

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Whately Center Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 155-215 Chestnut Plain Road and 330-348 Haydenville Road

not for publication _____

city or town Whately

_____ vicinity

state Massachusetts

code MA

county Franklin

code 011

zip code _____

01093

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Betsy Friedberg National Register Director

7/22/03

Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, Executive Director

Date

Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the
National Register

☐ other (explain):

Name of Property Whately Center

County and State Franklin, Massachusetts

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private

☒ public-local

☐ public-State

☒ public-Federal

☐ building(s)

☒ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

75

16

building

2

0

sites

1

1

structures

2

1

objects

80

18

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; multiple dwelling; hotel/inn

COMMERCE/general store

GOVERNMENT/town hall; post office

EDUCATION/school; library

RELIGION/religious facility

FUNERARY/cemetery

AGRICULTURE/storage; agricultural field; animal

facility; agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; multiple dwelling

GOVERNMENT/town hall; post office

EDUCATION/library

RELIGION/religious facility

FUNERARY/cemetery

AGRICULTURE/storage; agricultural field; animal

facility; agricultural outbuilding

COMMERCE/trade-restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian; EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal; MID-

19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italian

Villa; LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne; LATE 19TH AND

20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival; LATE 19TH

AND EARLY 20TH C. AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/granite, brick, concrete

walls WOOD/weatherboard, shingle, log; brick,

SYNTHETICS/vinyl

roof STONE/slate; asphalt; metal-tin

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property Whately Center Historic District

County and State Franklin, Massachusetts

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1771-1953

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Isaac Damon; Karl Scott Putnam

William Gass Walter P. Crabtree

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Name of Property Whately Center

County, State Franklin, Massachusetts

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 201 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A. 18 695180 4701560
Zone Easting Northing

B. 18 695180 4700300
Zone Easting Northing

C. 18 693730 4700300
Zone Easting Northing

D. 18 693730 4701560
Zone Easting Northing

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Parsons, Lori Tanner consultants, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission Date July, 2003

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name _____

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Portions redacted

The Whately Center Historic District is located on a ridge overlooking the Mill River Valley and floodplains that extend east to the Connecticut River. The district is made up of a linear street village along Chestnut Plain Road, as well as a section of Haydenville Road. The northern end of the District falls at the intersection with Christian Lane. The southern boundary is just north of Claverack Road, and the eastern boundary runs along rear property lines on Chestnut Plain Road, generally along the route of the Mill River. The widely spaced buildings on Chestnut Plain Road are set deeply back on their lots behind the common land of the original roadway, and in many cases fields extend behind the houses, giving the district a wide and open aspect. The tree-lined and the grassy common land contribute to the pastoral feeling of this rural town center. Haydenville Road dips down to the west from the ridge of Chestnut Plain Road. Its buildings follow a uniform setback and are similarly set before open fields until the westernmost boundary where woodland and upland hills begin.

The buildings range from the late 18th century to the present and are in most cases well preserved. The Center's fine institutional buildings remain and give the District a sense of place as a village center.

Georgian Period (1750-1776)

Very little from this period survives in Whately Center—mostly in the form of structures and carved cemetery stones. By the mid 1750s, a small concentration of homes was located at the intersection of Chestnut Plain and Haydenville Roads, near Deacon Joel Dickinson's palisaded residential complex. In general, however, settlement was scattered more widely throughout the area rather than concentrated in Whately Center. A portion of one of these buildings is thought to remain as part of a building that has been expanded and remodeled.

RESIDENTIAL

The Hannah and Oliver Morton House, 207 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1760 & 1853 (MHC#22) is the only building known to date to the pre-Revolutionary period in Whately Center. The original Georgian-style house, site of Whately's first town meetings, is now thought to be an ell of the main structure.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

CEMETERY

The Whately Cemetery, Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1771 is about 2½ acres, set at the edge of the linear street village of Whately Center, bordering on the small valley of a tributary to the Mill River. It is located close to the road, behind the sidewalk, a row of maple trees and a white picket fence on granite posts. Two passageways, bordered by cedar trees, lead into and through the cemetery via a main central entrance and a northern entrance. The western boundary is located at a change in elevation to the valley below, and the southern boundary is located at the town-owned tobacco barn. Approximately 700 stones are laid out in rows facing east (towards the street) and range in date from 1764 to the present. A maintenance shed is located in the northwest corner of the property. The northern section (north of the internal roadway) contains newer stones in the front portion and some of the oldest stones to the rear. The southern portion contains primarily 19th and 20th century stones, with a narrow section between the original graveyard and the town barn dedicated to recent graves. Most of the older stones have been cut from slate or granite, and the newer (20th century) stones are mostly granite, with a few marble examples and a couple of synthetic material markers.

The earliest stones (1764-94) are decorated with cherubs or soul effigies, many apparently by the same carver. These stones (about eleven, of which ten are slate) are located primarily to the northwest corner, with a few scattered elsewhere. They feature round-faced cherubs with eyes, nose, mouth, and short hair, as well as a set of wings in the simple, geometric forms of the rural, primitive style. The degree of sophistication of the image varies, from a simplified version such as a small 1790 child's stone with tiny wings, eyes with no irises or pupils, and a simple curved line for hair to an elaborate 1772 stone of Mariam Sanderson with fully defined eyes, finely carved eyebrows, elaborate curls, and fully developed wings. However, a number of the carvings exhibit very similar characteristics and may be traceable to the same stone carver. Of interest is one "double" effigy, a small (about 2/3 normal height) double 1776 gravestone with two inscriptions and decorations side by side. The cherubs are similar in design to the majority of others, but are smaller in size.

The 19th century stones follow the imagery that developed from the end of the 18th century in which mourning is the theme. These have a preponderance of urns that in classical times were used to contain the ashes of the dead, some with willows (that also vary in degree of image development) that were an established symbol of mourning. One of the earliest of these is the 1799 Abner Dickinson stone. Several have simple flower-shaped decorations that were often used to indicate the grave of a child, and a few have steeples that symbolize the structure of religious life, the church. Among the 19th and 20th century stones are a number of obelisks, scattered throughout. The most recent markers are generally the shortest, in square or rectangular shapes with simple inscriptions and little decoration, but occasionally glazed to bring out the beauty of the stone.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 3

STRUCTURE

Also dating to this period is the Town Pound, across from 330 Haydenville Road, ca. 1771, about 30 square yards in size, set into an outcrop on a gentle slope and enclosed by two- to three-foot wide, dry-laid, fieldstone walls. The walls are about four feet high and the pound is entered through a narrow entranceway.

Federal Period (1776-1820)

RESIDENTIAL

Federal-period dwellings predominate in Whately Center and give it much of its stately, mature character. These houses are generally 2½ stories in height, with side-gabled roofs, central brick chimneys, and standard rectangular plans of five by two bays. They span the full range of the period, from 1780 to a late example of 1838. Several of the houses are set sideways on their lots, in some cases reflecting an early Greek Revival influence, in other cases to take advantage of a warmer southern orientation. A few of the houses have Italianate additions—ells and porches with flat roofs, wide overhangs, and square porch columns with carved brackets. Unlike the more urban Federal style with two interior chimneys, Whately's examples retain the center chimney, and exterior ornament is generally substantial but conservative.

The Dr. Perez & Elizabeth Chapin House, 190 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1778 & 1910 (MHC#14, Photograph No. 1) is a 2½ story Federal style house that was later altered in an Arts and Crafts fashion. The main block of the wood-shingled house has a typical rectangular plan, five bays wide by two bays deep, and a large central chimney. The front entrance has a trabeated door surround with paneled pilasters supporting the entablature. The windows are small, with flat stock surrounds, and have 12/12 sash that are a Colonial Revival substitution for the more usual 6/6 sash. Second floor windows, however, are very close to the cornice, typical of conservative Federal buildings in the region.

The Eleanor and Jehu Dickinson House at 155 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1781, (MHC#1) is a 2½ story, side-gabled house with a large, central brick chimney. Located on an embankment and shielded by a row of bushes and trees, the house is Federal in style, five bays wide and two bays deep with a rear addition. It has clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and a brick foundation. The house was originally a saltbox shape but has been altered to create more room on the attic floor. The rear portion was removed and the roof raised. A three-sided bay window was added on the south side ca. 1930, with 24/24 and 16/16 fixed sash windows. First floor windows are also 16/16 sash, and other windows are 12/12. They have simple surrounds, as does the front door, with a trabeated surround and four-light sidelights. A one-story porch is located on the north side of the east-facing house. There are two rear additions on the house, an ell and attached barn. The first addition is three bays deep, and the second is a shed/barn with a slate

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 4

roof. A large dairy barn to the rear of the house is distinctive for its level of stylistic ornament. The New England style barn has a multi-light transom over its main doorway and an arched window above. A tobacco barn and corncrib are also located on the property.

The Solomon Atkins, Jr. House, 206 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1784-86 (MHC#23, Photograph No. 2) is Federal in style but retains some Georgian features. This 2½ story, side-gabled house is five by two bays with granite foundations. Attached to the main block of the house is a two-story ell, a one-story addition, and a carriage barn on the east side (to the rear of the house). The chimney has been removed. The house is clapboard sided and the roof is asphalt shingle. The house sits behind an embankment with a slate-capped, rough-cut stone wall of slate and granite, flanking four center steps. The central front entrance has a door surround unique to Whately—a segmental arch over two sets of slender pilasters resting on small plinths and enclosing narrow 1/2 length sidelights. An entablature lies between the arch and pilasters and, as an unusual feature, the pilasters extend into the entablature. The high relief of the door surround and the 12/12 center window are particularly Georgian in character. However, the first and second stories of the house are narrower and higher than typical for Georgian buildings, and the majority of the windows are 6/6 with simple capped surrounds, indicating a transition to a Federal design. The cornice has molded eaves returns. There are small, square, four-light fixed windows in the attic.

A two-story Italianate ell with a veranda and brick chimney has been added, probably ca.1850, when the use of this design was in vogue. The full-length posts are square with square capitals, and the flat roof has a wide overhang reminiscent of Italian villas. A square stone well lies to the south side of the ell. The 1½ story carriage barn (ca. 1850) has double doors. A flat-roofed shed is located behind the barn.

The Josiah Hunt and Ezekiel Beckwith House & Store, 197 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1795 & 1887, (MHC #18), is a 2½ story side-gabled house originally owned by clothiers and used as a store until it was remodeled in 1887. Originally Federal in style, it is turned sideways on the lot (south-facing). The original front entrance may have been replaced by two windows. It is three bays wide and about six bays deep, with two additions, forming an L-shaped plan. The building has vinyl siding and a slate roof. Of its two interior brick chimneys, the center chimney has been rebuilt. The street façade has an added, two-story hipped-roofed porch that probably dates from the more recent conversion of the house to rental units. The porch extends the full width of the building on the first floor and one bay on the second floor. It has simple square posts. Windows are 1/1 replacement sash with flat surrounds. The sidehall front entrance has a contemporary paneled door. A south side entrance has a wood-paneled door with a fanlight. A 2½story rear addition also has a south side entrance, and a second rear addition extends to the south, with an asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation, and a one-story enclosed porch attached to the southern end. It is currently used as a three-family rental property.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 5

The Samuel & Hannah Grimes House, 212 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1780-97. This west-facing, 2½ story, Federal-style building is five bays by two bays with a side-gable asphalt-shingled roof. The building has a complex plan with a 2½ story ell, contemporary porch, contemporary garage and barn attached on the eastern side of the house. The main part of the house has both fieldstone and brownstone foundations, with brick foundation for the ell and concrete foundations for the contemporary additions. The Federal style trabeated door surround has paneled pilasters and a large three-light transom. Window surrounds are a simple capped style, and the door, possibly original, is paneled in a cross-and-Bible motif. Its narrow cornerboards are a typical Federal feature. The house was moderately altered ca. 1850. It was re-sided in clapboards and a new, wider frieze was added under the eaves, cutting off the second story window lintels. It also appears that part of the entablature, namely the cornice, was removed. The chimney has been removed, as well. Windows are replacement 1/1 sash, and the fixed shutters are contemporary. The property has two outbuildings, a vertically-sided barn ca. 1980 and a small storage shed located on the southeast side of the building, ca. 1940.

The Oliver & Johanna Morton House, 201 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1800/16 (MHC#21). This Federal-style home shares most characteristics of other Federal buildings on the street, except for the unusual wide, double-leafed, six-paneled doors in the front entrance indicating its original use as a store and tavern, in addition to a residence. The entrance also has square corner blocks in an architrave surround and a row of tiny dentils. The five by two bay structure is one of the only Federal houses in the Center to have two interior chimneys. It has an asphalt shingle roof. There is a brick foundation, probably from local brick works. The front elevation has a wide frieze under the eaves, just above the windows, and flat stock surrounds on 6/6 sash windows. The main block of the house was erected in 1816 when Oliver Morton brought an existing structure to add to the house he had erected in 1800 that is perhaps now a portion of the ell. A three-sided bay window with a paneled base has been added on the south side. The 2½ story rear ell has a glassed-in porch. A ca. 1850 New England-style vertically sided barn has a transom and sliding track doors. A ca. 1940 poultry house lies to the west of the house, and there is a ca. 1950 garage.

A tobacco and vegetable storage barn, ca. 1940, was originally part of the Morton farm but is now town-owned. It is front-gabled with vertical siding, hinged front doors, and an asphalt shingle roof. It has many square, hinged doors along its sides for ventilation purposes when in use for vegetable storage.

The Reuben and Chloe Winchell House, 169 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1807-13 (MHC #4, Photograph No. 3) is the Center's sole Federal style building in brick. The thin, water-struck bricks are laid in a Flemish bond pattern, characteristic of the Federal period. This two-story, hip-roofed building is five by two deep bays, with a 1½ story ell on the west. Both the main block and the ell have new standing seam metal roofs. The main block of the house has two interior end chimneys; there is a wide chimney on the rear ell. The center entrance is composed of two

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 6

pilasters topped by a fanlight with a finely carved ribbed surround. Windows are a conservative 12/12 sash. Splayed lintels of painted stone adorn the windows, and there is a row of fine dentils under the eaves. The foundation is parged. Outbuildings include a ca. 1850-70 vertically-sided Italianate livestock barn with a slate roof, a 1920 vertically-sided garage, and a ca. 1940 tobacco barn with a metal roof.

The Dr. Chester and Mary Bardwell House, 189 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1816 (MHC #13) is a 2½ story front-gabled building with a large central brick chimney on a slate roof. Although it may at one time have had a side entrance, the front elevation with its decorative Federal style oval patera in the gable field appears to be the original front façade. It is four bays wide and five bays deep and has a one-story rear ell that is six bays deep. The house was converted to a two-family residence in the late 19th century in much the same fashion as the Experience and Samuel White House, 182 Chestnut Plain Road. That is, a two-story porch was constructed on the house and an exterior stair was added on the principal façade to give access to the second floor. Both houses had their entries shifted to the center bay and windows were altered on the first floor. The first floor porch has simple wooden railings, while the second floor has decorative balustrades. The house is being used as a three-family rental property at present.

The Solomon Atkins, Jr. House, 208 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1822 is a late Federal-style dwelling of two stories under a slate-covered hipped roof. It is five bays wide and two bays deep for a rectangular plan. It has a 1½ story ell on the east that is entered through an arcaded porch and to which is attached garage. The slate-covered hipped roof has two parged interior chimneys and a fine dentil row at the cornice level. Early Greek Revival influence may be seen in the door surround, which is wider than usual for Federal style. It is trabeated, with a full entablature resting on four pilasters that enclose ¾ length sidelights. Typically Federal style are the narrow corner boards and capped molded surrounds on the windows. Windows are 2/2 sash. The south elevation has a large bay window and a glass-enclosed porch, as well as a side entrance. The house sits upon an embankment behind a fieldstone wall. Italianate influences may be seen in the ca. 1850 additions to this house that are repeated elsewhere on the street. The arcaded porch on the north side of the ell mirrors the segmentally arched windows on the south side's enclosed porch. The flat rooflines of the ell add to the Italian villa appearance.

The Federal-style raised cape, the Banister and Juliet Morton House, 346 Haydenville Road, ca. 1824 is 1½ stories and is five short bays wide by two bays deep. East-facing, and set sideways on the lot, it has a metal roof with a large central brick chimney. It is vinyl sided and has vinyl replacement windows. The foundation is covered by weatherproofing. The original front entrance is enclosed by a shed-roofed porch. A south side ell is 1½ stories with a central brick chimney and an enclosed front porch. The house has a sidehill barn to the rear of the lot; ca. late 19th century; it is front-gabled with vertical siding and has an asphalt shingle roof.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 7

The Judith & Asa Smith House, 184 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1820-25 (MHC #11) is a 2½ story late Federal style building. It is five by two bays and has a central chimney, a small side chimney, and a slate, side-gabled roof. Its door surround is late Federal (transitional to Greek Revival style), similar to that of 208 Chestnut Plain Road. It is a wide trabeated surround, with a pair of ½-length sidelights enclosed by pilasters that support a full entablature. There is a raised oval fan ornament in the frieze. The pilasters of the surround extend into the frieze and cornice. The 12/12 sash windows, and central chimney are quite conservative Federal features that are characteristic of Whately Center, however. This beautifully constructed building has a two-story northern addition with a side entrance built in the Italianate style, similar to several other Federal houses on this street. The flat roof and square columns echo the Italian villa. A rear ell and basement-level addition are on the east side of the house.

