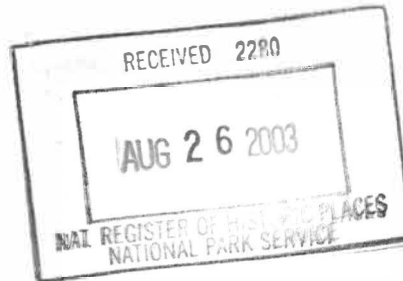


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 West Whately Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Conway, Dry Hill, Haydenville, Poplar Hill, Webber, Williamsburg Roads x not for publication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, 8/20/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Caral 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:

- ☒ 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

10/10/03

Name of Property West Whately Historic DistrictCounty and State Franklin, Massachusetts**5. Classification****Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>52</u>	<u>38</u>	building
<u>32</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>88</u>	<u>41</u>	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
TRADE/general store
EDUCATION/school/schoolhouse
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility/mill
INDUSTRY/waterworks/reservoir/canal/dam

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility/mill
INDUSTRY/waterworks/reservoir/canal/dam

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/granite
walls WOOD/Weatherboard/Shingle/Log
roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Whately HD
Whately (Franklin), MA

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Portions redacted

SETTING

The West Whately Historic District is located in a small valley in the western uplands of the town of Whately and within a relatively small area encompasses a widely varied landscape. Steep, heavily wooded hills rise on both sides of the valley of the West Brook; and on the upper slopes of the hills, land has been cleared for rolling fields. From the upper slopes of Poplar Hill Road, the cleared fields act as vantage points for views into the hills and valleys of the distant south and south east. From Webber Hill Road there are views into the open, grassy space of the West Whately Wildlife Management Area and the tree-shaded West Whately cemetery. Williamsburg and Conway Roads run on two sides of the acres of open water of the lower Northampton Reservoir.

The West Whately Historic District centers around the intersection of four roads at the bridge over the West Brook. Two brooks traverse the district in a northwest to southeast direction: Harvey Brook that joins West Brook near the intersection of the four roads. West Brook has been dammed to create the Northampton Reservoir. The reservoir fills a portion of the valley and is divided into two sections; the lower and smaller section is included within the district (Photograph No. 1).

The District is a residential and agricultural area with vestiges of a rural industrial past. The Congregational Chapel is the only institutional building in the district (Photograph No. 2), with the exception of the former West Whately Schoolhouse, now a residence (Photograph No. 3). Homes date from ca. 1772 to the present and include predominantly Federal-style buildings but also Georgian, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and contemporary styles. Archaeological sites encompass a variety of former late 18th and 19th through early 20th century mills

There are two discontinuous sites included in the district – the mill (Site A) and a probable house foundation

Georgian Period (1750-1776)

RESIDENTIAL

West Whately was settled more sparsely than Whately Center but two buildings and a cemetery remain from the Georgian Period. The Lieutenant John, Amy and Dorothy Brown House, 61 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1772, (MHC# 104, Photograph No. 4), is located at the summit of Poplar Hill, with a dramatic view of hills to the southeast, including the Holyoke Range. Set into a small hillside, the house is 1½ stories with a garage on the basement level. Originally a three-bay cape form house with a central brick chimney, a small southern ell and a northern ell

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with dormers, brick chimney, and integral garage have been added. Rectangular in plan, the house is clapboard sided and has an asphalt shingle roof. The door surround is trabeated, with pilasters extending through the cornice. Window and door surrounds have finely detailed molding in high relief. Windows are 12/12 sash. A ca. 1992 gambrel-roofed barn is located south of the residence.

The second building is the Noah and Mary Field House, 148 Conway Road, 1773 and 1819, MHC#79. The Field House is located at the main intersection of West Whately, overlooking the West Brook and is composed of two sections, the earlier section of 1773 is south-facing and fronts on Conway Road and a later section of 1819 that is east facing towards Poplar Hill Road. The earlier Georgian section is 2½ stories in height, has a side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof, and is five bays wide and two bays deep. It is clapboard sided and rests on granite foundations. Characteristic of its Georgian period of construction, it has a large central brick chimney. The center entry has a simple, flat door surround with ¾-length recessed sidelights. The south elevation has a wide frieze under the eaves and second floor windows are 6/6 sash. First floor windows are 2/2 replacements, redone in a ribbon-style. The property also has a late 20th century garage/barn attached to the western end of the original house. The 1819 section of the house is described under the Federal Period.

CEMETERY

The West Whately Cemetery, ca. late 18th century, MHC#802 is about 1½ acres in size, set on the edge of the Ground Brook valley, and falls off in steep slopes on two sides. Surrounded by stone walls alternating with a metal fence, the cemetery has a long and narrow rectangular shape and is bounded by woods on most of its perimeter. There are only a few small trees within it. There are approximately one hundred gravestones, ranging in date from the late 18th to the early 21st century (1791 to 2001). Most of the stones face west, towards the road and the graveyard entrance, with the exception of a few newer stones, which face east, to the rear of the lot outside the original cemetery boundaries. The front half is more densely filled and contains the older stones, while the rear portion is sparser and has the later graves. Many of the stones show the effects of weathering and acid rain. Of the earlier stones, ranging from the early to the late 19th century, the majority are slate or marble, with a few in granite, and shapes are generally simple, thinly-cut rectangles with squared, rounded or tabernacle tops. They are either undecorated, with simply an inscription, or display carvings, most often of urns, occasionally with willows or trellis-like details. Another theme is the steeple, found in a few cases. During the late 19th and early 20th century, on stones located midway down the site, large obelisks were in vogue, cut from granite or marble, along with short, square markers with simple plaques. To the rear of the cemetery are the most recent stones, generally short rectangular shapes, much thicker than the early styles, predominantly in granite. A few mid-19th century stones, of slate, marble, and granite, are located in this section. A clapboard shed, unused and in disrepair, is located to the far right corner of the cemetery, just inside the woods.

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Federal Period (1776-1820)

RESIDENTIAL

A majority of the District's historic buildings fall within this period and are primarily residences. Originally farmsteads, they are scattered along the main roads leading to the hamlet. They are generally 2½ stories in height and five bays wide, with side-gabled roofs, clapboard siding, and granite foundations. Those with original windows have 6/6 or 12/12 sash. Most door surrounds are trabeated, some with pronounced Greek Revival influence. Both central and double brick chimneys are found.

The Isaiah and Abigail Brown House, 19 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1795, (MHC# 92, Photograph No. 5) is among the few western Massachusetts survivals of the simple, small cottages that at one time made up the majority of 18th century houses in the region. In many ways it is more Georgian in style than Federal, having a saltbox form and a large central brick chimney. One-and-a-half stories in height and five bays wide by three bays deep, it has granite and fieldstone foundations, is clapboard sided, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The house has a centered rear ell, forming a T-shaped plan. Window and door surrounds are flat stock, and they are Federal in their proportions being long and relatively narrow. There is a distinctive, small, double window above the main entrance, and the remaining windows are 6/6 sash. The rear ell has a south side porch with a simple overhang over a contemporary wooden deck. There is a two-car garage to the rear of the house.

The Henry L. James House, 6 Conway Road, 1820-1830, (MHC#75), is a few years later in date than the Brown House and represents the fully Federal style cottage of the first third of the 19th century. It is a raised cape in form, 1½ stories in height under an asphalt covered, side-gable roof. The main block of the clapboard sided house is five bays wide and two bays deep and there is a rear ell on the east that is one story in height. The house rests on granite foundations and has a center chimney. The principal Federal stylistic feature of the house is the door surround that is composed of fluted pilasters supporting an architrave with corner blocks. The surround encloses a five-light transom. Window surrounds are simply capped and sash is a rather conservative 12/12. Added to the house are two front-gable dormers on the west elevation, a portico on braces above the door and an open side porch on the rear ell. The property includes a barn/shop that dates ca. 1930.

Justin and Diadama Smith House and Mill, 144 Conway Road, ca. 1815, (MHC# 78, Photograph No. 6) is a good example of a 19th former mill building set into the slope at the edge of West Brook, adjacent to the bridge on Conway Road. It is 1½ stories with an exposed basement level on the brook side. It is front-gabled but placed sideways on the lot. Rectangular in plan, it has two interior brick chimneys and an enclosed wraparound porch. A rear ell with an additional chimney is located to the east. The building is clapboard sided, with an asphalt shingle roof. It

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has simple, flat window surrounds and 1/1, 2/1, and 6/6 replacement sash windows. A ca. 1850-70 side hill horse and hay barn is located to the northwest of the house, just next to the road, and a ca. 1900 shingled shed is located to the rear of the property, at stream level. There is a shed roofed shop now on the lot of the house at 140 Conway Road that would originally have been associated with this mill. It is one story, wood sheathed, and on its south elevation it has a single 6/6 sash and an entry with a 19th century, paneled door. It may date before 1875 when a building appears on the atlas at this location.

The 1819 addition to the Noah and Mary Field House, 148 Conway Road, 1773 and 1819, (MHC# 79) is distinctly Federal in style. Both have replacement asphalt shingle roofs and some replacement windows, while the later house has two brick end chimneys. Door and window details differ, as well. The ca. 1817 house has a much more elaborate door surround, reflecting early Greek Revival influence seen elsewhere in Whately, particularly a nearly identical surround to the surround at 208 Chestnut Plain Road. It is relatively wide, stands in high relief from the façade, has a wide frieze, and has two sets of paired pilasters enclosing ¾-length sidelights. Windows are 1/1 replacement sash but retain their capped, molded surrounds.

The Chester and Patty Brown House, 45 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1820-30, (MHC#103, Photograph No. 7) was the latest and most high style of three houses built by the Brown family on Poplar Hill Road. They include the Lieutenant John, Amy and Dorothy Brown House, (61 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1772, MHC#104, Photograph No. 4) and the Isaiah and Abigail Bown House, (19 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1795, MHC#92, Photograph No. 5). This house faces the same view as the other two, with open fields in the foreground. It is a full 2½ stories in height, with two interior brick chimneys flanking an octagonal cupola that is illuminated with 6/6 windows on a side-gabled roof. Five bays wide and four bays deep, the house has a 1½ story north ell with a brick chimney and slate roof, and a one-story south ell on a brick foundation. The main house has a granite foundation and an asphalt shingle roof; the entire complex is clapboard-sided. Rectangular in plan, the house is an example of a refinement of the Federal style that is known as the Classical Revival. The Classical Revival style was begun by the Adams Brothers in England for interior work primarily, but spread to exterior design and emphasized the use of classical architectural details in a graceful, attenuated fashion. Here it is the shallow portico on fluted Doric columns that is Classical Revival as is the use of slender full-length sidelights beside the wood panelled front door. Both entry and cupola mark this house as one of Whately's finest Federal buildings. Windows are 6/6 sash with capped lintels. Attic windows are louvered on the top half, reportedly to allow bees to enter, as early residents kept hives. There is an apiary on the property currently, as well. An elongated ca. 1991 outbuilding contains a three-car garage and studio space. Between the garage and the apiary is a 19th c. "oxen sweep," used to harness animals to turn a cider press.

