

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

20/0 4/ 6

Ludlow

WIL.182,
183

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 4 Acton Street

Historic Name: Ludlow Manufacturing Associates house and clubhouse

Uses: Present: two-family home and storage building

Original: two-family home and clubhouse building

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Source: Registry of Deeds

Style/Form: Colonial Revival house and stepped parapet form commercial building

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: pressed concrete block and vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Vinyl siding added and windows replaced ca. 2000

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.18 acres

Setting: This house and companion buildings are part of a workers's housing neighborhood of identical buildings.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[4 ACTON STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.182, 183
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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house and commercial building are part of a neighborhood of once-identical workers's houses with the exception of the fact that the house at 4 Acton Street includes on its east side a commercial type building that was built in the same style and with the same materials. The house is a two-story building under a pyramidal hipped roof on which are two chimneys. Its first story, like those of its neighbors, is pressed concrete block, here laid with rusticated blocks at its corners for a Colonial Revival style quoin. Above projecting foundations and watertable, the blocks of the walls are smooth in the middle and have frames around their borders. The first story of the house has been painted although its neighbors at 5 and 6 Acton Street have retained their unpainted masonry. The bordered pattern was one of four patterns used on the houses: rusticated, bordered, reticulated and mitered. The second story of the house is vinyl-covered, but originally was shingled. It extends as a jetty on all four sides and flares at each corner. The house is three bays wide and the equivalent of four bays deep. Its south façade has a hipped roof and glassed-in porch across its center bay. Windows in the house are 1/1 vinyl replacements. There is a hipped roof garage, two bays wide, north of the house. It is constructed of pressed concrete block, as well, in the rusticated pattern.

The commercial building is a one-story, rusticated, pressed concrete block building under a front-gable roof that is screened by a stepped parapet wall on its south façade. The parapet is vinyl-sided. The building is three bays wide and four deep for a rectangular plan and there is a one-story wing on its east elevation that is without fenestration on its south façade. The building has a center entry flanked by two fairly large windows with replacement 1/1 sash. Windows on the west elevation are smaller but also have replacement windows.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Acton Street was constructed and named Adams Street between 1908 and 1910 by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates (LMA). This house, garage and commercial building are part of the company housing constructed by the LMA on the south side of the Chicopee River where the company had bought farmland after 1894. The buildings are part of a neighborhood of identical houses and row houses built by the company after 1910, which included several stores for the neighborhood residents – in 1933 there were grocery stores at 7 and at 10 Acton Street. Construction of these streets, houses and stores were part of the network of workers' buildings that the LMA constructed between the 1890s and 1920s in both Ludlow and Wilbraham. The Company had begun in the 1840s producing textiles and bags and had prospered but after it had been chartered to produce electricity in 1889, it grew exponentially. At first the housing was on the north side of the river and an entire village was constructed around 1901 including a block for stores and housing. By 1910 the company turned to the Wilbraham side of the river to expand its housing further. This was a phase in American industrial history when attracting and keeping an adequate workforce drove many companies to act in a paternalistic manner building houses, stores, clubs and more for their employees. Street directories indicate that the neighborhood residents were largely eastern European and specifically Polish. By the 1950s the houses and stores had passed into private ownership and in 1955 this house was owned by Frank and Mary Cieplik. Frank (and possibly Mary too) had come to Wilbraham early in the century and in 1908 was boarding at the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates housing 22-36 West Street, which had been built first in the area. Frank still worked at the Ludlow Manufacturing Company in 1955 but had moved to this house, although many others in former company housing worked elsewhere. The commercial building in 1955 was the Polish American Veterans Club. The Cieplik's shared their home in the 1950s with Joseph and Mary Cieplik and Joseph worked at a business in Springfield.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[4 ACTON STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.
Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.
Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.



FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

20/0 5/ 7

Ludlow

WIL.185

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 5 Acton Street

Historic Name: Ludlow Manufacturing Associates Housing

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: 1908-1910

Source: street lists

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: pressed concrete block, vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: half of shared garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*): vinyl sided, ca. 1990

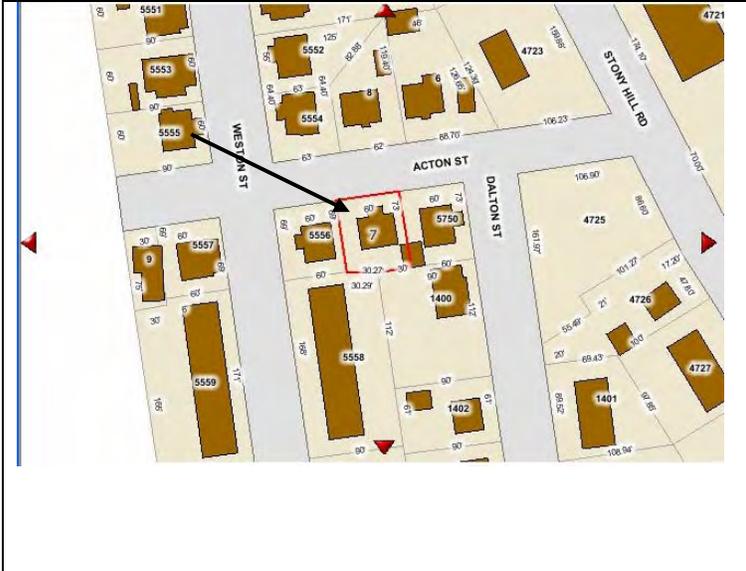
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.10 acres

Setting: This is a north-facing house set on a small lot in a relatively densely-settled neighborhood.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): October, 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[5 Acton Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.185

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of a number of originally identical workers' houses that line Weston and Acton Streets. It is a two-story house under a pyramidal hipped roof with two chimneys. The first story of the house is unpainted, pressed concrete block with corner quoins and the second floor is vinyl sided. The second floor, in Colonial Revival fashion, projects slightly beyond the first story in a flared jetty. The house is three bays wide and three bays deep. A watertable encircles the building above the foundations. Sash is 1/1 wood and 1/1 vinyl. On the west elevation is a secondary entry under a shed roof portico on braces. There is a hipped roof porch on the north façade that is open and has solid railings that are now vinyl-sided. The house shares a two-bay frame garage with the house next door. The pressed concrete block follows the same pattern as the blocks on the house at 4 Acton Street being smooth faced inside a framed border. The quoins are rusticated.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The history of the owners of this house mirror the histories of many of its neighbors as it was a Ludlow Manufacturing Associates-owned house built between 1908 and 1910 for their jute mill workers. The company had expanded from Ludlow into Wilbraham early in the century to provide housing for its many workers, the majority of whom came from Poland. Typically, families lived in the multi-family blocks on Weston Street and then moved into the single and two-family houses on Acton and Weston Streets. The first family traced to this house was that of Frank and Antonia Wozniak, both of whom were Polish and had lived in 1920 at 50 Weston Street. Frank was a machinist in the jute mill of Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Antonia was not yet working and they shared their Weston Street apartment with a woman who worked as a spinner in a cotton mill. They had arrived in Wilbraham from Poland in 1913. By 1930 the Wozniaks had moved to this house with their three children, Mitchell, Theodor and Genevieve. Frank continued to work as a laborer and Antonia had gone to work as a spinner in the jute mill.

Between 1930 and 1935 the house came to be occupied by the Urban family, Barton and Josephina. The Urbans also were from Poland having come in 1910 and settled on Weston Street by 1930. Josephina worked as a spinner in the jute factory and Barton was a laborer in a "Fiberloid" factory. Walter, their 18-year old son worked as a spare man in an electrical shop. All three of these places of work could have been part of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates operations. In 1935 Josephina Urban bought this house from the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates and the family continued to live in it. At her death in 1964 the house passed to the two adult Urban children Walter and Carolyn Wirzbicki but Carolyn died the same year so it became Walter and Rose Urban's house and remained in their ownership until 1997.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

20/0 6/ 8

Ludlow

WIL.184

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 6 Acton Street

Historic Name: Honorata and John Orszulak House

Uses: Present: two-family house

Original: two-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1912

Source: assessors and street directories

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: pressed concrete block, vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Vinyl siding added ca. 2000.

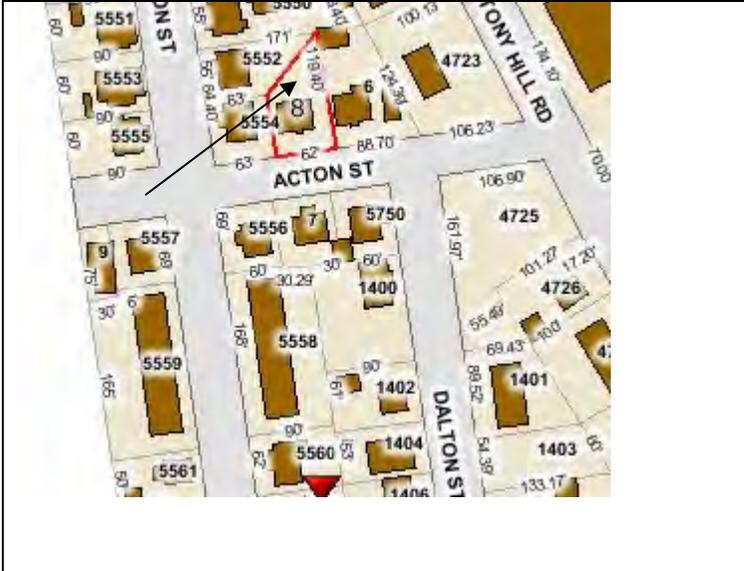
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.13 acres

Setting: This is a south-facing house in a neighborhood of once-identical workers's housing.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

[WILBRAHAM]

[6-6A ACTON STREET]

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.184

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-story Colonial Revival style house under a pyramidal hipped roof. Its first story is constructed of pressed concrete block that is rusticated and its second story is covered in vinyl where once it was wood shingles. The house is three bays wide and the equivalent of four bays deep. Its south façade has a center entry that is sheltered by a screened porch, one bay wide, under a hipped roof. There is a side entry on the east under a shed roof portico supported on braces. Windows in the house are 1/1 sash. The units in the house are side-by-side and each has its own chimney. The plans and elevations of the houses were identical but they have been individualized over time. This house is among the least changed.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house was one of many identical houses built by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates between 1910 and 1920 for its employees. The Company had been producing seamless bags, gunny sacks, jute and linen warp since 1856 and in 1889 were chartered to produce electricity as well. The electricity enabled the Company to work year round, raised revenues and required more workers so more housing was needed as well. Ludlow Manufacturing at first concentrated on building housing and stores on the Ludlow side of the river but by 1905-08 were expanding into Wilbraham where this area had been a sparsely populated farmland as late as 1894. The workers who came to work at the Company were Eastern European, and largely Polish. The housing went up with easily manufactured materials – the pressed concrete blocks that could be manufactured on site. As it had on the north side of the river, the Company also built stores for its workers and there were two on this street in 1933. The street was at first named Adams Street but by 1955 had been changed to Acton, perhaps at the time that the Ludlow Manufacturing Company sold off its housing for private residences. John and Honorata Orszulak were among the longest residents in the area. John worked at the Monsanto Chemical Company in 1955. They were part of the large community of Eastern Europeans who lived in the neighborhood for several generations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Registry of Deeds, Plan for Ludlow Manufacturing Company.

FORM E – BURIAL YARD

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

5312	Hampden		WIL.801
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place (*neighborhood or village*):

Photograph



Address or Location: Tinkham Road

Name: Adams Cemetery

Ownership: Public Private

Approximate Number of Stones: Approximately 1,000 markers and footstones.

Earliest Death Date: 1741

Latest Death Date: present

Landscape Architect:

Condition: good

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Acreage: 4.90 acres

Setting: Adams Cemetery is on a flat plain in Wilbraham. It is set close to Tinkham Road and has residential/agricultural neighborhood on the south, east and west and a school on its north.

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Wilbraham Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*): May, 2009

INVENTORY FORM E CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[Tinkham Road]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.801

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

VISUAL/DESIGN ASSESSMENT

Describe landscape features, gravestone materials, designs, motifs, and symbols that are either common or unusual. Note any known carvers.

The Adams Cemetery is an approximately eight acre cemetery that fronts on one of Wilbraham's early roadways, Tinkham Road. The cemetery is fenced in on all sides - by vinyl picket fencing across the south side that borders Tinkham Road, by split rail fencing on its other borders. There are two entries into the cemetery from the road and one of them has a pair of granite posts carved "Adams" on one side and "Cemetery" on the other side. The road leads into the several sections of the cemetery: the Burying Yard, which extends across the southern half of the cemetery, the east and the north sections, which are for more recent 20th and 21st century burials. Large maple trees line the roadway in the Burying Yard section of the cemetery and young maples are spaced among the rows in the more recent sections. The land is grass-covered but shrubs and other plants are not part of its landscaping. Stones in the cemetery mainly face south towards Tinkham Road in the Burying Yard section and vary in orientation in the more recent sections. They are aligned in nineteen rows in the Burying Yard. The Cemetery Commission has mounted an index to the location of the early stones of the Burying Yard indicating names, rows, and dates for the visitors. They have also prepared an annotated walking tour brochure with numbered stops. Here and in the other town-owned cemeteries they have erected signs with a quotation from William Gladwell on the reflection on a people made by the care they take of their ancestors's cemeteries.

Markers in the cemetery are a red sandstone from quarries in Wilbraham that were less than one-half mile away, and East Longmeadow, a white sandstone from Wilbraham, slate from Connecticut and Maine, and marble mainly from Proctor, Vermont. Granite markers are most likely to have come from the nearby Monson quarries. A one-and-a-half story, front-gabled utility building made of pressed concrete blocks is located in the Burying Yard. Eighteenth century stones, (and there are several hundred of them) with few exceptions, are sandstone. The majority of them are tabernacle in shape – slabs with rounded tops and shoulders at each side. There are, however, four table markers in sandstone that date from the 18th century, a rather rare form of marker in which a slab of sandstone about 4' x 8' rests on five carved sandstone posts, which are about 2' high. About five hundred nineteenth century markers are sandstone and marble and until the 1830s they mainly continue using the tabernacle shape, but after mid-century shift to use of the small slabs with flat, pointed, or elliptically arched tops. After the Civil War obelisks in marble and sandstone begin to appear in Adams Cemetery. There are about a dozen of them and they generally mark family plots with members's footstones arranged around or beside them.

The hands of about four carvers are identifiable among the stones of the Burying Yard and their work may be found at Glendale Cemetery as well as Adams. They appear to have been active from the 1760s through the 1820s and the iconography on the stones consists of the angel heads framed with scalloped carving, with vines and with geometric shapes.

The first carver, represented by the 1764 Mrs. Margaret Warriner stone (pictured on the front of this form) may be the only example of the carver's work in the cemetery. It is a tabernacle form with a crown, cresting profile on both the marker and its footstone, both of which have fortuitously survived. The angel's head and wings are simple, but expressive, linear forms and the marker borders are a series of geometric shapes within small block frames. The lettering is typical of the 18th century.

The second carver is represented by the 1766 Jacob Warriner marker. It is sandstone, tabernacle in shape and has a round, doughy-faced angel head with curly wings, and scrolls forming the side borders. The same carver is responsible, among others, for the Martha Lamb marker of 1766, the 1762 Abel Bliss marker, the 1772 Jemima Bliss marker, and the John Jones marker of 1757.

A third carver is represented by the Mary Merrick marker of 1792. A sandstone marker in tabernacle shape, the angel wings can best be described as upswept and ending in small scrolls. A pair of rosettes is carved beneath the angel head. There are at least two stones by this carver in the Burial Yard.

INVENTORY FORM E CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[Tinkham Road]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.801

A fourth carver is the most prolific and his work extends from 18th into 19th century. The 1813 stone of Abigail Torrey, the 1814 stone of Sally Eaton, 1819 stone of Deacon John Bestor, 1811 marker of Judith Bestor and their daughter Judith of 1815 are fine examples of this carver's work. Others equally fine are the double stone of two sons of Sally and Nathan Alden of 1807, 1811, the stone of 1824 Mrs. Rachel Work, double stone of Mary P. Chapin of 1797, double stone of Huldah and William Cadwell of 1800. His stones are sandstone, tabernacle in shape and the angel heads are oval in shape, wings form a sinuous line that follows the outline of the angel head and neck and above the head is a narrow panel that possibly represents a crown. The borders change from scallops to vines over time. The work of this carver is also found at Glendale cemetery.

The sandstone table stones appear to be identical, so may be the hand of a single carver. Three of the four are the table stones of Deacon Nathaniel Warriner of 1780; and of Lt. Thomas Merrick, date illegible; and Noah Merrick of 1776. Each has a pier at its four corners and one in the center. The squat piers are fluted and rest on molded bases.

About 1815 the willow and urn motif appears on the tabernacle form stones. Mrs. Lois Work, 1815 (first wife), Mrs. Lucia Work, 1818 (second wife) and Lt. John Work, 1818 (husband) were all carved with this motif at a relatively early date. By the 1820s the urn and willow motif appears on numbers of white sandstone and marble markers.

By the 1830s the markers become simplified, the materials more diverse, and iconography is replaced by simple name inscriptions. This marker type provides the largest number of stones and there are not footstones associated with them.