Another example of a late Federal building is the Cooley House & Store, 175 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1838 (MHC #5), now a two-family dwelling. The side-gabled building is set sideways, or south facing, on its lot. Its eaves make full returns on the street elevation to mimic front-gabled Greek Revival homes. Otherwise, the house is a typical Federal-style building being 2½ stories in height, five bays wide and two bays deep. It has a central brick chimney common in Whately Center during the Federal period and a trabeated door surround with sidelights. The building has been sided with vinyl, so other details are not visible; windows are 1/1 replacement sash. The roof is asphalt shingle. There is a full-width Queen Anne porch across the south elevation with turned posts and carved brackets. On the west end of the house is a two-story ell that incorporates a carriage barn/garage. A front-gabled livestock barn ca. 1890, still in use for sheep, has a standing seam metal roof, sliding doors, and vertical siding.

OUTBUILDINGS

Whether there are any barns and outbuildings remaining from this period is doubtful. More likely there are later barns that reuse structural framing members from the Federal period.

Greek Revival Period (1820-1850)

RESIDENTIAL

Houses in the Greek Revival style are as numerous as Federal buildings. From 1½ to 2½ stories in height, most are front-gabled, and many of these have sidehall plans. Several are side-gabled buildings set sideways on the lot, giving a front-gabled appearance. Like the Federal-period examples, a few of the Greek Revival houses have original or added Italianate details; in several cases this takes the form of paired, elongated windows. Only a couple of these houses have fully

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 8

trabeated door surrounds with sidelights; many have been altered, are very simply styled, or have sidelights but little other detail.

The side-gabled, asymmetrical Mrs. Bardwell House, 336 Haydenville Road, ca. 1820 is 1½ stories in height and four bays wide and three bays deep. It is clapboard sided and has an off-center brick chimney. The door surround is trabeated with wide pilasters in the Greek Revival style. A two-family dwelling, there is a one-story side ell with a separate entrance and a one-story addition south of the ell with another entrance. Another addition to the west is one story and has a shed-style roof. Like other houses on this section of the street, the house is set into a hill. Its basement was exposed and altered to concrete from stone to create a garage on the north. A ca. 1940 shed-roofed garage is located to the rear of the house.

The Sanderson Store & House, 183 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1834 (MHC #10) is an early example of this style, also a two-family dwelling. This 2½ story building has two brick chimneys on a front-gabled roof (now with solar panels). It is three by three bays, with a four-bay ell on the west built flush with the original to look like one building. There is a second entrance located on the south elevation. Built on a fieldstone foundation, the house has been re-sided in vinyl but retains its slate roof. The sidehall entrance has a new paneled wooden door with original full-length sidelights. A wrap-around front porch rests on square posts and has a simple balustrade. It may have been an Italianate-era addition, but the posts have since been replaced. Windows in the main house are replacement 1/1 sash, except for the ca. 1870 Italianate arched third floor window, which is 12 panes in a fixed sash.

The former Select School, 339 Haydenville Road, 1838 (MHC #35) was used as a school until 1854. This east-facing, 2½ story, side-gabled cape was originally five-by-two bays. The front entrance has been altered with an enclosed porch, and a handicapped access ramp has been added. A wing has been added to the northeast, with a concrete block foundations and chimney. The main building has an asphalt shingle roof and a brick foundations. There are two central brick chimneys.

The John Lyman Morton House, 203 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1842 is a Greek Revival building with a significant Gothic Revival influence. Unique in style, there are only a few examples in neighboring towns of a steeply pitched Gothic roof, often called a "lightning splitter", that accommodates two stories—there are two examples in neighboring Hatfield. It is 1½ stories plus a half-story attic and is side-gabled and set sideways on the lot (south-facing). The Greek Revival style main entrance is on the south elevation, with a broad trabeated door surround flanked by ¾ length sidelights and topped by a five-light transom. Windows are 6/6 sash and have molded surrounds. The building is vinyl sided, with an asphalt shingle roof and parged foundations. The house has several connected outbuildings, including a one-story ell with an attached screened porch; a two-story rear addition with a two-car garage; and finally, a simple

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 9

shed. On the front façade is an enclosed front porch with a picture window and 1/1 sash windows.

The Rev. Jonathan & Emily Judd House, 178 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1843-44 is very similar in style to the Bardwell house at 200 Chestnut Plain Road, with an eclectic mix of Greek Revival, Italianate and Gothic Revival features. This 2½ story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and has a sidehall entrance, like many Greek Revival examples. However, its relatively steep roofline and wide eaves overhang lend it a Gothic profile. The entrance has broad full-length sidelights and the front elevation also has paired, elongated 4/4 sash windows that are Italianate features. The south elevation has full-length windows on the first floor almost identical to those at 200 Chestnut Plain Road, with paired casement windows separated by carved panels. The full-width porch on the west elevation has a nearly flat roof and turned posts with carved brackets. The slate roof has thin, boxed eaves and a central brick chimney. The house has vinyl siding and parged foundations. A 1½ story east ell had a full-width dormer above a glassed in porch and side entry. A one-story barn is attached to this ell. There is a detached, side-aisle, New England style livestock barn south of the ell that creates a farmyard.

The Experience & Samuel White House, 182 Chestnut Plain Road, 1848 (MHC #9). This three by four bay house is Greek Revival in style but its principal elevation is obscured by a two-story, enclosed front porch addition. The 2½ story building has a front-gable roof and wide corner pilasters. Behind the added porch, details of the elevation of the house may be seen that appear to date from the house's conversion to multifamily use. There is a center entry and a set of exterior stairs that ascends to a second floor entrance. Remaining from its period of construction are full length, Italianate first floor windows that grace the façade. The chimney has been removed. The roof is slate, and the house is clapboard-sided. The foundation has been covered with temporary weatherproofing.

Several ells extend to the east from the main block of the house in an extended plan like other houses on this side of the street. There is a 1½ story kitchen ell followed by a two-story carriage barn and an attached, side aisle livestock barn. The livestock barn has a row of tiny six-light windows across its south facade. It has a concrete foundation. Finally, a one-story shed with a metal and tarpaper roof is located at the lowest elevation, next to the agricultural fields. There is a square, one-story outbuilding under a pyramidal roof in the south yard.

The Samuel and Lucy Lesure, Jr. House, 200 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1850 (MHC #20, Photograph No. 4), built by Samuel Lesure, is a 2½ story Greek Revival house with Gothic Revival and Italianate features, very similar to 178 Chestnut Plain Road. It is front-gabled with a parged or partially replaced brick chimney, and is three by four bays with a high granite foundation. The roof pitch is fairly steep for this period, lending a Gothic Revival appearance to the house. The sidehall entrance is recessed, a feature that began in the Greek Revival period, and has a simple paneled door and half-length sidelights. Long, paired windows on the front and

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 10

side elevations are 4/4 sash and reflect an Italianate influence. These windows are repeated on a smaller scale on the second floor. Windows elsewhere are 2/2 sash. Unusual panels are found on the side elevations between the first and second floors, seen also at 178 Chestnut Plain Road. A 1½ story, three-bay ell on the east has a side entrance with a screened porch. It has a concrete chimney and is followed by an attached garage. A one-story shed-roofed addition ca. 1978 follows the first ell. There is a small one-story addition on the north side of the house. The building is sided with vinyl, has an asphalt shingle roof, and parged foundations.

The house at 178 Chestnut Plain Road is remarkably similar to this one, built slightly earlier (1840s), with the same steep roof, sidehall plan, paired front and south-side windows, and attached outbuildings.

The Samuel Lesure Store, 198 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1850, (MHC #19, Photograph No. 5), is a two-story front-gabled building with a wrap-around porch, also built by Samuel Lesure. Originally used as a general store, it is now a multi-family residence. It is three bays wide and four bays deep, and there is a one-story rear ell with an additional entrance. The building has clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and a parged brick foundation. Simply styled, its most notable feature is the wraparound porch on turned posts with a tall wooden balustrade. There is also a handicapped access ramp leading to the porch. Windows are 6/6 sash.

The Electra & Jonathan Loomis House, 342 Haydenville Road, ca. 1855 (MHC #37) is an example of the late Greek Revival style. This clapboard sided, side-gable house was originally five by two bays but is now only three bays wide, due to the addition of a three-sided bay window (ca. 1950-60) left of the main entrance. It is 1½ stories, with two center chimneys, and two through-cornice dormers. The roof is asphalt shingle. The central front entrance has a capped surround and is entered through double-leaf doors. Like several of its neighbors on Haydenville Road, it is set into a hill with an exposed basement on the north side. The foundation is brick. On the south is a one-story ell of two bays, with an open porch on turned posts. It is followed by a short breezeway that is attached to a two-car garage, with two miniature ornamental dormers on its roof to echo the main dormers. A large, gambrel-roofed barn, ca. 1940 with dormers also lies south of the house, used as a shop.

The Walter, Ann and Maria Elder House, 158 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1858-1871 is a 1½ story simple front-gabled Greek Revival cottage with a sidehall plan. It is three by two bays with a relatively low-pitched slate roof, clapboard siding, and an exterior chimney on the north. Rear additions include a two-story ell with an enclosed porch that probably served as the original kitchen, and a two-car garage (ca. 1950). The additions have asphalt shingle roofs. The windows are 6/6 sash, with no developed surrounds.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 11

INSTITUTIONAL

Two institutional buildings in the Center from this period were designed by the same architect, Isaac Damon. They are quite similar—both are high-style Greek Revival buildings with flushboard gable fields and a series of paneled pilasters on the front elevations. They are both of a large scale befitting their public functions.

The Greek Revival Second Congregational Church, 177 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1843 (Photograph No. 6) is front-gabled, two stories in height above a high basement. The church is five bays wide and four bays deep and has a two-story rear addition for a long rectangular plan. Located near the east end of the church roof is a steeple composed of a square bell tower set on a square foundation, topped by a polygonal steeple on an octagonal base. The bell tower has four louvered sides with paneled ornamentation.

On the east elevation, eaves make full returns to form a pediment and both the gable field and principal elevation are flushboard to look like stone, a typical Greek Revival feature. The remaining elevations are sided with clapboards. The temple-like front elevation has a broad entablature with a double frieze, supported by a series of six paneled pilasters that divide it into five bays. There are two narrow and blind outer bays flanking the three center bays that contain two 24/12 windows and a center entrance. The entrance has an unusual architrave surround (with corner blocks) and an arched fanlight over double-leaf doors. First floor windows on the principal elevations have shutters; on the east the windows have shallow pedimented surrounds.

An entry portico has been added on the south side, with a concrete foundation and asphalt shingle roof. A ca. 1843 two-bay, post and beam, side-gabled horse shed is at the rear of the building, with vertical weathered wood siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

The Whately Town Hall, 194 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1844 (MHC #16, Photograph No. 7) is a front-gabled, two-story Greek Revival building three by five bays with a shallow rear addition. Like the Congregational Church, the town hall was originally one story in height. It was raised and enlarged in 1871, explaining its Italianate influences. The gable field and front façade are flushboard, and the front elevation is divided into three bays by paneled pilasters that are paired on the outside corners. Similar to the Second Congregational Church, the center entry has double-leaf, paneled doors below a fanlight, although the latter is smaller in scale than at the church. The entry is sheltered by an added portico. Above the main entry on the second floor is an arched 9/9 sash window. Other windows are narrow 2/2 paired on the first floor (exhibiting an Italianate influence) and 12/12 sash on the second floor. The paneled shutters with cut-outs were probably added in 1871 when a number of alterations were made to the building. A wide Greek Revival-style frieze, divided by a narrow fillet, encircles the building.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 12

The remainder of the building has clapboard siding. The foundation is stone, except for brick under the rear addition, and the roof is slate. One chimney is located near the front of the building, on the roof ridge; another is located to the rear of the building. A handicapped ramp has been added to the front of the building.

A ca. 1870 New England-style barn to the rear of the building is on fieldstone piers with a slate roof, board and batten siding, and paired, hinged doors with panels and crossbucks. A blacksmith shop was located near this site prior to the construction of the barn.

Gothic Revival (1830-1850)

The Eli Crafts House, 340 Haydenville Road, ca. 1850 (MHC #36) is a vernacular Gothic Revival house. This 1½ story, front-gabled house is three by three bays, with a simple sidehall entrance. It has a brick chimney and an asphalt shingle roof. The house is set into a hill on a brick foundation. It has a 1½ story, four-bay ell on the south with two entrances, a three-sided bay window, and a brick chimney. Attached to the ell is another one-story addition that is thought to have been a separate house originally. The Crafts house is very similar to its neighbor at 342 Haydenville Road, with its through-cornice dormers on the main building, although it has a steeper roof and is front-gabled. At the time the Howes Brothers photographed the house (1882-1907) there was a full wraparound porch on north and east elevations.

Italianate and High Victorian Gothic (1840-1880)

RESIDENTIAL

Although a number of buildings in the district have Italianate and Gothic features and additions, few mixed the styles at their time of construction. The Ernest and Anna Allis House, 181 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1870, (Photograph No. 8) is a front-gabled, 2½ story, three by four bay house with a steeply pitched roof with thinly boxed eaves and a wide overhang. The Italianate style is evident in the full-length first floor 16/16 sash windows (with false muntins) and capped moldings and in the front porch, with its nearly flat roof resting on chamfered posts with simply carved brackets. The steep roof and lancet attic window provide Gothic details to this unique building. The 2½ story clapboard sided house has a small central brick chimney and a brick foundation. There is a small, one-story addition on the north side, with 12/12 and 16/16 sash windows, and a three-sided bay window on the south.

The Allis House is a fine example of the extended plan house characterized by the phrase, "Big house, little house, back house, barn". The first ell is 2½ stories with an enclosed porch followed by a 1½ story ell with its own entrance and a rear exterior chimney. A 2 ½ story barn with a steep

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 13

roof is then followed by a ca. 1870 carriage barn at a right angle to the ells. It has double-hung, hinged doors. All of the buildings have asphalt shingle roofs.

The Hannah and Oliver Morton House, 207 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1760 & 1853 (MHC #22) was built in 1853 and may accommodate a ca. 1760 section in its ell. The main block of the house, a 2½ story front-gabled building three bays wide and five bays deep, has an interior brick chimney and is Italianate in style. The wrap-around-front porch has narrow rectangular posts, scroll-cut brackets and a decorative balustrade. First floor windows are full-length Italianate style. There is a three-sided bay window on the first floor of the south elevation. The sidehall entrance has wide, a flat surround and full-length sidelights. A second entrance is located on the south side of the first floor. The building has clapboard siding, a slate roof, and a painted brick foundation. There is a two-story ell with a screened in porch on the south side, and a one-story ell, where structural members of the original house may be located, with an interior brick chimney and a south side entrance. Windows are 1/1 replacement sash. A barn (ca. 1930) to the north of the house is side-gabled, vertically sided, and has a metal roof. It has a small addition with a brick chimney and glass windows. There is also a shed and a poultry house, (ca. 1930 and 1940) both with vertical siding, just behind the house.

Queen Anne and Colonial Revival (1880-1910)

The influence of these periods seems to be minimal in Whately Center. Only a few residential examples exist, and while the Whately Inn shows some Queen Anne influence, it is largely stylistic. However, the Georgian Revival town office building is a fine example of the Colonial Revival influence in the Center's civic architecture.

RESIDENTIAL

The Dr. Perez & Elizabeth Chapin House, 190 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1778 & 1910 (MHC #14, Photograph No. 1) is a 2½ story Federal style house that has been altered with Colonial Revival-Arts and Crafts features. A large Colonial Revival arched portico, resting on fluted Doric columns, has been added to the original front entrance. The door is surrounded by clapboard siding under the portico, while the remainder of the building has been shingle-sided, a Colonial Revival feature. A pair of inglenook benches at each side of the entry are Arts and Crafts additions. The roof has been redone with tin on the main house; the rear ell has asphalt shingles. Triple ribbon windows with fixed 9-light sashes have been added on the second floor, in the center of the front elevation and in the porch. The foundation and chimney have been faced with fieldstone favored in the Arts and Crafts style. The center chimney was rebuilt in fieldstone as well.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 14

The William and Almira Jewett House, 163 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1889 (MHC #3, Photograph No. 9) is the only purely Queen Anne-style building in Whately Center. This 2½ story side-gabled building is three-by-two bays, with two interior center chimneys, and a 2½ story rear ell with a stacked side porch on its south elevation. The principal, east-facing elevation has a transverse gable on its north end in which is a multipaned, fixed light window in its gable. Adjacent to the transverse gable on the roof is a hip-roofed dormer with Queen Anne-style multicolored windowpanes. Also on the front façade is a full-width porch on turned posts, with brackets below a spindled frieze. The posts are connected by an ornamental balustrade. The building has a brick foundation and a steeply pitched slate roof.

The exterior is ornamented in a visually lively Queen Anne fashion. Red-painted stick work divides the exterior of the building into decorative areas, with alternating sections of clapboard siding (punctuated by windows of varying sizes and shapes) and wave-patterned shingles. Two adjacent fixed 12-light windows on the second floor above the main entry begin to suggest ribbon windows popular during that period in Shingle-style buildings. The motif is developed with triple windows in the south gable. The gable field is sided in a combination of mouse tooth and fish scale (imbricated) shingles. Throughout the rest of the house on the first and second floors are paired windows with 4/4 sash. The main block of the house has a three-sided bay window on the south elevation. A three-bay carriage house/garage ca. 1900-10 is located to the rear of the house.

The two-family house at 348 Haydenville Road, ca. 1920, was built as a garage and converted to a duplex four bays wide and six bays deep, as a simplified, vernacular cottage. 1½ stories in height, it has a brick chimney on a front-gabled roof, is rectangular in plan, and has a front portico with a flushboard gable front and simple square wooden posts. There are two center entries to the building. It has vinyl siding, a slate roof, and brick foundations. Windows are 1/1 sash. There is a rear addition and a ca. 1990s wood-shingled shed west of the house.