The Miss R. Beals House (attributed), 15 Conway Road, ca. 1830 is a Federal style house that was moved to this site from Williamsburg Road when the reservoir was built. The original house

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is a 2½ story side-gabled building five by two bays, with a large central brick chimney. It is clapboard-sided, with an asphalt shingle roof and a fieldstone and granite foundation. The front door has a trabeated surround with pilasters extending into the frieze, a feature also seen on two or three other houses in West Whately and Whately Center. Pilasters are fluted, with a floral decoration at the upper end. Windows are 12/12 sash and the surrounds of the east elevation are flat on the second floor and have added Georgian-style crown-molded lintels on first floor. Attic fanlights are Federal in style. Attached at a right angle to the main block of the house is a rear ell forming a T-shaped plan. It is 1½ stories in height under a gambrel roof that has a combination asphalt and wood-shingles. It has a large, slightly off-center brick chimney and a row of three, front-gabled dormers on each elevation. The ell has entrances on both its north and south sides; both are similar in style to the main, east-facing entrance. The ell foundation is brick. Attached to the rear of this section is a steeply-roofed, vertically-sided barn. To the south is a clapboard sided shed with full-sized windows and an exterior brick chimney.

The Calvin and Lucretia Knight House, 23 Conway Road, (MHC#77, ca. 1800-50 is another example of a moved, Federal-style house. Like 15 Conway Road, it was moved to this site from elsewhere in the hamlet, Grass Hill. The house is set back on its lot although a spur road that is now gone ran close to the house in the 1870s. The house may be reached from Conway Road by a small footbridge

It is a 2½ story, side-gabled building five bays wide by two bays deep. Following Federal style plan preferences, it has two interior brick chimneys on the asphalt-shingled roof. There is a one-story rear ell containing an enclosed porch on the west. The house has been altered in a number of ways. A Queen Anne style porch with turned posts and carved brackets has been added to the front elevation. The front door is a replacement, a standard wood-paneled contemporary door; and ½-length sidelights are on one side only, the other side having been removed. Windows are replacement 1/1 sash. The house has been sided in vinyl. A vertically-sided barn, ca. 1900 with a standing seam metal roof is located to the rear of the house, and a one-story garage and studio on concrete blocks with vinyl siding and a standing seam metal roof is located to the north, ca. 1960.

INDUSTRIAL

At the Calvin and Lucretia Knight House, 23 Conway Road, ca. 1800-50 further north on the lot and set alongside West Brook is a former mill, ca. 1880. Two-and-a-half stories in height, it rests on fieldstone footings, has vertical siding, a metal roof, and replacement windows.

Greek Revival Period (1820-1850)

RESIDENTIAL

There are several Greek Revival style buildings in the district. The first example is a very simple version, one that began as a Federal period, one-room schoolhouse altered during the Greek Revival period.

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The West Whately Schoolhouse, 151 Conway Road, ca. 1813/1838, (MHC# 80, Photograph No. 3) was moved from a location further north on Conway Road when the reservoir was built ca. 1900. Originally a one-story, one-room schoolhouse in use into the 1940s, an attic story has been created with a double window in the gable end. It is front-gabled, two by three bays, and has an added enclosed, hipped-roof front porch and a small rear addition with an enclosed porch. It has a high concrete block (replacement) foundation and is clapboard-sided with an asphalt shingle roof and a brick chimney. It has very pronounced eaves returns and a wide frieze under the eaves, which together with its front-gabled form, gives this simple structure a defined Greek Revival appearance. Three-sided bay windows have been added on the south and west elevations. Windows are 1/1 sash (except for bay windows which are multi-paned), with simple capped lintels. A one-car garage is attached to the house via a breezeway, and a poultry house, ca. 1940, is located in the rear yard.

The William Austin and Lucinda Brown House, 148 Webber Road, ca. 1840 is slightly removed from the hamlet, surrounded by open fields and stone walls. Greek Revival in style, it is 2½ stories in height on granite foundations, with two interior brick chimneys on an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof. Like the Chester and Patty Brown House, 45 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1820-30, Photograph No. 7, it is substantial in size, five bays wide and three bays deep, with a one-story east side ell and attached barn/shed. Set sideways on the lot to take advantage of the southern exposure, the building has clapboard siding, a wide frieze under the eaves, and molded window surrounds with capped lintels. A square 12-light fixed sash window on the gable end facing the street appears to be original and lends a sophisticated air to this farmhouse. The strongest Greek Revival stylistic feature is the front entrance, reached via two granite block steps. The trabeated surround is characteristically wide and tall, has a wide frieze and pronounced cornice. It encloses a large transom and ¾-length sidelights around a batten door with strap hinges. The east ell has a brick chimney and the roof extends to form a simple porch with an added handicapped access ramp. A ca. 1950 vertically-sided shed is located in the front yard (former fields), and across the street, directly on the road, is a ca. 1850 livestock barn with attached tobacco barn. The livestock barn is a front-gabled, vertically-sided, side-aisle barn with a double transom and hinged doors.

The Otis and Maria Bardwell House, 159 Haydenville Road, ca. 1830, MHC# 162 is a fine example of the most popular form of the Greek Revival house. It is a 1½ story house with a front-gable roof. Three bays wide and three bays deep, the south-facing house has a north kitchen ell, side porch and side entry for a long rectangular plan. The main entry has a broad surround with wide pilasters supporting a full entablature and a similarly wide frieze surrounds the house at the cornice level in typical Greek Revival fashion. Sash is 6/6. Northeast of the house is a garage with sawtooth trim at the eaves revealing its origin as a ca. 1890 bandstand moved from Whately Center. On the west side of the house, on the far side of West Brook is a combination side hill barn and mill

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Queen Anne and Colonial Revival (1880-1910)

Two fine examples of the Queen Anne style exist in West Whately, one a simple farmhouse with little ornamentation and the other a more elaborately designed (although still rustic in character) chapel.

RESIDENTIAL

The Cotton and Lucy Brown House, 28 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1887, (WHA J93-102) is a simply styled Queen Anne farmhouse, 1½ stories in height and cross-gabled. The house is five by two bays, set sideways on the lot and south-facing. It is clapboard-sided, with a brick foundation and a slate roof. The main entrance, to the left of the front gable, has a small porch with square posts and carved brackets. There is a three-sided bay window on the first floor of the front gable end, and there is an enclosed porch to the right. The gable fields have diamond-patterned wood shingles, and the west-facing gable end (street elevation) has wooden stringcourses that run above and below the windows and mark the change from clapboard to shingle siding. A number of attached outbuildings extend to the east, towards the active pasture and cornfields. The first ell has a barn/garage on the south side; the second building is a large sidehill dairy barn; and finally, a third barn has an extended roof. An additional barn is located further east, out into the fields, and another barn to the south has open cattle stalls. Miscellaneous sheds to the south house tractors and other equipment and supplies. The property also has a small above-ground pool.

The Lyman Sanderson House, 21 Poplar Hill Road, 1917 built during the late Queen Anne period, is a simple, nearly-square-plan, front-gabled structure, with one- and two-story rear ells. Its 2½ stories and asymmetrical three by four bays are particularly large in scale. The building has brick foundations, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. No architectural details remain, although there is an added, out-of-scale pedimented front door surround, simply styled with narrow carved, rounded pilasters. A shingled shed is attached to the rear ells. The property includes several acres of active pastureland fronting on Conway Road.

INSTITUTIONAL

The Congregational Chapel, 153 Conway Road, 1896, (MHC#81, Photograph No. 2) is a 1½ story front-gabled building. This clapboard and shingle sided structure is rectangular in plan, two bays wide and five bays deep, has a relatively steep slate roof with a small brick chimney and a tower on its southeast corner that rises to two stories. The chapel has a high basement with brick foundations. It is simply styled for a Queen Anne building, befitting its rural location, but has a number of characteristic details that make it a classic example of this period. The chapel is entered on the east through a small portico that is supported on turned posts with carved brackets and has a low balustrade, also with turned posts. The double-leafed wooden front doors have

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large stained glass panels, and the upper sashes of the first floor windows are Queen Anne in composition: they have a perimeter of small square stained glass panes. A long, trefoil topped window, partly glazed in stained glass, is located in the gable field. A weathervane tops the pyramidal-roofed tower, which has paired, arched windows with stained-glass fanlights in their arches. The top half of the tower and the gable fields of the roof and portico have deep red painted fish-scale shingles; the lower half of the tower has vertical siding. There is a small pedimented hood over the side entrance, with spindlework that appears to be broken—the bottom edge and a spindle are missing.

Twentieth Century Revivals (1920-1945)

RESIDENTIAL

At 135 Conway Road, ca. 1940 is a late version of the English Cottage style house. It is 1½ stories in height beneath a side gable roof. What gives the house its English Cottage style designation is the use of double transverse gables on its street elevation. The larger transverse gable is set off-center and in front of it is a second smaller transverse gable that contains a picture window bay that is fixed and multi-light. The entry to the house is adjacent to the transverse gables. Its surround is a simple wood frame with a scroll-cut architrave in a single scallop pattern. The wood shingle sided house has an asphalt shingle roof. Foundations are covered and not visible. On the west elevation is an exterior chimney of concrete block. The house is located on a steep slope overlooking Conway Road at the intersection of Webber Road.

The house at 14 Conway Road, ca. 1926 (MHC# 76) is a Neo-Colonial farmhouse, 1½ stories high. The south-facing house is vinyl sided and has an asphalt-covered, side-gabled, shingle roof. There is a center chimney. Foundations are pressed concrete block indicating the house's 20th century date. The house is three bays wide and two bays deep. The south elevation has paired, 2/2 sash flanking the center door. The door surround is unembellished flat stock. On the east elevation is a single story ell and a shed roof porch crosses both the main block of the house and the ell. While the house is utilitarian in spirit, its form, unifying full porch and window configuration give it a Neo-Colonial designation. North of the house is a complex of attached barns consisting of a main, side hill livestock barn with an attached tobacco barn on the north east and a cross-gabled section on the south west. The barn complex has a metal roof and sits on granite block and fieldstone foundations. All the sections have the hinged, vertical siding that indicates they were used for tobacco drying at some point in their earlier history. The main section of the barn dates earlier than the house, ca. 1875. There is also a ca. 1900 shed on the property and a ca. 1940 tobacco barn.

