1-133	LEV.802	Chestnut Hill Road	Mt. Hope Cemetery	1852	N/A	Site	C
1-133	LEV.926	Chestnut Hill Road	Stone embankement	1852	fieldstone	Structure	C
1-133	LEV.973	Chestnut Hill Road	Rev. Baxter Newman/Ripley families mrkr	1850	marble obelisk	Object	C
1-133	LEV.974	Chestnut Hill Road	Daniel Graves, Jr. gravestone	1852	marble slab	Object	C
1-133	LEV.975	Chestnut Hill Road	Phoebe Graves gravestone	1869	marble slab	Object	C
1-133	LEV.976	Chestnut Hill Road	Graves family gravestone	1902-1920		Object	C
1-133	LEV.977	Chestnut Hill Road	Cyrus Rice/Hannah Green gravestone	1910, 1925	marble double stone	Object	C
1-133	LEV.978	Chestnut Hill Road	Benjamin Graves gravestone	1859	marble obelisk	Object	C
1-133	LEV.979	Chestnut Hill Road	Hemenway obelisk	1808-1867	obelisk, footstones	Object	C
1-24	LEV.928	Chestnut Hill Road	Daniel Graves shop site (AS* Map #1)	ca. 1830	fieldstone	Site	C
1-116	LEV.929	Chestnut Hill Road	Scythe shop dam (AS* Map #2)	ca. 1850	stone dam remnant	Structure	C
1-116	LEV.930	Chestnut Hill Road	Scythe shop foundations (AS* Map #3)	ca. 1850	fieldstone	site	C
1-20	LEV.931	Chestnut Hill Road	house foundations (AS* Map #4)	ca. 1880	fieldstone	Site	C
1-21	LEV.932	Chestnut Hill Road	house foundations (AS* Map #5)	ca. 1880	fieldstone	site	C
		Cave Hill Road					
1-13B		149 Cave Hill Road	house	ca. 2000	Contemporary	Building	NC
1-13B		149 Cave Hill Road	garage	ca. 2000	utilitarian	Building	NC
1-0-67C		153 Cave Hill Road	house	ca. 2000	Cape	Building	NC
1-67A		156 Cave Hill Road	house	ca. 2000	Colonial Revival	Building	NC
1-13A		157 Cave Hill Road	house	ca. 2000	Contemporary	Building	NC
1-13A		157 Cave Hill Road	studio	ca. 2000	Contemporary	Building	NC
1-13D		157 Cave Hill Road	land				
1-13C		Cave Hill Road	land				
1-68	LEV.219	Cave Hill Road	barn	ca. 1900	Eaves front	Building	C
1-12		177 Cave Hill Road	House/shop	ca. 1970	Contemporary	Building	NC