INSTITUTIONAL

The Whately Inn, 193 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1900 (MHC #15, Photograph No. 10) was rebuilt after a fire destroyed the original building. This 2½ story building is eight bays by four bays with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. A rear wing extends to the west, and several other small additions are located on the northwest side of the building. On the north elevation is a one-story shed-roofed addition and a fire escape from the second floor. The most significant feature of the building is the Queen Anne porch, which begins on the east elevation and extends south, curving around the corner of the building to extend across the a portion of the south elevation. Part of the front portion of the porch extends a full bay's width from the building, with a square form, and has a row of dentils under the eaves. One of two off-center main entrances is located on the first floor

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 15

of this part of the porch; it is enclosed with temporary materials. The remainder of the porch extends only half as far from the building and has no dentils. A simple balustrade adorns the entire length of the porch. A second main entrance is located under a hip-roofed portico that has a row of dentils, a wide frieze, and balustrades. A handicapped entrance ramp leads to the side porch.

The building has clapboards and novelty siding on the main portion and vinyl siding on the rear wing, which has a concrete block foundation and wall. The rest of the building has a brick foundation, which has been parged, but is in some disrepair. Windows are replacement 1/1 sash. On the south side, half of the second floor has been boarded up, and half of the first floor has been enclosed. Early photographs reveal that at the time of its construction the building had a very low-pitched roof to appear flat. It was altered after 1907 to a side gable roof with a moderate pitch.

The town offices at 218 Chestnut Plain Road were formerly the ca. 1910 Center School. This brick Georgian Revival building is 1½ stories with a high basement and has a gable-on-hip slate roof topped by an octagonal, metal-roofed, louvered cupola. Dormers with eight-paned windows extend from the hipped roof on the north and south elevations. The building has a square plan, three wide bays across and five bays deep. The principal elevation of this west-facing building is composed of a center entry reached by a ten-step stoop, beneath a pedimented portico supported by a pair of paneled posts and a pair of Doric columns. The pediment and the building's cornice are ornamented by exaggerated modillion blocks. The broad center entry has an architrave surround topped by a splayed cast stone lintel, scored to suggest blocks, with an exaggerated keystone. The single-leaf door is topped by a 24-light transom and flanked by ½-length side lights.

The brickwork of the building is stylistically well developed. It has a watercourse, a stringcourse at the first-floor sill level, and a double stringcourse beneath the eaves. A paneled relief in brick tops the two first floor windows on the front elevation, and ornamental dark bricks appear in these panels and in the stringcourse. Windows are 12/12 sash in the front, with the remainder 8/8, except for tall triple sash windows on the north and south sides with 6/9/6 panes. All of the windows have lintels similar to that above the main entrance. The south elevation has a secondary entrance at the first floor level, sheltered by a vaulted portico supported by carved wood consoles. A similar portico exists on the north side but has been enclosed with vertical wood siding. The building occupies a prominent, maple-tree-shaded, corner lot with a flagpole and an 18-foot wooden/concrete milk bottle (described below).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 16

MONUMENTS

The Stockade Monument, 186 Chestnut Plain Road, 1888 (MHC #900), is a boulder that commemorates the above-mentioned palisade, or stockade. The yellow flint boulder is approximately four feet in diameter and is carved with the monument's name and date. It is set between bushes in a circular brick pathway.

The War Memorial, 194 Chestnut Plain Road, 1921 is a bronze plaque set on a granite slab resting on a granite boulder. The monument is approximately 4½ feet high, flanked by bushes and set behind a V-shaped concrete base with planters and flag holders. The plaque lists town residents who served in World War I, and has been altered to include veterans of World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

Craftsman Style (1910-1930)

Several examples of this style appear in Whately Center. The Chaffee House is a more stylized example, with a complex plan and numerous sophisticated details, while the log cabin on Haydenville Road is a more authentic "back to nature" representation of the values exemplified by this architectural style.

The Gertrude Chaffee House, 185 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1910 (MHC #12) was designed and built by architect William Gass. This 1½ story Arts and Crafts style house has a complex plan. The main block of the 1½ story building has a broad and deep jerkin-head roof with transverse jerkin-head gables on the east (front elevation) and north. A two-bay garage is connected to the house by a board and batten breezeway. At the other end of the house, the roof extends to form a porch on fieldstone piers and walls. There are two interior fieldstone chimneys, and the roof is asphalt shingle. Several types of windows can be found: a ribbon composition on the first floor of the transverse gable, with a leaded glass transom above each window, diamond-pane ribbon windows in the gable field and northern wing, and 6/6 sash elsewhere (sides of front transverse gable). The main block has a recessed entry adjacent to a triple window composition with 4/4 double hung sash windows. The building has shingle siding and board and batten pedimented gable fields. The foundation is fieldstone. To the rear of the lot is a contemporary metal-roofed shed.

The house at 161 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1916 is a very simple cottage or studio that was significantly altered in the 1990s. The original portion of the building was three-by-two bays, but a 1½ story side ell was added in the mid-20th century, and a ridgeline dormer has been added ca. 1990. The side-gabled roof has a brick chimney that appears to have been extended. The house

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 17

has clapboard siding, a slate roof, and brick and concrete foundations. The paired windows are a typical early 20th century pattern. A front-gabled ca. 1880-90 livestock barn on the site has vertical siding, and hinged doors beneath a multi-light transom.

Henry Wait's General Store, now the Whately Post Office, 196 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1928 (MHC #17, Photograph No. 5) is a one-story, square plan building originally built as a store. It has an asphalt shingle roof with a small exterior chimney, concrete foundations, and novelty siding. The front elevation has a recessed central door and large, store-front windows. A handicapped access ramp has been added.

330 Haydenville Road, ca. 1930 is a log house that was originally a camp. A cellar, power, and plumbing were added in 1982. One story in height and rectangular in plan, the side-gabled building has an original fieldstone foundation and an added fieldstone chimney. It is three bays wide and one bay deep, with an asphalt shingle roof and 8-pane casement windows. The use of local materials, the setback from the road, and the exposed rafters, purlins, and sill and floor joists are Craftsman features. A second log cabin is attached on the south to the first, built with trees from the site and designed to blend with the first cabin. It continues the Craftsman aesthetic. Built in 2002, it has a gambrel roof with dormers. Two barns are associated with the property: a ca. 1930s front-gabled barn with hinged doors and natural wood siding, and a ca. 1987 gambrel-roofed barn at the rear of the lot in vertical siding with dormers.

Whately Center has a good example of roadside commercial architecture, which became popular when the automobile came into almost universal use in the 1920s and '30s. Designed to arrest the attention of passing motorists, the Quonquot Dairy Stand, 218 Chestnut Plain Road, was constructed ca. 1932 to look like a giant milk bottle. This 18-foot wood and reinforced concrete structure, weighing 3,000 pounds, was painted to indicate milk with cream risen to the top. It is labeled "Quonquot Farm, Certified Milk, Whately, Mass." on the front and has Dutch-style double doors on the back. It sits on a concrete foundation about 20 feet from the road, to the northwest of the town office building. Originally built by Frederick Wells, it was donated to the Historical Society in 1993 and moved to this site in 1994 from its original location on Routes 5 & 10.

Neo-Colonial (1920-1945)

Only one example of this style is found in Whately Center.

The S. White Dickinson Memorial Library, 202 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1949/1950 is a 1½ story brick Neo-Classical building, with a large temple-like portico supported by four fluted Doric columns. The building has a Palladian plan with a center three by four bay block and two symmetrical wings, one at each side, both one-story, hip-roofed, and two bays wide. The main

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 18

part of the building extends to the rear in a one-story semi-circle with tall 12/12 windows. Brickwork and cast stone decorative details ornament the facades. The overall brickwork is in the "common" pattern, every five stretcher courses alternating with a header course. On the rear semi-circle, double brickwork pilasters topped with simple wooden capitals alternate with the windows. Windows and the front door are topped with decorative carved concrete lintels and sills. Above each front window is a square panel of the same style. There is a concrete plaque with the name and date of the building on the front elevation (1950). A wooden handicapped access ramp has been added to the front of the building. The foundations are concrete and the roof is standing seam metal. The gable front of the portico is flushboard and has a fanlight in the center.

The name of the library is written in the frieze area. The front door is double-leafed with a large single-light transom and carved details. The brick of the building was originally painted white.

Post-1945

Three houses were built in the post-WWII era in Whately Center. The William Reardon House, 188 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1948, is a 1½ story cape that is rectangular in plan with a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and a fieldstone chimney on an asphalt shingle roof. It is four by two bays and has a shed-roofed ell. Windows are 4/4 sash.

The Sabin & Sophie Filipowski House, 186 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1949 is a 1½ story, five by three bay clapboard sided cape with a brick chimney. A steep asphalt shingle roof extends to the first floor in front, with imitation dentils and pilasters. Windows are 12/12 with false muntins. A side ell and a rear portico expand the small house. This property is also the site of the stockade boulder.

216 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1950 is a one-story ranch with a brick chimney on an asphalt shingle roof. The building is sided with wooden shingles and has a concrete foundation. There is an attached one-car garage with a side entrance and a rear porch. The front door has an architrave surround. Windows are 6/1 sash.

Non-Contributing Buildings

A number of houses have been built on small lots carved out of early farm holdings, conforming to the existing setbacks along Chestnut Hill and Haydenville Roads. Construction dates range from 1950 to 2001, with none from the 1980s (a period of slowed housing construction in the Center) and only one from the 1990s. Most are ranch-style buildings, with a few capes. They

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 19

generally have concrete foundations, vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofs. They are small and relatively unobtrusive, and are scattered among the older buildings, except with a concentration on the southern end of the district on Chestnut Plain Road. #168 Chestnut Plain Road, dating to 1957 has a ca. 1930 tobacco barn associated with the property.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded within the boundaries of the Whately Center Historic District, sites may be present. One site is recorded in the general area (within one mile). Whately is underreported when compared with other Connecticut River Valley lowland towns. Scattered rural settlement combined with the general absence of amateur collector activity is likely the major factor in the town's lack of archaeological information. Federally mandated archaeological surveys are also underrepresented in Whately when compared to other towns in the Connecticut River Valley and elsewhere in Massachusetts. Only two surveys are reported for Whately in the Bibliography of Archaeological Survey and Mitigation Reports: Massachusetts, compiled by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (2000).

Environmental characteristics of the Whately Center Historic District indicate a high potential for the presence of ancient Native American sites. Well drained, level to moderately sloping terraces and ridge lines are located in the district in close proximity to wetlands. Mill River flows roughly parallel with the district within 1,000 feet of its eastern boundary. A tributary stream of the Mill River is also located within 1,000 feet of the northern end of the district. The Mill River and Connecticut River floodplain lies east of the district. Many known sites in the region lie on terraces bordering the Connecticut River floodplain and its tributaries. Given the above information, the availability of open land in the district, and known regional ancient Native American settlement patterns in other towns, the paucity of sites in Whately presents a misleading view of Native settlement in the area. A high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the district.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. Archaeological evidence of farmsteads, residences, civic and commercial buildings may exist in the district spanning the 17th through 20th centuries. Chestnut Plain Road was set aside in the 1684 land distribution as a way between two divisions indicating potential land use in the district area during that period. No additional documentary or physical evidence of 17th century settlement in the district has been identified. During the 18th century, historical evidence for potential structures in the district increase, however, few actual sites or extant buildings are known. In the 18th century, settlement was widely scattered throughout the Whately Center

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 7 Page 20

locale.

The palisade was reported to cover 0.75 acres and included at least one house. Few specific 19th century archaeological sites have been identified in the district, probably because of underreporting and the survival of many buildings. Structural evidence and related features may exist from a blacksmith shop originally located near the Whately Town Hall (ca. 1844) at 194 Chestnut Plain Road prior to the construction of a barn (ca. 1870) built to the rear of the building. Structural evidence may also survive from the original Whately Inn located in the vicinity of the existing inn at 193 Chestnut Plain Road, built in ca. 1900 after fire destroyed the earlier building. Other potential sites that lack precise locations include the Wells Parsonage, the Center School, and the Daniel Morton Jr. House. Archaeological features should also exist with extant buildings in the district. Construction features, structural evidence of barns and outbuildings, and evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may exist with most 18th and 19th century extant residences in the district.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 1

Portions redacted

Statement of significance

Whately Center is significant, according to criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places, as an 18th-20th century linear street village of the Connecticut River Valley. It is significant as a representative of the towns that developed on the common lands of earlier settlements, in this case on the common land of Hatfield. It is also significant for its involvement during the French and Indian Wars as the site of a palisade that protected inhabitants from attack. Whately Center has a long agricultural history that continues to the present, though at a greatly reduced scale. The district meets criterion C for its well-preserved buildings that date from the 18th – 20th centuries with examples of the Georgian, Federal, Greek and Gothic Revivals, the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Arts and Crafts styles. It is important for two buildings that were designed by early Massachusetts builder Isaac Damon, the Town Hall and Congregational Church and for the work of Roswell and Karl Scott Putnam at the Center school. The district has integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, association, design, location, and setting. It is of local significance.

Plantation Period (1620-1675)

During the Plantation Period, the area that was to become Whately began as Native American territory, then became part of the New Plantations settlement that was Hadley, and finally with a parish split became part of Hatfield. During the same period, a portion of it was part of two grants to English settlers Bradstreet and Dennison, grants that overlapped with the New Plantations land of Hadley and Hatfield. Unlike many settlements whose boundaries were set out and remained relatively unchanged, Whately was formed, if not in bits and pieces, at least in sections. The types of transactions that went into its formation are sales to settlers by the Massachusetts Bay Colony, sales to settlers by the Native Americans, grants by the Massachusetts Bay Colony as payments to English who had settled elsewhere, parish splits in the plantation, and finally, secondary sales. While none of these is unique to Whately, collectively they create a complicated ownership history. The significance of the history lies in what it reveals of the multi-faceted structure of 17th century land transactions in western Massachusetts. It also provides the basis for our understanding of the close ties generated through migration and settlement among the families of the Connecticut River Valley from Wethersfield, Connecticut to Springfield, Hadley, Hatfield and Whately, Massachusetts.

There is not unanimous agreement over the identity of the controlling Native American group that occupied the land in the 17th century. When settlers began spreading up the Connecticut River Valley two groups lived here, the Pocumtucks and the Norwottucks. The former occupied the territory around Deerfield, and the latter lived along the Connecticut River from the Holyoke Range north to Mount Toby and Sugarloaf Mountain. Whately being at the edge of the two groups's areas could have been nominally controlled by both or dominance of either group could have shifted over time. Through deeds of sale, we know the names of several of the leaders in the area, Chickwallop, Quonquont, and Umpanchala, and that it was Quonquont who owned the Whately area, whichever his group affiliation was.

The Pocumtucks and the Norwottucks were branches of a larger regional core group known as the Nipmucks, and collectively they were known as river Indians, a semi-permanent group that took its livelihood from the river and the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 2

alluvial flood plain beside it. An 1824 study on the native groups estimated that in 1667 there were approximately 20,000 Native Americans in the area. They are called semi-permanent because while they didn't stay in one place, they moved with seasonal regularity, and within a relatively narrow distance range. In the winter months they lived close to the river sustained by their stored foods, fish and game. In the spring and summer they moved inland where the men grew tobacco, hunted and fished; the women cultivated vegetables, gathered berries, herbs, other edible plants and nuts. Of the cultivated crops, squash, beans, and corn were principal. In the late autumn they burned off the land before their move to the river, both to keep the land clear and to take advantage of the temporary fertility that burning provided.

These groups's semi-permanent society was reflected in the housing form they chose: a lightweight, portable structure consisting of a pole framework in round or rectangular shape that they enclosed with mats or bark. A hole was left in the roofing to create a draft for the indoor campfire that was used for cooking and warmth. The mobility and casual placement afforded by these portable structures was modified when the Nipmucks were threatened by attacks from the Hudson Valley Mohawks and the Connecticut Pequots. To protect themselves, they are recorded as having built palisaded forts around their encampments, then having laid out their garden plots just outside the fort's perimeters.

Transportation Routes

The main trails established during the previous Contact Period were sustained during the Plantation Period and came into use by the settlers in their moving and trading with the Native Americans. The primary native transportation route was north and south along the Connecticut River on the plain connecting Deerfield to Hatfield and Northampton and today known as Straits Road. A portion of Chestnut Plain Road may have been a secondary north-south route on the hills west of the alluvial plain. An east to west connector route along West Brook connected Williamsburg to Conway through West Whately.

Settlement Patterns

In 1636 Englishmen arrived in the area settling on both sides of the Connecticut River in Springfield and Agawam. In twenty years, as the next generation required additional land to live and farm on, they began moving north in the valley. By and large, northern settlement was made by the existing valley settlers who were extending their community, rather than by new families from outside the region, and this made for strong links among the founding families in neighboring communities. In 1656 Springfield settlers reached Northampton, and in 1657 they extended their land holdings into the Capawonk Meadows of Hatfield. The following year, 1658, under the leadership and investment of William Pynchon, the first purchase of land was made on the east side of the Connecticut River in Hadley. This purchase consisted of about nine miles along the river and established New Plantations. Settlers from Hartford and Wethersfield, Connecticut in 1659 arrived in Hadley to take up land in the New Plantations.