STRUCTURES

The Northampton Reservoir, Dam and Pump House, Williamsburg Road, built ca. 1900-03,

(continued)

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(Photograph No. 1), are part of a reservoir system that includes a much larger reservoir of the 1960s to the north. The lower, original reservoir is included in the district. This reservoir is about 15 acres in size, extending in an irregular, elongated shape from the bridge over the West Brook on Williamsburg Road to the north along Conway Road. A spillway connects it to the upper reservoir, which is visible from the lower site. The reservoir is bordered by oak, birch and pine woods on the west and a pine grove on the north. On the eastern border, a narrow stretch of open land lies adjacent to it along Conway Road, and the 20- to 30-foot long, earthen dam approximately ten feet in height is located at the southeastern edge. Sited close to the dam is a small, one-story brick pump house, set on a cut-stone pier. It is front-gabled with an asphalt shingle roof, and a single door facing a ramp that leads to the dam.

1945-Present

The post-World War II housing boom did not occur in West Whately and it wasn't until the 1960s that farmland and hillside timber land was gradually divided into house lots along Conway and Poplar Hill Roads. Since 1960 this land division has resulted in the construction of 18 houses, and the reconstruction of one burned house. The most active decade was that of the 1980s when 7 new houses were constructed. The new construction has been modest in size: one-and-a-half story cape style houses and single story ranches are the two most common forms. None of the houses built since 1945 on Conway Road has been located on land previously occupied by mills or mill structures.

A notable exception to the loss of roadside open space and woodlots has been the dedication of 259 acres of former farmland to a wildlife management area on Webber Road. In addition, several of the newer homes have been located out of sight of Conway Road on the wooded hillside.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND AN OBJECT

Nineteen non-contributing residences are included in the West Whately District. All but one of them are outside the period of significance, but none of them is intrusive. One building is non-contributing although it is within the period of significance (38 Conway Road, ca. 1875) because it has been so severely altered.

There is one non-contributing object in the district, an engraved boulder at the West Whately Wildlife Management Area on Webber Road. The granite boulder is approximately two feet wide and one foot high and is inscribed with a line drawing of a bear above the following inscription, "In memory of Dr. Mark W. Sayre 1951-1990. His work lives on in the body and spirit of the black bear."

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Archaeological Description

Pages 11-19 wholly redacted

(continued)

Name of Property_West Whately 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)

ARCHAEOLOGY/HISTORIC-NON-ABORIGINAL

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

ca.1770-1953

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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: _____

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Statement of Significance

Portions redacted

The village of West Whately is significant according to criteria A, C, and D and its period of significance is 1795-1940. It is important as a late 18th century agricultural village that developed in tandem with Whately Center, but due to its distance from the Center developed with its own agricultural, social, and religious character. The village is significant for the well-maintained examples of late 18th century through 20th century architectural styles from Georgian through Federal, Greek Revival, and Queen Anne periods. It includes two good examples of vernacular architecture of the early 19th century, a mill building and schoolhouse of ca. 1815 and 1813. The village is significant for the archaeological sites that range in date from 1795 through the early 20th century and represent the industrial development of a small town with a strong source of waterpower. While most of the mills ceased operation after construction of the Northampton reservoir that effectively shut off their waterpower in 1904, two mills continued through the 1930s. The district has local significance. It has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Plantation Period 1620-1675

The part of Whately known as West Whately was the northern section of Hatfield during the Plantation Period and had been acquired by the Proprietors of Hatfield with their fourth purchase of land in 1672. This purchase opened up the land to some settlement before the end of the period, and sales records indicate that property in Whately Center and in West Whately was bought and houses were built. In West Whately settlement took place on the north-south road that is today composed of Poplar Hill and Webber Roads. Among the settlers to the fourth purchase were several millers who established their where water was strong and plentiful. Here they were able to operate sawmills and gristmills 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. The danger of attack forced the few to give up their farms and mills for the safety of nearby communities of Hatfield and Hadley. No structures from this period of settlement remain.

Colonial Period 1675-1775

Town Development

Between 1675 and 1684 West Whately remained too vulnerable to the violence of the war for settlers to return or for people to start new farms, but by 1684 the town of Hatfield decided it was safe enough. The town opened three divisions of its common land to those who were ready to stake out new farms in 1684 and they opened a fourth division in 1716. There were few takers,

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however, and in West Whately the only documented settler was Jeremiah Wait who built a fulling mill on West Brook. To provide access to the four divisions, 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 connecting Whately Center with West Whately.

Industry

The attraction of the waterpower and its improved access by public pathways induced several settlers to take up land in West Whately after 1750. People were willing to come when the growth of population in Hatfield was large enough and business was strong enough to offset the distance of travel.

Architecture

Two houses remain from the Colonial Period in West Whately. The first is the Lieutenant John, Amy and Dorothy Brown House, 61 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1772 (MHC# 104). John Brown was the son of Edward and Hannah Brown who bought land in West Whately ca. 1767

He was one of nine children, grew up in Connecticut, and bought this

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property in 1769 two years after his parents settled in West Whately. He lived in the house before his first marriage, was active in town affairs, and served in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the town's first field drivers appointed in 1771. Brown was twice married, first to Amy Blood who died giving birth to their fifth child, and second to Dorothy Bigelow who had four children and lived to the age of 92 on Poplar Hill Road. Besides farming, Brown operated a corn and cider distillery with a partner, Peter Wing, on West Brook.

The second Colonial Period house is the Noah and Mary Field House, 148 Conway Road, 1773 and 1819 (MHC# 79). Noah Field was the great grandson of Samuel Field who was killed by Native Americans in a 1697 attack on Hatfield. Although he was born in Northfield, Noah moved to Whately in 1773 when he married John Brown's sister Mary and built this house. Following the pattern set down by two generations of Browns, Mary and Noah had nine children. They sold the house in 1780, though they stayed in Whately.

Federal Period 1775-1830

Town Development

During the Federal Period West Whately became a small village. Facilitating its development, the Conway-Williamsburg Road became an east to west connector route along West Brook through West Whately. Poplar Hill Road crossed it in a north-to-south direction. Poplar Hill Road (sometimes called Popple Hill Road) in the Federal Period was the road that today is given two names, Poplar Hill Road and Webber Road. The intersection of these roads became the nexus of West Whately where people passed on their way to Williamsburg, stopped at an inn or settled to run one of the mills and to farm.

The residents of West Whately took part in the establishment of the town of Whately in 1771 and thereafter. Edward Brown and Elisha Frary of West Whately were two of the first family heads to contribute funds for the support of a minister in 1771, and Edward Brown was a member of the building committee for a meetinghouse.

For the first few years as a town, West Whately residents had to send their children to the Center to school where classes were held in several homes. By 1780 the school age population had grown and it was clear that the town was not prepared to build a schoolhouse for West Whately. So residents took the situation in their own hands and raised enough money to build their own schoolhouse on Webber Road just south of the burying ground. This was the first of a number of independent actions that West Whately people took when the town was not able to meet their needs.

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West Whately seems to have had its own cemetery almost from the start of the town, as its oldest stone is that of Clarissa Bardwell dated 1776.

The next occasion residents had to exert their independence was following the town's 1788 vote to leave the meetinghouse in Whately Center, rather than move it midway between the Center and West Whately. West Whately residents wrote a letter of protest at the decision, and those who signed it were John Smith; Elisha Frary; Phineas Frary; Elihu Wait; Simeon Morton who lived on Dry Hill Road (gone); Edward Brown (Poplar Hill Road, gone); Joel Wait; Reuben Graves; John Brown (Lieutenant John, Amy and Dorothy Brown House, 61 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1772, MHC# 104); Moses Munson; John Starks; Bernice Snow; Isaiah Brown (Isaiah and Abigail Brown House, 19 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1795, MHC# 9); Reuben Taylor; Asa Sanderson, (Noah and Mary Field House, 148 Conway Road, 1773 and 1819, MHC# 79); and Noah Bardwell who at that time was living in a small house on Hog Mountain Road. When their protest failed, these families withdrew from the parish, established their own society, and erected a meetinghouse on Poplar Hill Road just north of the main intersection. Their society evolved into the Anti-pedo Baptists in 1789, and for five years members had to pay for support of both the Congregational Church and their Baptist Church. The meetinghouse (now gone) they constructed may have been more substantial than the one constructed in the Center, as it was two stories in height and on the interior had a gallery on three sides.

The men of West Whately were active participants in the Revolutionary War. John Brown, (Lieutenant John, Amy and Dorothy Brown House, 61 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1772, MHC# 104), took part as a Minuteman in the call to Lexington. With the rank of sergeant, Noah Field, (Noah and Mary Field House, 148 Conway Road, 1773 and 1819, MHC# 79), joined the Revolutionary War expedition to Fort Edward and Moses Creek in 1777. Asa Sanderson who was to buy Noah Field's house in 1780 was among the first nine men to enlist from Whately in 1776 and was a member of Salmon White's militia that marched to provide General Gates reinforcement and stop the retreat from Saratoga.

Architecture

Four houses, a large addition to a house, and a school survive from this period. Abigail and Isaiah Brown, John and Mary Brown's brother about 1795 built the house at 19 Poplar Hill Road, MHC# 92 on Brown family property. A farmer, Brown had his barns across the road on the east side.

Chester Brown the son of John and Amy Brown built the Chester and Patty Brown House, 45 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1820, MHC# 103. The Browns were farmers who established orchards on their land. Chester was active in town affairs as Board of Assessors member in 1824, State Representative in 1833, and for eight years town selectman. Patty Brown raised eleven children.

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In 1819 Asa Sanderson built the portion of the Noah and Mary Field House, 148 Conway Road, 1773 and 1819, MHC# 79 that fronts on Poplar Hill Road. After the war, besides running a business in West Whately, Asa Sanderson served as a selectman for six years and as an assessor for two years.