Map-Lot	MHC#	Street name	Historic Name (if any)	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
		Dickinson Road					
1-138		5 Dickinson Road	house	ca. 1980	Contemporary	Building	NC
1-139	LEV.61	15 Dickinson Road	Daniel, Sr. & Tirza Graves House	ca. 1792	Federal	Building	C
1-139	LEV.220	15 Dickinson Road	barn	ca. 1930	New England	Building	C
1-139	LEV.933	15 Dickinson Road	foundations (AS* Map #6)	ca. 1800	fieldstone	Site	C
1-136-13	LEV.934	Dickinson Rd.	stone wall at roadside	18-19th c.	N/A	Structure	C
1-141C		Dickinson Road	barn foundation/stone wall	18th-19th c.	field/cut stone	Structure	C
		Hemenway Road					
1-67	LEV.100	4 Hemenway Road	Chester, Mary, Valette Leach House	1775-90	Georgian/Federal	Building	C
1-67		4 Hemenway Road	garage	ca. 2000	utilitarian	Building	NC
1-68	LEV.935	Hemenway Road	stone walls	ca. 1800	fieldstone	Structure	C
		Jackson Hill Road					
1-58	LEV.105	71 Jackson Hill Road	Jesse Marvel House	ca. 1800	Federal	Building	C
1-58		71 Jackson Hill Road	woodshed	20th c.		Structure	C
1-58B		77 Jackson Hill Road	Barn/house	ca. 1970	contemporary	Building	NC
1-22		80 Jackson Hill Road	house	ca. 2000	contemporary	Building	NC
1-22	LEV.936	80 Jackson Hill Road	stone wall	ca. 1800	flat stones	Structure	C
1-21 & 1-	LEV.104	88 Jackson Hill Road	Billings House	ca. 1780	Federal	Building	C
1-21 & 1-	LEV.937	88&100 Jackson Hill Rd	embankment & stone wall	ca. 1800	patterned	Structure	C
1-17		100 Jackson Hill Road	lot			Site	C
1-16	LEV.103	106 Jackson Hill Road	Elijah Gardner House	ca. 1823	altered Federal	Building	C
1-16	LEV.221	106 Jackson Hill Road	barn	ca. 1900	New England	Building	C
1-16		106 Jackson Hill Road	studio	ca. 2000	Colonial Revival	Building	NC
1-15	LEV.102	116 Jackson Hill Road	Alvah Wilbur House	ca. 1800	Federal	Building	C
1-15	LEV.938	116 Jackson Hill Road	embankment	ca. 1800	field and flat stone	Structure	C
1-13		124 Jackson Hill Road	house	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival	Building	NC
1-66	LEV.101	129 Jackson Hill Road	Rev. Elijah & Lovina Montague House	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	Building	C
1-19	LEV.805	Jackson Hill Road	Marvel Cemetery	1800		Site	C
1-19	LEV.939	Jackson Hill Road	Stone embankment	1800	flat stones	Structure	C
1-19	LEV.940	Jackson Hill Road	Vault	1800	granite stone	Structure	C
1-19	LEV.941	Jackson Hill Road	Orman Marvel/Alice Church gravestone	1941, 1931	marble	Object	C
1-19	LEV.942	Jackson Hill Road	Colleston Lind/Martha Marvel gravestone	1941, 1910	low granite blocks	Object	C
1-19	LEV.943	Jackson Hill Road	Patty, wife of Jesse Marvel gravestone	1875	marble slab	Object	C
1-19	LEV.944	Jackson Hill Road	Jesse Marvel gravestone	1871	marble slab	Object	C
1-19	LEV.945	Jackson Hill Road	Stephen Marvel, Susan Glazier, Cora E.	1902, 1880,	granite block with	Object	C
			Hemenway gravestone	1938	rusticated edges on		
					rough stone base		
1-18	LEV.806	Jackson Hill Road	North Leverett Cemetery	1792		Site	C
1-18	LEV.946	Jackson Hill Road	stone wall	ca. 1792	flat stones	Structure	C
1-18	LEV.947	Jackson Hill Road	entrance gate		granite, wrought iron	Structure	C