Family plots with central markers are located on the outer margins of the Burial Yard. Among them are limestone Bruuer family stones, the Warren Collins family stones, and the granite stones of the Joseph Baldwin family plot.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Explain religious affiliations, major period of use, and evaluate historical association of this burial ground with the community.

The Adams Cemetery was founded as a burying ground for Springfield's Fourth Precinct in 1736. In that year a portion of common land was set aside for the burial ground. In 1763 Wilbraham separated from Springfield and the new town's residents continued to use this as its primary burial ground with Glendale cemetery being opened by 1779 as a second cemetery. Here are found the graves of the earliest settling families of Wilbraham. Hannah and Isaac Colton 1754 and 1756 were among the early settlers. Isaac was buried at Lake George, New York during the French and Indian War so the marker is his memorial and her marker stone. Lt. Thomas Merrick who was an early settler and also served in the French and Indian War and died in his 80s, ca. 1810 has a table stone whose dates are now unreadable. Noah Alvord was the town's second settler in 1732 and his grave is found in the Burial Yard. Deacon Nathaniel Warriner, 1780 was the town's fourth settler.

From the Federal Period is the table stone of Rev. Noah Merrick, 1776. His prominence in the community and personal affluence are reflected in the table form of marker. Merrick was the town's first minister in 1741. Other prominent citizens such as Ezra Barker, 1801 who was town clerk and town schoolmaster, and Revolutionary War soldier Capt. David Shields who was a prisoner of the British for eight months, 1843 were important figures in town history. Rev. Edward Hyde, 1832 was one of the early townspeople working at the Academy.

Later in town history important people in the town's industrial and commercial history were buried here. There is Warren Collins, 1887 whose Collins Paper Mill and hotel fueled the growth of North Wilbraham and provided an important commercial operation in Wilbraham Center. Joseph Baldwin, 1907, operated Baldwin tavern in North Wilbraham, farmed and sold much of the land on Maple Street that made Maple Street in North Wilbraham an affluent residential area.

Twentieth-century residents with historical significance include first Lieutenant Bruce Crawford, 1993 and Second Lieutenant Dorothy Crawford, 1992, both of whom were veterans of World War II.

In 1870 the hearse house that now is located at 450 Main Street was built for the cemetery. It was moved several times before being located in the Center at the Old Meetinghouse, but it represents the way internments were carried out during the mid- to late-19th century with horse-drawn processions to the cemetery.

INVENTORY FORM E CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[Tinkham Road]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.801
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In the 1950s a concrete block building was constructed to hold tools and perhaps to act as a holding tomb for winter funerals. It was recently reconstructed and a new roof put on it. The cemetery has expanded in the 20th century on the east and north east as farm land was donated by the families with adjoining properties to the town. It is in these areas that current burials are taking place.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Board of Cemetery Commissioners. Adams Cemetery Walking Tour, typescript, third printing, 2007.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

133	Hampden		WIL.110
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 48 Beebe Rd

Historic Name: Daniel Chappel House

Uses: Present: residence

Original: residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1785

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

House sided(ca. 2000); windows replaced (ca. 2000); bay window added (ca. 2000), porch added to rear ell; wings added to ell and exterior wall chimney added.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 8.6 acres

Setting: House is located on a side road with stone walls at each side and across the road.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[48 Beebe Road]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.110

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story Federal house under a side-gable roof with two interior chimneys. It has been vinyl sided, had its windows replaced with vinyl, and has vinyl shutters, so it has lost most of the features that convey its age and architectural history. It does retain the proportions of a Federal style house. It is five bays wide and one bay deep. Windows are paired in the outer bays of the principal west-facing facade. The first floor window of the north facade has been replaced with a contemporary bay window. The center entry has a trabeated surround topped by an elliptical pediment. It is framed with narrow, half-length sidelights.

Attached to the east side of the house is a one-and-a-half story ell that has an open porch on posts on the north and two, one-story wings extending from it on the south. Between the wings is an exterior wall brick chimney. A contemporary two-bay garage is located north east of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Daniel Chappel house was built about 1785-90 according to Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck. Chappel does not appear on the tax list of 1771, nor does he appear in the 1790 census of Wilbraham so he may have come and gone between those years. Following Chappel, however, were Nathan and Mary Mack, about whom more has been recorded. Although Nathan Mack does not appear in the 1771 tax census for Wilbraham, the family does appear in Wilbraham's Vital Records for the birth of their first child 1791. The Macks became part of the town's often-told history when Mary rescued her small daughter from a rattlesnake that had curled up in her lap. It was an important story to townspeople because it illustrated the courage early residents showed in what was in places a wilderness. The Macks were in Wilbraham through 1810.

At the time the map of 1850 was drawn the farm was owned by Ithimar Bliss. Bliss was listed in the 1800 census as a head of household and at 82 years of age in 1860 was still in the house with his wife Lucy who was 68. They appear to have been in the house between 1810 until about 1860 as Thomas J. and Sarah Gilligan – both Massachusetts-born - owned the farm by 1860. Thomas was a farmer and he and Sarah had five children: John, Marietta, Lester, Madison and Adalade. John and Lester worked as laborers, presumably on the farm with their father, and Marietta worked in a woolen factory. The farm was evaluated at \$600, in contrast, say, to the nearby Mixter Tavern at 782 Monson Road that was evaluated at \$1,500. So, this was a mid-level farm in terms of acreage and land value. Marietta was one of the few young women (20 years old) in Wilbraham working outside the home at this time in history and her doing so is as much a mark of her adventurousness as it is of an economic necessity. By 1880 the next generation of the family had taken over. Marietta was married to Randolph Beebe and they shared the house with Marietta's father Thomas Gilligan, their two children, Lilly and Cara, and Randolph's sister Fidelia who was a teacher. Thomas's occupation is illegible in the census.

By 1900 the household had changed somewhat. Thomas had died and Fidelia was no longer living with the Beebes. Instead they had taken in three young boarders 12-13 years old who went to school, most likely to Wesleyan Academy. Lilly, like her mother before her, worked out of the house sewing in a shop, and Randolph continued to farm. The Beebes took in boarders from the Academy for the next 10 years; Randolph continued to do general farming through 1913. Street directories for the 1940s and 50s do not list #48 Beebe Road. The first house on the east side of the road, however, was numbered 72 in 1955 and it was occupied by John and Joan Juechter, Jr. John was employed in East Longmeadow at a machine company. Wilbraham had become a commuter's town. Then, by 1961 Mrs. Barbara B. Whitney owned the house.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[48 Beebe Road]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.110
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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

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Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

691	Ludlow		WIL.117-119
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Address: 3113 Boston Road

Historic Name: Benjamin and Hannah Butler House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1785

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: small barn and shed in yard.

Major Alterations (*with dates*): vinyl sided, ca. 1990; porch and rear ell added ca. 1910.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.98 acres

Setting: House is angled to the south west and away from the Boston Road, which is on its north. It is reached by a short, shared drive. The lot is shaded by mature trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): May, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[3113 Boston Road]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.117-119

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story Federal style house that has a side-gable roof with no visible chimneys and small eaves returns. It is five bays wide and one bay deep, which was a fairly common house plan for Wilbraham's Federal houses. Now vinyl sided, many of the house's decorative features are covered from siding to window surrounds. Windows are large and spaced evenly across the façade and have 6/6 sash. A center entry has a tall trabeated surround that encloses a narrow transom. On the south east elevation is a one-story enclosed porch with a balustrade around its roof in Colonial Revival style, so was a later addition - as was the eastern ell. There is a small barn on the north east side of the house. This is a house that appears to have had many alterations, but has retained its proportions and fine entry surround.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

On the map of 1850, the first map in Wilbraham to identify property owners's names, this house appears to have been owned by S. Smith. There are a number of S. Smiths in Wilbraham by 1860, among them 35-year old Sumner Smith who was working as a superintendent at the woolen mill, but the identity of this Smith is not firm. The next owners noted on the map of 1860 were Benjamin and Hannah Butler. Benjamin was a farmer and there were seven Butler children, the oldest boys of whom worked on the farm. One daughter, the oldest child Ellen, was a school teacher.

By 1870 Walter and Julia H. Green were farming the property. They were related to the Butlers and the farm had come down to them, perhaps by inheritance. The Greens had five children at home and two hired men to work on the farm. Ten years later Walter was still farming and the children were Frederick, Benjamin, Julia, Henry and Lydia and there was a boarder who was a farm helper. The Greens farmed the property through 1910 when Walter was 73 and Julia 62. After the Greens the property went to F. Warren and N. Bradway in 1913. It would seem that the two men owned the property jointly but may not have lived in it. In 1920 Fred Warren was one of three heads of household in a house in Wilbraham and worked at the State House. With him were John Anderson an immigrant from Sweden who was farming, Henry Warren and his wife Alice and Aunt Emily Warren. Henry Warren was an electrician. Nelson Bradway and his wife Ethel lived elsewhere in town and Nelson was a proprietor of an electrical store.

The next owners traceable in the directories are Muriel and G. Frederic Boyce, and with this couple the farming history of the property was over. G. Frederic was a printer in Springfield and it would have been during their tenancy that land was sold for a house next door. The Boyces were still in the farm house in 1961.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Censuses 1790-1920.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

743	Ludlow		WIL.120-121
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 3281 Boston Rd

Historic Name: Jason Jones House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1800

Source: Chauncy Peck

Style/Form: Federal Cape with addition

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Front-gabled section added ca. 1890; vinyl sided ca. 1990; porch added ca. 1900;

Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.19 acres

Setting: House is close to the road on the north, and the lot slopes down and away to the south.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): May, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[3281 BOSTON ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL. 120-121

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This building appears to have started life as a one-and-a-half story, Federal style, Cape Cod form house with a steeply pitched, side-gable roof that suggests an early 19th century date. It is five bays wide, has a center entrance, and a small center chimney. Windows in this section of the house are fairly large and have 2/2 sash. The building's Federal stylistic designation comes from the larger scale windows, the tall narrow entry and the roof pitch that has become steeper for a smaller floor plan than would have been used by Cape builders in the Georgian style, such as at 87 Main Road. The sash was probably changed from 6/6 to 2/2 at the time the addition was put on. The Cape section is three bays deep. This portion of the house is located on a sharp slope so it has an exposed stone basement on west and south sides. To place a house on such a slope is highly unusual for a period when so much land was available. To the Cape is attached a two-and-a-half story, front-gabled addition that was probably put on ca. 1890-1900 and linked to it by a full-width, wrap around porch on posts with brackets at the eaves in Queen Anne style. On the roof is a hipped roof section with unknown purpose. The addition was positioned to make a gable-and-wing form house, which was popular in the latter half of the 19th century in western Massachusetts.

The front-gabled section of the house is three bays wide and has a side hall entrance. Vinyl siding obscures any details, although it appears to have been a utilitarian addition to begin with. The front gable has full eaves returns to form a pediment in the gable. There is a two-story ell on the south side of the gable-section of the building.

A gambrel roofed barn that dates ca. 1930 is south east of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Cape Cod section of this house was built about 1800 and its earliest history is unclear, but Chauncey Peck, Wilbraham historian suggested that Ezekiel Terry may have operated a printing business here ca. 1810. In 1850 the house, which is just on the border with Palmer, appears as a store. By 1860 Jason and Eliza Jones were in the house. Jason was a farm laborer, which suggests that he hired out to work on farms. Jason and Eliza had six children: George, 22; Charles, 18; Albert, 16; Munn, 10; Theodore, 9; and Addison, 6. The three oldest sons also worked as laborers. The Joneses owned the house which was valued at \$800, which was a mid-level property in Wilbraham. By 1870 Eliza was living with Monroe (Munn?) Jones, a farm laborer and a 9-year old Henry Tremble and the property was evaluated at \$1000. Theodore went on to marry, farm and be a fruit peddler. Eliza had moved by 1880 but not far. She was running a boarding house in Wilbraham for 15 woolen mill workers. By 1894 the house was occupied by Mrs. E. E. Hunt and it still consisted of only the main Cape house. It may have been run as a rental house in the early 20th century and owned by people outside of the town of Wilbraham and possibly from Palmer. Harry and Bertha White lived in the house in the 1920s-1961 when Bertha White, a widow was still the owner.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.
 Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.
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 Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.
Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.
 Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

115/08/313

Ludlow

WIL.111-114

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 1855 Boston Road

Historic Name: Friendly Ice Cream Corporation

Uses: Present: Office Building and Manufacturing plant

Original: Office Building and Manufacturing plant

Date of Construction: 1960

Source: International Directory of Company Histories, vol. 72, 2001.

Style/Form: Colonial Revival and utilitarian

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Concrete

Wall/Trim: Brick, cast stone, metal

Roof: not visible

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: gatehouse, storage house, manufacturing plant, vacant former restaurant

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Additional wings on east and west of main office building, ca. 1970; manufacturing facility ca. 1990.

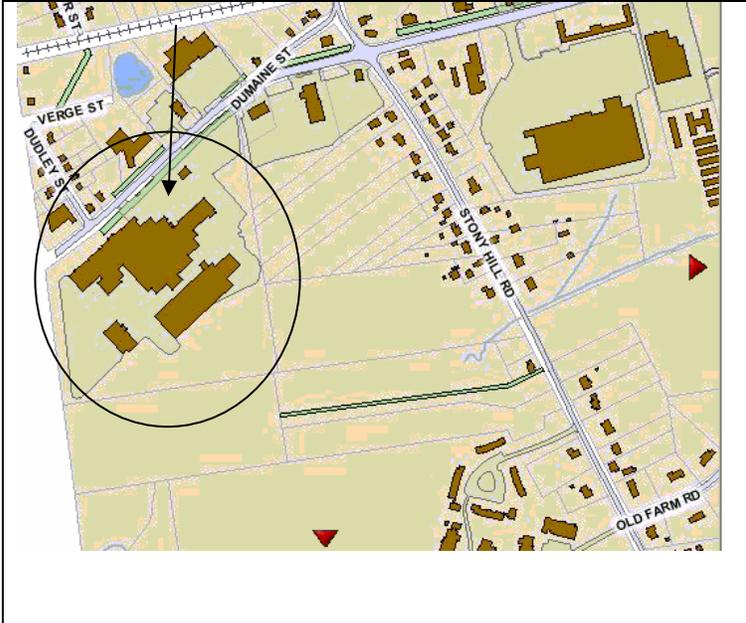
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 21.2 acres

Setting: The buildings are located on Route 20, a major commercial road at the border of Wilbraham with Springfield. They are north-facing.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[1855 Boston Road]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.111-114

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Friendly Ice Cream Corporation buildings make up the largest, active industrial complex in Wilbraham. The north-facing main office block is a two-story, red brick building under a hipped roof. Centered on its eleven bay façade is a three-bay wide, front-gabled pavilion. The pavilion has a two-story tall wood porch supported on colossal wooden posts in a Colonial Revival style entry. Centered on the roof is a three-stage cupola: a square base surrounded by a railing, a smaller square clock stage with clock faces visible from the street, and an open, circular domed stage topped by a weathervane. Attached to the east side of the main office block is a recessed, two-story brick connector, followed by a two-story wing with a parapet roof. The connector is two bays long, and the wing is six bays long and its roof topped by a solid panel railing. Attached to this brick wing is a metal-sided manufacturing facility without openings to the interior. It is approximately 200' long and 200' deep and a cooling system is visible on its flat roof. The west side of the main, or original, office block has a slightly recessed, two-story connector followed by a two-story brick wing. The west wing is larger than the east wing. It is seven bays long and its center bay is marked by a pair of wood pilasters that frame the entry. It has a solid panel railing on its roof as well. Attached on the west side of the wing is a second wing. It is a two-story brick wing with a hipped roof that has a front-gable pavilion centered on its eleven-bay façade. The hipped roofs are asphalt-shingle covered. With the exception of the east manufacturing plant wing, the building is Colonial Revival in style and where windows have keystone lintels, they add a Federal Revival air to the building.

There is a small brick gatehouse at the Boston Road entry to the rear portion of the building complex. It is a one-story building, one by one bay. A large trucking/storage building of brick is located on the south side of the complex. It is one story in height on a high basement, a brick building with a flat roof. Its north elevation has open bays for shipping. To its east is a secondary manufacturing building one-and-a-half stories high. East of the Office complex is a one-and-a-half story brick building with large storefront glass windows that may once have been a Friendly store. It is now vacant.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Friendly Ice Cream Company was begun as a Springfield ice cream shop in 1935 by Curtis and S. Prestley Blake. S. Prestley had graduated in 1934 from Northfield Mount Hermon and Curtis, two years younger, was still in school. The Blakes were brothers, and to start their business they borrowed \$547.00 from their parents and bought a small freezer. They sold ice cream in cups for five cents and when they began selling double dips, their sales increased to the point they could in 1940 open a second shop in West Springfield. In the meantime, to keep sales going in the winter, they polled summer customers and added at clients's suggestions, added hamburgers to their ice cream menu. This helped keep sales up year round. The Blakes closed their shops in 1943 in support of the US in World War II. Curtis Blake went into the service and S. Prestley worked on domestic efforts to support the war. In their store windows they put up a sign that said, "Closed until we win the war." After the war they re-opened and began to expand through Massachusetts and into Connecticut with restaurants. They had ten restaurants in 1951 and began to sell take-home, half-gallon containers of ice cream, which was a very popular product.