About 1815 the Justin and Diadama James mill-house at 144 Conway Road, MHC# 78 was built. It is associated with privilege #5 and several mill owners are known to have occupied the site from the end of the 18th century, but who constructed the building is not known. Justin and Diadama James are the earliest recorded inhabitants of the mill, placing its probable conversion date at the time of their marriage in 1831. On the map of 1856 the building is owned by C. Brown, probably Chester Brown who lived at 45 Poplar Hill Road.

The Henry James House, 6 Conway Road, (WHA 75) was constructed between 1820 and 1830 as it appears on the atlas of 1830. It is highly likely that it became worker's housing for the Seth Bardwell Wool Factory at 23 Conway Road that was established ca. 1835. Its first confirmed owner was James who owned this and another house on the atlas of 1876.

Industry

Industry in West Whately during the Federal Period was diverse.

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Early Industrial Period 1830-1870

Town Development

The community of West Whately was tightly knit judging by the marriages among its families and by the generations that remained in the village. Children attended the West Whately school, and a number of families until 1851 attended the Baptist Church. Deacon James Smith, of the mills at privilege # 7, was an exception as he was a deacon in the Congregational Church and was the disciplinarian for the Sunday school, a job that often called for his 200 lb. bulk to be exerted towards order and calm, according to historian Crafts.

For some reason an anti-masonry movement got started in town and had a negative effect on West Whately. A number of West Whately men who were otherwise active in church were Masons including Deacon James Smith and his son Justin Remembrance Smith, Chester Brown, (Chester and Patty Brown House, 45 Poplar Hill Road) and Baptist minister Rev. John R. Goodnough who lived on Poplar Hill Road (now gone). The movement against Masons became so strong that a call went out asking Rev. Goodnough to make a choice between his membership and his church. Goodnough stood on principle, resigned his ministry, and eventually the church folded in 1851. They continued to have occasional services held in the church, but the society disbanded.

Residents took part in Whately's town government. Selectmen were Chester Brown, Hiram Smith, Seth Bardwell, and Elliott Warner. The Civil War does not seem to have drawn heavily from the families of West Whately. Edward Everett Smith who later was to run a woodworking shop at 144 Conway Road was in Company D, 52nd Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteers. Abolition, however, did touch the community with fervor in the years leading up to the war.

Reuben Jenney,

Jr. a blacksmith and farmer was a fervent abolitionist as was John Nash, wool manufacturer, who ran as a Democrat for public office in Whately against Deacon Justus White. The town was evenly split on the issue of abolition at the time of the election. Nash won, but White contested his seat, and the hearing for the challenge was a public event of great magnetism. White's challenge was denied, and from this point the abolitionist majority in town prevailed.

Agriculture

Agriculture in West Whately during this period did not follow the practices of the Center and East

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Whately where dairy and vegetable farms and tobacco dominated. On West Whately's stonier lands, rather, farmers concentrated on raising chickens for egg production and cultivating fruit orchards, specializing in apples. Some farmers raised sheep for the production of lambs.

Industry

West Whately exemplifies the broad range of industries that arose from the industrial revolution and flourished in Massachusetts during the Early Industrial period. It also illustrates the collaboration between farmers and manufacturers that characterized many western Massachusetts communities. Finally, West Whately's residents display the versatility of mixed occupations that so many people in Whately possessed.

Farmers and manufacturers were closely tied in several pursuits. In 1837 there were 3 woolen mills in Whately that consumed 52,500 lbs. of wool to manufacture 57,000 yards of cloth for a gross profit of \$37,000. Barber's Historical Collections reported that Whately sheep in 1839 supplied all 52,500 pounds of this wool. Whately's mills were clearly able to use all the wool produced by its own farmers and as mill capacity grew, so did the local wool production. Farmers fueled the textile business with their wool then turned around and did their own private manufacturing, tanning their sheep hides for domestic use.

This close collaboration between manufacturers and farmers peaked during the period over the production of broomcorn, brooms, and broom handles. The farmers of Whately in 1845 were the number one producers of broomcorn in Franklin County. In the winter many of them turned to making brooms in their homes, although there were also a few who specialized in making brooms year round. It was the turning mills and sawmills of West Whately that produced the handles for these brooms in 1845 turning out 65,000 handles. Those who were specifically mentioned as being in this business were Elihu Harvey and Hiram Smith.

During this period, in addition to wool yard goods, mills in West Whately sawed lumber, made boxes and dishmop handles, ground grain, and made iron farming tools. Versatility is repeatedly demonstrated. Some mill owners, like blacksmith Reuben Jenney, Jr., managed to run more than one type of mill: a smith shop and a turning mill, while he and his wife kept a general store and raised four children. Together they also ran a substantial farm.

The privileges were fully active.

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Architecture

Many of the houses built during the Early Industrial Period in West Whately would be lost when the reservoir was constructed in 1900-1904. It was however a time of active construction and several buildings remain that were out of the path of the reservoir's demolition. The William Austin and Lucinda Brown House, 148 Webber Road ca. 1840 was built about the time of their marriage. William Austin was the grandson of Isaiah and Abigail Brown at 19 Poplar Hill Road ca. 1795 MHC# 92. The Browns were farmers and their house a fine Greek Revival farmhouse.

Otis Bardwell built his farm at 159 Haydenville Road, ca. 1830, MHC# 162, at the time of his marriage to Maria Bardwell. The Bardwells had six children, one of whom Henry remained in the house. Otis lived until 1889 and shared the house with Henry and his wife Fidelia who also were farmers.

In 1838 classrooms were added to the West Whately Schoolhouse, 151 Conway Road, ca. 1813, MHC# 80.

One house was moved to Conway Road during this period. The Calvin and Lucretia Knight House, ca. 1800-50 was moved from an abandoned farmstead on Grass Hill to 23 Conway Road in 1865.

Late Industrial Period 1870-1915

Town Development

Writing of their own times, Whately's historians describe the social life of West Whately more fully during the Late Industrial Period than any other period and their description is of a lively, musical community that gathered at an old schoolhouse and a new chapel to celebrate events and enjoy each other's company.

West Whately residents maintained their independent spirit although they held offices in town government and took part in church and commercial activities in the Center. The Baptist Church had folded in 1851 and with it not only a church society, but also a large meeting place. The schoolhouse served to hold most meetings and in 1883 when a traveling minister, Rev. Frary, came to West Whately. The schoolhouse, 151 Conway Road, 1813, WHA 80 was used for church services and Sunday School. Attending Rev. Frary's services made West Whately's people realize what a convenience it was to have services closer to home. Rev. Frary moved on, but the lesson he brought about stuck, and in 1896 residents determined once again to pool their funds to improve their village, this time to build the West Whately Chapel. The Women's Improvement Society of West Whately had been formed in 1895 and the group worked hard to raise money to

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furnish and maintain the chapel while the West Whately Chapel Trustees raised money for the building. Once completed, the chapel was served by Rev. H. H. Wayant. It became a center of community activity where concerts and services were held. It was from the Chapel that the Women's Improvement Society took off on their trolley trips and held their luncheons - Mrs. Wayant even edited a West Whately cookbook that the group sold to raise money for the chapel.

One of the other people who galvanized the community was Edward E. Smith who put together the Farmers West Whately Band. Smith was a cornet player and more a manufacturer than a farmer.

he made inlaid goblets and wooden ware, examples of which are in the collection of the Whately Historical Society. The Farmers West Whately Band was a success and outlived Smith who died of tuberculosis in 1894. The successor band, the West Whately Cornet Band, played at town events from 1890 until 1898. In 1899 a singing school was held in the chapel, and the Masonic Quartet of West Whately formed in 1910 and sang for the next twenty years at public events.

West Whately got its own branch of the library in 1912 when Grace Bardwell became branch librarian and kept the books in a room in her home on Webber Road.

Between 1900 and 1903 the city of Northampton took land in West Whately through which the West Brook flowed in order to create a water reservoir for the growing population. The brook was dammed up and with this action, the water-dependent mills of West Whately were put out of business. When the Northampton Reservoir was constructed, the chapel lost some of its land and the schoolhouse was moved nearer to the chapel.

Architecture

In addition to the Congregational Chapel 153 Conway Road, 1896 (MHC# 81), there is one farm remaining in West Whately that was established during the Late Industrial Period, the Cotton and Lucy Bardwell House, 28 Poplar Hill Road, 1887, (MHC# J93). Cotton Bardwell was one of Otis and Fanny Bardwell's sons and grew up at 159 Haydenville Road, 1830. He and his wife Lucy Bardwell bought the Chester and Patty Brown House from the Browns's son Myron in 1870. Cotton and Lucy farmed at 45 Poplar Hill Road for seventeen years until their son Victor married Jennie Gifford in 1887 and they turned the farm over to the newly wed couple. Rather than stay in the home with their son and his wife, Cotton and Lucy bought land further down the road and established a new farm at # 28.

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Moved as well is the neighboring house at 15 Conway Road that was originally on Williamsburg Road and moved at the time of the construction of the Northampton reservoir ca. 1900. The section of the house moved is the ell and has been dated ca. 1865. The main block of the house is a later addition.

There is one possible mill house dating from this period at 38 Conway Road, ca. 1875. This greatly altered house appears to be in the same location as one of two houses on Conway Road on the atlas of 1876 in this location. Both were owned by mill owner Henry James. Due to its altered condition, it is not possible to date the house from the exterior, but an interior structural analysis could confirm an approximate construction date.

Agriculture

Tobacco had previously not been part of the agriculture of the uplands of West Whately, but Victor and Jennie Bardwell at the Chester and Patty Brown House (45 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1820) introduced it during this period and devoted ten acres of his land to the crop. In addition they introduced onions as a market garden crop. The Bardwells were primarily dairy farmers who had their dairy barn across the road from their house (now gone) but whereas previously West Whately farmers had raised sheep and cattle and cultivated orchards, the Bardwells were following the East Whately and Whately Center's form of agriculture, one that was seemingly more adapted to the alluvial flood plain and intervalle lands. They also took part in the labor practices followed by the East Whately farmers, hiring Polish laborers to help with the tobacco and onion crops. The workers were housed in the John Brown House, 61 Poplar Hill Road, ca. 1795, MHC# 104. Subsequent owners of the William Austin and Lucinda Brown House, 148 Webber Road (ca. 1820-40) followed this same pattern of agriculture. Their outbuildings include a ca. 1900 tobacco barn, livestock barn and chicken coop. There is a tobacco barn that may date ca. 1940 or earlier at 134 Webber Road indicating that this was a crop that other farmers on the road cultivated as well.

Industry

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Early Modern Period 1915-1940

By the end of the Early Modern period, industrial activity in West Whately had been effectively stopped and the mill buildings and water power structures lost.