The second purchase was made in 1660 when land on the west or Hatfield side of the river was purchased and in the following year Hatfield's Main Street was laid out and settlement began. Those who came were from Hadley, members of the same family on each side of the river. Then in 1663 the Proprietors of the New Plantations made the third purchase

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 3

when Hatfield's fertile Capawonk Meadows were bought from the Northampton Proprietors as common land for the Hatfield residents. The distance to attend the meetinghouse in Hadley for those on the west side, not to mention the danger of crossing in winter weather was too much for Hatfield settlers to contend with. In 1670 the east and west sides separated and Hatfield was formed. Within two years Hatfield residents were buying additional common land. They made a fourth purchase from the Norwottucks for common land in North Hatfield and Whately - although the northern boundary in Hatfield/Whately area was not clearly set. This was Quonquont's land and Hatfield purchased much of what is now Whately from his family. The deed for this fourth purchase was signed in 1672 by Sarah, Quonquont's widow, and three of their children. Indians had the right to hunt game and birds, fish, and cut walnut and white ash trees for baskets and brooms.

Meanwhile in 1659 the Massachusetts Bay Colony had granted five hundred acres of land on the west side of the Connecticut River to Simon Bradstreet and five hundred acres to Maj. General Daniel Dennison. The grants only stipulated the location of the land was to be six miles away from the Northampton meetinghouse. Bradstreet took his acres in Hatfield's North Meadow and Dennison took his north of Bashan into Whately along the Connecticut River for a mile. Needless to say, these grants conflicted with the purchases of New Plantation's Proprietors from the Bay Colony and the Native Americans. Bradstreet before his death in 1697 agreed to sell his grant to the New Plantation Proprietors and managed to double his holdings for a handsome profit - he was given two hundred pounds and a thousand acres elsewhere. Dennison died in 1682 and a committee of Hatfield men bought his grant from his heirs to settle the overlapping ownership. They then acted as proprietors of this land, selling it off to new settlers.

The fourth purchase of 1672 that included much of Whately opened up the land to some settlement before the end of the period along Straits Road, Christian Lane, Chestnut Plain Road and in West Whately on Poplar Hill Road. Mills were at Whately Glen and at West Brook to serve the sparse settlements. The settlers began raising crops of corn, wheat and flax, but within three years they were halted from planting any crops by the commencement of King Philip's War. No structures from this period of settlement remain.

Colonial Period (1675-1775)

Patterns of Settlement and Town Development

Although the English were to take great pains to maintain their civilization for fear of reverting to what they characterized as "savage behavior," it is clear that many of the adaptations they made to live in the wilderness were facilitated by and patterned on the practices of the native people living there. From taking advantage of the cleared land and transportation routes, to growing tobacco and vegetables to trade among themselves, English settlers had been in regular contact with Native Americans during the Plantation Period. Whately settlers plowed land for the Indians each spring or rented them their own land at halves; and, among other things, they traded baskets, furs and game. Deacon Thomas Sanderson made fine shoes and is said to have traded Native Americans one pair of shoes for one acre of land. As a matter of fact, at least one Native American felt protective towards the settlers, warning a Northampton mother to move her children into town

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 4

before the outbreak of King Philip's War. With the first attacks in 1675 the work of the settlers and their relationship with the Indians was abruptly interrupted.

At the beginning of the Colonial Period the relationship turned from cooperation to violent conflict. In Whately in 1675 and 1676 neither the few settlers nor the Indians planted crops. By 1677 Hatfield residents thought the trouble was over and began venturing further away from their homes to work in their common fields and a few mills were even put up on West Brook in West Whately. Then in 1677 Hatfield's worst attack took place when homes were burned, people were killed and kidnapped. It took eight months for a rescue party to find, ransom, and bring home the kidnapped people. Survivors of nine of the families who were part of the attack became Whately residents. The war also brought new settlers to Whately such as Robert Bardwell who came as a militia member and stayed, and Thomas Crafts who fled south from Deerfield. A few others arrived from other settlements such as Medfield, Hartford, and Watertown. After the rescue and a period of calm Whately's settlers began to feel confident enough of their safety to return to their fields; and, optimistic about their ability to remain in the area beyond a single growing season, they wrote of planting apple and quince trees.

The sense of security was strong enough in Hatfield that settlement in Whately was encouraged in 1684. The town began dividing its common land into divisions that were distributed to its residents according to the size of their estates. The first three divisions of land were accomplished in 1684, the fourth in 1716. Of them, the second and fourth divisions and nine lots of the third division lay in Whately. In order to provide access to the newly distributed lands, the town laid out a series of ten-rod wide spaces, or ways, between divisions and lots. For north and south travel they allocated ways running parallel to the Connecticut River about a mile apart. They provided for similar unallocated spaces or ways in an east to west direction. Chestnut Plain Road was set aside in the 1684 land distribution as a way between two divisions and was recognized as a road in 1716. Its width was 10 rods. By the time the town voted to use it as a public highway, several houses had already been built on it.

While settlement was enabled by the distribution of common land, it wasn't forthcoming to any great extent. After the 1684 distribution one additional house was built in Whately in 1710 by Samuel Wells. Local historians Temple and Crafts disagree on all the causes for the slow settlement, but they do agree that a continued Native American presence until 1697 was one factor. Other factors were the lack of real need yet, on the part of Hatfield residents, for additional land. Furthermore, the allotment system that assigned land in proportion to the size of the estate of a family resulted in many small lots, none of which alone could support a family. Until lots were consolidated into farm-sized properties, the distributed land was used for pasturage or remained fallow or woodland.

Between 1726 and 1744 settlement increased as the threat from ongoing war with the Indians seemed to have been quelled. According to Crafts, one house in each neighborhood was "picketed" or palisades erected around it for protection. Whately Center was one of the neighborhoods of settlers. Its palisaded house was that of Joseph and Margarett Belden (site of the Dr. Perez and Elizabeth Chapin House, 190 Chestnut Plain Road, (MHC #14, Photograph No. 1) enclosing the house and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre where people could flee for safety. The site is marked by the Stockade Boulder Monument, Chestnut Plain Road, 1888, (MHC # 900). There were no attacks in the Center in this the last of the wars and the treaty with the Native Americans signed in 1750 put a firm end to the warfare. By 1758-1760 settlement had picked up in both the Center and in West Whately on Poplar Hill Road.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 5

As a whole, Whately's topography was very similar to its parent town Hatfield with intervalle land along the river and gradual elevation increase towards the west. Whately, in fact, had among the largest areas of intervalle land that had fine, well-drained and fertile soil in Franklin County. Two soil types exist in Whately that determined much of its agricultural history: along the river are the well-drained silty soils, and at the higher elevation are the more sandy and gravelly soils. This meant that Whately's intervalle lands had ample flat areas that were prime for farming. Further west in the town the uplands however, were stony and level fields were more difficult to find or to create and sustain, and they found it more sensible to concentrate on using their land as pasture for cattle and sheep. In the intervalle and uplands of the Center Colonial farmers did find plentiful tillable land to raise crops.

Life in Whately was complicated in many ways by its late settlement. Roads were unimproved; there were no bridges or schoolhouses for the children. The nearest corn mill and the meetinghouse were at least five miles away for most families. Nevertheless, those with skills to improve the conditions arrived. David Scott, Sr. was the first carpenter to settle and was responsible for building a number of houses (now gone). He and his son Abel also made essential farming equipment: plows, ox yokes, and carts, while Thomas Crafts did coopering.

Establishment of the Town of Whately

The same problem that brought about Hatfield's separation from Hadley came to pass in North Hatfield and this was the difficulty in getting to the meetinghouse. Distances were as great as ten miles for some residents, so in 1770 a separation from Hatfield was initiated and in 1771 a new town was formed. Governor Hutchinson named it Whately after a friend of his in the English Parliament, Thomas Whately (1728-1772). In 1771 the new town's population stood at 320 and in 1777 included two adult black people, slaves or former slaves.

Every town as it was established in the 18th century needed to meet certain requirements that included settling a minister and meeting a quota for families living on the land. To attract and keep a minister, a meetinghouse and residence for him needed soon to follow. In their first year Whately's ambitious residents hired a minister, planned the meetinghouse, constructed a forty foot square animal pound, set out a cemetery and provided for it grave cloths and two biers. The minister chosen by the town was Reverend Rufus Wells, born in Deerfield and a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1764. David Scott, Whately's master carpenter played a large role in making Whately attractive to its first minister. He represented the town to engage Wells, and then he made a house frame (now gone) and a plow for him too.

It seems the town had chosen wisely. Rev. Wells was ordained in 1769 and remained in Whately for 63 years until his death at 91. Twice married, once to Sarah Porter, who died in 1796 and next to Temperance Shepherd, Wells had eight children and in addition to his parish duties was a successful farmer and acting town lawyer. The place that he held in the town's esteem was shown after his wife Sarah died and his parishioners helped him through his disorienting grief.

The first town meeting was held in May of 1771, Salmon White moderator. Until a meetinghouse was constructed, town meetings had to be held in settlers's homes. Oliver Morton's house in the Center was the first location. A portion of that

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

house may exist in an ell at the Oliver and Hannah Morton House, 207 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1760, MHC #32. From the Morton house the town moved its meetings to the Wells parsonage (now gone), in exchange for helping the Wells finish its construction. Townspeople found that building a meetinghouse took longer than planning one, as it took three more years to settle on a location that was agreeable to the majority of people. Finally in 1774 David Scott erected a meetinghouse frame on the east side of Chestnut Plain Road near the present library. It was perfunctorily enclosed and furnished in a very spartan fashion by the young town.

Before the meetinghouse lot was agreed upon, land for a cemetery had been set aside, and 1762 is the date of the oldest stone in the Center cemetery, that of Esther Bardwell wife of Daniel Morton. Her stone may have been on the site already when the cemetery was laid out or may have been moved to the cemetery once it had been established. The first person buried in the cemetery was Jemima Allis who was buried there in 1764. Whately Center Cemetery, 215 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1771 (MHC # 800).

Education

There may not have been schoolhouses in Whately yet, but there was education and it was not directed exclusively at boys. As part of Hatfield the town stands out in Massachusetts for its early insistence on educating both girls and boys starting in 1678, more than 100 years before Boston did so. Accounts vary, but between 1710 and 1733 Whately had started a school in a home on Straits Road for both boys and girls. In 1772 the independent town voted to build a school and they got as far as a frame south of the meetinghouse, but that same year they also voted to establish schools in private houses on Chestnut Plain, Straits and Poplar Hill Roads to be taught by single women. These schools proved effective, so there was little incentive to build schoolhouses, especially when the meetinghouse was still unfinished.

Early Industries

Residents of the Center were first and foremost farmers so they had need for industry - sawmills, gristmills, fulling mills for their homespun wool, and tanneries for shoes. The new town of Whately had a head start on industry in 1771 and the most promising site for it was West Brook in West Whately. The brook for a three-mile stretch had a fall of 350 feet. As early as 1709 a fulling mill had been in operation on West Brook, but most of the mills are recorded as having appeared after 1750. About 1763 Edward Brown built a sawmill on West Brook.

West Brook wasn't the first or the only site for waterpower, however. Harvey Brook that joined West Brook in West Whately was also a good site. There were a gristmill and a sawmill north of the Center on Roaring Brook from 1767 and 1768. Elsewhere in town there was an additional sawmill and gristmill, and a tanning house. All of this early industry was outside the district.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 7

Agriculture

As noted above, the topography and soils in Whately were amenable both to tilling and pasture as in Hatfield. Farmers started off doing just as they or their neighbors had been doing in Hatfield; that is, they began growing wheat, peas and flax on the floodplain. From the floodplain, they moved to clearing the uplands and began growing wheat, peas and added beans there as well. When wheat crops dwindled and diseases struck them, farmers tried rye, which turned out to be hardier in the Whately soil and was a more successful crop. It also produced a less coveted flour, but when combined with wheat into a mixture known as meslin, rye was a satisfactory flour and a malt base for brewing. Meanwhile, Indian corn was a family staple; barley and oats were introduced. Vegetables were produced – squash, turnips and pumpkins grew well - and David Graves ca. 1765 introduced potatoes.

Whately's farmers were also engaged in oxen raising using the stall-feeding system that was dominant from 1770-1820 in the Connecticut River Valley. In this system Whately's farmers bought cattle from surrounding hilltowns such as Ashfield, Shelburne, and Conway between October and December when hilltown farmers had more cattle than hay to feed them during the winter. Whately farmers kept cattle over the winter, fattening them on grain they had raised during the summer months, and in the spring drove them to market. To feed their cattle over winter, Whately's farmers devoted acreage to corn, hay, peas, and oats.

By 1771 the census of real and personal estate indicates that Whately had among the highest mean number of acres for pasturage (858 vs. 836 for the much longer-established Deerfield) in the Franklin County towns; and had relatively high production figures for crops at 7.07 bushels of grain per acre of tillage compared to Deerfield's 7.25. The relative success and hard-working nature of the town's farmers is underlined by the fact that of the 85 heads of household only 40 of them had their own homes. This was not a poor community. It was a community striving to catch up to its longer-established neighbors.

J. Ritchie Garrison in his Landscape and Material Life in Franklin County, Massachusetts, 1770-1860 makes the point that cider production is a marker of the intensive use of land of successful 18th century farmers. In the 1771 census Whately reported no cider production. It is, then, a measure of the Center farmers's productivity that within a few years of incorporation they were indeed producing cider. Abraham Parker and his wife started the first orchard, and by 1771 she made the first barrels of cider. Other Whately residents followed suit. The Congregational minister and farmer Rev. Wells had an orchard in the Center soon after 1771 and from it he was making and selling cider and vinegar from 1785. According to the 1798 Direct Tax Census for Whately, Daniel Morton produced 159 barrels of cider, Oliver Graves 130, and Henry Stiles 200 barrels. Maple syrup was made by Chestnut Plain settlers early on, a practice that continues to the present in Whately.

In 1774 the town's citizens began to prepare for war. They sent money to Boston; they sent representatives to attend the Provincial Congress in Concord. They also organized a company of Minutemen led by two men who had been in the French and Indian War. Some residents joined other companies in the area. Then in April of 1775 Whately men took off to join the Battle of Lexington, although it was over before they got there. They returned in the company of Minutemen from Sunderland, Hatfield, and Hadley who had also left their homes and fields to respond to the alarm.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 8

Colonial Architecture and Features

Other than possible archaeological remains, there are four properties or features remaining in the Center from the Colonial Period. The first is Chestnut Plain Road that in its Colonial manifestation was laid out as a 10-rod road giving to the Center its wide and open aspect today. The road was part of the common land that was set aside for residents's use, as was the second feature, the Center cemetery that was laid out on Chestnut Plain Road. The third remnant from the period is speculative, although it might be ascertained with an examination of its structural members. That is the Oliver Morton House section that may still exist in the ell at 207 Chestnut Plain Road. Fourth, on Haydenville Road is the town pound of 1771, MHC # 901, the stones of whose walls were re-laid in 1940.

Whately supported the Revolution and about fifty men in 1776 responded to meet the town's quota. They took part in many of the battles; five Whately men were at the Battle of Bunker Hill alone. As the war continued Whately's Minutemen took part in the milestone battles of the Revolution and townspeople stolidly voted to provide them with necessary blankets, shirts and stockings, beef and bread, but also provided forlead, powder, and flints. This is of interest because the town had lead deposits that are thought to have been mined for the Revolution; several have been identified in West Whately off Poplar Hill Road on property of Bardwell, Poplar Hill Road. Among the soldiers from Whately was Samuel Gillett Morton, Oliver and Hannah Morton House, 207 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1760 MHC #32. Dr. Perez Chapin, (of Chapin House, 190 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1778, MHC #14, Photograph No. 1), took part in the war as surgeon's mate in New London. Jehu Dickinson, of the Jehu and Eleanor Dickinson House, 155 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1781, MHC # 1, served at Fort Ticonderoga. By the end of the war 126 men from approximately 85 families had taken part.

After the war, western Massachusetts, like the rest of the state, was in severe financial trouble. Men who had served had not been paid, yet taxes were imposed on their farms to pay loans and debts by the state. There was little to no circulating currency and the courts were jailing farmers and taking away their land for debt. Beleaguered residents called for county conventions in Hatfield, Hadley, and Springfield to talk about resistance, and Whately people took part in three or more of these conventions. Pelham resident Daniel Shays began an active rebellion that many Connecticut River valley residents joined, including, once again, a number of Whately citizens. Once Shays's form of resistance took a violent turn, however, all but a small number of die-hards retreated. Among those who stayed with the Rebellion were five men from Whately who fought with Shays until they were defeated. Although none of them was from the Center, the incident reveals the political climate that all citizens were experiencing.

Once the Constitution was ratified and the economy on its way to recovery, Whately's farmers, mill and shop owners, craftsmen and merchants went back to work to make up for lost time. Within a few years new houses were going up on Chestnut Plain Road and new businesses were established. Clothiers Ezekiel Beckwith and Josiah Hunt built the Hunt-Beckwith Store, 197 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1795 where they carried on their business. The Whately Inn went up ca. 1820 on the corner of Chestnut Plain Road and West Lane, built by Elijah Allis (site of 193 Chestnut Plain Road, rebuilt in 1900). The Post Office was kept in the Inn from 1820 until 1844 adding to the activity of that location. Solomon and Thankful Atkins, Jr. (III) built the Atkins House, 206 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1784, MHC# 23 and Solomon followed his

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 9

trade as tanner and shoemaker. His tannery was outside the Center, but his shoemaking shop was near their house. Blacksmiths were a critical part of every community and in the Center that trade was taken up by Jehu and his brother Alpheus Dickinson, the Jehu and Eleanor Dickinson House, 155 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1781 MHC# 1. The Dickinsons established a blacksmith shop further north on Chestnut Plain Road where they worked and trained Eurotas Dickinson, (who later lived at the Reuben & Chloe Winchell House, 169 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1809, Photograph No. 3). Eurotas was Jehu's son, and he was trained alongside another Whately resident David Graves. Oliver Morton Jr. was too young to take part in the war with his brother Samuel, but he farmed and opened a blacksmith shop near the new house he and his wife Johanna built at 201 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1800, MHC# 21.