Next they built a manufacturing plant in West Springfield, and in 1961 a corporate headquarters here in Wilbraham along with a manufacturing plant. The Blake brothers went public with the company in the late 1960s and the company had expanded to Ohio, Florida, and much of the northeast. They sold the company in 1979 to the Hershey Food Corporation for \$162 million. The Hershey Food Corporation subsequently sold it, and it is now in the ownership of an out-of-state corporation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Merrick, Charles L. History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, 1964.
Friendly Ice Cream website.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

115/0437/659///

Ludlow

WIL.913

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 2770 Boston Road

Historic Name: Radiological Fallout Shelter

Uses: Present: vacant

Original: underground bomb shelter

Date of Construction: 1958

Source: Merrick, History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: utilitarian

Architect/Builder: Carlo Sapelli, builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation: poured concrete

Wall/Trim: poured concrete

Roof: poured concrete

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

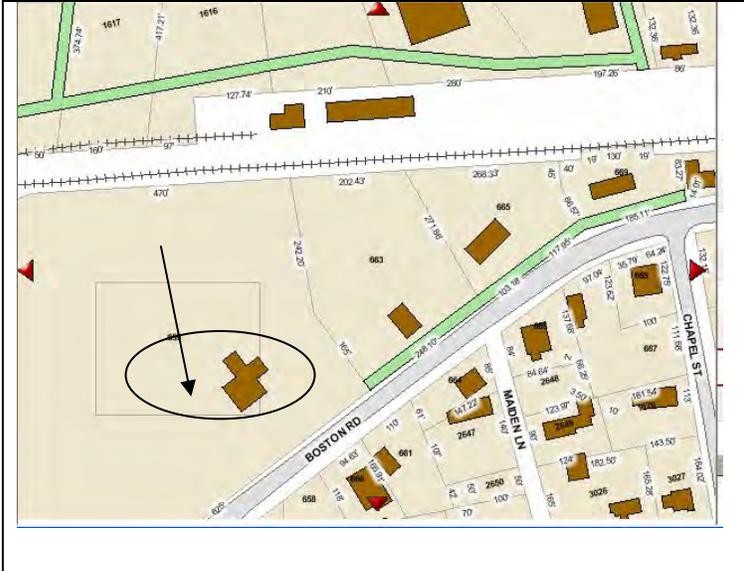
Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.50 acres

Setting: The shelter is on the south west side of the Fire station lot. It is overgrown with bushes and trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (month / year): July, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[2770 BOSTON ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.913

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The shelter is adjacent to the North Wilbraham/Boston Road Fire Station on town property. Today the shelter is nearly overgrown with vegetation, but portions of it are visible from the west. The radiological fallout shelter is a concrete box approximately 20' x 20' x 10' high that was built into an earthen bank on three of its sides. Rough fieldstone embankments hold back the earth from the fourth or west elevation. The exposed fourth elevation has a porch made up of a relatively thin (6") concrete slab supported on two metal poles. It extends about four feet from the wall of the shelter. Beneath the porch on the west elevation of the shelter is a large sliding-panel, viewing window to allow people to see the interior of the shelter. On the roof of the shelter box is a concrete hatch cover beneath which is a metal stair of four or so rungs into the shelter. Adjacent to the hatch is the vent stack of a hand-pumped air exchange mechanism. The shelter is still accessible from its hatch and the ventilation system is operable.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

As the world absorbed the massive destruction that occurred in Japan from the dropping of the atomic bomb on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, many citizens appreciated the vulnerability of the United States to such a cataclysmic event. Some of them determined to establish organizational control of the capacity to build bombs and as a consequence of their work, the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 created the civilian Atomic Energy Commission to control further research and development. Others determined physically to protect themselves from radioactive fallout in case a bomb were to fall on the country. Bomb shelter designs were begun and a movement to encourage homeowners to construct their own shelters spread nation-wide. The government supported the movement at federal and state levels in 1950 with civil defense bills that provided funding for local initiatives for civil defense.

The Wilbraham radiological fallout shelter was the United States's first federally-approved shelter and was built with funds from the Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency with the stimulus of the proximity of Westover Air Reserve Base in nearby Chicopee, which was considered a prime military target. Following those mandates, Wilbraham in 1950 created a civil defense organization whose work it was to prepare for emergencies. The Wilbraham radiological fallout shelter was planned as a demonstration for homeowners in Wilbraham and elsewhere on the type of construction and fittings that a shelter should have for a family. In fact, it has a "picture window" on its exposed west wall to allow people to see into the interior. There was stored food, sleeping bunks, and provision for pumping fresh air into the facility. The shelter's location was mapped on tourist maps and there was a constant, if not heavy, number of visitors to the shelter between 1958 and about 1964.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Merrick, Charles L. History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, 1964.

Interview with North Wilbraham fire department employee.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

195/0 2/ 1074

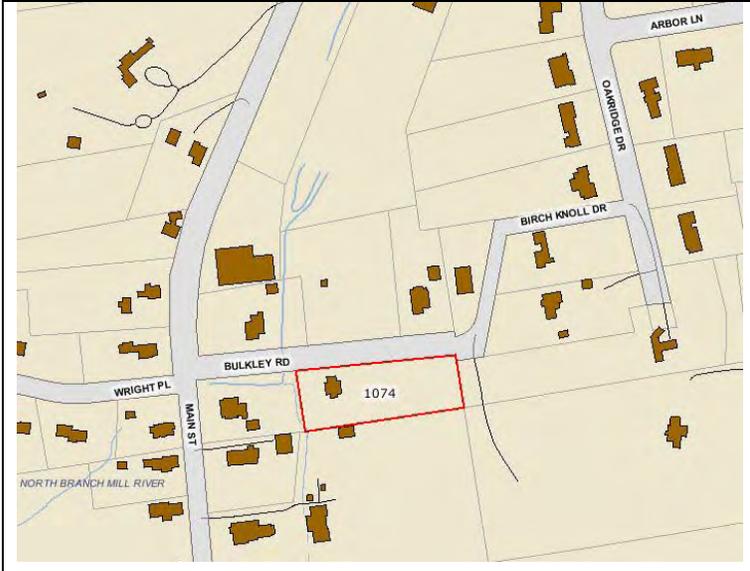
Ludlow

WIL.186,
187

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Address: 2 Bulkley Road

Historic Name: Philip P. Potter House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1878

Source: The History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: Raised Cape Cod form

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage, frame shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*): two through-cornice
dormers added ca. 1900

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.94 acres

Setting: This house faces north on a quiet residential
street. Two granite posts are set at the edge of the street
marking the walk to the house.

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[2 BULKLEY ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.186, 187
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___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-and-a-half story house with a side-gable roof. It is clapboard-sided, has brick foundations and an asphalt shingle roof. It is a raised Cape in form with a high attic, a form that became popular in western Massachusetts in the 1860s for its economical plan and expanded second floor space. It is four bays wide and two bays deep and its boxed eaves make returns in the gable ends. What separates this house from other raised Capes in town are its additions, which give it a unique facade. The house was given further space by the addition of a through-cornice, front-gable dormer on the east, and on the west by the addition of a transverse gable bay that effectively raises the house to a two-story level. The transverse gable bay is two bays wide. Windows are 6/1, a common window sash for the early 20th century in Wilbraham, so the alterations appear to have taken place ca. 1910-20. The house is entered beneath a hipped roof porch on posts and has a simple square baluster railing. The front door is Craftsman in style with its upper half multiple glass lights and the lower half paneled. There is an interior chimney and an exterior wall chimney on the eastern elevation. A deck has also been added to the south west corner of the house.

East of the house is a garage with a porch on its south elevation and its vehicle bays on the north.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Philip P. Potter built this house ca. 1878. Potter was director of the Palmer National Bank in 1879 but living in Wilbraham as did his brother Ira Potter who was also a banker at Palmer National. He does not appear in the censuses of 1870 or 1880 or in the Wilbraham directories of the 1890s, so it appears that his ownership of the house was relatively brief. By 1894 the house was sold to John R. and Fanny Coote who were Irish immigrants living and farming here in 1900. They may have leased land elsewhere in Wilbraham or farmed adjoining property. Prior to living here, the Cootes had lived in the Wesleyan Academy Boarding house with their eight children, as at that time, John was a laborer for the Academy and Fanny was a domestic servant for the school. Their older children were in school and the younger presumably at home. In 1908 they were renting a blacksmith's shop, their daughter Nelly was teaching and their son Thomas was a student. By 1910 the family had moved to this house but John died shortly thereafter, so Fanny shared it with their son Thomas, his wife Agnes, and Fanny's daughter Mary. Thomas became a lawyer, Agnes a teacher, and they and their son Wendell, continued to live here with Fanny, a practice that was not uncommon in small towns of western Massachusetts. Thomas had retired by 1941, Agnes continued teaching at the North Wilbraham school, and in 1963 Agnes Coote remained in the house with their daughter Barbara, who took up her mother's career and was a teacher in Longmeadow.

Bulkley Road was not laid out until after 1941 and prior to that the house was set back from Main Street and reached by a long driveway.

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Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[2 BULKLEY ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.186, 187
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FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1179	Ludlow		Wil.122-123
------	--------	--	-------------

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 3 Chapel Street

Historic Name: Erasmus and Harriet Gates House

Uses: Present:

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1879

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Gothic Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards and aluminum siding

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Siding added ca. 1950.

Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 16,400 square feet

Setting: This is an east-facing house that is set on a lot that slopes down towards the north. It is on a short, tree-shaded residential street.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[3 CHAPEL STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.122-123

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Erasmus B. and Harriet Gates House is a Gothic Revival style house built in 1879. It has the large proportions of many of the buildings constructed in the late 1870s. It is three bays wide and four bays deep and is two-and-a-half stories in height. The west façade of three bays has full-length first floor windows that open on to a wrap-around porch. In addition to the long windows, the east façade has a wide entry that contains double-leaf doors with Gothic ogive shaped windows in their upper halves. Above the doors is a high transom light. The porch crosses east and south facades and rests on Italianate style posts with paneled plinths and braces at the eaves. It has a Gothic Revival frieze composed of ogive-shaped arches. The house has a complex plan with transverse gables on north and south and a two-and-a-half story rear ell about four bays long and with a side porch on its south façade. The ell is followed by a one-story addition. The ell porch uses the same posts, braces and frieze as the front porch but has also retained a scroll-cut railing that has perhaps been lost on the front. Windows in the house are aluminum replacements of 1/1 sash.

Perpendicular to the house is a carriage barn that is contemporary with the house. Together they represent the 19th century small-town architecture of western Massachusetts.

A fine picture of the house ca. 1913 is on page 437 of Chauncey Peck's History of Wilbraham.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Chapel Street was laid out prior to 1850 and in that year had two houses on it, both now gone. The 1872 establishment of the Collins paper mill in North Wilbraham sparked the village's development which began to carry on to Chapel Street ca. 1875 as homes for some of the people who moved to North Wilbraham to work in the mills and other businesses. Erasmus B. and Harriet Gates were among those moving to North Wilbraham. Erasmus Gates was not associated with the paper mills but was a store owner and co-founder of a textile mill on Twelve Mile Brook. He and Harriet built this house in 1879. In 1880 Erasmus listed himself on the federal census as a merchant but by 1901 he had become an insurance agent and coal dealer. He was 50 at the time the house was built and Harriet was 49. Their son Howard worked as a clerk in the family store, and there were two much younger children at home, Mabel, 4 and Myra, 2. By 1901 George L. Gates was also living in the house and working as a clerk in Springfield. The Gates were still in the house at the time the 1894 map of Wilbraham was drawn up, and the barn was in place at that time. Erasmus was active in the town. He was postmaster at the North Wilbraham Post Office; he was town clerk and town treasurer as well as selectman for many years. He was also among the group of men who began Grace Union Chapel as a North Wilbraham offshoot of the Wilbraham Congregational Church. At first the members of Union church met in local buildings, but Warren Collins, who owned the paper mill donated the lot at the corner of Chapel and Maple Streets for a church building and the group dedicated the new church in 1877. Erasmus Gates lived to be 87 and died in the town of his birth, Wilbraham, in 1914. After Erasmus died, the house went to Myra Gates and her husband Walter F. Berry. In 1920 Myra and Walter were living here with Harriet Gates who by then was 74 and their 6-year old daughter Barbara. Walter ran an automotive garage in 1920 but had since 1898 run a general store on Main Street. Both Walter and Myra were active in town government. Myra became treasurer of Wilbraham during the 1940s and 1950s. Walter was chairman of the fire commission, was a water commissioner, member of the finance committee, chairman of the town safety committee, chairman of the ration board of World War II, town treasurer, and town clerk. He continued to work in real estate from the house for many years. Walter was still listed in the house in 1961.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Continuation sheet 1

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[3 CHAPEL STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.122-123
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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.
U. S. Censuses 1790-1920.
Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.
Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.
Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1180	Ludlow		WIL.54
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 4 Chapel Street

Historic Name: Collins Manufacturing Company House

Uses: Present: two-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1872

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards

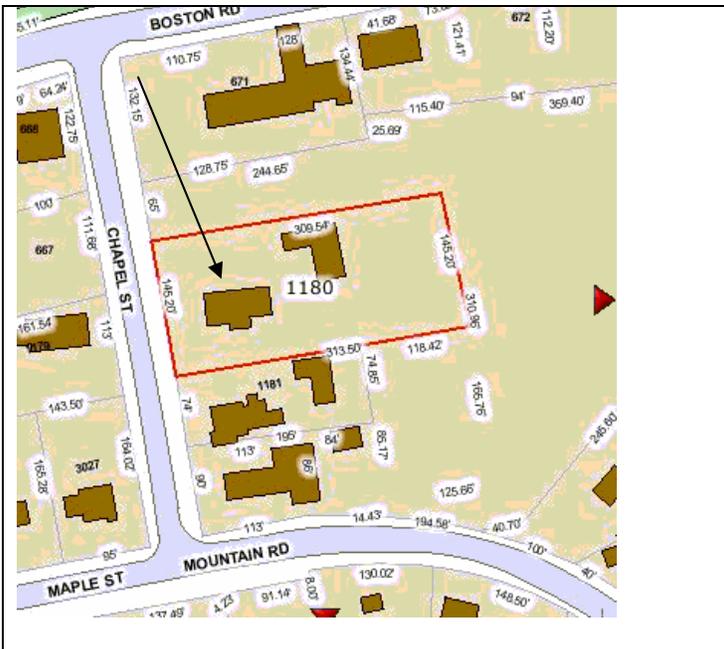
Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Ell added ca. 1880.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.04 acres

Setting: This is a west-facing house that is on a short, tree-shaded residential street with other buildings of the same period.

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): May, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[4 Chapel Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.54

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The well-preserved Collins Manufacturing Company house and barn are fine representatives of the Italianate style as it was interpreted in Wilbraham. The house is complex in plan. It is two-and-a-half stories in height with a front-gable roof and a transverse gable wing on the south, a two-story ell on the west, and a three-sided, two-story bay and a recessed porch on the north. The house eaves are wide and are supported on Italianate style brackets. The front and transverse gables are unusual in that they project beyond the plane of the façade below and are supported on brackets, rather than the more common treatment of full eaves returns with a recessed gable field. The west façade of the house is three bays wide and is preceded by a wrap-around porch on west and south elevations. Trim is distinctive with cornices on both door and window surrounds, and porch supports of chamfered Italianate posts on high plinths that are connected by scroll-cut railings. The porch eaves are also bracketed. The main entry is double width, with double-leaf doors beneath a high transom light. First floor windows, typical of the Italianate style, are full-length and have 2/2 sash. A portion of the porch is glassed-in with removable, floor-to-ceiling, multiple-light panels. The east two-story ell has a mansard roof.

The eaves-front carriage barn is board and batten sided with a cupola on its roof. Repeating the ornament of the house, the barn eaves are bracketed. Attached to the barn is a shed. There is a second independent shed as well.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Warren Collins lived at the foot of Chapel Street in 1850 and worked as a farmer. His son Warren L. Collins in 1860 was living in the town center where he began the Collins House and livery stable with his wife Emeline. Warren L. Collins was instrumental in getting the railroad to pass through North Wilbraham, and when he inherited land in North Wilbraham, a part of which was on or close to the Chicopee River, he donated a portion of it to a group of investors who founded the Collins Paper company in 1872. Among the investors was Amherst College. With the Boston and Albany railroad passing through the village, the paper company became very successful and lasted until 1940. Its success precipitated a growth spurt in its population as people moved to the village to work in the mills. This house was built by the Collins Company soon after the paper mills were established and served as the home of paper mill supervisors for many years. The paper mill was located on Mill Road north of Chapel Street and in walking distance. The house remained part of the Collins Manufacturing Company into the 20th century as the paper company lasted until 1940.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1182	Ludlow		WIL.55
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 8 Chapel Street

Historic Name: Grace Union Church

Uses: Present: church

Original: church

Date of Construction: 1877

Source: Map of 1873 and Merrill's History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: Gothic Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: parged brick,

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: slate, metal

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: carriage barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Belfry added 1891; Wing added 1919; shed roof entry added to wing ca. 1964.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 7.47 acres

Setting: The west-facing church occupies a corner lot that slopes slightly down towards the north. The church sits on sizable parcel that extends northeast from the church building.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[8 CHAPEL STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.55

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Grace Union Church is a fine Gothic Revival style building that is one-and-a-half stories in height under a steeply-pitched, front-gable roof. It has an added rear ell extending to north and south for a T-shaped plan. There is a two-and-a-half story, corner tower on the northwest under a pyramidal roof. The three-stage tower has ogive window openings on first and second floors and a belfry with segmentally arched openings ornamented with railings at the third story. Attached to the tower on the west façade is a front-gabled porch - whose roof repeats the steep pitch of the main roof - and serves as the entry to the building. The main block of the building is three bays wide and four bays long. Windows are Gothic ogive in shape as are the double-leaf entry doors. The doors are paneled with molding. Window and door surrounds are architrave in form with molding repeated from the paneled doors. Windows are leaded stained glass illuminating the nave and the first floor of the tower. The eaves of the main roof, porch, ell and tower roofs are all supported on molded brackets, and adding to the colorful Gothic aspect of the church is the patterned slate roof.