Map-Lot	MHC#	Street name	Historic Name (if any)	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
1-18	LEV.948	Jackson Hill Road	Richard Montague gravestone	1795	slate	Object	C
1-18	LEV.949	Jackson Hill Road	Lucy Montague gravestone	1795	slate	Object	C
1-18	LEV.950	Jackson Hill Road	Deacon Ebenezer Courtis gravestone	1797	slate	Object	C
1-18	LEV.951	Jackson Hill Road	Mrs. Martha Courtis gravestone	1794	slate	Object	C
1-18	LEV.952	Jackson Hill Road	Mrs. Lovina Montague gravestone	1804	tabernacle shape	Object	C
					with urn		
1-18	LEV.953	Jackson Hill Road	Theodotia Montague gravestone	1837	marble	Object	C
1-18	LEV.954	Jackson Hill Road	Elijah Montague gravestone	18-- (illegible)	marble slab	Object	C
1-18	LEV.955	Jackson Hill Road	Samuel Jones gravestone	1814	slate	Object	C
1-18	LEV.956	Jackson Hill Road	Betsy Jones gravestone	1819	slate	Object	C
1-18	LEV.957	Jackson Hill Road	Abigail and James Curtis gravestone	1820, 1825	slate	Object	C
1-18	LEV.958	Jackson Hill Road	Tirzah Graves gravestone	1813	slate stone	Object	C
1-18	LEV.959	Jackson Hill Road	Daniel Graves gravestone	1836	slate slab	Object	C
		North Leverett Road					
1-8, 8A	LEV.56	1 North Leverett Road	Thomas Graves House	1880	Queen Anne	Building	C
1-144	LEV.57	2 North Leverett Road	Theodore Torrey House	1870	no style, altered	Building	NC
1-141D		8 North Leverett Road	house	ca. 2000	Colonial Revival	Building	NC
1-145		11 North Leverett Road	house	ca. 1980	bank house	Building	NC
1-147	LEV.969	North Leverett Road	Graves ironworks canal (AS* map #7)	18th-19th c.	stonework	Structure	C
1-147A	LEV.968	North Leverett Road	Graves ironworks site (AS* map #8)	ca. 1792	stone foundations	Structure	C
1-148		North Leverett Road	foundation (AS* map #9)	18th-19th c.	blksmthshp/dancehll	Structure	C
1-142	LEV.58	14 North Leverett Road	Stephen Graves Rental House	ca. 1850	Italianate	Building	C
1-141D	LEV.223	14 North Leverett Road	barn	ca. 1900	eaves front	Building	C
1-141D		14 North Leverett Road	secondary house	ca. 1990	contemporary	Building	NC
1-145	LEV.59	16 North Leverett Road	Stephen Graves Rental House	1830		Building	C
1-141A		20 North Leverett Road	house	ca. 2000	mobile home	Building	NC
1-146	LEV.960	29 North Leverett Road	Pail Shop dam (AS* map #10)	1807	fieldstone	Structure	C
1-146	LEV.60	29 North Leverett Road	Graves&Sons Pail Shop (AS* map #11)	1807	utilitarian	Bldg/Site	1CB; 1CSi
1-141 F		2 Hannabrooke Drive	house	c. 2010	wood frame	Building	NC
1-141L		18 Hannabrooke Drive	house, garage/barn	c.2011	wood frame	Building	NC
1-140	LEV.224	54 North Leverett Road	house	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	Building	C
1-140	LEV.225	54 North Leverett Road	shed	ca. 1920	utilitarian	Building	C
1-140	LEV.961	54 North Leverett Road	stone embankment	ca. 1800	field & flat stone	Structure	C
1-137	LEV.62	62 North Leverett Road	Daniel Graves, Jr. House	ca. 1820	Federal	Building	C
1-137	LEV.962	62 North Leverett Road	stone embankment	ca. 1800	fieldstone	Structure	C
1-190	LEV.963	North Leverett Road	stone embankment	ca. 1800	field & flat stone	Structure	C
1-11	LEV.63	63 North Leverett Road	J.Slarrow Sawmill	1774	utilitarian	Building	C
1-10		63 North Leverett Road	sawmill office/residence	ca. 1972	utilitarian	Building	NC
1-11		63 North Leverett Road	storage/mill	ca. 1972	utilitarian	Building	NC
1-11	LEV.970	63 North Leverett Road	Slarrow stone dam	ca. 1774	fieldstone	Structure	C
1-11	LEV.971	63 North Leverett Road	Slarrow millpond	ca. 1774	no style	Structure	C