The Center was fortunate to have a medical doctor locate in Whately after the Revolution. Dr. Perez Chapin married Elizabeth Smith in 1776 and after his war service they built the Elizabeth and Perez Chapin House, 190 Chestnut Plain Road, 1778, MHC# 14, Photograph No. 1). Not only did Chapin become the town's first doctor, but the couple also kept a small store in their house. Devoting a room in one's house to selling general goods was not an unusual practice during the Federal Period so when Hannah Field and Samuel Grimes built their house at 212 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1795-97, MHC# 32 they provided space in it for a combination store and tavern. They sold dry goods, groceries, and liquor and prepared the alcoholic drink known as "flip" for customers. They later expanded their business and ran a hotel in the house. Chloe and Reuben Winchell are thought to have built the house at 169 Chestnut Plain Road, 1809, MHC# 4, Photograph No. 3). Whether they were the builders or not, they soon occupied the house and kept a small store and the town's first Post Office in one of their front rooms. Reuben was appointed as the town's first postmaster in 1814.

Others came to the Center during the period to build on Chestnut Plain Road. Judith and Asa Smith – he was a carpenter - built the Smith House, 184 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1820, MHC# 11. Solomon and Electra Atkins built a house for their oldest son Enoch Atkins at 208 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1822, next door to their house at 206 Chestnut Plain Road. Enoch worked with his father as a tanner and shoemaker. About the time that West Lane – now Haydenville Road – was being laid out as a roadway in 1824, two new houses went up, the Mrs. Bardwell House at 336 Haydenville Road, ca. 1820 and the Banister and Juliet Morton House, 346 Haydenville Road, ca. 1820.

Whether as blacksmith or doctor, tanner or storeowner, residents of the Center at this time joined their crafts and professions with farming. The scale of their farming clearly would have varied, but it was both accepted and necessary for residents to carry on more than one endeavor. For some it was working at a mill, for others helping out at a carriage shop or carrying on a cottage industry such as making shoes, palm leaf hats or buttons. The Center during the Federal Period was industrious.

A map of 1795 shows there were three county roads in existence in Whately: Straits, Chestnut Plain and Poplar Hill Roads. All three are roads to the north and south and the map omits the east-west connector roads such as Haydenville Road that was known at the time as West Lane or West Street. West Lane was in existence as a cart path but not formally laid out as a public road until 1819. Similarly, Conway Road as an east-west connector does not appear on this map, but it was laid out formally in 1824 and appears on the map of 1830.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 10

With the Revolution over and the economy in stronger condition, townspeople turned their attention to the meetinghouse and its unfinished condition. In 1797 carpenter David Scott and his men completed it with clapboard siding and paint; they put glass in the upper windows, made and installed panelled entry doors. On the interior they constructed galleries around the outer walls, and pews for the main floor where they also built a pulpit with a sounding board above it. Before the end of the period, in 1821-2, the town added a steeple to the roof and furnished it with a bell. Improvements to the cemetery were also made. Deacon Thomas Sanderson and his heirs provided for a hearse in 1824 and it was kept in a small shed at the Center cemetery.

Until the separation of church and state in the following period, the only way for a town resident to avoid paying taxes to the Congregational Society was to become a member of another Society. The Anti-pedo Baptists had formed their own society in West Whately in 1789 and built a meetinghouse on Poplar Hill Road (now gone) when the town did not choose to re-locate the Center meetinghouse closer to West Whately. Similarly, the Society of Methodists formed at the Center in 1818, but their formation was highly suspected as a creative tax dodge, as they didn't hold meetings and had neither minister nor church.

It seems from town histories that people of Whately have long enjoyed music, especially singing. One of the earliest mentions of this community character is in 1798 when the town voted to provide money to revive singing. They voted to provide money for a singing school for the east part of town, and to let the west's residents have the choice of using their funds for singing or for mathematics lessons.

Education

With the meetinghouse completed, the town considered once again construction of a proper schoolhouse for the Center. Several votes, in 1780 and again in 1790, had been passed to complete construction of the 1772 schoolhouse frame in the Center, but the work was never done. Finally in 1799 the town voted to build a new schoolhouse on Chestnut Plain Road and when completed, it was the most substantial in town. Private schools in the Center were not all put out of business though. Dr. Chester and Mary Bardwell came to town, built the Bardwell House, 189 Chestnut Plain Road, MHC# 13 in 1816, and Dr. Bardwell kept a boys's school in the house. By 1810 two new brick schools replaced the frame Center School. One of these is now in the collection of buildings at Storowton in West Springfield.

Libraries were a part of the post-Revolutionary education of Whately Center's residents. The first subscription library for men was formed prior to 1790 and was supported by 47 men including Rev. Wells; Captain Salmon Graves, Oliver Morton, and Jehu Dickinson. A second subscription library was kept from 1820-1832 but was then sold off. There was to be a long gap of time until another library was created.

Agriculture

After the Revolutionary War, farmers continued with the crops and livestock that they had cultivated before. Cattle fattening continued and sheep fattening was added, requiring hay, corn, oats, and peas to be grown. Where wheat had

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 11

earlier been unsuccessful, rye now was grown almost exclusively and farmers rotated fields between rye, oats, and corn. After 1820 beef prices fell and farmers began to diversify their crops and products. Pig raising produced supplementary income, but also farm women began producing butter and eggs throughout town and sold them locally. Apple orchards were important sources of income for many farms as the cider was sold outright or it was fermented into brandy and shipped to New York and Hartford for sale. When the profitability of tobacco and broomcorn became apparent, even in minor amounts, farmers were quick to incorporate them in their planting plans.

Tobacco growing for personal use took place in the Plantation and Colonial Periods and grew to the level of small local trade in the Federal Period. As a matter of fact, Rev. Wells minister of the Congregational Church was raising it in 1780 and selling it to neighbors along with his vinegar, cider, and maple syrup. Other farmers in town began at the turn of the 19th century to grow it on a large enough scale to trade beyond town boundaries, and as early as 1800 peddlers were carrying Whately tobacco through the hill towns for sale. Of the farmers in the Center from this period who would have been carrying on agriculture with the full range of these crops the following would be included: Captain Salmon Graves, Jehu Dickinson, and Oliver Morton.

The same farmers would have joined in with many of the Connecticut River Valley farmers to raise broomcorn. Broomcorn planted in Whately from 1805 quickly became a cash crop raised by farmers in the Center as elsewhere in town and by the end of the period Whately was becoming one of the leading producers of broomcorn in Franklin County. Broomcorn's popularity stemmed from its benefit as a cash crop, but also as a cottage industry as broom making was taken up in many Whately households to meet a strong market demand and supplement farm income. The brooms were shipped down the Connecticut River.

Architecture

The Federal Period was not only an industrious time in the Center, but it was also prolific in terms of new homes and the farming outbuildings that went with them. Remaining from that time in the Center are twelve houses and one store, the Josiah Hunt and Ezekiel Beckwith Store 197 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1795. In addition to the houses cited above, there were the Dr. Chester and Mary Bardwell House 189 Chestnut Plain Road, 1816 and the Banister and Juliet Morton House, 346 Haydenville Road, ca. 1820. Whether there are any barns and outbuildings remaining from this period is doubtful. More likely there are later barns that reuse structural framing members from the Federal period.

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Town Development

By 1830 Whately Center had become, as was the case in towns across the Commonwealth, somewhat the worse for wear. The Federal Period's struggle to build farms and industry was one in which people concentrated their efforts on their individual undertakings and little money was left for public buildings. Whately Center had its fine Federal houses, but residents still met for town and church meetings in a single meetinghouse and had schools only for the first 8 grades. By

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 12

1840 westward migration was siphoning off population, land values were decreasing, and public and private buildings had generally become shabby, although personal income levels rose. This general decline continued in the Center until 1860 when Whately Center reversed its general physical decline, prompted largely by the efforts of one man, Reverend John Lane. Leading by example and exhortation, Lane activated townspeople to repair and beautify the Center.

New construction was part of the beautification and religious change was behind much of it. Following the official 1828 separation of church and state the town needed to build a town hall. The law led indirectly to other construction projects when it eased up pressure on people who were interested in other forms of Protestantism. Religious choice was more acceptable, and in Whately it appears in the establishment of the Universalist and Second Congregational Societies in 1839 and 1842/3, respectively. Each society then constructed a building for its congregation, although it took until 1865 when the Universalists joined with the Unitarians for their church to be built.

Protestant diversity was clearly present in the Center and differences of individual beliefs were heightened. Among Congregationalists a series of guest ministers between 1840 and 1843 were considered too liberal in theology by a sufficient number –seventeen - that they split off to form the Second Congregational Society led by a Rev. Jonathan Judd. Judd and his wife Emily moved from Westhampton to take the ministerial position and live in the new Judd House, 178 Chestnut Plain Road, 1843-44, (MHC# 7).

New stores also appeared, and as population grew – reaching 1129 in 1850 - new houses were built. The Justin and Ann Cooley House, 175 Chestnut Plain Road, 1838, (MHC# 5) began as a store on what was to become the town hall lot, then was moved to its current location ca. 1843 to serve as the Cooleys's house. The Sanderson Store and House, 183 Chestnut Plain Road, 1834, (MHC# 10) added to the Center's commerce along with another house/store combination, the Samuel and Experience White Store and House, 182 Chestnut Plain Road, 1848, (MHC# 9). Lucy and Samuel Lesure separated their home and business, building the Lesure Store, 198 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1850, (MHC# 19, Photograph No. 5) and their house next door at 200 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1850, (MHC# 20, Photograph No. 5). Two other new houses were those of Eli and Louisa Crafts, 340 Haydenville Road, ca. 1855, (MHC# 36); and Anna and Ernest Allis, 181 Chestnut Plain Road, after 1850, (MHC# 8, Photograph No. 8). Eli Crafts was Whately's undertaker and church sexton. Ernest had a Civil War pension of \$24 a month and probably also farmed. In addition to houses, a private select or high school was built in the Center at 339 Haydenville Road, 1838, (MHC# 35). Barns and outbuildings are not recorded on atlases for this period, but it is safe to say that a number of them survive. Among the detached barns that appear to date from the Early Industrial Period are the dairy barn at 155 Chestnut Plain Road, the carriage barn at 206 Chestnut Plain Road, the barn at 201 Chestnut Plain Road, a livestock barn at 169 Chestnut Plain Road, another livestock barn at 178 Chestnut Plain Road, the horse shed at the Second Congregational Church, 177 Chestnut Plain Road, and the barn at 194 Chestnut Plain Road.

About the same time that the Second Congregationalists were ready to build their own church, the town was ready to build a town house. Fortunately, a distinguished Northampton housewright and bridge builder, Isaac Damon, an important figure in Massachusetts architecture and engineering, was selected to design and construct both buildings: the Second Congregational Church, 177 Chestnut Plain Road, 1843, (MHC# 6, Photograph No. 6); the Whately Town Hall, 194

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 13

Chestnut Plain Road, 1844(MHC# 1, Photograph No. 7). Town reports record that Damon had a budget of only \$900 for the town hall excluding the foundations; it would have been commensurate at best for the church. His challenge then was to build two institutional buildings on small budgets, buildings that would have an appropriate presence on the town's main street. His solution was to build the two as matching one-and-a-half story buildings with a distinguishing tower placed on the church. By duplicating a single elevation and using the imposing Greek Revival style, Damon created presence despite the buildings's relatively small size. Construction has been described as light, perhaps indicating that Damon was allowing for future expansion.

In a small community a splinter church with a new building could easily engender a spirit of competition with its opposing congregation. Not surprisingly, the First Congregational Church chose to remodel and enlarge its meetinghouse in 1843 when the Second Congregational Church was under construction. An 1844 letter from Sarah Sanderson to her brother Albert describes the effects of the remodelling and provides a telling glimpse of the feelings that it engendered. She appreciatively recounted the effects of a new silk velvet sofa in the pulpit, a glass lamp, two armchairs and curtains, then went on to praise the carpet for the aisle and the platform, and finished her description with the observation, "...it is the slickest meetinghouse in the county." She then told Albert how at the dedication stovepipes running through a partition set the partition on fire, adding, "The other society said it was a judgement sent against us." Gracious in her summation, Sarah closed the account with, "Old Whately is smarting up".

The smarting up extended beyond these new and rehabilitated buildings. Significantly, one of the first activities undertaken by the Rev. John Lane when he arrived in Whately Center was to convert a store in the Center to be the Congregational parsonage, Sanderson Store, 183 Chestnut Plain Road, 1834, MHC# 10. Lane went on the alter both homes and institutional buildings in the Center and had a definable impact on its appearance. He turned to fixing up Chestnut Plain Road, planted trees and got people to clean up their yards and repair fences. He used his own money to finish buying the organ and set to work straightening and repairing – eventually with the help of others - five hundred stones, and clearing overgrowth in the Center Cemetery, Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1767, (MHC# 801). Similar efforts were taking place in communities across Massachusetts from the 1840s and have come to be known as the Village Improvement Movement. Few towns had such enthusiastic advocates as Rev. Lane, however, who also put his early training as a carpenter to use designing alterations to the houses at 182 and 183 Chestnut Plain Road.

Townspeople capitalized on having a town hall by creating a high school there in 1854 coincident with conversion of the private high school at 339 Haydenville Road to a residence. In 1861 an Agricultural Library was formed with Dr. Chester Bardwell 189 Chestnut Plain Road, 1816, (MHC# 13) as president and space was set aside for the collection in town hall. The intersection of Chestnut Plain Road and Haydenville Road became with the town hall's construction, a locus of activity in the Center. Across the street Levi Bush, Jr. was owner of the Whately Hotel or Inn and he served as postmaster there from 1831 to 1844. In 1844 the post office moved, but not far, to the Samuel Lesure Store, 198 Chestnut Plain Road, Photograph No. 5). Lesure was postmaster from 1844 to 1885.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Whately was evenly divided in its support of, and opposition to, abolition, but with 82 town men serving the Union side, sentiment shifted to full support. Those from the Center who served were Ernest Allis,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 14

(Ernest and Anna Allis House, 181 Chestnut Plain Road, after 1855, MHC# 8, Photograph No. 8), who was in the 37th Regiment of Volunteers. Foster Meekins (Experience and Samuel White House, 182 Chestnut Plain Road, 1848, MHC# 9) was a soldier, although his regiment was not recorded. Frank D. Bardwell the son of William Fredrick and Martha Bardwell (of the John Lyman Morton House, 203 Chestnut Plain Road, 1842), was in the 10th Regiment during the war; his sister Mary Ann's husband Henry Lyman was killed in 1863 in Louisiana. Finally, Moses William Jewett (of the Almira and William Jewett House, 163 Chestnut Plain Road, 1889, (Photograph No. 9)) worked first in a rifle factory in Hartford, Connecticut then served in the 6th Connecticut regiment, and finally served shipboard duty.

After the war, the contentious religious issues that had divided the Congregational Church were no longer as relevant to members, so in 1867 Rev. Lane persuaded the two congregations to rejoin and use the Second Congregational Church as their own. The first meetinghouse collapsed and was taken down, and the Second Congregational church with its blended congregation became the First Congregational Church. It was enlarged by raising it a story and extending it in 1867.

Agriculture

Between 1830 and 1870 profound changes took place in the agricultural economy of Whately. At the beginning of the period farmers were engaged in a mixed agriculture that included two relatively small cash crops, broomcorn and tobacco and the market garden crop of apples. By the end of the period, tobacco and broomcorn had mushroomed as specialized crops to new proportions; additional market garden crops were introduced; and dairying had increased. Broom making brought a steady source of income to farms and broom handle making – most likely in West Whately – was a specialty of the town.

Broomcorn had been introduced around 1825 and by 1845 Whately led the county in production making 160,087 brooms, the next nearest producer being Sunderland with 82,000. In 1855 production had slightly declined to 107,000 brooms in Whately, but significantly fewer in Sunderland at 31,400. One of the Center's broom makers in the beginning in 1835 was Justin Martin Cooley at the Ann and Justin Cooley House, 175 Chestnut Plain Road, 1838, MHC # 5. The only towns in Franklin County producing broom handles at the time were Whately, Shutesbury, Hawley, and Leyden. In 1845 Whately produced 65,000 handles to Shutesbury's 198,000 and by 1855 production was too low to record.

Tobacco as we have seen was a small cash crop during the Federal Period occupying about 15 acres in the late 1790s. Production dropped off for several decades when pressed tobacco or plug tobacco became popular, but then in 1843 seed-leaf tobacco as a commercial field crop came to Whately. Several Whately farmers are credited with bringing tobacco production back to town: Stephen Belden got some tobacco seed and raised small crops in 1843 and 1844 and sold them in New York; Horace Dickinson and Lewis Wells got their seed in Connecticut in 1845. They began in the mid-1840s then, with about an acre each in the crop. By 1855 there were 69 acres in cultivation and in ten years it had grown to 303 acres. With tobacco came tobacco barns and 97 were counted in 1855 to dry the crop that was evaluated at

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 15

\$128,577. Whately was one of the few towns with barns that were as large as 75' x 30', or six-bent barns, each bent being a module of fifteen feet.