The rear ell is one-and-a-half stories in height and five bays wide under a steeply pitched, side-gable roof. It has a secondary entry under a portico on braces and windows have 6/6 sash. Southeast of the building is a vertically sided carriage barn of one-story.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Grace Union Church was begun in 1872 as the Grace Chapel Parish of Collins Depot, as a Congregational society by a group of men from North Wilbraham. At first they met on the second floor of a cheese factory in North Wilbraham for afternoon services and in people's homes. The services were led by the minister of the Congregational church in the Center, but as the society grew with the arrival of paper mill workers in North Wilbraham, so did parish membership grow. It continued to function as a chapel of the First Congregational Church until 1886 when it was organized as a separate church with its own minister, Rev. Edward Wheeler.

Much of the growth of North Wilbraham was brought about after 1872 when the Collins paper mill was established. Warren Collins, paper mill owner, supported the parish church and in 1877 he donated this lot of land for a building. It was dedicated in the same year. Then in 1886 the church had enough income to support its own minister and became officially recognized by the Congregational Church. Between 1877 and 1955 Henry Willis Cutler, who lived nearby at 36 Maple Street acted as Sunday School Superintendent. The Ladies Benevolent Society of Grace Union improved its chapel over time. In 1891 they added the belfry; in 1905 they put in electricity. The parish hall was added across the ell of the building in 191 and stained glass windows were donated by congregation members over time. In 1961 the Grace Union became part of the United Church of Christ, as did all Congregational Churches.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

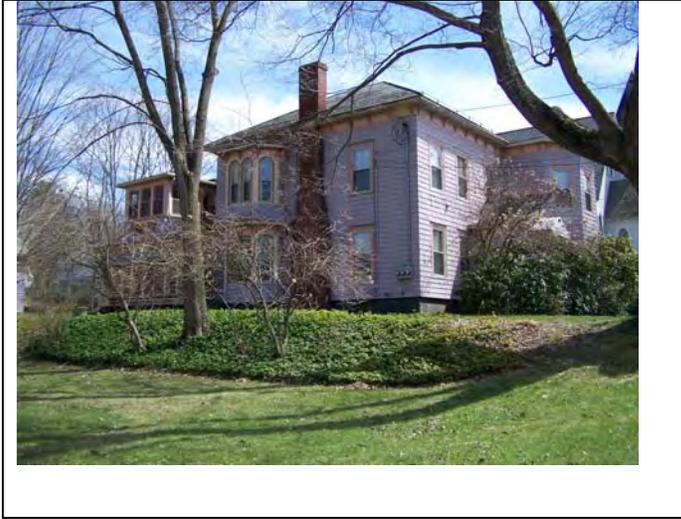
Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1181	Ludlow		WIL.53
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 6 Chapel Street

Historic Name: Charles E. and Helen Stacy House

Uses: Present: three-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1878

Source: Peck

Style/Form: altered Italianate

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: wood shingles

Roof: slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Tower added ca. 1900; Entry added ca. 1920; rear ell added ca. 1900.

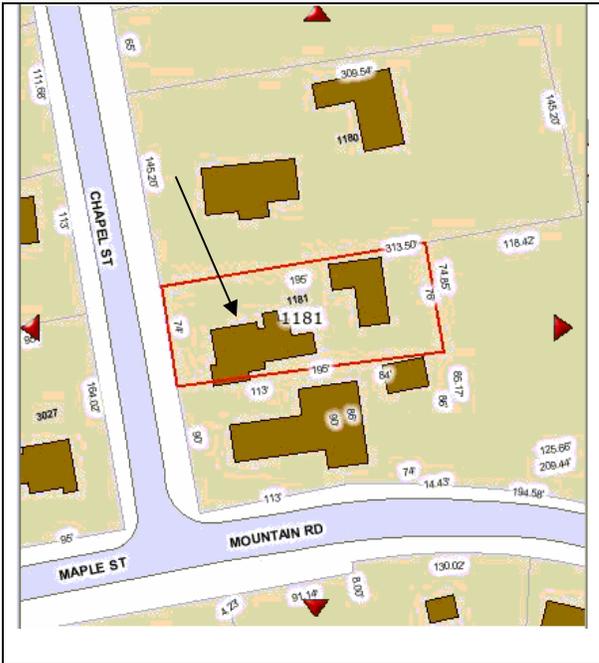
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: .34 acres

Setting: House faces west on a short, tree-shaded residential street.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[6 CHAPEL STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.53

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a house that has become eclectic due to a number of alterations that have been made since its construction in 1878. It began as an Italianate style, two-story house under a pyramidal, hipped roof. The Italianate style aimed for a flat roof, which in New England in the 1870s usually meant a low-pitched hipped roof, but here the pitch is relatively steep. The main block of the house is three bays wide and three bays deep and a corner tower was added to its southwest corner ca. 1900. Added to the west façade also is an English cottage-style, sloping roof portico that is fully enclosed. A through-eaves exterior chimney was added to the house at the same time the portico was, ca. 1920 in an effort to re-style the house in the English cottage or Craftsman style. The exterior shingle siding would also date from this time as well. Remaining from its original Italianate style are the brackets at the eaves and the two-story, five-sided bay on the north façade with arched window openings and a pent roof between stories. Similar to its neighbor at 8 Chapel Street, the house has a rear ell with a mansard roof that dates ca. 1880. Here the roof has been altered with the addition of a room-sized, glassed-in dormer, which would date ca. 1920. The ell has a glassed-in corner porch. Sash in the majority of window openings is 2/2.

The Stacy house, again like its neighbor at #8, has retained its carriage barn. It is shingle sided and has an attached one-story shed.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Chapel Street was one of the streets in the village of North Wilbraham that went in before 1850 as the population grew in this section of town. From the 1870s the continued growth was largely the result of the Collins paper mill being established in 1872, which meant that workers in the mill at all levels moved to the area. Charles and Helen Stacy were among those who came to Chapel Street, building this house in 1878, at the young ages of 29 and 30, although Charles was not associated with the mills. Rather, he was a beef dealer. The Stacys were in the house through 1894. Charles was Wilbraham town clerk from 1880-1885 and 1891-1897. The next owner of the house was Charles Garvin, who moved to Wilbraham from Agawam to work in the Collins paper mills. In Agawam he had lived at home working in a paper mill along with his father Orrin who was a paper mill supervisor. Charles and his mother Sarah, by then a widow, remained in the house only a few years until 1901 when they moved to Newburgh, New York.

The next occupants were Dr. Arthur L. and Grace Damon. Arthur was a Wilbraham general practice physician who lived and kept an office in the house for most of the first half of the 20th century. Arthur and Grace Damon appear not to have had children, and the house was vacant in 1955. By 1961 the Directory lists Bertrand E. Cyr as an occupant.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Stebbins, Rufus. Historical Address. Boston, 1864.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

1339	Ludlow		WIL.124-128
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 176 Cottage Avenue

Historic Name: Collins Paper Company Mill

Uses: Present: multiple businesses

Original: paper mill

Date of Construction: 1888

Source: Merrick

Style/Form: utilitarian

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: brick

Roof: built up roofing/tar

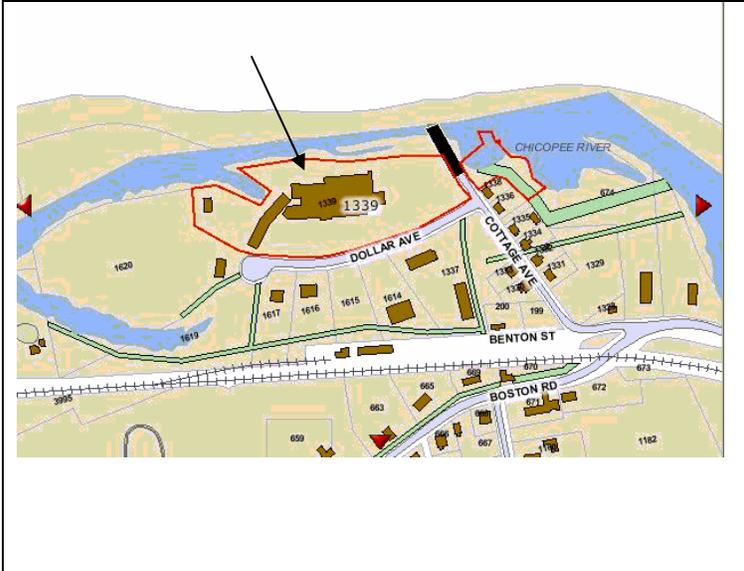
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Three small storage buildings, not all represented on Assessor's map.

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Main mill building fenestration changed ca. 1930.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 10.09 acres

Setting: Mills are located on the south side of the Chicopee River.

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[176 Cottage Avenue]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.124-128

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Collins Paper mill is a brick mill complex composed of two buildings that form an arc at the edge of the river. The main building is composed of four sections that range from one-and-a-half to three stories in height above a high basement. Its center section is seventeen bays wide and has a four story tower in a projecting pavilion centered on its south elevation. Attached to the main section on the east is a three-story block that is approximately 16 bays long under a flat roof. A second block is attached on the north side of the building. It is two stories in height and has a low-pitched gable roof and a loading dock on its exposed eastern elevation. On the west end of the main building is an attached, angled, one-story building segment. The windows of the main building are segmentally arched with varying types of sash including 12/12/12 and glass block that was probably added in the 1940s.

The second mill building is west of the main building. It is angled into two sections, is twenty-four bays long, two stories in height above a high basement, and has a flat roof. There is a small addition on its south end of one story. Windows are segmentally arched, and have varied sash configurations.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Collins Paper Company was established in 1872 when Warren Collins donated acreage on the Chicopee River to the Hollister family. Collins had inherited land in North Wilbraham. He was a farmer who was prominent in town as its first postmaster. In 1886 the Hollisters sold the mill to the Whiting family that was Holyoke-based and in the paper manufacturing business. By 1886 the paper mill had attracted workers from many other towns and cities. There was mill housing established for the laborers on Cottage Avenue, and on nearby Maple and Chapel Streets in North Wilbraham a number of the mill's managers and officers built their homes. In 1888, just two years after the Whitings had bought the business, the mill buildings burned down. They were quickly rebuilt and to keep his employees from being forced to leave and look for work elsewhere, Samuel R. Whiting employed them over the winter working with what equipment remained and was functioning. Once reconstructed, the mill continued to make its rag content paper, a writing paper, and for a time the company was contracted to make paper for United States currency. As the company increased production, additional sections of the complex were added to contain additional machinery, storage and shipping areas. In 1940 the business closed, but it was bought in 1948 by a third company, the New England Forest Company. They operated it only few years and it turned over a number of times in the 1950s. Today it is occupied by a series of businesses from hydroelectric power generators to plumbing and more.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1949, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1895.

U.S. Federal Censuses 1790-1930.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1918	Ludlow		WIL 129
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: Glendale

Photograph



Address: 471 Glendale Road

Historic Name: Royal R. Rindge / Century House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: 1780-1850

Source: Chauncey Peck, Map 1850, 1976
Bicentennial Committee Map.

Style/Form: Federal/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Fieldstone with brick piers

Wall/Trim: Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

One story barn, two frame sheds, gazebo.

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Porch added circa 1850. Chimney added to southern
façade circa 1950.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 4.53 acres

Setting: The house faces east and sits on a large lot that is outlined by a stone fence on the eastern end and features mature trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[471 GLENDALE RD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 129

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story house under a side roof gable with small eaves that make partial returns. Like many houses in Wilbraham, this house exhibits elements from both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep, which was a common house plan for Wilbraham Federal era houses. The house likely started with a center chimney, but this was removed at some point and replaced with a very small off-center chimney close to the ridgeline. Windows are paired in the outer bays of the principal east-facing façade. Windows are 2/2 sash and they sit close to the roof eaves on the upper story of the eastward-facing front façade of the principal house. Windows are not original as a photo of unknown date in Peck's History shows 6/6 sash with wooden shutters. Windows on the southern façade of the principal house are 1/1 sash. The center entry, like many Federal era houses in Wilbraham, was altered to reflect the Greek Revival style. It currently has a trabeated surround that encloses an elaborate transom and three-quarter length sidelights along with pilasters with caps, and dentils in the frieze. The existing front entry was altered at some point prior to the turn of the century as a undated photo shows a projecting portico on heavy piers. Front entry door is vertical board, a style that pre-dates the Federal period, so the door is also likely to be a later alteration. Window fenestration under the side gables is symmetrical. The southern side of the principal house, like many of the Federal era houses in Wilbraham, has a side entry that sits very close to eastern wall end. A full-width hipped roof porch was added to the southern façade of the principal house circa 1850s. A photo of unknown shows the porch supported by rough tree branches, which were replaced with Queen Anne Style posts in the early 1890s. An exterior end chimney and balustrade was also added to the principal southern façade circa 1950s.

The house has two, one-story ell additions extending from the western elevation of the house. The first addition is quite long and unusual in the sense that it only contains one three-part window on its northern façade when most Wilbraham homes had more than one. Its southern façade contains 6/6 sash windows and features brick-faced walls. It also features an interior brick chimney. The second addition currently functions as a two-bay garage. It has one decorative window on its northern façade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house is known locally as the Century House because it was owned by members of the Rindge family for over 100 years. Peck lists Royal R. Rindge as the first owner of the property. Royal Rindge appears on the 1850 Map as the owner of the house, so it must have been constructed prior to 1850. Royal moved from Worcester County to Wilbraham in the 1830s. This house and/or property could have belonged to a relative before it came into his possession. A William "Ringe" was listed on the 1800 and 1810 censuses as living in Wilbraham, but it is not know if he lived on Glendale Road. He disappeared from Wilbraham by the 1820 census. There were not any Ringe or Rindges in Massachusetts listed on the 1790 census. The Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee Map of 1976 indicated that the house was constructed in 1780. It is possible that the house could have been built prior to the 1830s, but only an examination of its interior structural elements would be able to confirm this.

Lucius Rindge, a farmer, owned the property after Royal, followed by Mrs. B. Rindge, who owned the property in 1894 and then George Rindge who owned it in 1913. The 1900 Census places both Mrs. B. Rindge and George Rindge at this address, ages 70 and 39 years old, respectively. After George's death, the property went to his widow Emma Rindge, who was listed as living in the house into the late 1940s. By 1953, Wesley Clark lived at the house, followed by William A. Coaker in the early 1960s. Donald Riddle acquired the house in 1969 and still owns it.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.
Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[471 GLENDALE RD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL 129
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U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

Peck, Chauncey, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office

Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee, "Map of Wilbraham Showing the Location of Historic Sites and Houses Built Prior to 1800 and Viewable in 1976," produced 1976.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1986

Hampden

WIL.24

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Glendale

Photograph



Address: 940 Glendale Road

Historic Name: Glendale Methodist Church

Uses: Present: vacant

Original: church

Date of Construction: 1868

Source: Charles L. Merrick

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: granite and concrete

Wall/Trim: vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Wing added ca. 1965
Steeple re-built 200

Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 2.70 acres

Setting: The church is located near a fairly busy rural road: Monson Road. It faces west towards the Glendale Cemetery in a tree-shaded area.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[940 Glendale Road]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.24

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Glendale Methodist Church is a one-and-a-half story building under a front-gable roof. It is three bays wide and the equivalent of six bays deep for a rectangular plan. There is a two-stage steeple on the west end of the roof consisting of a square base, and a square, louvered belfry. The west façade of three bays consists of two entries flanking a center window. The window surrounds on the west façade and other elevations are slightly pedimented in Italianate style. The windows are replacement 1/1 sash, however. The entry door surrounds are flat stock with projecting cornices. In front of the doors are concrete steps with wrought iron railings, later additions. On the north side of the building is a one-and-a-half story added wing that is the equivalent of five bays long under a side-gable roof. It has an entry in the angle with the church. The wing is on concrete foundations.

This was a modest church at the time of its construction, though with its original large windows with 6/6 sash, clapboard siding, and complete steeple, it was a much more respectable building than it has become today. It is representative of mid-19th century vernacular church architecture.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Methodist religion came to Wilbraham in 1791 when Wilbraham encompassed what is now the town of Hampden as North and South Parish. Meetings were held first in South Parish and then with the encouragement of Charles Brewer who lived on Main Street, the two Methodist ministers started preaching in the North Parish at Brewer's house. The Congregationalists who represented both church and town were disapproving of this more liberal theology and discouraged church members from going to meetings. Despite their efforts to squelch interest, however, many of the North Parish were attracted to the religion and attended meetings for several years in Charles Brewer's home. Finally they established their own church on Main Street in 1793 and had a substantial congregation. Main Street was a long distance for those who lived in the eastern part of town on the other side of the mountain.