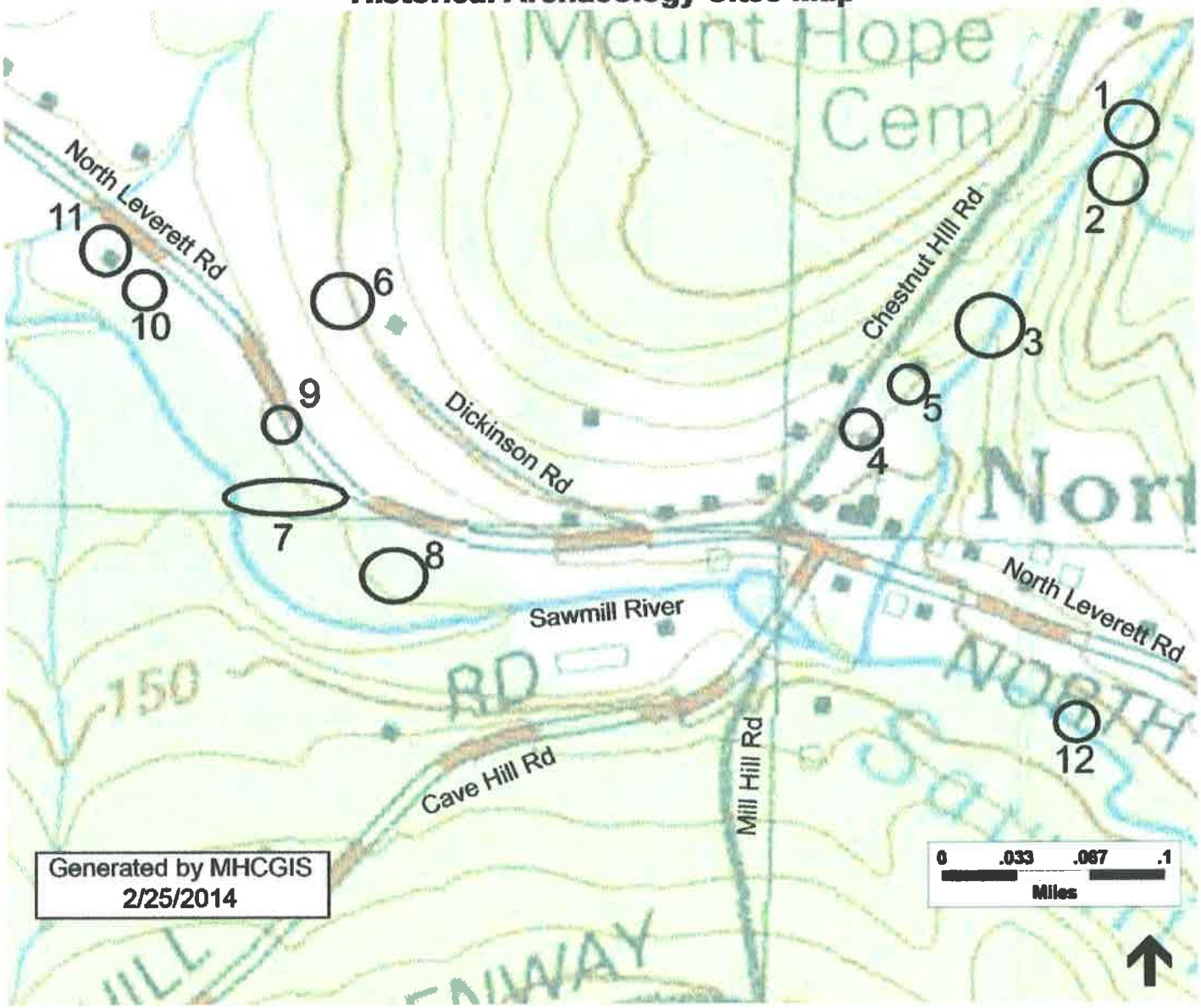
NORTH LEVERETT HISTORIC DISTRICT
LEVERETT (FRANKLIN), MASSACHUSETTS

Map-Lot	MHC#	Street name	Historic Name (if any)	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
1-119	LEV.68	68 North Leverett Road	Charles Sherwood House	1852	Italianate	Building	C
1-119	LEV.226	68 North Leverett Road	garage	ca. 1820	utilitarian	Building	C
1-119	LEV.227	68 North Leverett Road	shop	ca. 1880	utilitarian	Building	C
1-119	LEV.964	68 North Leverett Road	stone embankment	ca. 1852	fieldstone	Structure	C
1-103		ca. 69 North Leverett Rd	pavilion	ca. 2005	Queen Anne	Structure	NC
1-118	LEV.69	70 North Leverett Road	N. Leverett Baptist Church	1836	Greek Revival	Building	C
1-103	LEV.70	71 North Leverett Road	Chapin's Grocery/gas station	1928	utilitarian	Building	C
1-118	LEV.71	72 North Leverett Road	Parish Hall	1826	no style	Building	C
1-104	LEV.72	75 North Leverett Road	Baptist Parsonage	1847	Greek Revival	Building	C
1-104	LEV.229	75 North Leverett Road	barn	ca. 1850	New England	Building	C
1-117	LEV.73	76 North Leverett Road	Susan Boutwell House	ca. 1850	altered	Building	C