Light Industry and Crafts

Center residents continued to combine agriculture with other trades. William Frederick Bardwell and his wife Martha occupying the John Lyman Morton House, 203 Chestnut Plain Road, 1842 bought the house in 1866 and William became a pocketbook manufacturer taking contracts from S. Deerfield. Many families made palm leaf hats at home. Brothers Selah and Horace Fox were skilled mechanics. Selah at 342 Haydenville Road in the Electra and Jonathan Loomis House, ca. 1855 was also a blacksmith and had a shop beside his house. Horace (at the Oliver and Johanna Morton House, 201 Chestnut Plain Road, 1800, MHC# 21) combined his machining with farming. Horace Manning (at the Justin and Ann Cooley House, 175 Chestnut Plain Road, 1838, MHC# 4) was a shoemaker. People in the town took in summer boarders too.

Architecture

The Greek Revival Style held full sway during this period in Whately Center represented by the Second Congregational Church, 177 Chestnut Plain Road, 1843, (MHC# 6, Photograph No. 6) and the Town Hall 194 Chestnut Plain Road, 1844 (MHC# 16, Photograph No. 7). These two buildings set a high standard for the Center's institutional buildings but several of the houses are equally as fine. Among them are the John Lyman Morton House, 203 Chestnut Plain Road, 1842; the Ann and Justin Martin Cooley House, 175 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1838 (MHC# 5). The Mrs. Bardwell House, 336 Haydenville Road, ca. 1820 is one of the Center's earliest versions of the style and the Louisa and Eli Crafts House, 340 Haydenville Road ca. 1855 (MHC# 36) is one of its latest examples.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

Town Development

In sheer number of new buildings, development appears to have slowed in the Center during the forty-five years of the Late Industrial Period. Considerable changes, however, were made to existing buildings, and the new buildings that went up were so outstanding that the Center's appearance was indeed altered. Still going strong, Rev. Lane instigated much of the change to existing buildings. In 1871 he provided plans to expand Town Hall, 194 Chestnut Plain Road, 1844 (MHC# 16, Photograph No. 7) by raising it to two stories, lengthening it by twelve feet and extending its Greek Revival stylistic details over the new story. Expansion meant that there was adequate room for town offices, a new town library that was voted in 1874, and high school classes. The Second Congregational Church, 177 Chestnut Plain Road, 1843, (MHC# 7, Photograph No. 6) was also enlarged according to Rev. Lane's plans. The carriage shed behind the church may date from this period. Towards the end of the period the new Center School was constructed at 218 Chestnut Plain Road, 1910 in Georgian Revival style.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 16

Alterations to buildings included commercial and residential buildings as well. In 1874 a general store was added to the Whately Inn, 193 Chestnut Plain Road, (Photograph No. 10), Micajah Howes owner. Howes and his wife Pamela lived at the Eli Crafts House, 346 Haydenville Road, 1855. Eleazer and Lydia Orcutt moved into the Josiah Hunt and Ezekiel Beckwith Store, 197 Chestnut Plain Road, (ca. 1795, MHC# 18) and altered the building to single family use.

Charles H. Waite in 1955 drew a map of the town as he remembered it in 1880 indicating the houses and their occupants. This map taken in conjunction with the census of 1880 tells us a good deal about the Center and its residents. The census first of all reveals that the town was as ethnically diverse as Hatfield, Sunderland, Hadley and the other valley towns. There are many first and second-generation Irish and French Canadian families working as farmers and farm laborers that had been in the town from the 1850s. Additionally there are large numbers of Italian railroad laborers – as many as 18 single men in one household. Germans are fewer in number but have a discernable presence. If we then study the Center's households from the 1880 map in the census listing, we find that a number of Irish families had prospered to the point at which they bought farm property in the Center. Prominent among them were Edward and Catherine Donovan, both of whom had been born in Ireland and with the help of their four sons and daughter were farming at 169 Chestnut Plain Road, the Reuben and Chloe Winchell House of 1809, Photograph No. 3. Edwin Holly, born in Ireland, and his wife Ellen and their four children lived at the Elder House, 158 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1858 and they boarded three railroad laborers from Massachusetts and Ireland. Nearby, in a small cape form house now gone, Margaret Callahan, an Irish immigrant, and her son, a farm laborer, lived. The Hollys were the only household to have boarders in the Center and none of the households on Chestnut Plain Road boarded immigrants as farm laborers. Among the farmers of neighboring towns it was an established practice to take in boarders who worked as farmhands in the 1880s with the growing tobacco farms. The farmers of the Center had not found it expedient to do so. This suggests that they were more deeply engaged in dairying and market gardening than in tobacco and were able to run their farms with family help or day laborers who lived elsewhere in town. Ethnic diversity in the Center was limited to a few Irish families.

Whately as a summer destination blossomed during the period and the most visible manifestation was Washington Irving Fox's conversion of the Johanna and Oliver Morton House, 201 Chestnut Plain Road, (1800, MHC# 21) to a hotel named "The Homestead". A Whately native who left for Ohio to work in real estate and insurance, Theophila Packard Brown returned to town in 1896 and bought the Samuel and Lucy Lesure, Jr. House, 200 Chestnut Plain Road, (ca. 1850 MHC# 20, Photograph No. 5), and the Samuel and Hannah Grimes House, 212 Chestnut Plain Road, (ca. 1780) where she lived in summers. With summer guests a small but active part of the Center's economy, loss of the Whately Inn, 193 Chestnut Plain Road (1900 MHC# 15, Photograph No. 10) in 1897 to fire was particularly damaging, so it was rebuilt by Joshua King over the next three years to serve guests and local residents with its store and post office. Howes remained in the store until Herbert Roote took over his space ca. 1913. The General Store, the post office and later the telephone switchboard took up the whole floor of the north end of the building until 1929 when it had to move.

Marriage prompted some new homes. Almira Wells of Whately married Moses William Jewett at the outbreak of the Civil War. Jewett had left home in Whately when he was fourteen to work on a whaling boat but returned for their marriage

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 17

and remained after the war. Their completely new house, the William and Almira Jewett House, 163 Chestnut Plain Road, (1889, MHC# 3, Photograph No. 9) added considerably to the Center's streetscape and the addition of a small but well-sited cape house next door at 161 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1916 filled it in further. The Dr. Perez and Elizabeth Chapin House, 190 Chestnut Plain Road, (ca. 1778, MHC #14, Photograph No. 1) was remodelled ca. 1900 with Arts and Crafts style changes.

Towards the end of the period came the Center's first architect-designed house, the Gertrude Chaffee House, 185 Chestnut Plain Road, 1910 (MHC# 12) that was the design of architect William Gass. The house is located on the former site of the Unitarian Universalist Church. A prominent architectural firm from Northampton was also responsible for design of the Center School, 218 Chestnut Plain Road, 1910. The architect was Roswell Putnam who had recently been joined in his Northampton practice by his son Karl Scott Putnam. In the several years that it took for the design and construction of the school, Karl, a recent University of Pennsylvania graduate, was unaccountably able to do graduate work at Columbia University, assist in his father's firm and work simultaneously in the New York office of Edward Tilton. Accordingly, this may have been one of the first schools Karl worked on and it was the last for Roswell who died in 1911. In a long career that included teaching architectural history at Smith College, the younger Putnam designed schools in Sunderland, North Hatfield, Plainfield, Ashfield, Montague, Bernardston, and three for Whately. In his years at Smith College he specialized in the study of Isaac Damon whose work he may have observed early in his career here in Whately. Putnam married Mabel Graves, a Whately woman and he is, in fact, buried in Whately.

Public amenities came to the Center on much the same timetable as they did elsewhere in the Connecticut River valley. Telephones were the first innovation starting in East Whately in 1883 but appearing in the Center soon after in the Eleanor and Jehu Dickinson House, 155 Chestnut Plain Road, (ca. 1781, MHC# 1) owned by descendent and farmer Ashley Dickinson and his wife Jane. Lines were put up along most town roads and by 1901 the central switchboard was located in Roote's General Store of the Whately Inn, (193 Chestnut Plain Road, 1900 MHC# 15, Photograph No. 10). Dennis Dickinson was postmaster, town treasurer and selectman and was on the board of the cemetery commissioners. Dickinson and his wife Elvira Graves lived across Haydenville Road at the Dr. Chester and Mary Bardwell House, 189 Chestnut Plain Road, (1816).

A water system was the next innovation when in 1898 Irving Allis created the Allis Water Works. He tapped springs that ran from his farm on Mt. Esther and ran them to a reservoir above town. Then gravity carried the water to each house in the Center through an iron pipe system that Allis laid. The system was so well designed it lasted until 1972, but by then the cost of replacing the pipes was too high and the private company was forced to close. Ironically, it was to Whately that Northampton turned for its water and created the West Whately reservoir in 1903 by taking land in that section of town.

In 1900 Center residents strongly favored a proposal to bring trolley service to Whately along Chestnut Plain Road giving them a front yard link to Northampton and Greenfield. Just as town residents had disagreed on the location of the meetinghouse in 1771 and location of the Baptist Church and public schools, there wasn't consensus in town on this location either. It took a court case ultimately to locate the Connecticut Valley Street Railway line on River Road in East Whately in 1903. The line ran only as far north as South Deerfield.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 18

Electricity came to town roads between 1909 and 1912 brought by the Amherst Gas Company that also electrified Hatfield and Sunderland.

As was noted earlier, musical events and celebrations were long an important part of Whately's community life, at no time more than during this period, beginning with the jubilant celebration of the town's Centennial in 1871. Micajah Howes who ran the general store at the Whately Inn (193 Chestnut Plain Road), was a key figure in the music-loving community. He conducted a choir from 1853 to 1901, sang at over 250 ceremonies, and trained young people to put on shows and choral events at holidays. He was also part of a quartet of men singers from the Center who put on musical shows and sang at funerals. In 1901 the Whately Cornet Band was formed by W. L. Day of Greenfield Band School. The town built a bandstand in the Center on the common land (at the east side of Chestnut Plain Road in the location of the Stockade Boulder monument) for performances that continued until 1910 when the bandstand was sold to Fred T. Bardwell in West Whately at 159 Haydenville Road.

Historical celebration continued in 1888 when James M. Crafts and Porter Wells of the Perez and Elizabeth Chapin House, (190 Chestnut Plain Road, ca. 1778 MHC# 14) located the site of the original Center stockade and the town erected a monument 186 Chestnut Plain Road, 1888 (MHC# 900) to mark its place and importance. In characteristic Whately fashion, the monument was unveiled to speeches and music from the Whately Band.

Agriculture

Throughout the town, tobacco production plummeted with the Panic of 1873. Economic conditions were such that the town between 1885 and 1890 actually lost population. Tobacco production rose, however, when the McKinley Tariff of 1890 taxed imported tobacco from Sumatra. Domestic tobacco prices rose and many farmers were encouraged to devote acreage to the crop once again. This provoked a population rise in town when farmers began hiring recent immigrants to the valley to help with raising tobacco. By 1893, 412 acres of tobacco had been planted and immigrants from Poland, Ireland, Czechoslovakia, and Lithuania came to the area to help in its cultivation. As most of the tobacco was still being raised in East Whately, it is there rather than in the Center that immigration had the greater impact.

General agriculture raising onions, potatoes and corn, and dairy farming continued to dominate the Center's farms while tobacco production was concentrated on the floodplains of East Whately. Even in the Center though, farmers managed in the good years to include a few acres of tobacco. Among them was William Ryan at 155 Chestnut Plain Road, (ca. 1781, MHC# 1). Ryan put nine acres into tobacco along with his general farm crops. Peter Donovan (169 Chestnut Plain Road) did not list tobacco with his other crops, but Matthew and Mary Farrell, grew two acres of tobacco in early 1900s at Judd House, 178 Chestnut Plain Road, (1843). In 1901 Whately's farmers began growing Sumatra tobacco for cigar wrappers under shade mainly in East Whately. By 1905 Whately was third in the valley after Hatfield and Hadley in tobacco production. While the population did rise from immigration, it did not skyrocket in Whately as in Hatfield and Hadley. In 1885 the town listed 999 people. In 1890 it had declined to 779. The rise between 1890 and in 1910 when immigration was at its peak was 68 people. Nevertheless, with a slow but steady increase, by 1915 Whately had the fourth largest Polish community in Franklin County.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 19

Throughout the Connecticut River valley the rise in tobacco production with the introduction of Sumatra shade tobacco for wrappers along with the field grown Havana tobacco resulted in a change to the production system. During this period, large tobacco companies formed to act as middlemen and handle the production. Farmers contracted with the companies to grow certain amounts of the crop and the companies handled sales and distribution. Under contract, farmers had fixed prices that stabilized their income for lean years, but conversely limited their profits. Tobacco barns were numbered and identified by the companies with whom the farmers had contracts, and in many cases the companies also provided the warehouses and shops where the leaves were stripped, stored and packed before distribution. In 1900 there were 150 men engaged in Whately sorting shops. When their work was completed, the packed tobacco was delivered to the railroad for shipping. Within a decade, immigrants who had come to help in the production were electing to buy property and establish their own farms. Once again, the center of production was East Whately and it was there that most of the farms changed hands rather than in the Center. The appearance of new immigrant residents in the Center was mainly to occur in the following period.

Center farmers took part in the large 1895 yield of apples, pears, quinces, and berries that were also a source of their profits. Maple sugar was being made in 265 sugarhouses in town and molasses was a regular annual product. Dairy products, butter and eggs were shipped out on the same trains as the tobacco from the 51 farms in town. Although many of the tobacco barns from this period were blown down in the hurricane of 1938 portions of them were certainly reused in the reconstruction. The toll on livestock, hay, horse, and equipment barns was lower. The barn at 161 Chestnut Plain Road is an example of the type of multiple purpose barn constructed at the time, as is the sidehill barn at 346 Haydenville Road, the livestock barn at 175 Chestnut Plain Road, and the carriage barn at 163 Chestnut Plain Road. The corn crib at 155 Chestnut Plain Road may date from this period, as well.

Early Modern Period (1915-1940)

Town Development

The Early Modern Period saw a population decline in Whately that reflected the decline in agriculture that was brought about by political events of the First World War and the Depression, and natural events of flooding and hurricanes that damaged property in the Connecticut River Valley in 1936 and 1938. From a population of 1,234 in 1920 the town slipped to 1,136 in 1930 and ended in 1940 with 979 people. While farms were being sold and even abandoned elsewhere in town, the Center remained fairly stable. New construction was limited to a single commercial building, Henry Wait's General Store, 196 Chestnut Plain Road, 1928 (Photograph No. 5). There were also a series of barns and garages built. Despite the lack of new buildings, Center residents continued to farm, run the inn, post office, church, town offices, and school, and to maintain their property during this period.

Transportation was not as easy to come by in Whately as it was in the larger towns. While people did buy cars with great pleasure in town, roads were not paved to make their use easy and to attract visitors. Paving took place in many area towns in the early 1900s, but the first paved road in Whately wasn't until 1924 when Christian Lane was surfaced. Then

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 20

the trolley closed in 1924 and the New York, New Haven and Hartford rail line closed in 1930. One rail line continued in use, additional roads were paved, and the automobile became more ubiquitous. The Center on its plain above the major routes that ran through East Whately was under less pressure to build to accommodate automotive travel or to provide housing for a growing population.

There was notable change, however. One of the first eastern European immigrant families to live in the Center were Joseph Zasky and his wife Anna Siwek both of whom were born in Poland. They came to Whately from Williamsburg, bought the Jewett House, 163 Chestnut Plain Road, (Photograph No. 9) and either converted an existing outbuilding or built a second house on the property, the Joseph and Anna Zasky House, 161 Chestnut Plain Road, (ca. 1916). Sabin & James Filipowski bought and restored the Whately inn in the late 1930s for dining. The general store, long a fixture of the spot moved across the street to the new Henry Wait's General Store, (196 Chestnut Plain Road, 1928). Out of the district on State Road (Route 5 and 10), Frederick Wells built his Quonquont dairy bar in a structure that looked like a giant milk bottle in 1932 to attract motorists. The piece of roadside commercial architecture was moved in 1994 to the former Center School.

At the end of World War I the town voted to construct a memorial to its soldiers and the War Memorial boulder was erected in front of Town Hall, (194 Chestnut Plain Road, 1921) at a cost of \$400.

Indicative of the type of damage sustained by farmers in the floods of 1936 and the hurricane of 1938 was the Stockade Poultry Farm of Richard and Dorothy Budar who lived at the Perez and Elizabeth Chapin House, 190 Chestnut Plain Road, (ca. 1778, Photograph No. 1)). The farm itself was further south on Chestnut Plain Road and outside the boundaries of the Center District. The Budars's five chicken houses were destroyed by the 1938 hurricane and along with them about 14,000 of their birds. They did not rebuild the business.

The town lost six residents in World War II of the 131 who served. The town actively participated in the rationing system during the war forming the Whately War Price and Rationing Board that allotted among other things tires, shoes, food and especially in the fall sugar for home canning. Women at the Center church and in West Whately made mattresses for the war effort.

Many of the Center's barns and outbuildings date from this period and testify to the continuing mixed agriculture of the period. Among the tobacco barns are those at 168, and 169 Chestnut Plain Road. At 155 Chestnut Plain Road adjacent to the cemetery is a tobacco barn with the characteristic small openings that identify it as having doubled as a vegetable storage barn. Poultry houses are found at 201 Chestnut Plain Road, and 207 Chestnut Plain Road. The barns at 207 Chestnut Plain Road, 342 Haydenville Road, and 330 Haydenville Road all appear to date from this period. They are joined by garages for the first time in this period examples of which are found at 169 Chestnut Plain Road, 336 Haydenville Road, and 163 Chestnut Plain Road.