Then in 1850 a group of residents from the eastern section of Wilbraham were converted to Methodism by a former slave turned minister, Elder Mars. They gathered together into a study class that met outdoors in good weather and in the old schoolhouse in bad weather. They were led in study by Lorenzo Kibbe until 1867, a man who was known for singing on his way back and forth to his home on Main Street. Kibbe gave up his position to a Mr. Haskell who helped the group form a Methodist Society and in 1868 they built this church which they dedicated as the Glendale Methodist Episcopal Society in 1869. The congregation shared preachers with other churches for many years and in the 1920s declined in membership so that it seemed the church might close. A group of young people, however, rejuvenated the congregation and it continued through the mid-1960s. Much of the vitality of the church membership was attributed in the History of Wilbraham to the community suppers that the women of the church put on to raise money for the church and its missions. It is now vacant and the building is for sale.

The church building was heated at first by wood burning stoves, then by oil-burning stoves in 1940. Electricity had been installed in 1926. There were horse sheds on the north side of the building and after they were blown down they were re-built on the south side only to be damaged again in 1920. They were not rebuilt.

In 1940 a church member bought a bell and installed it in the church steeple. A 1990 fire in the church destroyed the steeple and the bell came down, but was not damaged. The tower was rebuilt in 1990 but was rebuilt too small to re-install the bell, so in 2006 when the church dissolved, the bell was given to the town for its use. It is now in Glendale Cemetery across the road.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[940 Glendale Road]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.24
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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham U.S. A., North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Stebbins, Rufus. Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

FORM E – BURIAL GROUND

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1984	Hampden		WIL.803
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Town: Wilbraham

Place (*neighborhood or village*):
Glendale

Address or Location: Glendale Road and Monson Road

Name: Glendale Cemetery and War Memorial

Ownership: *Public* *Private*

Approximate Number of Stones: 300

Earliest Death Date: 1787

Latest Death Date: 2008

Landscape Architect:

Condition: There are some tilting stones, and lichen-covered stones. Many of the oldest stones have been effaced. There is some intrusion by tree roots into markers, but the current caretakers of the cemetery maintain it well.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Acreage: 2.24 acres

Setting: The Glendale Cemetery occupies a corner lot at the intersection of Monson and Glendale Roads. This is a rural, hilly section of Wilbraham. The Glendale Methodist Church is on the east side of Glendale Road across from the cemetery.

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: PVPC

Date (*month / year*): July, 2009

INVENTORY FORM E CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[GLENDALE ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.803

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

VISUAL/DESIGN ASSESSMENT

Describe landscape features, gravestone materials, designs, motifs, and symbols that are either common or unusual. Note any known carvers.

The Glendale Cemetery is a little over two acres in size and is bordered on all four sides by chain link fence - there is a section of stone wall on the south side. A mixture of Norway Spruce and maple trees are scattered in the oldest part of the cemetery on its eastern end and there are shrubs among the family graves as well. The spruce trees are thought to have been seeded from spruce planted by the Stebbins in the 18th century and the maples from a tree planted in lieu of a headstone by a man for his mother when he could not afford a stone. The western half of the cemetery is open but young trees have been recently planted in a regular pattern among the graves. A drive crosses from Glendale Road across the northern side of the cemetery and turns south to exit on Monson Road. Outside the fencing at the southeast corner of the road is a war memorial that makes up part of this cemetery landscape though it is not part of the cemetery, per se.

The Glendale gravestones face both east and west with no direction dominating. They are mainly marble and limestone in material in the older section with a few examples of sandstone and slate. Granite and marble markers are plentiful in the newer section. The predominant marker shape is that of a slab with square and segmentally arched tops. Examples of these stones are the five identical Beebe stones in marble, the first of which is the Alonzo Beebe marker of 1852. They are slabs with names and dates of the deceased carved in banners on the stones, and no iconography is present on these markers. There are also several obelisks serving as centerpieces to family plots. Examples of this form of burial are found at the north east corner of the cemetery with the families of Cassius M. Benedict, 1872 and Reynolds of 1871. In each family plot an obelisk is surrounded by small individual markers for family members with their initials on the markers while the full names and dates of the individuals are carved on the obelisk sides. Fewer in number are the earliest stones that are tabernacle in shape and made of brownstone or slate. The earliest marker is that of Caleb Stebbins who lived at 742 Glendale Road. His 1787 marker is a tabernacle with a single rosette at its arched center and his name and date below. Next is the 1789 marker of Miss Eunice, the only daughter of Mr. Isaiah and Mrs. Hezediah Chapman. It is red sandstone, tabernacle in shape, and has a crowned angel with wings and scrolls in the field of the arch. From 1790 is the Asa Bishop marker, a tabernacle shape, with a carved angel head and wings. In 1797 Martha Partridge's marker has the earliest example of the urn and weeping willow motif that was to become much more common in the next few decades. The Mary Bishop marker of 1799, however, retained the earlier angel or cherub head in the sandstone tabernacle with scalloped border, the carver of which has several examples in the Adams Cemetery in Wilbraham Center. The 1801 Sarah Webster marker of sandstone was also carved by a sculptor who was active at Adams Cemetery. It is a tabernacle shaped stone with a decorative band and angel head. A tree is growing around it. One of the few slate stones is a memorial stone for the two sons of Ithamar and Polly Bliss who were buried in Monson, 1809 and 1816. This marker has the urn and willow motif and fans in the corners of the stone, a common decorative feature. A large granite monument for the Bennett family of 1905 marks the outer time limit of the stones in the earlier section of the cemetery.

At the northeast corner of the cemetery roadway is a bell mounted on a wooden structure that originated in the Glendale Methodist Church across the street, but was removed after a fire in 1990 destroyed the church steeple.

Outside the cemetery fencing is the war memorial boulder. It is a large, rough surface boulder three feet high, four feet wide and three feet deep with plaques installed on its faces. On the south is a plaque for Wilbraham's Union soldiers; on the West for "Other Wars", French and Indian War, the War of 1812, Seminole and Philippines wars, and the Liberty of Cuba. The east plaque commemorates Revolutionary War soldiers. On the south the plaque reads, "Memorial Bounder. Placed here by this neighborhood in honor of it's (sic) soldiers, May 30, 1911".

INVENTORY FORM E CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[GLENDALE ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.803

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Explain religious affiliations, major period of use, and evaluate historical association of this burial ground with the community.

The Glendale Cemetery was established by early members of the Baptist Church in the Glendale section of Wilbraham who had formed a Baptist Society as early as the 1780s and began using the cemetery at that time. The Burying Ground Society of School District No. 7 was established in 1857 to care for the cemetery, and the cemetery was taken over by the town in 1876. Land additions were made to the burying ground in 1876 and 1963. In 1876 the town erected a granite post and iron fence that was replaced by chain link in 1959 when the earlier fence had deteriorated.

The first stone of Caleb Stebbins of 1787 was a second generation member of a settling family and the cemetery contains other graves of early settling families of Wilbraham. It has successive generations of the farming families of eastern Wilbraham, followed by 20th-21st century residents with their diverse backgrounds and ethnic origins. The period of early activity in the cemetery is 1787-1905 and one-third of the cemetery contains these stones. The balance of the cemetery, or 2/3, contains 20th century stones and some from the 21st century. There is additional space available on the western side of the cemetery road.

Soldiers' graves are in Glendale from the War of 1812 on through the Civil War, and World Wars and were marked for Veterans' Day by members of the Methodist Church until it closed in 2006.

The memorial boulder was erected by the Glendale Memorial Society on a low-lying marshy area that they filled in. The Grand Army of the Republic dedicated it in 1911 and again in 1913 at the Town's 150th anniversary. Some of the men of the Glendale neighborhood selected and brought the boulder to its place in 1911, and on the third day of the 1913 celebration there was a ceremony in which flags were draped over the boulder, a local band played, children sang the Star Spangled Banner and William Sessions gave a talk on the history of the people who served in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars from Wilbraham. There was an anti-slavery skit performed to recognize the role that Glendale performed as a stop on the Underground Railroad. Finally a dinner for 200 was put on by the women of Glendale. As Wilbraham residents have taken part in subsequent wars, their names have been added to the boulder on plaques.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Massachusetts Historical Commission, Reconnaissance Reports Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham U.S. A., North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Stebbins, Rufus. Historical Address. Boston, 1864.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1946	Ludlow		WIL. 131
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: Glendale

Photograph



Address: 655-57 Glendale Road

Historic Name: Daniel Cadwell House

Uses: Present: Two-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: 1764-1850

Source: Chauncey Peck, Map 1850, 1976
Bicentennial Committee Map.

Style/Form: Federal / Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Fieldstone, partially covered by cement.

Wall/Trim: Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Small frame shed, detached garage in poor condition

Major Alterations (with dates):

Side wing added circa 1820; 2nd story addition to side wing
circa 1880; porch added after 1850.

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.33 acres

Setting: House sits close to the road and faces east. Front of property outlined by stone wall. Front yard defined by wooden fence. Mature trees line the back of the property.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (month / year): June 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[655 GLENDALE RD.]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 131

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-story house that is transitional stylistically from Federal to Greek Revival with a large side wing. The principal house features a center brick chimney and eaves that make partial returns on the southern gable and full returns on the northern gable, which rest on corner boards. It is five bays wide and two bays deep. Windows are 6/6 sash and sit close to the eaves, a feature of Federal era houses. Front center entry with trabeated surround and half-length sidelights is reflective of the Greek Revival style, and appears to date from an 1830s alteration. A wraparound porch with flat roof and large fieldstone supports extends halfway around the house's eastern and northern ends. This porch was constructed circa 1910-1920 as a Craftsman style features.

The house has a large two-story side wing off the southern end of the principal house, which emphasizes the house's current function as a duplex. It is unknown when the side wing was constructed, but it was likely after that of the principal house. The side wing was originally one-story in height, had a shed roof porch with chamfered posts, and at least one chimney. At some point in the mid to late 1800s, a second story was added, potentially around the time that the wraparound porch was added to the principal house. This addition kept the chamfered porch supports intact. The side wing currently has two interior brick chimney, windows of 2/2 sash on the northern end and 6/6 sash on the southern end, a three-quarter length porch, and two entry doors off the porch. The decorative porch supports were replaced by simple wood posts prior to 1913. Three matching Queen Anne Style decorative windows add character to the side-wing's east elevation.

Little exterior features have changed on the house since the wraparound porch and second story addition to the side wing were added.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to the historian Chauncey Peck, Captain Daniel Cadwell purchased this property from Nathaniel Warriner (1703-1780) in 1764. Captain Daniel Cadwell arrived in Wilbraham in the 1740s and assisted in the formation of Wilbraham as a town. Captain Daniel Cadwell had several children and the property eventually passed to his son Stephen Caldwell (born in 1748). It was likely Stephen Cadwell that oversaw the construction of this home, which aligns with Peck's list of former owners. This house and property, now 1.33 acres, was part of a much larger farm covering approximately 300 acres. The house passed out of the family after Stephen's death and into the possession of John Bullard. By 1850, Oscar F. Benedict and his wife Meria owned the property. Oscar Benedict was a 35 year old farmer in 1860. He served in the 46th Mass Infantry division during the Civil War between July 1862 and September 1863. The Benedicts farmed at this house for a number of years and they still owned the property at the time the 1894 map was drawn. Sometime prior to 1903, A.M. Seaver—a local businessman who owned additional property on Glendale Road acquired the property.

In 1903, Joshua L. Brooks purchased the house along with approximately 300 acres of land from A.M. Seaver and established "Brookmont Farm" with the intention of raising cattle and horses. Mr. Books was a prominent businessman in the agricultural industry. He along with other businessmen from the region joined together to found the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, which was a purchasing cooperative. In 1916, he became one of the founders of the Eastern States Exposition, which he then presided over for several decades as president. Locally, he is also noted for bringing telephone service to the Glendale Road area of Wilbraham.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[655 GLENDALE RD.]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WIL 131
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The house has changed hands several times since the Brooks family sold it. F.Wells Shoemaker owned the house in the 1950s followed by Joseph Crespi in the 1960s. John J. Adams held the property until 1986. It changed owners three additional times before Leonard Surdyka acquired the house in 1992.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

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Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee, "Map of Wilbraham Showing the Location of Historic Sites and Houses Built Prior to 1800 and Viewable in 1976," produced 1976.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1951	Ludlow		WIL 134
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: Glendale

Photograph



Address: 694 Glendale Road

Historic Name: Francis Knowlton House

Uses: Present: Single-family

Original: Single-family

Date of Construction: 1765-1850

Source: Chauncey Peck, Map 1850, 1976
Bicentennial Committee Map.

Style/Form: Altered Greek Revival cottage

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Wall/Trim: Vinyl

Roof: Slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Barn

Major Alterations (with dates):
Side wing addition (pre-1900s)
Second side wing addition (circa 1950)
Vinyl siding and vinyl windows circa 1990

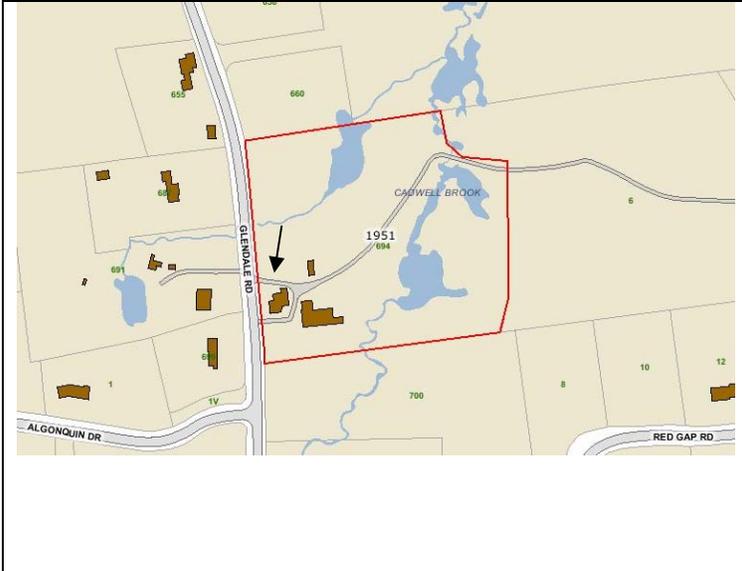
Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 7.99 acres

Setting: House sits close to the road and faces west. Property has a few scattered mature trees. Two brooks cross through the property. Major subdivision activity occurring to the rear of the property.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (month / year): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[694 GLENDALE RD.]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 134

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a three bay, front gable Greek Revival Style cottage that has seen several alteration and additions over time. Characteristic of the Greek Revival style, the house features eaves that make partial returns as well as entablature under the eaves. The front side hall entry door is in the Greek Revival style with a broad trabeated surround that encloses three-quarter length side-lights. Window sash on the house, both principal house and the several additions, varies from 6/6 to 1/1. A Colonial Revival style wrap-around porch with Doric columns was added prior to the turn of the century to the front-westward facing and southern facing facades of the principal house. A small section of this porch was later enclosed. The principal house contains an narrow exterior brick chimney on its eastern façade, which was probably added after 1900.

The house had several additions and alterations of unknown sequence. A two-story side-wing under a side-gabled roof extends off the northern elevation of the house which attaches to a secondary one-story side wing with basement entrance. The first side wing was added prior to 1894 as shown on the 1894 map as well as by a photo in Peck's 1913 History of Wilbraham. This photo also shows a barn of the same height and location as the current one. The furthest addition appears to have been added circa 1950. The first side wing addition has a narrow brick chimney on its eastern elevation. The owners of the house raised the roof of the principal house by adding a through-cornice dormer. A matching through-cornice dormer was built on the side wing. The far eastern elevation of the house appears to have an enclosed porch. A deck extends off the far eastern elevation of the house.

As the house exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style, it appears unlikely that it was constructed prior to the 1820s. An examination of the house's interior would help to shed light on why a 1765 construction date was given for the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to Peck, Captain Daniel Cadwell parceled together the land on which this house sits (the east end of lots 97 to 102) between 1737 to 1764 from Samuel Warner, David Warriner, and Isaac Brewer. Cadwell also acquired the property that now has the house at 655 Glendale Road. Daniel Cadwell eventually passed the property to another Cadwell of unknown first name, potentially Stephen. The exact date of construction of this house is unknown, but it was likely after 1820. Reportedly, early settlers obtained bog iron ore from the brook east of the house.

The next traceable owner was N. Knowlton, who may have been Captain Nathaniel Knowlton whose name appears on the 1800 Federal Census as a Wilbraham resident. Francis Knowlton was listed as the owner of the house on the 1850 Map. Temperance Day Knowlton reportedly raised silkworms with considerable success at the height of the silk worm industry excitement. The house then passed to the Seaver family, first to A. Delos Seaver and then to A.M. Seaver. The Seaver family owned several properties along Glendale road. A.M. Seaver served as a selectman in town. The house belonged to Mrs. E.M. Seaver by the time the 1894 map was published. Around 1910, this property was one of several farms in the area purchased by a Jewish society in an attempt to interest Jewish people in agriculture. Herbert H. Graves owned the house by 1913. According to Peck, Graves had purchased the house from Goldie Frankel. The house remained in the Graves family for approximately four decades, passing to Ralph Graves and then his widow Adele Graves. Mrs. Adele Graves owned the property in the early 1950s, but it appears that she lived elsewhere in town. Like the Seaver family, the Graves family probably used the house as an investment property.