1-117	LEV.230	76 North Leverett Road	barn	ca. 1930	New England	Building	C
1-116	LEV.74	78 North Leverett Road	E. Hatch House & Barn	1828	Federal	Building	C
1-116	LEV.231	78 North Leverett Road	barn	ca. 1850	New England	Building	C
1-116	LEV.232	78 North Leverett Road	barn (2)	ca. 1900	New England	Building	2C
	LEV.965	78 North Leverett Road	stone embankment	ca. 1828	river stones	Structure	C
1-105	LEV.75	83 North Leverett Road	Old Bucket Shop (AS* #12)	ca. 1840	utilitarian	Building	C
	LEV.233	83 North Leverett Road	garage	ca. 1960	utilitarian	Building	C
	LEV.966	83 North Leverett Road	Bucket Shop Dam	1871	fieldstone	Structure	C
1-115	LEV.76	88 North Leverett Road	Ethan Howard, Jr. House	1938	Colonial Revival	Building	C
1-115	LEV.234	88 North Leverett Road	garage	ca. 1938	utilitarian	Building	C
1-115	LEV.967	88 North Leverett Road	well	ca. 1938	fieldstone	Structure	C
1-113	LEV.77	94 North Leverett Road	Horatio & Sarah Watson House	ca. 1827	Greek Revival	Building	C

*AS = Archaeological Site

Resources	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	42	23
Structures	28	1
Objects	24	0
Sites	9	0
Total	103	24