1940-present

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 21

The decline in population that marked the previous period persisted into the 1950s. In 1950 there were 939 people in Whately but by 1955 the number had risen slightly to 1006. In 1948 there were no new dwellings in Whately, but in 1949 there were four, and in 1950 there were 15. In the Center ten houses have been built since 1940 distributed throughout the district. In addition to the houses, in 1951 the S. White Dickinson Memorial Library opened at 202 Chestnut Plain Road. Salmon Dickinson White's daughter Anna administered a bequest that her father had made to the town in 1920 and when she died she left \$225,000 to the library. Howard Waite deeded 7.05 acres of land in 1945 and Walter P. Crabtree was selected as architect. Work started in 1949 and the library opened in 1950. Arlene Root Waite was first librarian as well as town clerk and postmistress. She resigned in 1952 and in that year Ena Cane became librarian. She was author of the history of the town, *Whately Massachusetts, 1771-1971*.

It wasn't until after World War II that a number of Eastern European immigrants, or more accurately the children of immigrants, moved to and built in Whately Center in any number. Among the first to arrive were John and Jennie Rup who bought the Dr. Perez Chapin House, (190 Chestnut Plain Road, 1778). Sabin and Sophie Filipowski were the first to build in 1949 at 186 Chestnut Plain Road. He was the son of Albin and Michalena Filipowski, who had come to Whately from Poland. Sophie was also second generation, the daughter of Hadley immigrants, the Jekanowskis. Sabin was part-owner of the Whately Inn. Arlene and Thomas Mitzkovitz built the house at 168 Chestnut Plain Road in 1957. Thomas was born in Whately the son of Thomas and Eva Koeski from Poland. Their daughter Eva married John Nawskon, son of immigrants Ignace and Mary, in 1935. Eva and John Nawson bought a house that is now gone, the Daniel Morton, Jr. House. That same year Anthony and Jenny Cybulski came to Whately Center from Northampton and built the house at 174 Chestnut Plain Road, 1966. By the 1950s the diversity that had characterized the rest of Whately was true of the Center.

Agriculture continued through the 1950s to dominate the town's economy. In 1957 a Massachusetts Department of Commerce monograph on the town reported that 90 acres were in use for the town's major industry which was the production of shade grown tobacco. Since then tobacco has waned but has waxed in recent years as demand for high quality cigar wrappers has risen. Agriculture in the Center continues at the present with farmers growing tobacco and hay, and raising sheep, although the area is also home to many non-farming people: retirees and those who commute to work outside the town, most notably in Northampton and Amherst.

Roote's store, Henry Wait's General Store, (196 Chestnut Plain Road, 1928), went out of business in 1964 and the building has since served as the Whately Post Office. The Whately Inn continues in business.

The Whately Historical Society has long been active in its preservation efforts accumulating historic documents and artifacts that are used for public education and research. With their overlapping membership the Whately Historical Commission and the Historical Society saved the Quonquont milk bottle in 1993 and moved it to the front lawn of the town offices. A revived Historical Commission initiated this National Register project and contributed generously to its content with field trips, provision of historical materials, review and advice. Members are actively working on saving a late 18th century house whose frame was moved to the town from Bradstreet in Hatfield and is now threatened with demolition. Preservation concerns center around the pressure for development faced by most of the towns along the Connecticut

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 22

River where farmland is less actively cultivated than in earlier times. Outside the district boundaries, infill is occurring in a lot-by-lot fashion that has a cumulative effect of altering the character of the town and its open spaces. There is room for this type of development to take place in the district as well. The use of vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows is not rampant, but it does cause concern and has made an impact on the appearance of more than one building in the district.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Whately are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Few ancient sites recorded in the town combined with the lack of systematic site examinations and comprehensive town wide archaeological surveys, have resulted in little detailed information for the area. Because the town has remained primarily a farming community and resisted intensive development, it is highly likely that significant ancient Native American archaeological sites survive. Regional information indicates that surviving sites may date from the Paleoindian (10,000-12,000 B.P.) Period to Native Contact with Europeans in the 17th century. Sites dating from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland Periods have been documented in the town. These sites may provide a basis for reconstructing both environmental change within the mid-Connecticut River Valley and the process of cultural adjustment as Native people adopted their settlement and subsistence strategies in response to that change. Archaeological data and secondary sources indicate that Native American resources should exist in the district area. Archaeological survivals in the district locale can help to clarify the importance of this area relative to other Native settlements elsewhere along the Connecticut River.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute detailed information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics of a Connecticut River Valley linear street village that developed on the common lands of earlier settlements, in this case Hatfield. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate evidence of 17th century land use in the district that could exist but has yet to be demonstrated. Potential 18th century sites are also poorly documented in the district, however, historic evidence does exist that sites from the latter period are present. Archaeological testing might contribute information relating to the architectural details of 17th and early 18th century residences in the district, none of which are extant today. Only one building survives in the district that dates to the pre-revolutionary period. An ell at the Hannah and Oliver Morton House (1853) on 207 Chestnut Plain Road is reported to date to ca. 1760.

Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can also locate structural evidence of barns, outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with archaeological sites and extant buildings in the district. Archaeological evidence of barns and outbuildings can contribute important information on the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 8 Page 23

layout of farmsteads and their evolution over time. Combined with the detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features, the above information may contribute important knowledge relating to the daily life of farmers, family members and Whately residents including their social, cultural and economic activities. Archaeological evidence from outbuildings and occupational related features may contribute important information relating to ethnicity in the Whately community and the extent that laborers or other boarders were incorporated into the family structure and village social organization. Similar sources of information might also contribute data on the importance of cottage industries in the family and village economy. Broom making and the manufacture of palm leaf hats may have been performed in residences and/or outbuildings on a seasonal or full time basis. Information may exist indicating the extent that the type of cottage industries on individual farms were based on the agricultural products raised on the farm. The manufacture of brooms and palm leaf hats were important cottage industries in the Whately Center Historic District. Information might exist indicating the extent that local exchange patterns were influenced by cottage industries. Raw materials used in the manufacture of palm leaf hats may have been obtained through barter for produce grown on local farms.

At the Whately cemetery, information obtained from unmarked and marked graves, funerary related artifacts and gravestones can contribute a wealth of information relating to the social, cultural, and economic lives of Whately residents from the 18th through 20th centuries. Osteological studies of skeletal remains from unmarked and marked graves can contribute important information on the overall health of individuals and the general Whately population through time including general stature and pathologies. Detailed analysis of material culture items associated with graves and memorials may also contribute important information relating to economic status and religious beliefs of individuals, social, and ethnic groups. Unmarked graves might also contribute information relating to the town's treatment of paupers and other indigent persons.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number 9/10 Page 2/1

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(end)

10. GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The Whately Center Historic District boundary is indicated upon assessor's maps that are included as part of the nomination. It includes complete property lots along Chestnut Plain and Haydenville Roads.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all contiguous contributing properties clustered around Whately Center that are visually viable, and fall within the period of significance. As the Center is somewhat isolated from the rest of Whately, boundaries follow property lines and reach definite limits.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Whately Center HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

Section number Photos Page 1

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons

Date: April, June 2002

Location of Negatives: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, W. Springfield, MA

1. Perez and Elizabeth Chapin house, view to NE (June 2002)
2. Solomon Atkins, Jr. house, view to N (June 2002)
3. Reuben and Chloe Winchell House, view to W (April 2002)
4. Ernest and Anna Allis House, view to SW (June 2002)
5. 198, 196, 194 Chestnut Plain Rd., view to NE (June 2002)
6. Second Congregational Church, view W (June 2002)
7. 346, 342, and 340 Haydenville Rd., view to W (April 2002)
8. William and Almira Jewett House, view to NW (June 2002)
9. Whately Inn, view NW (June 2002)

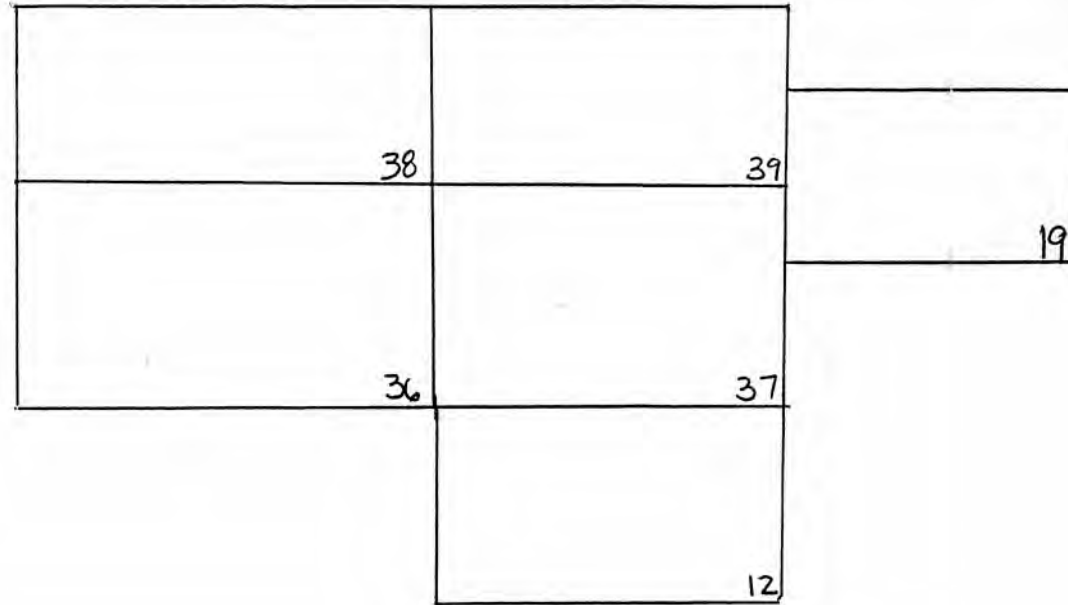
Whately Center Historic District
District Data Sheet

Map & Lot #	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	NC/C/I
			Chestnut Plain Road				
12-10	WHA1	Eleanor & Jehu Dickinson House	155 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1781	Federal	B	C
12-10		dairy barn	155 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1860	utilitarian	B	C
12-10		corn crib	155 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
12-10		tobacco barn	155 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
37-20		house	156 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1957	ranch	B	NC
37-19	WHA2	Walter, Ann & Maria Elder House	158 Chestnut Plain Road	1858-71	Greek Revival	B	C
37-19		garage	158 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
37-2-1		Joseph & Anna Zasky House	161 Chestnut Plain Road	1916-20	cape	B	C
37-2-1		barn	161 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1880	Utilitarian	B	C
37-18-1		house	162 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1997	Contemporary	B	NC
37-2	WHA3	Wm. & Almira Jewett House	163 Chestnut Plain Road	1889	Queen Anne	B	C
37-2		carriage barn/garage	163 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1889	utilitarian	B	C
37-18		Thomas Mitscovitz House	168 Chestnut Plain Road	1957	Cape	B	NC
37-18		tobacco barn	168 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
37-3	WHA4	Reuben & Chloe Winchell House	169 Chestnut Plain Road	1809-13	Federal	B	C
37-3		livestock barn	169 Chestnut Plain Road	1850-70	Italianate	B	C
37-3		tobacco barn	169 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1930	Utilitarian	B	C
37-3		Garage	169 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1920	Utilitarian	B	C
37-17		Anthony Salkus House	170 Chestnut Plain Road	1964	ranch	B	NC
37-16		Anthony & Jenny Cybulski Hse.	174 Chestnut Plain Road	1966	ranch	B	NC
37-4	WHA5	Justin & Ann Cooley House	175 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1838	Federal/Greek Revival	B	C
37-4		livestock barn	175 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1890	Utilitarian	B	C
37-4		Shed	175 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1940	Utilitarian	B	C
37-4		folly/shed	175 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1980	Utilitarian	B	NC
37-5	WHA6	Second Congregational Church	177 Chestnut Plain Road	1843	Greek Revival	B	C
37-5		horse shed	177 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1843-1871	Utilitarian	B	C
37-15	WHA7	Rev. Jonathan & Emily Judd Hse.	178 Chestnut Plain Road	1843-44	Greek Revival	B	C
37-15		livestock barn	178 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1850	Utilitarian	B	C
37-6		Fay and Elizabeth Bardwell House	179 Chestnut Plain Road	1957	ranch	B	NC
37-7	WHA8	Ernest & Anna Allis House	181 Chestnut Plain Road	post-1850	Gothic Rev./Italianate	B	C
37-7		Shed	181 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	B	NC
37-7		Garage	181 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	B	NC
37-7		Barn	181 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1970	Utilitarian	B	NC

37-1		Open land	Chestnut Plain Road			Landscape	C
19-1	WHA9	Experience & Samuel White House	182 Chestnut Plain Road	1848	Greek Revival	B	C
37-8	WHA10	Sanderson Store-Rev. Lane Hs.	183 Chestnut Plain Road	1834	Greek Revival	B	C
37-14	WHA11	Judith & Asa Smith House.	184 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1820-5	Federal	B	C
37-14		Shed	184 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	B	C
37-9	WHA12	Gertrude Chaffee House	185 Chestnut Plain Road	1910	Arts and Crafts	B	C
37-9		shed	185 Chestnut Plain Road	late 1900s	Utilitarian	B	NC
37-13		Sabin & Sophie Filipowski	186 Chestnut Plain Road	1949	Cape	B	C
37-13		shed	186 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	B	C
37-14	WHA900	Stockade Boulder Monument	186 Chestnut Plain Road	1888	N/A	O	C
37-12		William Reardon House	188 Chestnut Plain Road	1948	cape	B	C
37-10	WHA13	Dr. Chester & Mary Bardwell Hs.	189 Chestnut Plain Road	1816	alt/add.	B	C
39-27	WHA14	Dr. Perez & Elizabeth Chapin Hs.	190 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1778	Federal	B	C
		Garage	190 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
39-2	WHA15	Whately Inn	193 Chestnut Plain Road	1900	Queen Anne	B	C
39-26	WHA16	Town Hall	194 Chestnut Plain Road	1844	Greek Revival	B	C
		Barn	194 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1870	utilitarian	B	C
		War Memorial	194 Chestnut Plain Road	1921	no style	O	C
		Rotary Club Monument	194 Chestnut Plain Road	1986	N/A	O	NC
39-25	WHA17	Henry Wait's General Store	196 Chestnut Plain Road	1928	utilitarian	B	C
39-3	WHA18	Josiah Hunt & Ezekiel Beckwith	197 Chestnut Plain Road	ca.1795&1887	altered Federal	B	C
39-24	WHA19	Samuel Lesure Store	198 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1850	eclectic	B	C
39-24		Shed	198 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1978	utilitarian	B	C
39-23	WHA20	Samuel & Lucy Lesure, Jr. House	200 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1850	eclectic	B	C
39-23		Shed	200 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1978	utilitarian	B	NC
39-4	WHA21	Oliver & Johanna Morton House	201 Chestnut Plain Road	1800/1816	Federal	B	C
39-4		poultry house	201 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
39-4		livestock barn	201 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1850	utilitarian	B	C
39-4		tobacco barn	201 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
39-4		garage	201 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
39-22		Dickinson Memorial Library	202 Chestnut Plain Road	1949-50	Colonial Revival	B	C
39-5		John Lyman Morton House	203 Chestnut Plain Road	1842	Greek Revival	B	C
39-5		shed	203 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
39-5		shed	203 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1985	utilitarian	B	NC
39-21	WHA23	Solomon Atkins, Jr. House	206 Chestnut Plain Road	1784-86	Federal	B	C
39-21		carriage barn	206 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
39-21		poultry shed	206 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
39-21		shed	206 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
39-6	WHA22	Hannah & Oliver Morton House	207 Chestnut Plain Road	1760&1853	Italianate	B	C
39-6		carriage barn/vegetable storage	207 Chestnut Plain Road	ca. 1870	utilitarian	B	C

[illegible]