In the later half of the 1950s, the house belonged to Theodore Loeb and Calvin Ruggles. A. Campbell owned the house in the 1960s. William E. Coons purchased the property in 1970. At this point, the house and farm included property that amounted to

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[694 GLENDALE RD.]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL 134
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over 30 acres. His descendent, Gregory A. Coons, subdivided and sold all but 7.99 acres for residential development between 1999 and 2006.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

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Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office

Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee, "Map of Wilbraham Showing the Location of Historic Sites and Houses Built Prior to 1800 and Viewable in 1976," produced 1976.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1958	Hampden		WIL.5
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 742 Glendale Road

Historic Name: Caleb Stebbins House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1850

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Greek Revival/Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: New England barn, garage, chicken coop and shop.

Major Alterations (*with dates*): west porch and north porch added ca. 1900; other changes conjectural.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 2.35 acres

Setting: House faces west on a high corner lot with outbuildings to the north and south east.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[742 GLENDALE ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.5

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Only examination of the interior structure of this house would confirm its attributed mid-18th century date, but today the main block of the building has a 19th century Greek Revival style exterior with early 20th century Colonial Revival additions. It is a two-and-a-half story house with a front-gable roof and a fairly large center chimney. The side hall entry to the house has a simple surround with a transom with doubled muntins, a Greek Revival stylistic feature. The eaves make full returns in the west gable to form a Greek Revival pediment. Attached to this elevation is a Colonial Revival style porch on Doric columns that wraps around to the north elevation. On the north elevation the porch is glassed in. There is a one-and-a-half story ell on the east followed by a one-story ell. Early houses often became ells to expanded homes, so structural investigation would take into account the ells on this house. There are through-cornice dormers on the north side of the first ell. It is the south elevation of the main block of the house that may have been the most changed if the house indeed has an 18th century date. It is five bays wide but some of the bays are blind. There is a door in the center bay, which is tall and has a projecting cornice on its surround, suggesting the possibility that it might have begun as a south-facing building that was later greatly altered. More likely, the door was a secondary entry at the time the main block of the house was built ca. 1850.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck this property was owned by David Chapin, Jr. in 1751; whether there was a house here or not is not known. The property was known as Lot 105 allotted to Japhet Chapin in 1685 who passed it to his son Daniel Chapin that same year, though neither of them occupied the land. David Chapin the property owner in 1751 was among the town's early settlers and signed a petition in 1740 requesting a precinct separate from Springfield be established. He took part in establishing a church and meeting place for services but his name stops appearing after 1741 in town records regarding the building of a meetinghouse. Caleb Stebbins, identified by Chauncey Peck as the second owner of the property appears in the 1790 federal census for Wilbraham as part of a household of seven people. By 1810 Stebbins and his household are listed as Springfield residents and Frederick Stebbins is in both 1800 and 1810 censuses as a Wilbraham resident. By 1860 the history is clearer: Jason and Elvira Stebbins were owners of the farm and the main block of the house would already have been constructed. Jason was a farmer and Elvira was at home taking care of their five children Henry, Ellen, Stillman, Arthur, and John. Henry worked as a laborer, presumably on the farm with his father. By 1870 Jason and Elvira worked the farm with the help of their two youngest sons Arthur and John. By 1880 only Jason and Arthur remained in the house and both were farming.

Allen (Allyn) M. and Lillian Seaver, owned the farm by 1894 and Allen's brother James and two boarding students lived here with them in 1900. Allyn Seaver was a town selectman, and in 1912 took up scientific poultry-raising with two chicken coops, one 100 feet long. The Seavers were part of the poultry farming that a number of Wilbraham farmers took up, raising chickens, and turkeys. None of the Seavers was here in 1920, so the length of time that the farm was actively cultivated and chickens raised is difficult to determine. However, by 1961 Marge and Calvin Ruggles were living here and Calvin was working in Springfield on Main Street at the Carlos Ruggles Lumber Company. This would indicate that the farm had ceased to be run full-time by its owners.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[742 GLENDALE ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.5
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Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Reports, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.
Stebbins, Rufus. Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2698	Ludlow		WIL.95
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 187 Main St.

Historic Name: William B. and Alice Jones House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1840

Source: US Federal Census 1840

Style/Form: Cape Cod Form

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: vinyl siding

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Attached garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Wing, garage and dormers added ca. 1990

Vinyl siding and replacement windows installed ca. 2000

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.26 acres

Setting: House faces south on large lot that is heavily wooded on its north and west.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[188 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.95

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This Cape Cod form house has lost most of its historic character by the installation of vinyl siding and replacement 1/1 windows, so that little is left to identify its 19th century origins save for its stone foundations, remnants of its original door surround, and overall proportions. It is a one-and-a-half story house with a side-gable roof. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep. There is a two-story wing on the west elevation that connects the house to a two-bay garage, the additions of which altered the house to 20th century suburban standards. Two shed-roof dormers were added to the roof. The house is a raised Cape, meaning that it has greater ceiling height than early Capes. Raised Capes in western Massachusetts began to appear about 1840-60, hence the range of dates given the building. Windows are relatively small and evenly spaced.

Remaining from its original construction are the narrow pilasters of the center door surround. They support a new entablature composed of 20th century stock lumberyard millwork. This house represents how a number of early houses were treated when Wilbraham became a commuter's community in the first half of the 20th century. An alternative treatment is found nearby at 200 Main Street where the historic architectural character was retained.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

William B. Jones, identified by Wilbraham historian as an early, if not the first, owner of this house appears in the 1840 census but not in the 1830 census. William B. and Alice appear in the 1850 census, and William is listed as a farmer, and living with them was Andrew Hoyt, who was a 15 year-old helping on the farm. Between 1850 and 1880 David M. Havens and Lucy Havens left their farm in North Brookfield and bought this property to farm. It is difficult to determine how long they worked the farm, but there were two additional owners, Frank Niles and James Conners, both farm laborers, before Alvin and Celia Chilson owned it in 1900 and farmed the property as a general farm. James and Anne Conners were Irish immigrants. From Alvin and Celia Chilson, the property went to Arthur A. and Inez Chilson by 1920 and the farming stopped or reduced as Arthur was an agent for the railroad company, which was nearby in North Wilbraham. Arthur and Inez moved back to Springfield in 1930. Chilson was a district agent for the steam railroad by then.

In 1953 Helen C. Boden was in the house working as Wilbraham's social worker and clerk to the selectmen. She was still there in 1961 and had risen to become Wilbraham's Welfare Director and worked in town hall.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Springfield Suburban Directory, 1901.

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Reconnaissance Reports Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham U.S.A., North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2706	Ludlow		WIL.135-136
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 200 Main Street

Historic Name: Rufus Jones House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1790

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Federal Cape

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Shop north of house—doesn't appear on assessor's map at left.

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Rear roof raised, 1920s

Wing added, 1920s

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.04 acres

Setting: House faces west and sits on a rise in the landscape with a low stone embankment at the street. It occupies a large corner lot.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[200 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.135-136

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of Wilbraham's well-preserved early Capes and represents one of the housing types that appeared early in the town's history. Like the Levi Bliss House at 87 Main Street, this is a Cape but it is a later form than the Bliss House as it does not have the gable end jetty that marks the Bliss House for its earlier 18th century form of construction. It does, however have a low-pitched roof, clipped eaves in the gable ends, and a center chimney that identify a Georgian Cape. The chimney is off-center, which indicates it may have been altered at a later date. The stone foundations are low and the windows of the clapboard-sided, five bay façade are small and placed close to the eaves. They have 12/12 sash. The house has been expanded over time. Early in the building's history a one-and-a-half story ell was constructed on the rear or east. The ell is four bays long and has knee-high windows at the attic level, suggesting a date in the 1830s. The rear roof was elevated to make a full story of the attic floor. The south wing, which is on concrete foundations, was probably added in the early 20th century and its large interior chimney is parged like the chimney of the main block.

North of the house is a clapboard and shingle-sided shop of one-and-a-half stories. It has a front-gable roof that extends on the east side to provide a one-story entrance bay. It is three bays wide and two bays deep and has 6/6 sash and on the south façade a pair of small, fixed, four-light windows. There is no chimney evident. The building is shingled on the west elevation and clapboard sided on the visible south façade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Chauncey Peck in his History of Wilbraham did not indicate who built this house, nor did he suggest a date for it. However, the first occupant he lists is Rufus Jones who first appears in the census for Wilbraham of 1800 with three people in the household. Jones is listed again in 1810 and the family had grown to six, but by 1820 he has left Wilbraham and possibly moved to Zoar, Massachusetts. If Rufus were indeed the builder of the house, it would date from the 1790s, which is consistent with its appearance. Peck lists a Rice as owning the house next and in the 1830 census is a Widow Rice who was aged 50-60.

H. Wells owns the house in 1873 and Peck lists Mrs. Wells in the chain of ownership. Hannah Wells appears in the 1870 census in Springfield and is listed as "sick" living with 18 year old Fred Wells who was a bank clerk. But by 1880 the Wells were gone. Warren and Miriam Collins were farmers and lived in North Wilbraham but owned this house as well. Warren inherited a large portion of North Wilbraham land and he convinced the Western Railroad to establish a station in North Wilbraham, which gave a boost to business in that section of town. Collins was the new station's first agent and he was also the village's first postmaster. Warren and Miriam's son Warren L. Collins was an innkeeper in North Wilbraham. He built the Collins Inn in 1874 and he owned a livery business on Main Street. Warren L. Collins ran a stage coach between Wilbraham Center and North Wilbraham, and was the mail carrier. He donated land for the Collins Paper Mill in North Wilbraham. Peck records that he owned this house after his parents and appears in it in 1895. Warren L. and Emeline were 71 and 67 in 1900 when they were in the house, but Warren was still working as a liveryman and a farmer and Emeline cared for two boarders, one of whom was a back tender in the paper mill and the other a station agent for the railroad.

John and Nora Reader owned the property by 1910 and were farmers, who may well have leased land in town, which was a common practice for those who did not own extensive property. Between 1910 and 1950 the land surrounding the property was sold off for development and a new street, Old Coach Road, was put in on the south side of the house.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[200 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.135-136

Directories are difficult to use for Wilbraham before 1953 but between 1953 and 1961 the house was owned by Ruth and John W. Gale. John was a member of the Water Department Board in Wilbraham and owned a business in Southbridge, so the farming associated with this property had ended as was typical of many of Wilbraham's farms by mid-20th century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2717	Ludlow		WIL.137
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 239 Main Street

Historic Name: Abraham Avery House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1820

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Ells on rear, vinyl replacement windows and siding installed.
Door surround replaced.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1 acre

Setting: House faces east, is set close to the road and is on a wooded lot.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[239 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.137

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house has lost much of its historic integrity by being covered in vinyl siding and having its windows replaced with vinyl. It is two-and-a-half stories in height beneath a side-gable roof. Five bays wide and three bays deep, the house has an off-center chimney. Windows have all been replaced by vinyl and a one-and-a-half story ell and deck have been added to the rear of the house. The door surround has also been replaced so that important feature is also missing. The eaves make full returns in the gable ends and unless they were created at the time the vinyl was installed, this would indicate a transitional stylistic feature between the Federal and Greek Revival placing the date of the house ca. 1820 rather than the 1785 traditionally assigned to it.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Abraham Avery, a tanner, saddle and harness maker was among the First Parish members who became a Methodist, and he was well-known in Wilbraham for having tricked his way out of paying taxes to the First Parish church. He refused to pay his allocated taxes, so the tax collector took a saddle that Avery had made in lieu of them. What the collector did not know was that the saddle had been only tacked together so was lovely to look at but worth much less than it appeared. The saddle was sold and its new owner from Belchertown discovered the joke as he tried to mount his horse and the saddle fell apart. Avery, apparently pleased that his act of passive resistance had worked, called it "The Presbyterian Saddle". He was very active in town government and was Wilbraham's representative to the General Court in 1834. He also was active in the support of the Wesleyan Academy as Academy treasurer from 1824-1828, and trustee from 1824 to 1842. He was gone by 1860 and the house changed hands quite often. Stutson S. Gilman owned the house and land in 1860 when it was valued at \$5000, a relatively large amount. He was a farmer and lived with his parents Richard and Experience but as the eldest son owned the property. He and his younger brothers, Charlie and John, farmed together. Among the next owners were Dexter and Mary Allis who in 1870 had moved to Springfield where Dexter farmed and Mary ran a boarding house. Their son Waitstill was a brick-maker. The Allis family had sold the Avery Farm to Ira G. and Almira Potter in 1865. Ira was a farmer who worked the farm with his son Lurin. The Potters also had a daughter Arvilla. Ira Potter came from Monson to Wilbraham in 1865. In addition to farming, Ira Potter was a town selectman, a special County Commissioner for six years, and was a Representative in the legislature and special trial Justice. He was a Justice of the Peace for 42 years and settled 111 estates in probate court as an Executor. He died in 1909 when he was 94. Lurin and Emma Potter took over the farm from Ira and Almira.

Leon and Hattie Bartlett were the next family to own and farm this property. Leon was a general farmer. Then between 1900 and 1913 Albert W. Torrey took ownership, but was not there for long. There is a gap in directories until 1953 when the house was no longer in agricultural use, but Lucy and Harland Rogers were living here while Harland worked for New England Telephone and Telegraph as an installer. NETT has offices in Wilbraham. As was the case with many Wilbraham farms, the Avery farm was out of full-time cultivation by the 1950s and its land divided for development.

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Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2723

Ludlow

WIL.33

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 267 Main Street

Historic Name: Abraham Avery Harness Shop

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Shop

Date of Construction: ca. 1820

Source: Peck

Style/Form: no style; partial Cape

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboard

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*): m

Added wing and ell, ca. 1990.

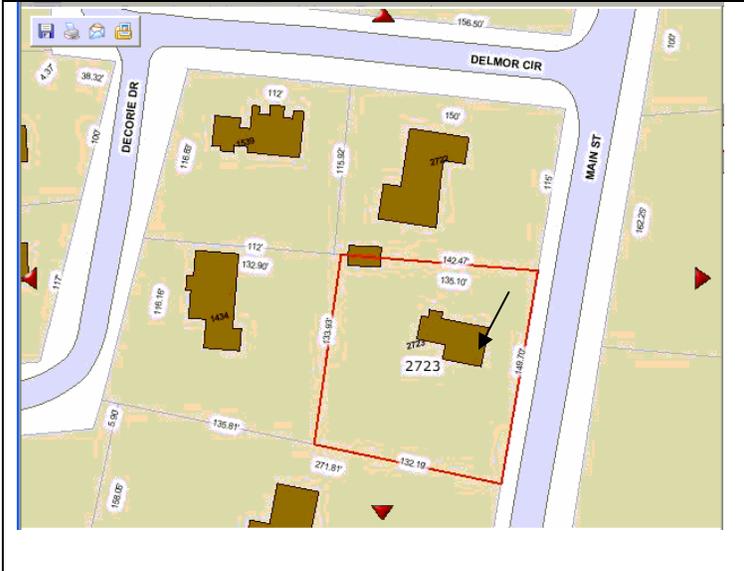
Condition: good

Moved: no | | yes | | **Date** see text

Acreage: 0.44 acres

Setting: House is set close to the street and faces east. It is on a lot that slopes down to the west. A vinyl fence runs across the front of the lot at the street line.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[267 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.33

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a building whose historical significance is greater than its architectural significance as it has had so many alterations. It is a one-and-a-half story Cape whose entry is in its gable end. While gable-end entries are not unknown in early 19th c. Capes in the region, the fenestration of this façade is so altered, it is not possible to say with any certainty that it represents its original arrangement. Rather in front-gable entries the door is usually centered and here it is set at the side. A portion of this door surround, however, appears to be original. It is composed of narrow fluted pilasters framing half-length sidelights. The entablature of the surround has been lost. Windows in the Cape section have been replaced with vinyl. This section of the house is three bays deep and it rests on story-high brick foundations on the south and west. The main block has a center chimney that rises on the south side of the ridge line. There is a two-and-a-half story ell on the west side of the house with an elevated deck on its south side and a ground-level porch on the north. The house has a two-story wing on its north between the main block and the ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This building was originally a harness shop, so was probably rather utilitarian from the time of its construction. Its owner Abraham Avery lived at 239 Main Street and worked as a tanner, saddle and harness maker. The location of the tanning vats may well have been on this lot because the tanning process required a great deal of water and a stream passes in the valley west of the building. As a saddle maker, Avery was well-known for the high quality of his work; his saddles were prized and costly. The harness shop became a shoe shop by 1870 when Francis Firmin, shoemaker, owned it. He and his wife Mary had three teenaged children at school and at home and it is unclear whether they lived here as well as used it for a shop, or lived elsewhere in town. In 1880 the Firmin's older daughter was teaching, the younger was at home and Francis continued to work as a shoemaker at age 70. In 1900 Mary Lyman, a widow, owned the building and presumably lived here as well as she did not have a trade that might have made the shop useful. Arthur and Eva Smith were here in both 1920 and 1930 and Arthur worked as a poultry farm laborer. This was a time in Wilbraham history when turkey, chicken and game farms were prominent employers as farmers had moved to poultry from dairy and other general farming to keep their farms viable and income-producing. Ann Murray, who was unoccupied, lived here in 1953 and the house was owned by Doris E. Ellingwood who was a nurse in 1961.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1910.
Springfield Suburban Directory, 1901.
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Reconnaissance Reports Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.
Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham U.S. A., North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.
Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.
Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2726	Ludlow		WIL.19
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 288 Main Street

Historic Name: Phebe and Abel Bliss, Jr. House

Uses: Present: Two-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1820

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Federal/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: not visible

Wall/Trim: vinyl siding

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

None visible from street.