Agriculture

In 1937 the Cotton and Lucy Bardwell farm, 28 Poplar Hill Road, 1887 was sold to Olive and Alan Damon who built up the dairy herd of the farm, raised corn for silage and hay to feed their cows, and cut timber. The Bardwells also raised tobacco until 1954. They boarded farm laborers for \$35/month at the farm and did all their farm work until 1946 with a pair of horses. Victor and Jennie Bardwell, described above, continued their dairy, tobacco and onion-raising practices as well.

Architecture

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Lyman Sanderson constructed a new house on the site of his earlier house, 21 Poplar Hill Road, 1917. He and his daughter continued their rope, fishing tackle and mop production.

A new farmhouse was constructed at 14 Conway Road, 1926 (WHA 76) on the former E. S. Munson farm that dated prior to 1875.

Modern Period 1940-present

The West Whately school continued in use until the 1940s, then was converted to a single family home. Since 1940 West Whately has seen scattered residential development along Conway, Poplar Hill, and Webber Roads. Agriculture continues at three farms, dairying at the Cotton and Lucy Brown House at 28 Poplar Hill Road and the farm at 14 Conway Road, and tree farming at 134 Webber Road. West Whately is now primarily a bedroom community, its residents either retired or commuting outside of town for work.

There are no intrusions in the district, although there are non-contributing properties that date after the end date of the period of significance (1940). West Whately remains a small rural village where concerts are still held in the chapel, burials are made in the cemetery, and open agricultural land is maintained for mowing, as it was during much of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Archaeological Description and Narrative of Mill Sites

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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 townwide archaeological surveys has resulted in little detailed information for the area. Because the town has remained primarily a residential and farming community and resisted intensive development, it is highly likely that significant ancient Native American archaeological sites survive. Regional information indicates

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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 may help to clarify the importance of this area relative to other Native settlements elsewhere along the Connecticut River. Smaller, temporary ancient sites in this area may represent a functional adaptation for the exploitation of floral and faunal resources with larger core-type sites located along the periphery of the Mill River and Connecticut River floodplains. Locational information related to later ancient and contact period sites may also contribute evidence indicating where potential 17th century European sites may be located. European settlers often settled locations that had been cleared and previously farmed and settled by Native Americans.

Historic archaeological resources exist in the West Whately Historic District with varying levels of documentation and integrity. Documented resources with integrity are characterized by industrial sites with locations verified in the literature and by surface remains including stone foundations, dams, mill canals and other visible features. Documented resources have made and are likely to make significant contributions to the overall settlement of Whately and the industrial history of the area. Documented historic archaeological resources with integrity are contributing members of the West Whately Historic District under criterion D. The integrity of documented industrial sites is based on the lack of land use at the site since the last occupation was terminated, usually by fire, flooding or abandonment. Documented historic archaeological resources with integrity may often be significant individually or as part of a district. Documented sites may have earlier occupations or components identified in written records that cannot be visually identified. Those occupations are included as potential resources whose location and integrity may be demonstrated at a future date. Documented historic archaeological resources are often significant under criterion A, D, and possibly C. The period of significance for documented historic archaeological resources with integrity is based on the period of occupation for the earliest demonstrated physical evidence at the site, usually the last period of occupation. Documented historic archaeological sites that can be verified by surface remains but not identified with certainty contribute to the overall significance of the district but would not be considered individually eligible. Some mill sites are included in the latter category. In addition to earlier occupations at documented sites, potential archaeological sites may also exist at locations identified in written documents but lacking surface remains. Physical confirmation of these sites is lacking and their integrity in question. Most residential, civic, religious and agricultural historic archaeological sites in the West Whately Historic District are considered potential sites that can contribute to potential research questions.

Historic archaeological resources described above can contribute important information relating to

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the social, cultural and economic development of a late 18th century agricultural village that developed an industrial component due to the presence of a strong source of waterpower. Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can be used to document the full range of settlement and surviving resources in the district. Systematic and intensive survey strategies that emphasize the entire district may identify surface remains that have been overlooked by earlier walkover surveys. These efforts combined with excavations may locate evidence of 17th and early 18th century settlement that has not been identified. Archaeological excavations may be our only source of information for these settlements, since little if any documentation exists for these early periods. Site examination level testing can also produce important information that contributes to the district's significance. Documentary research combined with archaeological testing at industrial sites can identify the depositional history at each site and the level of integrity for earlier site components. Important information may be obtained relating to the internal configuration of structures, artifacts and features relating to each site occupation. Archaeological testing in the vicinity of extant buildings may also identify structural evidence of earlier barns and outbuildings as well as the location of occupational-related features. Detailed analysis of the contents from these features can contribute important social, cultural and economic information relating to the inhabitants of each building. The above information can play a critical role in the analysis of late 18th through 20th century changes to the farmstead by contributing detailed information on housing, agricultural, and husbandry-related technologies, and social structure of the family and community.

Research questions relating to waterpower may represent one of the more important topics in the district. Documentary evidence may identify how and when the waterpower privileges were identified since the privileges were not numbered sequentially. Archaeological and historical research may also identify when and why mills were established at specific privileges. For example, the first utilization of each privilege is not documented; however, we do know that _____ was one of the last privileges to be developed. Documentary evidence may identify how waterpower was regulated or shared between the mill privileges in the district and/or disputes that may have resulted. Archaeological testing might locate structural evidence of waterpower features that were used to regulate waterpower. Archaeological testing might also locate evidence of industrial activity not documented in historical records.

Industrial sites in the district may also contribute important information relating to the evolution of waterpower technology and its relationship to various types of industries. Industrial development in the district spans the period from 1765, _____ closed. The Adkins Lumber Mill _____ operated into the 1920s, possibly the last operating mill in the _____ district.

(continued)

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West Whately HD
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Archaeological sites in the district can contribute important information on the technologies used to harness the water for various types of industrial production and processes. While water-powered technologies for most mills have yet to be demonstrated, known information is present at some mills to demonstrate the research potential in this area.

Given the above information, documentary, structural and archaeological information should exist in the district to study the evolution of waterpower technologies from the mid 18th through early 20th centuries. Information may exist that traces the development of waterpower as a primary source to power machinery to a secondary source generating electricity through turbines for production. historical and archaeological evidence may also exist to document technological innovations used to generate waterpower in the absence of natural fall lines or mill privileges. Variation in mill production in the district also indicates evidence should exist to document the waterpower requirements for various types of industries. Gristmills, sawmills, fulling mills, blacksmith shops with trip hammers, turning mills, textile mills, and machine shops may have all had different requirements for the amount of waterpower they needed in production. Historical evidence supported by archaeological data may exist in the district to document these needs and technologies.

In the 20th century, mills were also constructed in the district that were operated independent of waterpower.

(continued)

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Nearly all the mills in the district operated as a sawmill at some point in their history. That trend appears to reinforce an industrial pattern of manufacturing keyed to natural resources in the area, water, wood, grains and wool. Information may be present at residential, agricultural and industrial sites in the district that indicates how these resources and their production or processing were related and/or complemented each other.

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

Historic archaeological resources in the West Whately Historic District can contribute important information on the significance of the district that cannot be obtained from written records and extant architectural resources. Archaeological resources may represent our only evidence of the district's earliest settlement and the industrial past. The West Whately Historic District can demonstrate the complimentary relationship between archaeology, history and architectural studies. Historic archaeological resources can contribute information on research questions relating to past landscapes, buildings and activities that no longer survive and the geographic limits of the community that exists today.

(end)

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(continued)

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(end)

Name of Property West WhatelyHistoricDistrict

County, State Franklin, Massachusetts

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 761.8 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1.
Zone Easting Northing

2.
Zone Easting Northing

3.
Zone Easting Northing

4.
Zone Easting Northing

x 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, PVPC, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 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 multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 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 Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Whately HD
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UTM References

A.	Zone 18	Easting 692600	Northing 4702150
B.	Zone 18	Easting 692600	Northing 4699500
C.	Zone 18	Easting 689600	Northing 4699380
D.	Zone 18	Easting 689600	Northing 4702200
E.	Zone 18	Easting 689675	Northing 4702100
F.	Zone 18	Easting 689560	Northing 4702040
G.	Zone 18	Easting 690100	Northing 4700580

Boundary Justification

The West Whately district boundary includes all contiguous properties whose age, condition, and historical significance are considered eligible for NR listing. Two discontinuous properties are included due to their archaeological significance and relationship to mills and privileges that are included.

Written Boundary Description

The boundary lines are marked on Whately assessor's maps # 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 22, and 23. Discontinuous areas are included and marked on maps 16 and 22.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

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Section number photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Date: June 2002

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons

Location of negatives: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

1. Northampton Reservoir, Williamsburg Road
2. Congregational Chapel, 153 Conway Road
3. West Whately Schoolhouse, 151 Conway Road
4. John and Amy Brown House, 61 Poplar Hill Road
5. Isaiah and Abigail Brown House, 19 Poplar Hill Road
6. Justin and Diadama Smith House, 144 Conway Road
7. Chester and Patty Brown House, 45 Poplar Hill Road

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
WEST WHATELY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Whately (Franklin), MA**

Map/Lot#	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
10-37	75	Henry James House	6 Conway Road	1820-1830	Federal	B	C
		barn/shop		ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
10-36	76	house	14 Conway Road	1926	Neo-Colonial	B	C
		tobacco barn		ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
		livestock barn		ca. 1870	utilitarian	B	C
		shed		ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
10-35		house	15 Conway Road	ca. 1865	eclectic	B	C
10-34	77	Calvin & Lucretia Knight House	23 Conway Road	1800-1850	Federal	B	C
		mill		ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
		barn		ca. 1970	utilitarian	B	NC
		garage		ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	NC
17-17		house	34 Conway Road	ca. 1980	contemporary	B	NC
17-16		house	38 Conway Road	ca. 1870	no style	B	NC
17-15		house	48 Conway Road	ca. 1980	cape	B	NC
17-14		house	52 Conway Road	ca. 1990	cape	B	NC
17-13		house	62 Conway Road	ca. 1970	cape	B	NC
17-12		house	82 Conway Road	ca. 1980	contemporary	B	NC
17-12		house	81-84 Conway Road	ca. 1980	contemporary	B	NC
17-10-2		house	Conway Road	ca. 1960	house	B	NC
17-8-3		house	125 Conway Road	ca. 1998	cape	B	NC
17-8-2		house	129 Conway Road	ca. 1997	cape	B	NC
17-9		house	135 Conway Road	ca. 1940	English Cottage	B	C
16-16		house	140 Conway Road	ca. 1978	cape	B	NC