Whately Center Historic District Assessor's Map Key



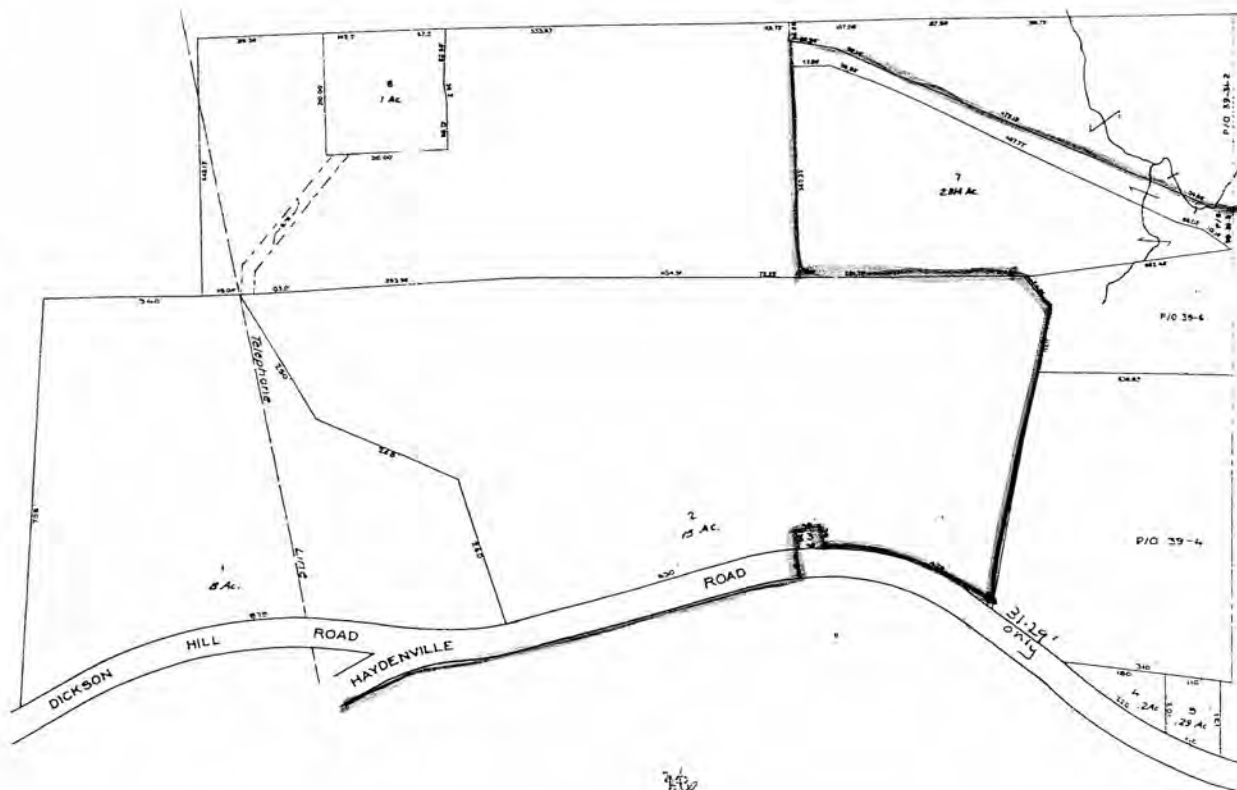


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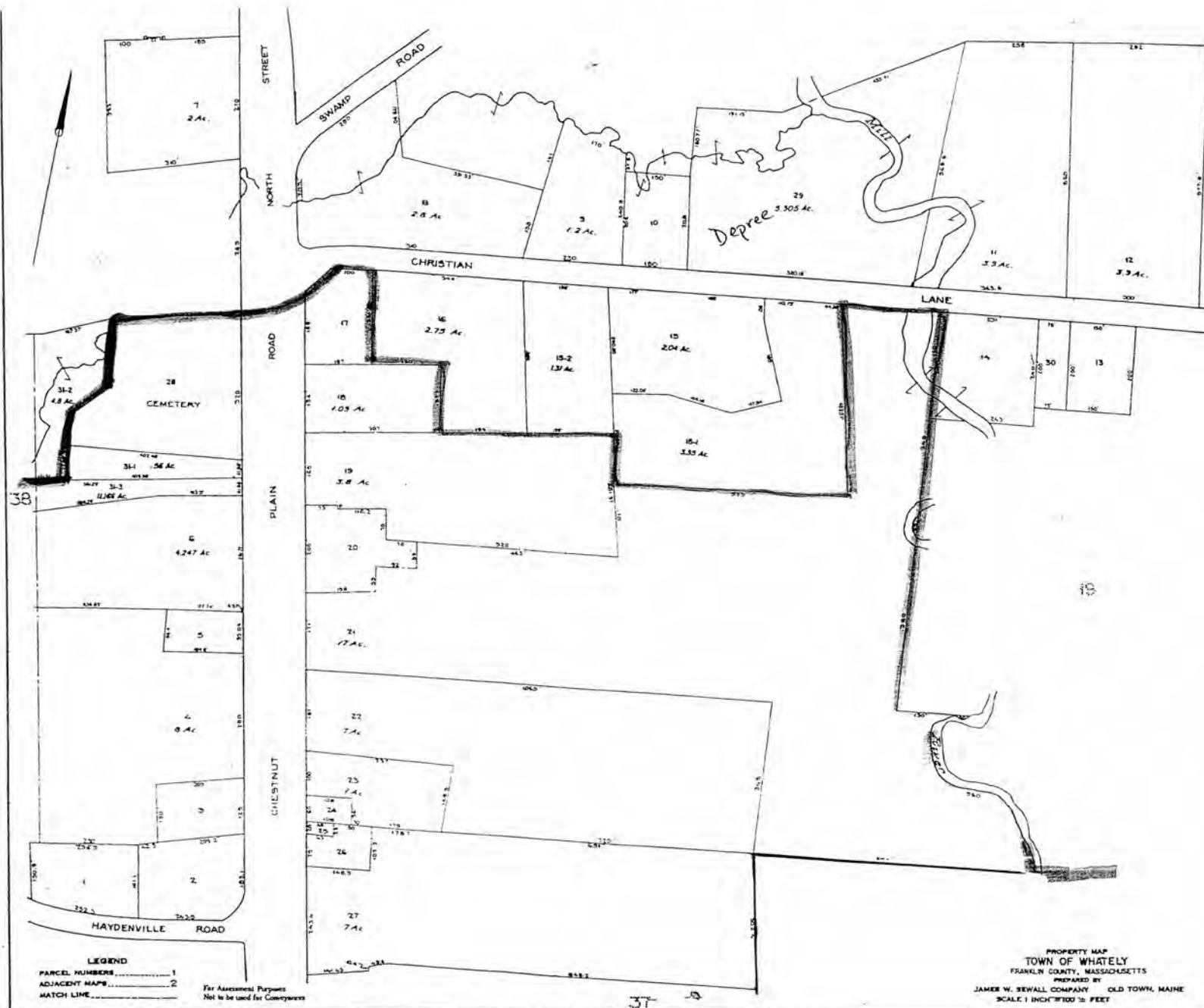
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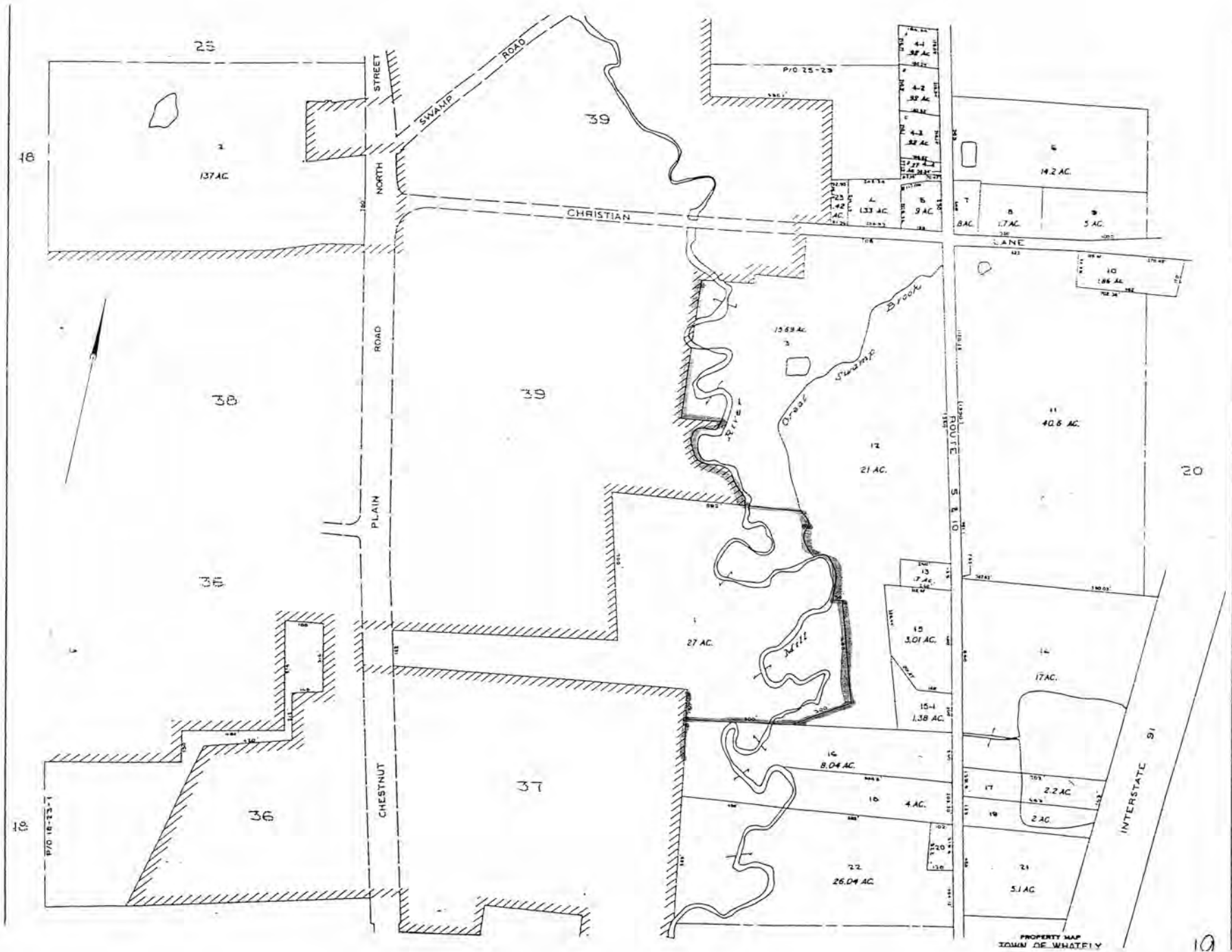
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 MATCH LINE

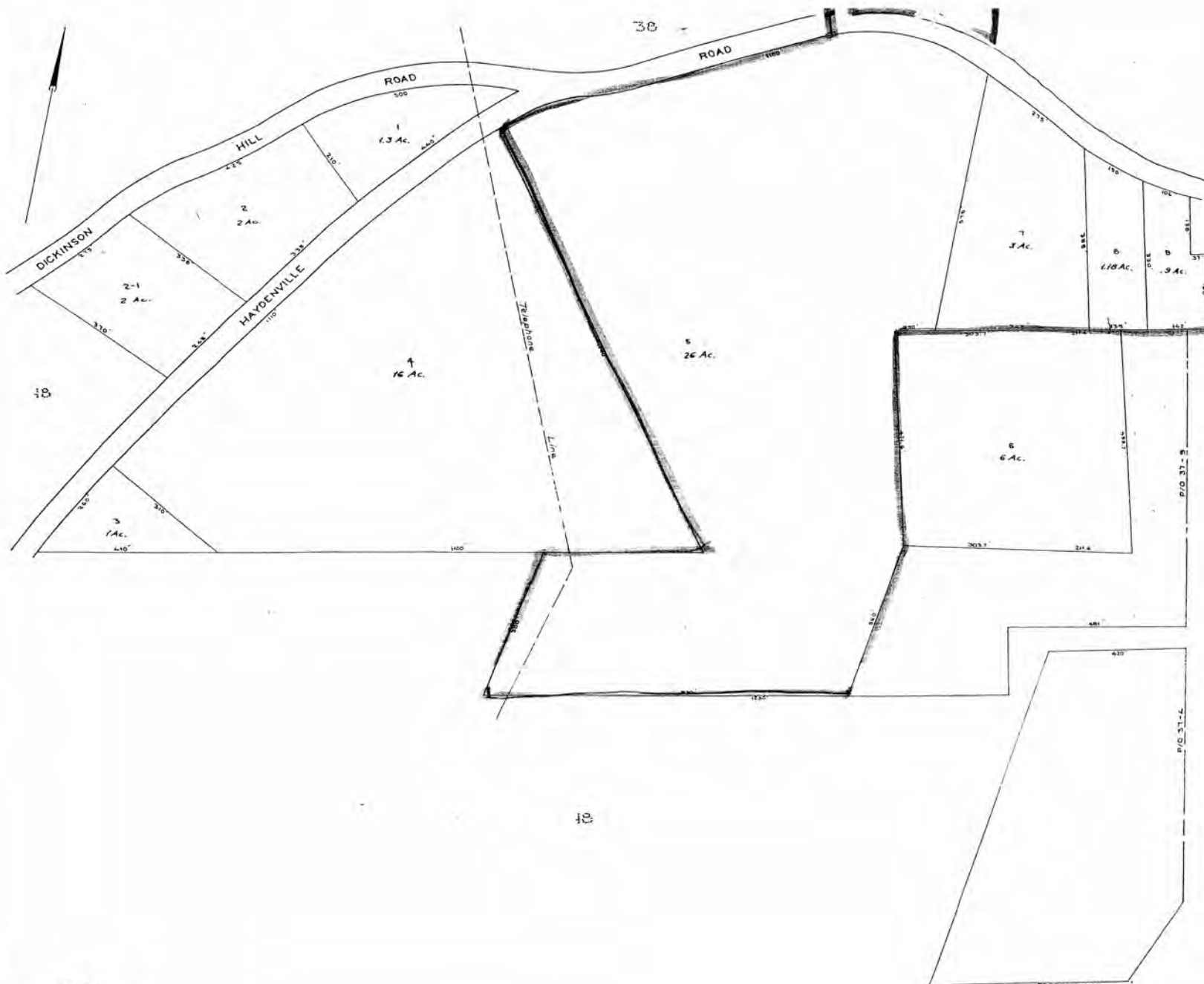
For Assessment Purposes
 Not to be used for Conveyances

PROPERTY MAP
 TOWN OF WHATLEY
 FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
 JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY OLD TOWN, MAINE
 SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FEET

38





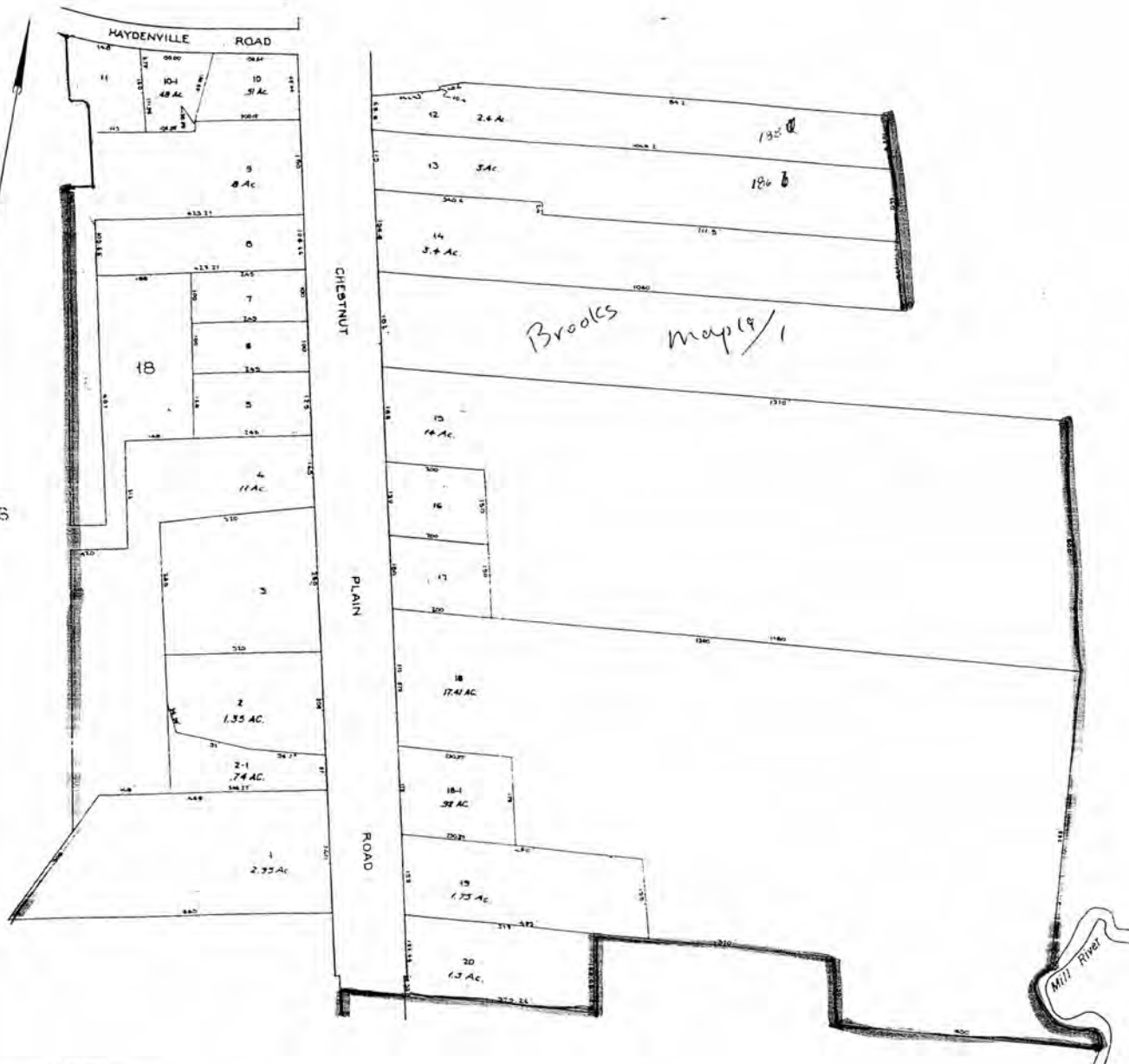


LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS

PROPERTY MAP
TOWN OF WHATLEY
FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

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19

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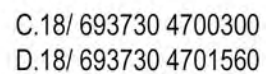
LEGEND
 PARCEL NUMBERS 1
 ADJACENT MAPS 2
 MATCH LINE

For Assessment Purposes
 Not to be used for Conveyances

12

PROPERTY MAP
 TOWN OF WHATELY
 FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
 JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
 SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FEET

37





1. Perez and Elizabeth Chapin house, view to NE (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



2. Solomon Atkins, Jr. house, view to N (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



3. Reuben and Chloe Winchell House, view to W (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, April 2002)



4. Ernest and Anna Allis House, view to SW (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



5. 198, 196, 194 Chestnut Plain Rd., view to NE (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



6. Second Congregational Church, view W (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



7. 346, 342, and 340 Haydenville Rd., view to W (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, April 2002)



8. William and Almira Jewett House, view to NW (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



9. Whately Inn, view NW (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)