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Vinyl siding installed 2009.

Vinyl windows ca. 2009

Condition: fair-good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 63.63 acres

Setting: This is a west-facing house set close to the street on a wide lot that is traditionally landscaped with flower beds. There is a dense woods directly behind the house screening a view to its extensive acreage.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[288 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.19

 Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story house with a side-gable roof. It is five bays wide and two bays deep and it has two interior chimneys. The main block of the house has full eaves returns to create Greek Revival style pediments in each gable end and in the pediment field on the north is a rectangular attic window commonly used in the Greek Revival style period. The house has a wide center door entry that is trabeated in Greek Revival fashion and has long sidelights. Its entablature is obscured by a porch that wraps around north, west and south facades. The porch is Stick Style with cross-buck railings, an open frieze, and is supported by slender posts on high plinths. The entry to the porch on the west façade is pedimented and there is an Eastlake style frieze band below the pediment that is incised in a floral pattern. The porch would probably have been added in the 1870s. If this house were built before 1820, there was a major alteration made to it in the 1830s to give it a Greek Revival update. The double interior chimneys would not have been earlier than the 1770s, but more likely ca. 1790-1800 at the earliest for Wilbraham. More likely, the early date appended to the house of 1793 applies not to the main section of the house but either to an earlier building that was incorporated into the house or was replaced by this stylistically transitional main block.

There are three ells on the east side of the house. There is a two-and-a-half story ell to which is attached a one-story wing on the north making a recessed side porch for the large ell. This ell is followed by a one-and-a-half story ell and a one-story addition.

This is one of the last remaining farmsteads on Main Street that retains significant land and conveys much of what Wilbraham looked like in the mid-19th century.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The land on which this house is located was owned by four generations of the Bliss family, the house was probably occupied by three generations. The first Bliss to come to Wilbraham was Ensign Abel Bliss who settled on Mountain Road and built the Abel Bliss House, 182 Mountain Road. The next generation, Abel and Elizabeth Bliss were married in Wilbraham in 1769, the year in which Abel bought a considerable amount of land to farm, which includes this Main Street property. The couple then proceeded to have nine children. Abel died in 1820 and it seems likely that this house was built close to the time of his death and possibly by the third generation, by Abel and Phebe Bliss, Jr., who were married in 1801. They are the first documented occupants of the house and they filled it with eleven children. Abel Bliss, Jr. had gone to college in Tolland, Connecticut, but returned to Wilbraham to farm and take part in Wilbraham affairs. He and his father were instrumental in the founding of the Methodist Church in Wilbraham and Abel Bliss, Jr. was active in town government. He was also a prosperous farmer – the property in 1870 was valued at \$6000 in contrast to the Firmin's shoe shop at 267 Main Street that was valued at \$500. Abel supported Wesleyan Academy financially and through service as one of its trustees between 1824 and 1845. He was a state senator and representative in Massachusetts General Court. When Abel and Phebe retired, the farm went to their oldest son John Wesley Bliss. They provided for their daughters as well. For Nancy Bliss they built the Nancy Bliss House at 399 Main Street in 1845, and for Harriet Bliss they built the Harriet Bliss House at 393 Main Street in 1846, both substantial and stylistically up-to-date houses. John Wesley and his wife Mary Bliss continued the farming tradition, and had one child, a daughter Sarah Hall Bliss. She was the third generation to occupy the house. Sarah married a college professor and lived in Manhattan. They Gillets had a daughter Fannie and had a Russian servant. Between 1880 and 1895 Sarah and Fannie moved back to Wilbraham and to the Bliss homestead where Sarah rented rooms to boarders and took care of her 86-year old aunt Harriet.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[288 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.19

By 1953 the house had left the Bliss family and was owned by Burton and Mildred Moore. Burton was a printer in Springfield and like many Wilbraham residents commuted to work so he could live in the more rural town. Between 1953 and 1961 the house was divided into a two-family. In 1961 on part of it was vacant but in the second half David and Marjorie Baker lived. David was a Springfield salesman.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1910.

Springfield Suburban Directory, 1901.

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Reconnaissance Reports Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham U.S. A., North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM C – OBJECT

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

2651 Ludlow WIL.903

Town: Wilbraham

Place (*neighborhood or village*):
North Wilbraham

Address or Location: 2V Main Street

Name: General Knox monument

Ownership: Public Private

Type of Object (*check one*):

- statue monument
- bust milestone
- group composition marker
- religious shrine boundary marker
- other (*specify*)

Date of Construction: 1927

Source: inscription

Designer/Sculptor: H. L. Norton

Materials: granite, copper

Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no yes **Date**

Acreage: 5,227 square feet

Setting: Monument is located on a triangle-shaped lot at the intersection of two roads. It is on a grassy area that is tree-shaded.

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

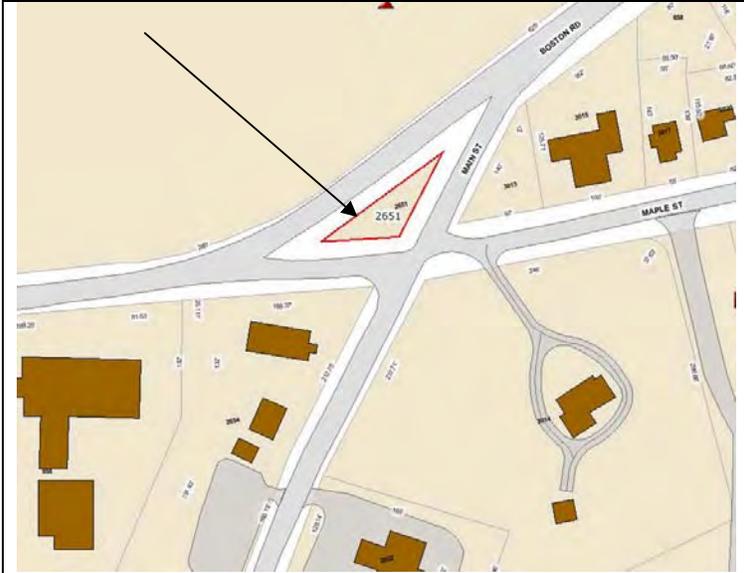
Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): 4/09

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



INVENTORY FORM C CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM] [2v MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.903

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

DESIGN ASSESSMENT

Describe the design features of the object and evaluate in terms of other similar types of objects within the community.

The General Knox monument is a granite block 4' high, 3' wide and about 5" thick. It is a slab in form with a shallow peak across its top. The finished side, which faces west, is planed into a smooth finish with an inset copper relief above an inscription, and the other three sides have a rough or rusticated finish. The copper relief plaque is approximately 9" x 11" x 1/2" in size and is signed by H. L. Norton sculptor. It is a low relief scene of General Knox and his men guiding oxen who are pulling carts loaded with cannons in a rugged landscape. Below the relief is the inscription block.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Explain the history of the object and how it relates to the development of the community.

The General Knox monument is one of fifty-six monuments that mark the trail that the General and his men took from New York to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Thirty of the monuments are in New York and twenty-six in Massachusetts. It is thought that the event that precipitated a plan to commemorate the march was the 150th anniversary of the American Revolution. Both New York and Massachusetts created their monuments simultaneously and erected them in 1927, so there was apparent collaboration between the two states as to marking the entire route. However, the monuments differ between the two states, so there was no artistic collaboration. All twenty-six monuments in Massachusetts are identical.

The triangle of land on which the monument was placed is known as "Collins Park" presumably for the Collins family who owned the nearby Collins paper mill.

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION *(if applicable):*

"THROUGH THIS PLACE PASSED GENERAL HENRY KNOX IN THE WINTER OF 1775-1776 TO DELIVER TO GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON AT CAMBRIDGE THE TRAIN OF ARTILLERY FROM FORT TICONDEROGA USED TO FORCE THE BRITISH ARMY TO EVACUATE BOSTON. ERECTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS 1927."

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES:

www.nysm.nysed.gov/services/KnoxTrail/kthistory.html

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2746	Ludlow		WIL.18
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 389 Main Street

Historic Name: Chauncey Peck House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1891

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Queen Anne

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards and shingles

Roof: slate and asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Windows replaced with vinyl windows, ca. 2000.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 15,681 s.f.

Setting: Set on a corner lot, this east-facing house is in alignment with its neighbors and is on a lot landscaped with shrubs and flowers.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

[WILBRAHAM]

[389 MAIN STREET]

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.18

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of the best-preserved Queen Anne style houses in Wilbraham Center and among the liveliest of elevations. It is a two-and-a-half story house under a side-gable roof with a two-and-a-half story transverse gable on its principle façade. A three story tower rises from the junction of the two sections of the house on the north. The transverse gable section is one bay wide and one bay deep. The main block is the equivalent of five bays in width. There is a one-and-a-half story ell on the rear whose roof extends to create a shed-roofed rear porch on a post. The house is sided in Queen Anne style to provide a picturesque play of light and shadow. The house is primarily clapboard-sided, but contrasting areas of patterned shingles are used on the second story of the tower, in the gable ends of the main block and on a Moorish-like scrim that projects slightly from the transverse gable at its second story. The arched scrim is supported on short turned posts. This is a unique house in Wilbraham and may have originated in one of the innovative pattern books of Queen Anne designs that began to be published in the 1870s.

The house represents the appearance of a middle class in Wilbraham spurred by the Academy's presence in the town and the success of several paper, grain, and textile mills that brought mid-level wealth to families that previously had worked in agriculture.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Chauncey Peck reported in his History of Wilbraham of 1913 that he had built this house in 1891. He may have built it on speculation as he lived elsewhere in town. Chauncey was a blacksmith as well as historian and was prominent in Wilbraham life. He reported that Mrs. A. S. Curtis owned the house after he did and she appears as Mrs. A. S. Curtiss on the atlas of 1895.

Calvin and Maria Robbins were farming in West Springfield in 1900, but they moved to Wilbraham soon after and lived in the next house to the north. Calvin died between 1900 and 1910 after they moved into this house, and Maria who was a 70 year old widow brought her older sister Almira who was 74 to live with her. Maria listed herself bravely as a farmer doing general farming. There is a long gap in directories before addresses can be searched, so the next documented owners in 1953 are Mildred and Albert Neale. Albert was an accountant in Springfield.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

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Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Smeins, Linda E.. Building an American Identity: Pattern Book Homes and Communities 1870-1900, Walnut Creek, 1999.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2749	Ludlow		WIL.17
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 399 Main Street

Historic Name: Nancy Bliss House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1846

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Rear ell extended ca. 1890; side porch added, ca. 1920.
Bay window added, ca. 1890.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 23,275 s.f.

Setting: House faces east and is set close to the street.
The rear portion of the lot is wooded.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[399 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.17

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house is an example of the most common form that the two-and-a-half story Greek Revival house took in western Massachusetts: it has a front-gable roof, and has a side-hall entry. But the house is not ordinary in any sense. It has a fine recessed entry with paneled intrados and a trabeated door surround whose entablature has architrave, frieze, and full cornice and is supported on broad pilasters. A fine dentil row separates the architrave and frieze. Above the recessed door is a wide five-light transom and at each side are half-length sidelights. The front gable has full eaves returns to form a Greek temple-like pediment in which is a large Greek Revival fixed-light window with a typical muntin pattern. Cornerboards on the clapboard-sided main block are not especially wide, but the house's stone foundations are high, which gives the house a prominence on its flat lot. Windows in the house have 6/6 sash. Added to the main block of the house on its north elevation is a two-story, three-sided bay window. A large chimney is centered on the roof.

There is a two-story ell on the east elevation of the house and on the north side of this ell is a shed-roofed side porch on posts. It has two, through-cornice dormers on the north side and a center chimney on its roof. Following this ell is a second, two-story ell with a single, narrow, through-cornice dormer. This section of the ell has 2/2 sash and one of its bays has been turned into a garage from previous use as a carriage barn or woodshed.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to Chauncey Peck in his History of Wilbraham, Abel (1775-1853) and Phebe Bliss built this house in 1845 for their daughter Nancy the year before they built the house at **393 Main Street** for their daughter Harriet Bliss. Abel Bliss, a grandson of one of the early settlers of Wilbraham, Ensign Abel Bliss, was, with his father Abel Bliss, one of the founders of the Methodist Church in Wilbraham when he was only seventeen years old and signed as Abel Bliss, Jr. He was a college-educated farmer, having attended Cokesbury College in Tolland, Connecticut. Phebe Lathrop who married Abel was from Norwich Connecticut. They lived at **288 Main Street**. Abel Bliss was one of the town's leaders in the Abolition Movement and was active in the Temperance Movement as well. He was a trustee of Wesleyan Academy, which later became Wilbraham Academy, between 1824 and 1845 and contributed money to the Academy. Active in state politics, he was a state senator from Hampden County and a state representative for five terms. He also was a member of the 1820 Constitutional Convention in Massachusetts. Nancy Bliss was born in 1805 and married a minister, Rev. William Smith. They had two children. Nancy had a second marriage to a Dr. Jesse W. Rice, moved west in the migrations of the 1830s-50s and died at 50.

Eliza and William Ely Brewer bought the house after Nancy Bliss left for the west. The Brewers were farmers and had four children: Emerson who was a druggists apprentice in 1860, Julia, Lillian and Francis, and were in the house until they died. The house passed to their children. Nancy Maria Flagg bought it in 1887. She did not work outside the house but took in students from Wilbraham Academy as boarders. In 1953 Millicent and George Milo green occupied the house. George was a Production Manager in New Britain, Connecticut, a job he continued to commute to from Wilbraham through 1961.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2751	Ludlow		WIL.16
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 400 Main Street

Historic Name: James and Maria Luke House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1850

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: James Luke, builder, attr.

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards and flushboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn visible from street

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 3.78 acres

Setting: House is set close to street in alignment with its neighbors but it has a larger lot than most on this section of Main Street and is set behind a wrought iron fence on a well-landscaped lot. There is a metal hitching post at the roadside in front of the house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[400 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.16

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of the finest Italianate style houses in Wilbraham Center and was probably the first to appear. It is a two-and-a-half story house with a front-gable roof and transverse gables on south and north. The main section of the house is three bays wide with a flushboard façade and an Italianate pedimented door surround. The other elevations of the house are clapboard-sided, but the flushboard was often used during the Italianate style period to suggest stone construction. Window surrounds are pedimented and eared. They have 1/1 sash. The house has paneled corner pilasters with anthemion crests at the top of their panels, a Greek decorative feature that appears on Italianate and French Second Empire buildings of the 1850s and 60s. The roof has wide eaves and paired brackets at the eaves, which is typical of the Italianate style. First floor windows on the principal façade are full length, reflecting the period's growing interest in letting light and air into homes. There is a wrap around porch across the west and south elevations; it appears to be original to the house. It is supported on Doric columns and has a pedimented entry. Canvas awnings screen these elevations at the first floor level.

A one-and-a-half story ell on the east elevation of the house is four bays long. It has knee-high windows and an added picture window from the 1950s in the first floor of the south elevation. Window lintels on the house side elevations are molded architrave surrounds. The transverse gables on north and south have a pointed window in their gables at the attic level – a carryover from the previous Gothic Revival style.

A carriage house is partially visible on the east side of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

James and Maria Luke built this house between 1849 and 1850. James was an English immigrant who worked as a joiner, so is said to have constructed the house himself. A story recounted about Luke was that he was carrying wood up to a mill in Ludlow to create clapboards when he lost and then found a large sum of money. The story suggests that Luke was a builder as well as a joiner. Maria was Massachusetts-born. While the house was being built the Lukes lived on Main Street at

Charles and Rachel Hubbard were in the house in 1900 with their daughter Maud. Charles was only 51 but he identified himself as a retired merchant in that year. Apparently Charles thought retirement at 51 was too early, as by 1910 he had become a small farmer. Maud had left the household by 1920, but Charles and Rachel, now fully retired and 79 and 82 were still there.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2759	Hampden		WIL.14 & 44
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 450 Main Street

Historic Name: First Methodist Meetinghouse

Uses: Present: Town-owned property

Original: Meetinghouse

Date of Construction: 1793

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Gothic Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: sandstone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: wood shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Shed, hearse house

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Two-story porches added to east elevation, ca. 1920.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.54 acres

Setting: This building occupies a corner lot on the town's main road. It faces west behind a low privet hedge. There is a row of four tamarack trees on the north side of the lot, partially screening the lot from Mountain Road.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): May, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[450 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.14&44

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The First Methodist Meetinghouse is a two-and-a-half story building under a front-gable roof that is wood shingled. The clapboard-sided building rests on dressed brownstone foundations, and is three bays wide and the equivalent of six bays deep. It has a center entry on its west-facing façade. The entry has a late Federal style surround with corner blocks, a full-width transom light and $\frac{3}{4}$ length sidelights flanking a wood paneled door. First floor windows on the west have 20/15/10 sash and molded surrounds. Second floor windows have 10/10 sash and above each window is a Gothic Revival, ogive-shaped dummy, or louvered, fan. The attic window has a fixed 12-light sash and an ogive fan. Windows of the north and south elevations have straight lintels and 15/15 sash. The building has an added two-story, residential porch on the east elevation. It is enclosed on the first floor and screened on the second floor. There is an interior chimney on the north side of the roof.