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
WEST WHATELY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Whately (Franklin), MA**

Map/Lot#	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
16-17		shop/shed house	141 Conway Road	ca. 1870 ca. 1965	utilitarian ranch	B B	C NC
16-17 16-15	78	shed Smith House – Mill barn shed	141 Conway Road 144 Conway Road	ca. 1970 ca. 1815 1940 1900	utilitarian Federal utilitarian utilitarian	B B B B	NC C C C
16-9	79	Noah and Mary Field House shed	148 Conway Road	1773/1819 ca. 1940	Georgian utilitarian	B B	C C
16-7	80	West Whately Schoolhouse garage poultry house shed shed	151 Conway Road	1813/1838 ca. 1940 ca. 1940 ca. 1940 ca. 1940	Greek Revival utilitarian utilitarian utilitarian utilitarian	B B B B B	C C C C C
16-8	81	Congregational Chapel	153 Conway Road	1896	Queen Anne	B	C

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
WEST WHATELY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Whately (Franklin), MA**

Map/Lot#	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
10-45	162	house	163 Haydenville Road	ca. 1960	ranch	B	NC
10-38		Otis and Maria Bardwell House	159 Haydenville Road	1830	Greek Revival	B	C
		Whately Bandstand		ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
		barn/box factory		ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
16-14		Adkins House	4 Poplar Hill Road	ca. 1960	ranch	B	NC
		garage		ca. 1953	utilitarian	B	C
		barn		1945	utilitarian	C	C
16-12-1		house	5 Poplar Hill Road	ca. 1986	contemporary	B	NC
		shed		ca. 1986	utilitarian	B	NC
16-10		house	11 Poplar Hill Road	ca. 1963	contemporary	B	NC
		shed		ca. 1984	utilitarian	B	NC
		swimming pool		1984	utilitarian	St	NC
	92	barn		1999	utilitarian	B	NC
16-11		Isaiah and Abigail Brown House	19 Poplar Hill Road	ca. 1795	Federal	B	C
		garage		1960	utilitarian	B	NC
16-12		Lyman Sanderson House	21 Poplar Hill Road	1917	Four-square	B	C
16-12-2		house	21 rear Pop. Hill Road	ca. 1993	contemporary	B	NC
		shed		ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
		barn		ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
		shed		ca. 1990	utilitarian	B	NC
23-1-1	93	Cotton and Lucy Brown House	28 Poplar Hill Road	1887-	Queen Anne	B	NC
		shed		ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
		barn		ca. 1900	utilitarian	B	C
		shed			utilitarian	B	C

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
WEST WHATELY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Whately (Franklin), MA**

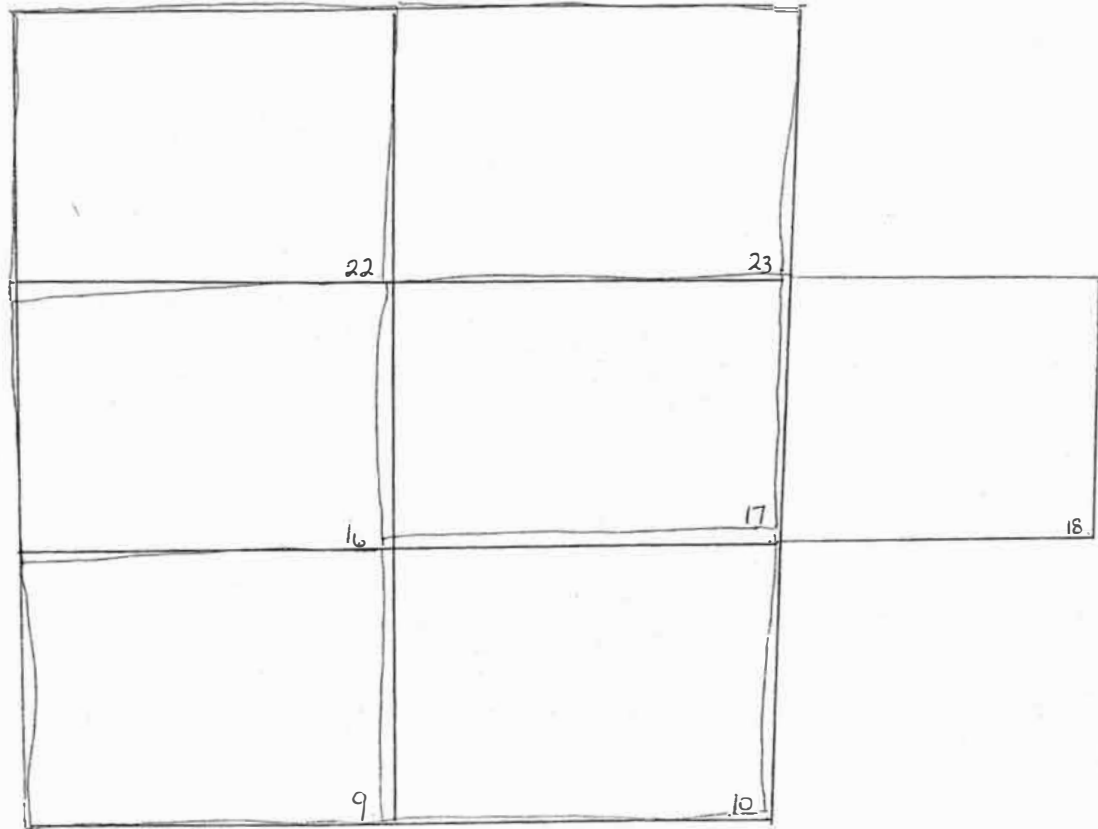
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		barn			utilitarian	B	C
		barn			utilitarian	B	C
		shed			utilitarian	B	C
23-1		house	36 Poplar Hill Road	ca. 1986	ranch	B	NC
		garage		ca. 1987	utilitarian	B	NC
23-3	103	Chester and Patty Brown House	45 Poplar Hill Road	ca. 1820	Classical Revival	B	C
		garage		1991	utilitarian	B	NC
		studio		1991	utilitarian	B	NC
		studio		1991	utilitarian	B	NC
		shed		1970	utilitarian	B	NC
		oxen sweep		19 th century	utilitarian	St	C
		apiary		19 th century	utilitarian	St	C
23-4	104	John and Amy Brown House	61 Poplar Hill Road	ca. 1772	Georgian	B	C
		barn		1992	utilitarian	B	NC
		swimming pool		1960	utilitarian	St	NC
16-19		house	133 Webber Road	ca. 1985	cape	B	NC
		shed		ca. 1985	utilitarian	B	NC
		shed		ca. 1981	utilitarian	B	NC
17-8-1		house	134 Webber Road	ca. 1978	contemporary	B	NC
		barn		ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
		shed		ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
		shed		ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
		tobacco barn		ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
		greenhouse		1978	utilitarian	B	NC
		loft barn		1998	utilitarian	B	NC
17-8		William Austin.Lucinda Brown House	148 Webber Road	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	B	C
16-18-3		barn		1900	utilitarian	B	C
17-8		tobacco barn		1900	utilitarian	B	C
		shed		1900	utilitarian	B	C

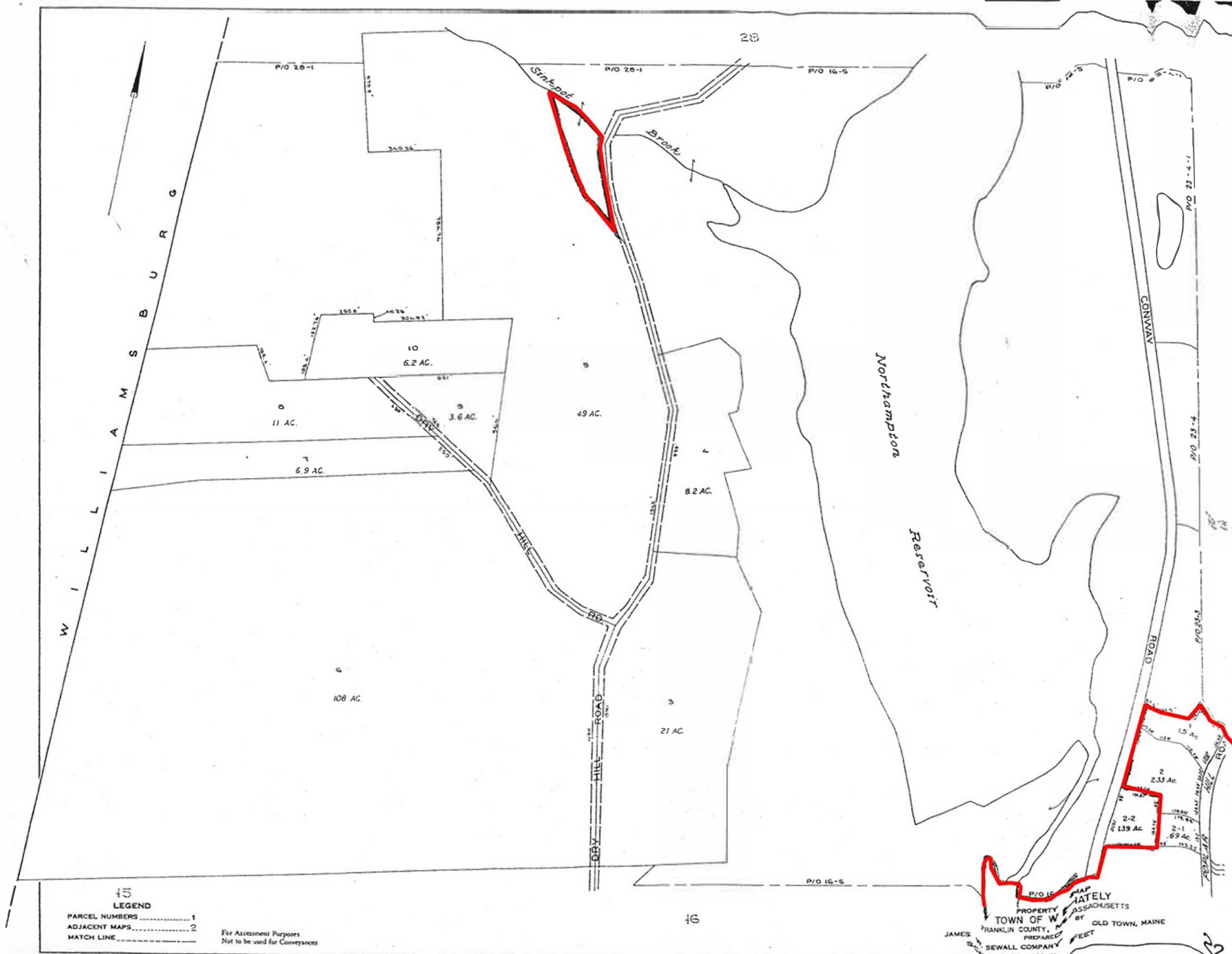
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WEST WHATELY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Whately (Franklin), MA**