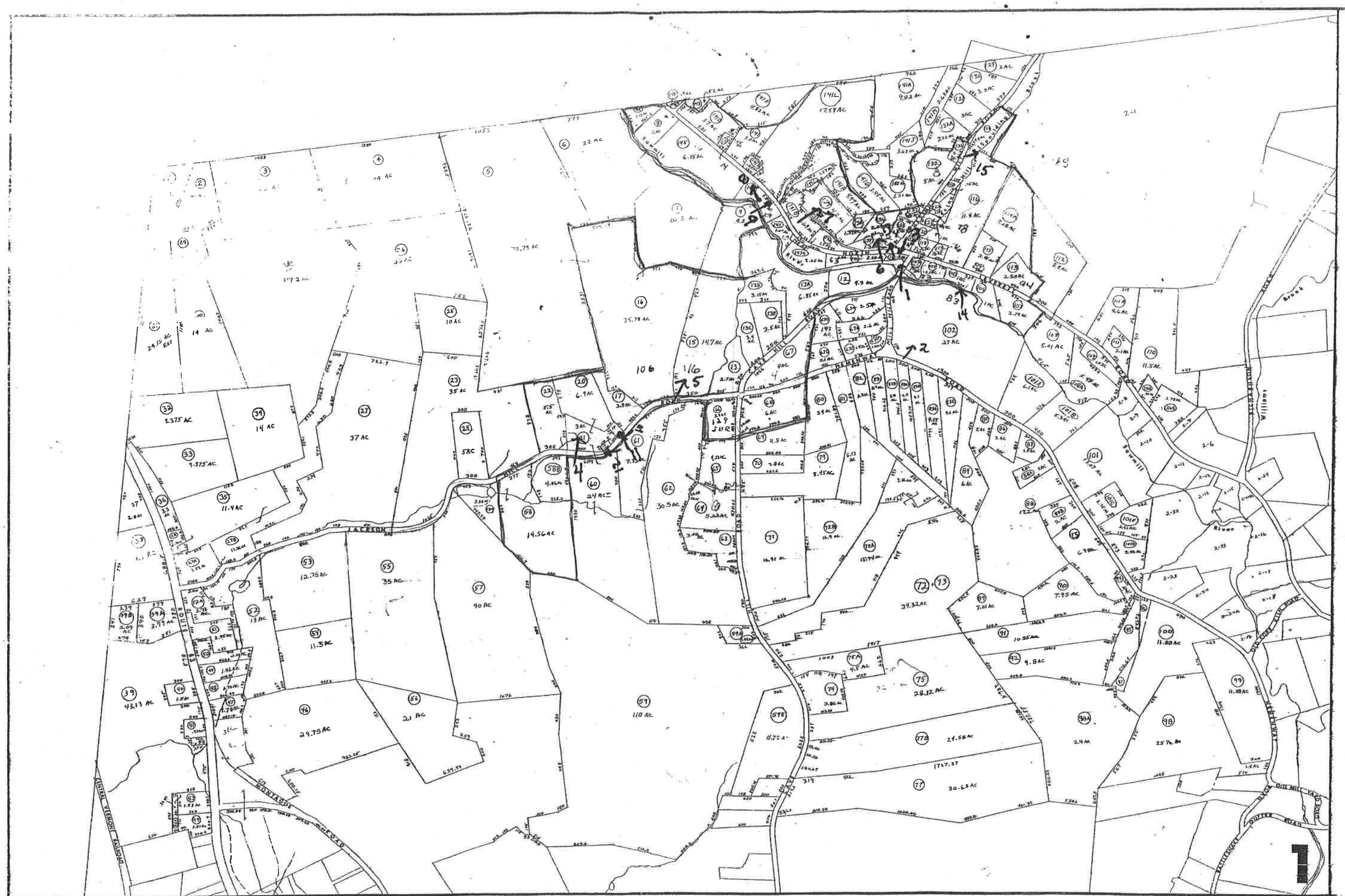
Historical Archaeology Sites Map



MAP KEY *

Historical Archaeological Site #		Historical Archaeological Site #	
1	Daniel Graves shop site	7	Graves ironworks canal
2	Scythe shop dam	8	Graves ironworks site
3	Scythe shop foundations	9	Foundation
4	House foundations	10	Pail Shop dam
5	House foundations	11	Graves & Sons Pail Shop
6	Foundations	12	Bucket Shop dam