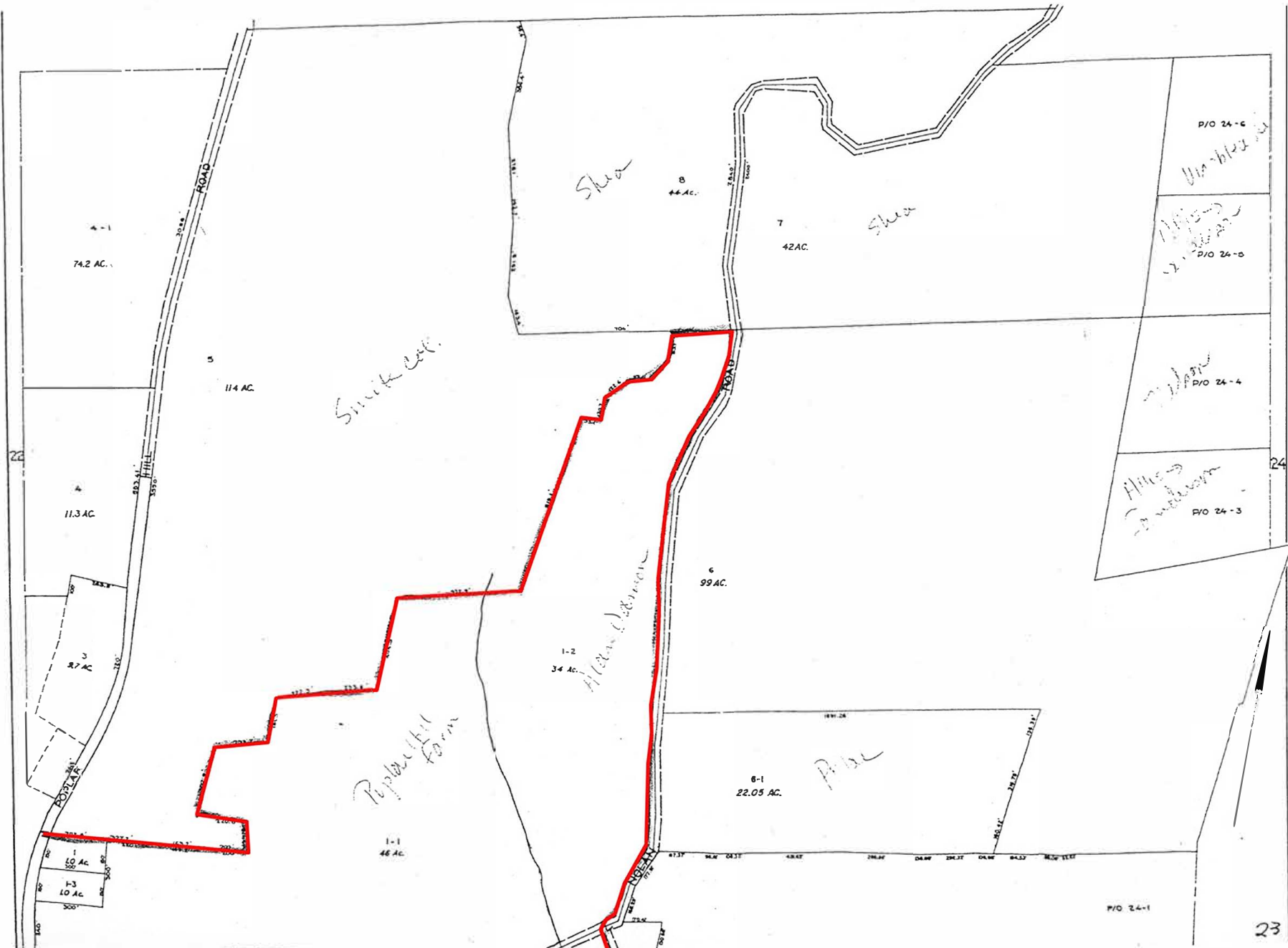
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		barn		1950	utilitarian	B	C
		shed		1950	utilitarian	B	C
		chicken coop		1940	utilitarian	B	C
16-18		Wildlife Management Area	Webber Road	N/A	open space	Si	C
16-18		Sayer Memorial Boulder	Webber Road	N/A		O	NC
17-23	802	West Whately Cemetery	Webber Road	late 18 th c.	N/A	Si	C
16-3 16-5		house foundation	Williamsburg Road	19 th century	N/A	Si	C
		Northampton Reservoir		1900-1903	N/A	St	C
		Reservoir dam		1900-1903	N/A	St	C
		Reservoir pump house		1903	Colonial Revival	B	C

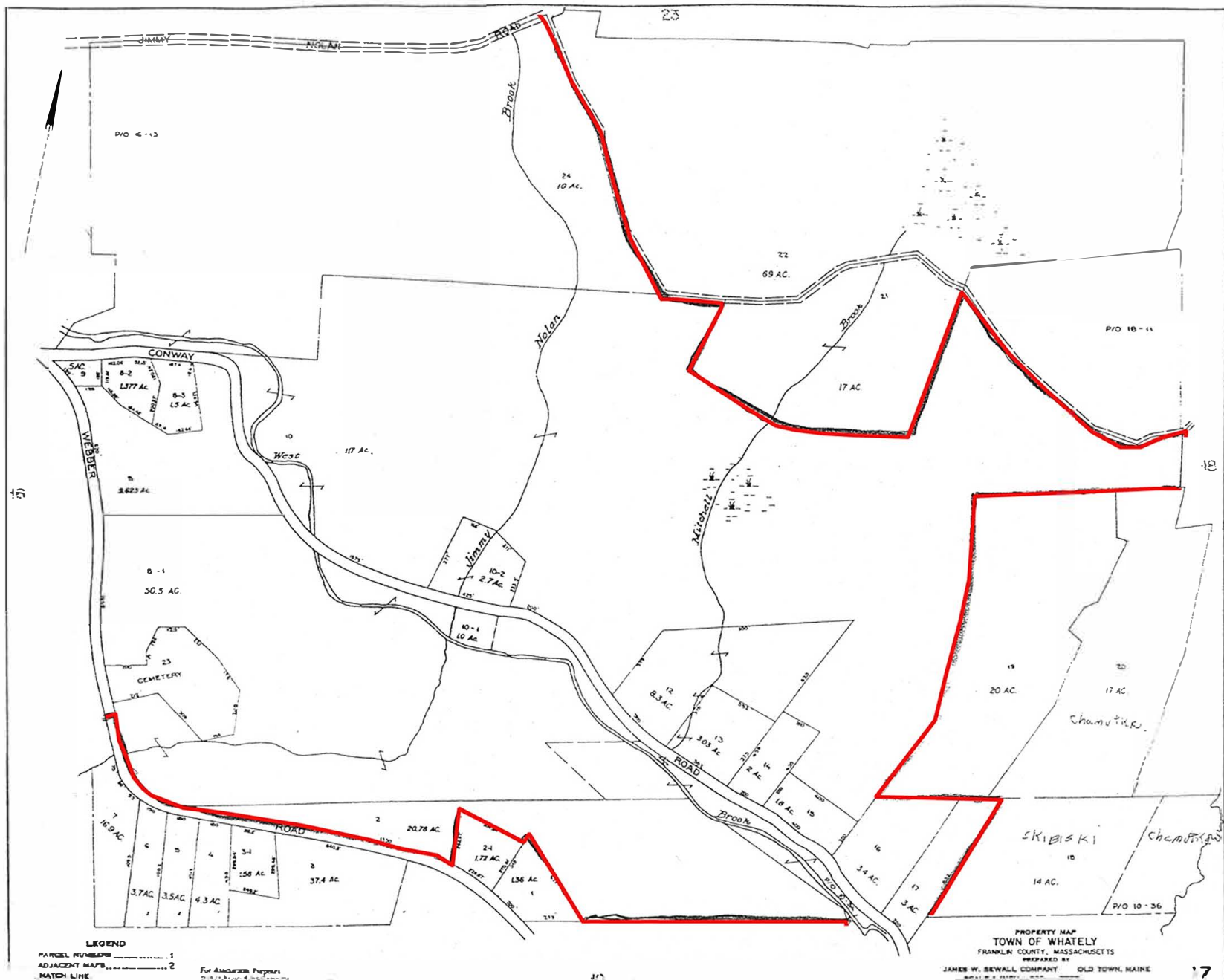
	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	52	38
Sites	32	
Objects	0	1
Structures	4	2
TOTAL	88	41

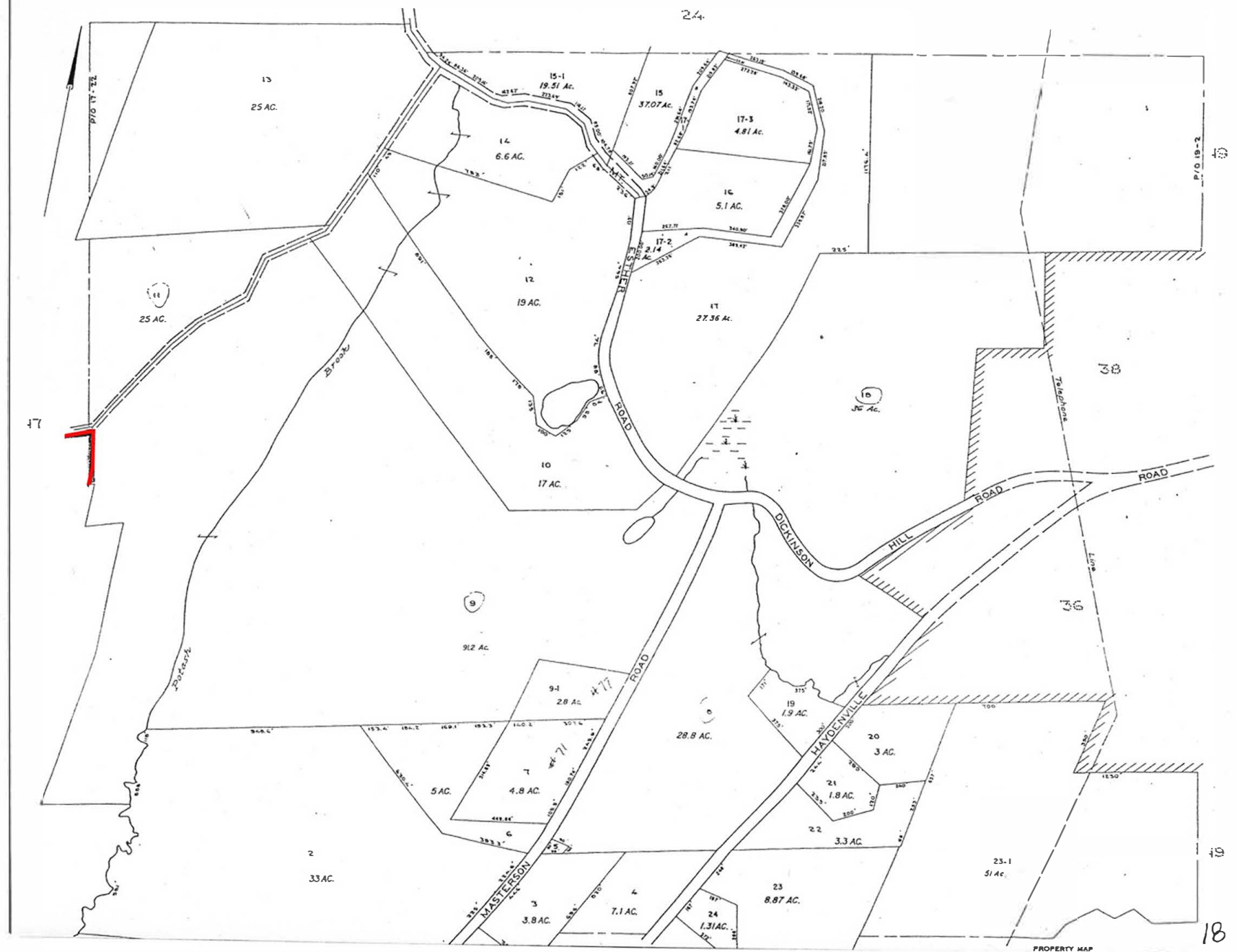
West Whiteley Historic District
Assessor's Map Key

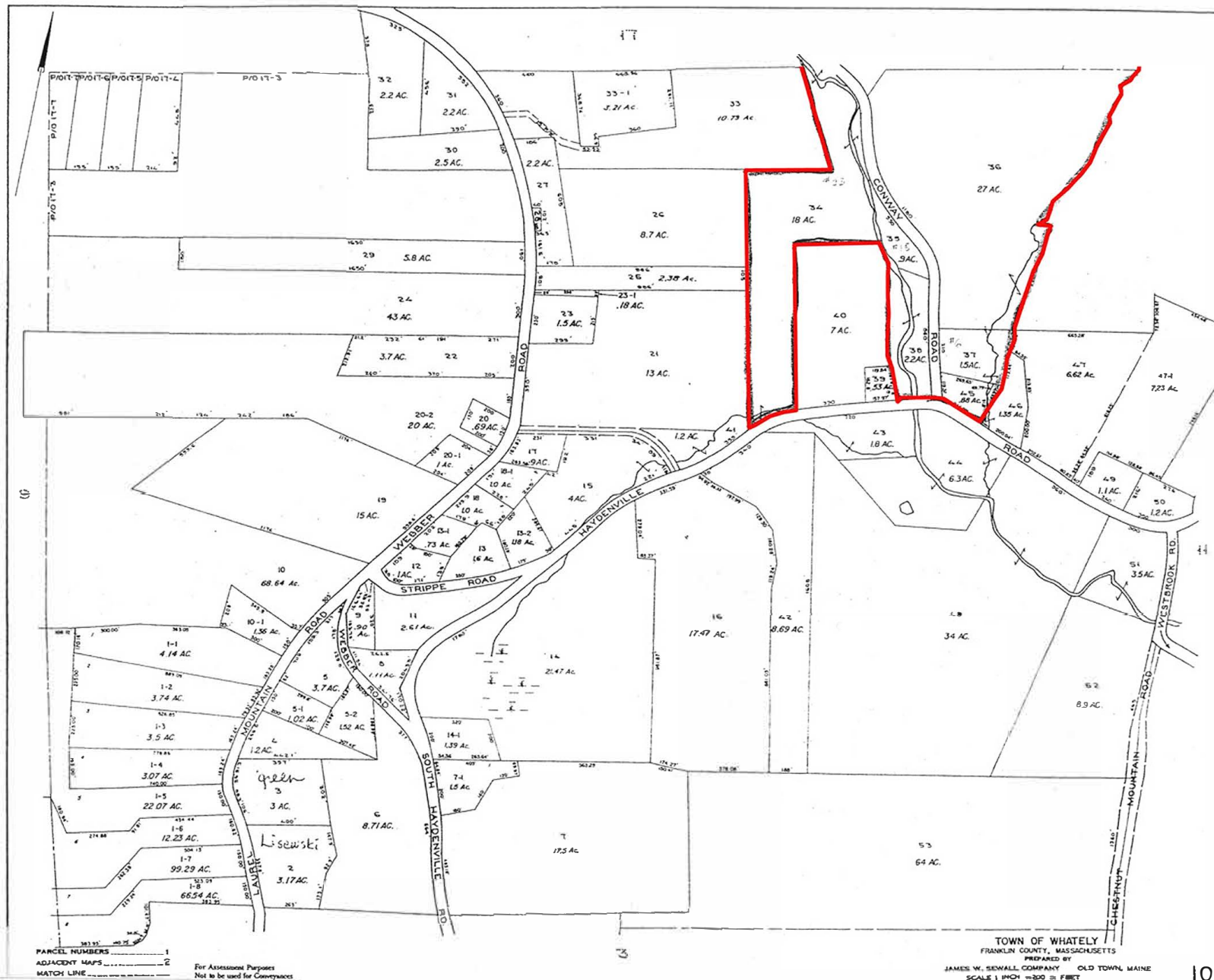


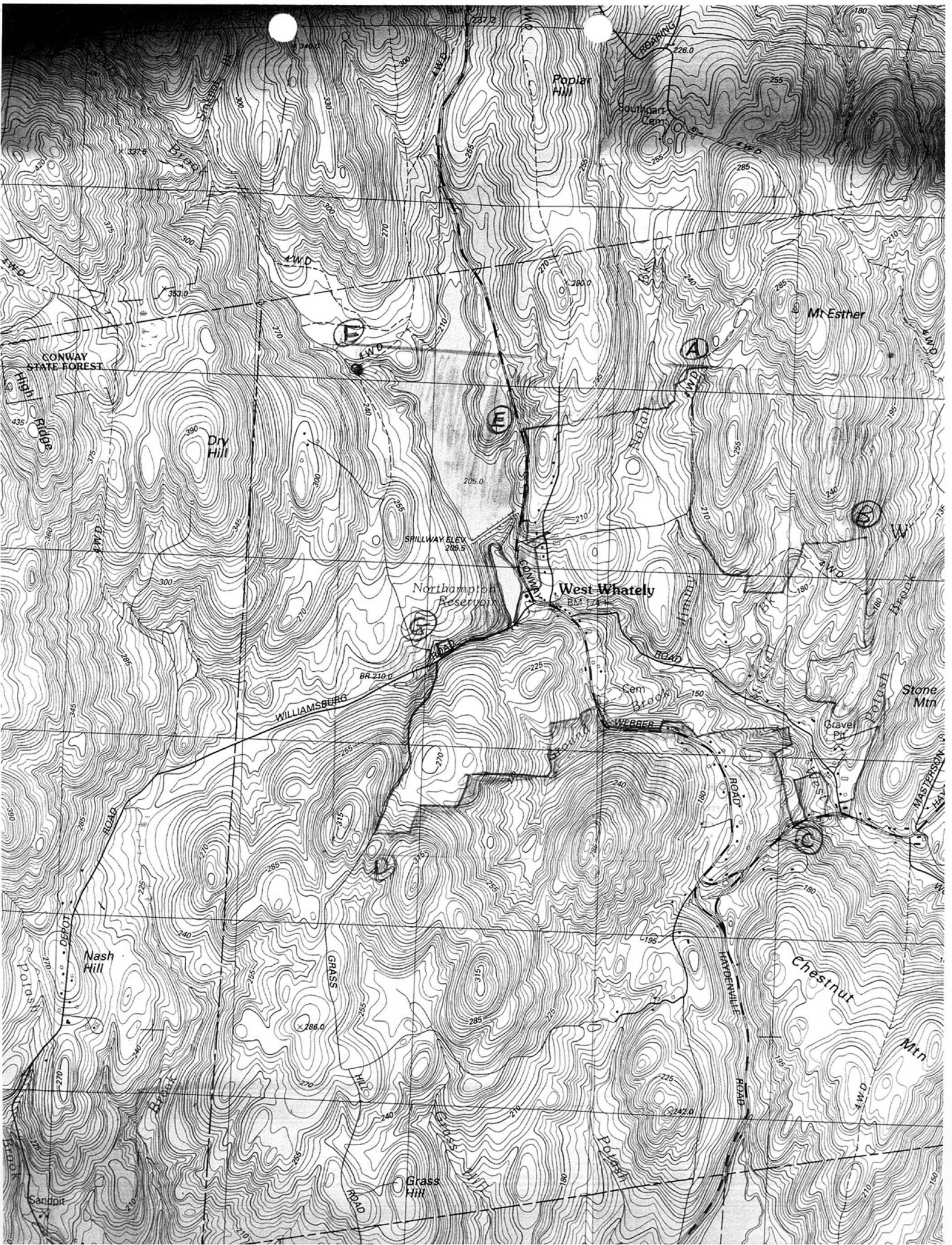














1. Northampton Reservoir, Williamsburg Road (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



2. Congregational Chapel, 153 Conway Road (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



3. West Whately Schoolhouse, 151 Conway Road (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



4. John and Amy Brown House, 61 Poplar Hill Road (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



5. Isaiah and Abigail Brown House, 19 Poplar Hill Road (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



6. Justin and Diadama Smith House, 144 Conway Road (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)



7. Chester and Patty Brown House, 45 Poplar Hill Road (Photographer: Bonnie Parsons, June 2002)