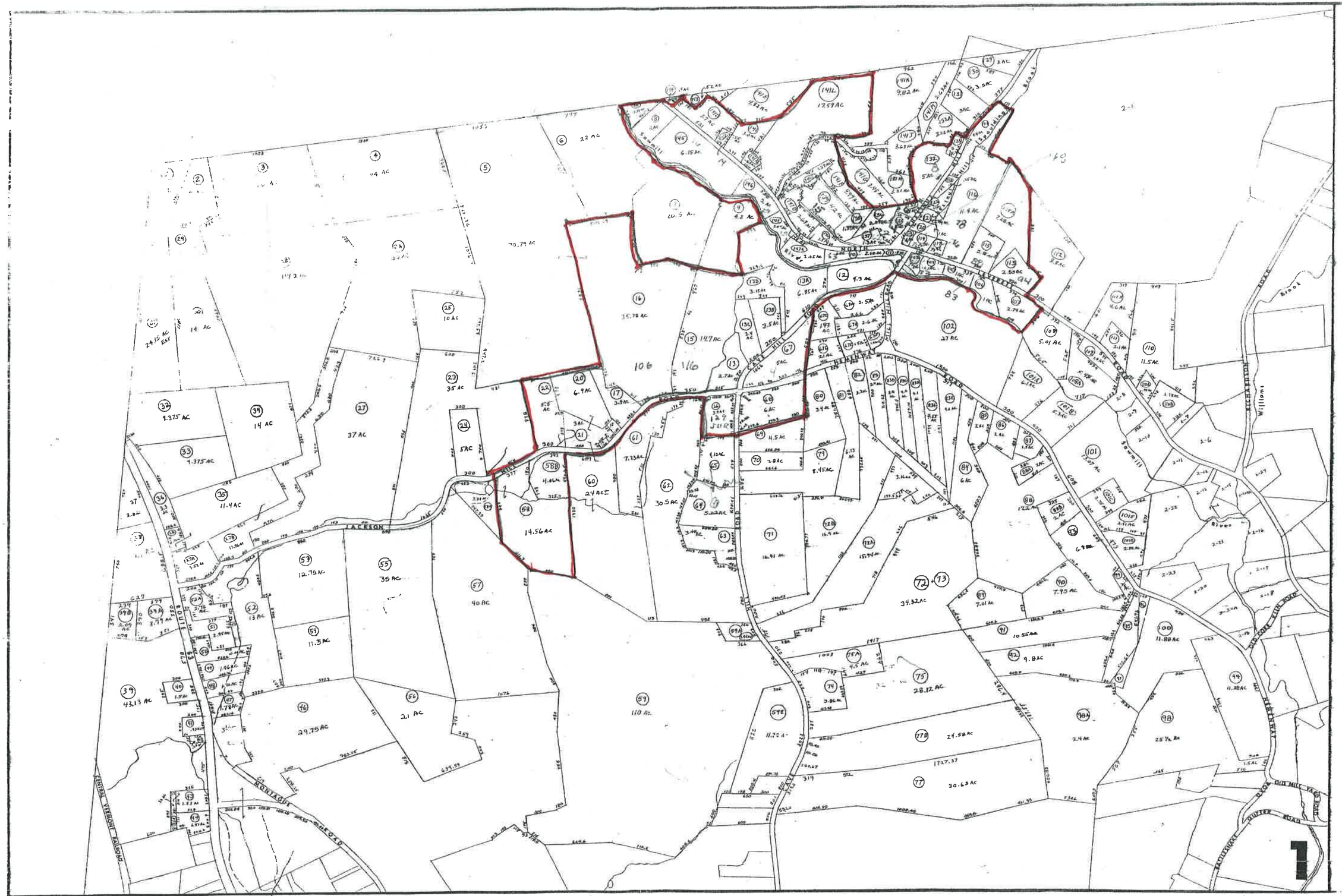
*NOTE: Historic Archaeological Site locations are approximate.



FY 2006 1/1/2005

SCALE = 1"=400'

North Leverett
Photograph Key



FY 2006 1/1/2005

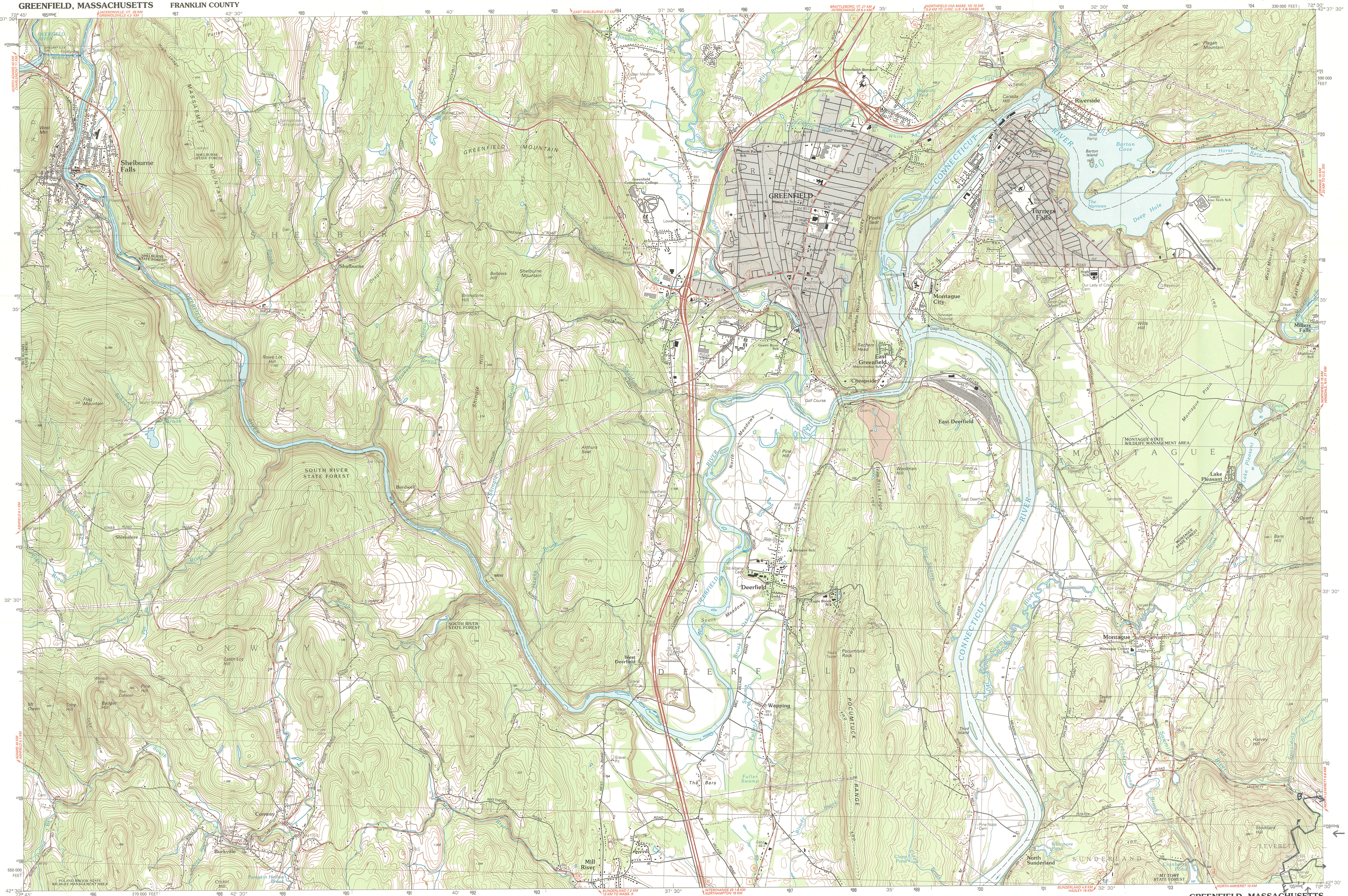
SCALE = 1"=100'

North Leverett
District Boundaries

GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

FRANKLIN COUNTY

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1990

SCALE 1:25 000

1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS

KILOMETERS 1 .5 0 1 2 3

MILES 1 .5 0 1 2

0 500 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 METERS

0 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000 10 000 12 000 14 000 16 000 FEET

GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

42072-E5-TM-025

1990

NORTH LEVERETT (HD)
LEVERETT (FRANKLIN) MA

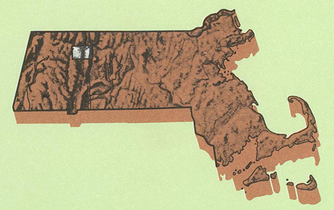
42072-E5-TM-025

Lost Glorian of
M. Leverett
H.D.

Greenfield

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale *metric* MAP 1 of 2
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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

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1990

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Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1990
Supersedes Greenfield 1979 and Shelburne Falls 1978
1:25,000-scale maps
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18,
Universal Transverse Mercator
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 38 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 6 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

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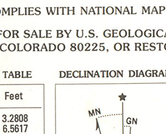
CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6851
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



UTM grid convergence
IGN/USGS mean magnetic declination (MM)
at center of map
Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Rowe
2 Bernardston
3 Northfield
4 Ashfield
5 Orange
6 Goshen
7 Williamsburg
8 Shutesbury

ISBN 0-607-23490-3

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

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ORANGE, MASSACHUSETTS

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1990

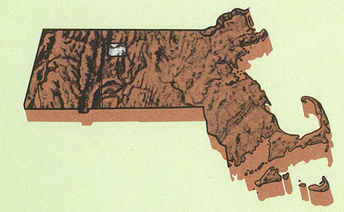
NORTH LEVERETT MA
LEVERETT (FRANKLIN) MA

42072-E3-TM-025

East portion of N. Leverett MA

Orange
MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale *metric* topographic map MAP 2 of 2



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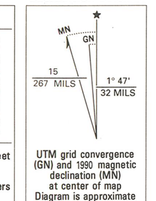

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1990 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map
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