The relatively small form of this meetinghouse reflects the small size of its organizing membership in 1792, but it also reflects 18th century architectural tradition, which built its meetinghouses on a residential scale, often with an entry tower on the eaves side of the building, but shifted to the gable end starting in the late 1720s. The front-gable form of the church was well-established by the 1790s. Tradition in the 1790s would have made the church single-story with large windows occupying the full height of the first story, and these large scale windows would have been placed higher on the wall. The meetinghouse in its conversion to a multi-family house would then have been split into two stories and its fenestration altered. It is probably at this point in 1833 that the dummy ogive arches were added to the windows to make the building an up-to-date Gothic Revival, two-family house.

East of the Old Meetinghouse is a hearse house of one-and-a-half stories. It is flushboard sided and has wood shingled, side-gable roof. It is three bays wide and one bay deep and has a center vehicle entry on the north flanked by two arched windows with 9/6 arched sash. The entry has a single leaf, four-panel door on strap hinges. There are arched windows in the attic level. A small utilitarian shed is also found in the rear yard.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Following the Revolutionary War people's religious beliefs began to shift from their early Calvinistic strictures to more liberal religious views. While the Congregational Church remained the primary religion, others began to appear and to be tolerated at varying levels. Baptists, Episcopalians and slightly later Methodists began their own societies and most were able to gain exemption from the taxation imposed by the "standing order", as the Congregationalists were known, so they were not taxed for the support of two churches. Because they were few in number, Methodists had to make do with traveling ministers who came to towns on regular but infrequent schedules. Circuit riding Methodist ministers began coming to Wilbraham in 1791 every other week to preach in the South Parish, which later became Hampden. While the South Parish members seem not to have reacted strenuously to the appearance of Methodism in their parish, there was serious resistance by the Congregationalists of Wilbraham's North Parish to the Methodist ministers, and records show that the Congregationalists were warned against attending any of the Methodists' meetings. Apparently the Methodist ministers felt the resistance could become violent, because when Menzies Raynor and Lemuel Smith were asked to preach in the North Parish, Raynor requested protection as a precondition for coming to the North Parish to preach.

One of the North Parish Congregationalists who became very interested in the Methodist form of Protestantism was Charles Brewer who lived on Main Street (house now gone). Brewer was a grandson of the first minister of a Springfield Congregational Church that was strongly Calvinist. Dissatisfied with some of the Calvinist doctrine, Charles Brewer went to hear preaching by the Methodists in South Parish and was taken with their approach to predestination. At the same time that Brewer was going to

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[450 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.14&44

Methodist meetings, the church to which he belonged as a Congregationalist decided to move their meetinghouse off Wigwam Hill down to Main Street, so it would be closer to where most people lived. Brewer had been the first child baptized in that church and he offered some of his land for its relocation but he made his offer contingent on the firing of the current minister, against whom there was general dissatisfaction in the congregation. At first his offer was accepted, but within three weeks it was rejected and a split developed among congregation members over issues of the minister, theology, and money. Brewer's faction that included Abel, Silas and Levi Bliss withdrew from the Congregational church and started a Methodist Society at the end of 1792, meeting in Brewer's house with Smith and Raynor alternating services and using a portable pulpit that Brewer constructed. Stones were thrown at the house and the people who met there were met with disapprobation but their numbers grew while the meetings took place there over two years. Then the new Methodist Society built this meetinghouse in 1793, and rather than donate the land, Brewer leased it to the Society for a pittance – literally a single peppercorn - written in the contract. Brewer was a joiner, so he probably took part in erection of the meetinghouse. The Methodist Church prospered in Wilbraham but it continued to meet with scorn from the Congregationalists for many years refusing to exempt former members from their taxation. Several of the town's most prominent citizens were put in jail or had property seized. The taxation issue was resolved with the separation of Church and State in the 1830s. In 1833 the old meetinghouse was sold for use as a house, and a new building was constructed across Mountain Road to the north. Rev. John Lindsay of Boston furnished the plans for the second meetinghouse, which included provision for a tower. The fact that provision was made for a tower is interesting as it tells us that this was a feature felt lacking in the Old Meetinghouse.

The land continued to be owned separately from the meetinghouse. According to Chauncey Peck, it was owned in 1829 by Susan Brewer who inherited it from her father, then by Anson L. Brewer in 1835. The Brewers appear to have been the purchasers of the meetinghouse, but that is not entirely clear. The alterations to the house stylistically date to the 1830s, so may have taken place during the ownership of Anson L. Brewer. In 1841 William L. Merrick owned both land and building. He lived alone and worked as a tailor. The Merrick family continued to own the building for more than fifty years, until they sold it to Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck in 1908. During this time the building continued to be occupied as a rental house. In 1913 it was rented and occupied by two families: Mrs. Amelia Allis, a widow, and her daughter Fanny, and Dr. H. G. and Mabel Webber and their daughter Rea. Dr. Webber was a general practitioner. Between 1913 and 1949 the house became a single-family and was sold to Elizabeth Lacrosse. Alice Kaynor bought it in 1949. She moved here from Springfield where she had been listed in the census as a widow with six children, a boarder, and an Aunt-in-law. She did not work. She was still in the house in 1963 sharing it with two of her sisters, Clara Reed, and Mrs. Mary Hillis. When Alice died the house went to her two sisters and then to Alice's children who donated it in 1977 to the Town of Wilbraham. The Wilbraham Historical Commission owns the building and uses it for its historical archives.

The hearse house was moved several times between its origin in Adams Cemetery and this location. It dates ca. 1835 and is on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2769

Hampden

WIL.13

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 473 Main Street

Historic Name: Isaac and Mary Brewer House

Uses: Present: Two-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1748

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: altered Georgian

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone

Wall/Trim: Vinyl

Roof: Asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Porch added ca. 1880 with bay window above it, oriel windows added ca. 1880, door surround added ca. 1850; bay added on south ca. 1880; windows replaced, ca. 2000; chimney removed post-1850; vinyl siding added ca. 2000.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.07 acres

Setting: House sits on a large lot behind a row of rough-cut, granite posts.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[473 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.13

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Isaac Brewer House has been dated 1748 from a foundation stone marked with that date, which would put the house mid-18th century during the period in which the Georgian style was dominant. The house is two-and-a-half stories under a side-gable roof. Georgian features that it exhibits are its steeply pitched roof, clipped eaves in the gable ends, and small second story windows that are placed close to the eaves. The house has, however, been considerably altered. It has lost its center chimney which was replaced with a single chimney at the south end of its roof. Its center door surround was replaced with a Greek Revival style trabeated surround composed of wide pilasters supporting a broad entablature. It has full-length sidelights and would date ca. 1830. The first floor windows of the originally five-bay house have been replaced by two oriel windows, and a porch has been added, on top of which is a small, three-sided bay window. The Queen Anne style porch has a shed roof with a front pediment that is shingled and rests on two turned posts with carved brackets at the eaves. It has an ornate jig saw cut railing with center bosses. The vinyl-sided house may have details that would further contribute to its Georgian style, but they have been hidden by the siding. The Brewer House has one of two Beverly Jog additions in the town. The other is at the Deacon David and Mary Merrick House, 515 Main Street that dates ca. 1740, so is contemporary with this house. The Beverly jog is a form of addition characteristic of southeastern Massachusetts in which a two-and-a-half story, set-back wing with a shed roof is added to a main building block. The existence of these two examples in Wilbraham Center is a significant feature.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house was in the Brewer family for five generations beginning with Isaac and Mary Brewer who came to Wilbraham from Springfield ca. 1746 to farm. Brewer was paid in 1746, 47 and '48 to use his house for church services by the town. They had seven children then Mary died and Isaac remarried. In 1771 a list of property owners was made to assess taxes and Isaac Brewer appears on this list as slightly above average in his holdings. He had no money at interest, which marked only the very wealthiest of residents but he had two horses, four cows and seven goats, putting him at an average holding of livestock. On an average number of acres devoted to pasture, tillage and mowing. With fewer livestock than half the farmers in town, Brewer devoted his 24 acres more to growing grain and raised 132 bushels of grain a year, which was above average. He grew enough hay to feed his animals and had apple trees from which he produced six barrels of cider a year. The cider would have come in handy as Brewer is thought to have used the house as a tavern until he died in 1788.

Mary and Isaac's son William Brewer was the next to own the house and to farm the land. He married Mercy Ely and had six children. Mercy died in 1802 and William re-married to Jemima Boltwood who came from Amherst. He and Jemima then had one child who died young. William and Mercy's oldest son moved to Ludlow to farm, so this property went to their second son, William, Jr. (1777-1851). William Jr. married a woman with the same first name as his step-mother, Jemima Bliss and they had nine children, the sixth of whom, Edwin Bliss Brewer took over the house in the 1850s when his parents died. In 1860 Edwin and his wife Eliza were farming the property and had a pretty big household with Frances, Edwin, Mary and Frederick their children as well as Edwin's younger sister Sarah, Albert Gates a hired man, and Sarah Rice living together. By 1895 Edwin and Eliza had died and the house was noted as being in the Brewer family estate. It is

By 1900 the house had passed out of the Brewer family to be owned by Frank and Mary Gurney. Frank was a grocer in the town center and had his first store on the northwest corner of Main and Springfield Streets in a building that is now gone. He then moved to the east side of Main Street on the site of today's village store. The Gurneys store was a successful enterprise that was an anchor in the community. They sold grain, harnesses, groceries and meat, dry goods, shoes, and had gas pumps at the roadside. The Gurneys's son Raymond worked in the store with his father as a salesman. By 1920 Frank had retired and Raymond was no longer with them. The Gurneys were still in the house in 1930. By 1953 the house had been divided into a two-family. Charles Dietz lived in one half; James and Gloria McGuire in the second half. James was a professor at a

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[473 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WIL.13

Springfield College. Charles and Josephine Dietz were living in one half of the house in 1961 and Charles was not working. In the other half were Mary and Paul Sigsbee, who also were not listed as working.

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Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2772	Hampden		WIL.12
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 481 Main Street

Historic Name: David Chapin House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1780-1800

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 2.98 acres

Setting: This house is set close to the street and faces east.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[481 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.12

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story, clapboard-sided, Federal style house that contributes significantly to the collection of Federal houses of Wilbraham Center. It has an asphalt shingled, side-gable roof with two interior chimneys, like several other of the Federal houses on Main Street at **288, 583, and 685 Main Street**. It is five bays wide and three bays deep and its center entry has a segmentally arched fanlight with leaded glass above narrow pilasters and half-length sidelights. The entry has a six, raised panel door. In the gable ends the attic openings are louvered fanlights, a detail not found elsewhere in Wilbraham. Sash in the house has been largely changed to 2/2. On the west elevation is a one-and-a-half story ell followed by two, one-story ells giving the house a long rectangular plan.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

In 1913 Chauncey Peck stated in his History of Wilbraham that this house dates to 1733 and was the home of David Chapin. His sources were not given but they seem to have been collective memory as well as documentary in nature. So, attaching the date 1733 to this house that displays architectural features only from the post-Revolutionary Federal style is problematic - especially since David Chapin is also said by Peck to have settled near Ridge Road when he arrived in 1733. The double interior chimneys were a Federal innovation, as were the door surround and fanlight and louvered fans in the gable ends. Commonly in the 1730s, the house would have been a Cape Cod in form and if it were two-and-a-half stories in height would have had First Period structural features such as jetties or gable end overhangs. None of these is present in this house. The Federal style features could have been added if the original house were raised a story and the house's architectural features changed significantly. The only way to verify the date of construction of the house would be to test its structural members through dendro-chronology, or dating the wood by its pattern of tree rings. What we see today is more accurately dated ca. 1780-1800.

The property has had a long history with Enoch Chapin in 1760 purchasing it, according to Peck, followed by Z. Parsons and Luke Bliss in 1777. Their ownership appears to have been speculative as they sold it the following year to Charles Brewer, in 1778. Brewer lived on Main Street in a house that is now gone, and he, like Parsons and Bliss, held it only for a year. William King, Jr. bought it in 1779. Jonathon Merrick, who lived at 515 Main Street, bought it in 1801 and sold it again two years later to Rachel and Elijah Work. It is at about this time that the house was built on the property. The Works had a large family of ten in 1810. Following the Works, the house was owned by five more people. Then it was owned briefly by Mark and Eliza Trafton. Mark Trafton was a minister and the family with two children moved from Wilbraham to New Bedford in 1858 selling the house to Maria and James Luke. The Lukes lived at **400 Main Street** but owned this house in 1860 and presumably owned it as a rental. James Luke was an immigrant joiner from England. The house changed hands frequently and by 1870 was bought by Asa and Sarah Bushnell. Asa worked as a farm laborer meaning he hired out to others. Asa no longer listed himself as a laborer in 1880 but as a farmer, and a widower, who lived in the house with his daughter Julianna and her unemployed husband Walter Brown, and two teenaged grandnieces, Stella and Mary Hayes.

Elijah and Martha Munsell bought the house in 1889 from Asa. Elijah farmed for about ten years while living in the house and then retired. In 1900 he and Martha were 77 and 63 and they were sharing the house with Martha's sister Elizabeth Wright and her son Frank who was 13 and in school. By 1913 Martha, a widow, owned the house, and Peck specifically states that she had inherited the house when her husband died, which suggests that prior to his death she may not have been a co-owner. As she had previously, Martha shared the house with a sister, Caroline Goodell, who was living with her, was in her 60s and working out as a washerwoman. Clearly, life could be hard for widows without inheritances. One way to earn money was to sell land, and Martha Munsell sold off a portion of her property in 1900 when she sold the lot next door to the Grange.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[481 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.12
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In 1961 the house was owned by Edith and John Lawson. He was a manufacturing manager in Springfield.

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Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

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FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2773	Hampden		WIL.25
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
Wilbraham Center

Address: 485 Main Street

Historic Name: Foskit Memorial Wilbraham Grange No. 153

Uses: Present: town storage building

Original: Grange Hall

Date of Construction: 1900-1901

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Queen Anne

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards, shingles, pressed tin

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

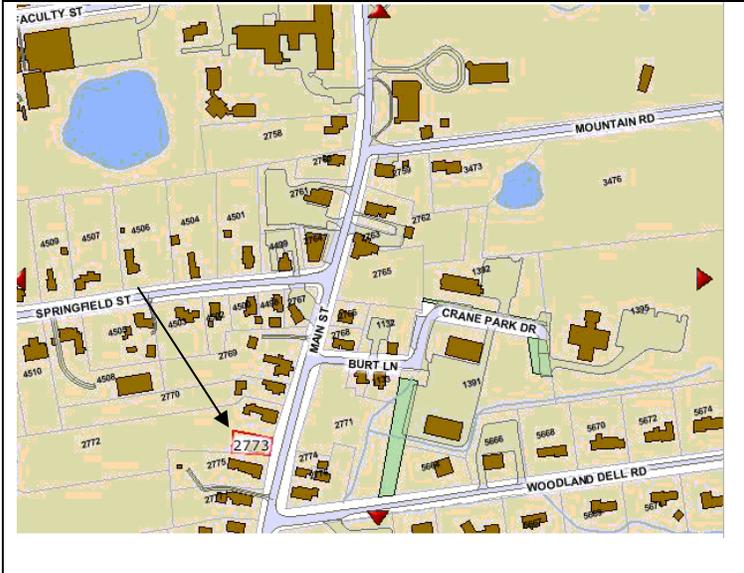
Acreage: 0.15 acres

Setting: This building faces east on a narrow lot. It is well-shaded by trees on the south.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM] [485 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.25

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Queen Anne style is well-represented on Main Street in Wilbraham Center and the Grange Hall was built in the style at a high level that met the stylistic standards set by buildings like the **Chauncey Peck House at 389 Main Street of 1891**. The Grange Hall is a one-and-a-half story, front-gable building that rests on high brick foundations. The building is three bays wide and five bays deep for a simple rectangular plan. The building entry on the east façade is in the center bay and is reached by a seven-step stoop, beneath a portico on turned posts. The portico has a front-gable roof whose gable field is shingled, and its railings are decoratively scroll-cut. The entry is composed of paneled, double-leaf doors whose upper halves are glazed. Paired windows are at each side of the entry; they have diamond panes in the upper half and single lights below for a visually active pattern. Above the windows are arched dummy fanlights that is a Colonial Revival detail reflecting the other style that was current by this date. The exterior of the building is clapboard except for the gable ends that have arch-shaped shingles on the lower 2/3 of the field and pyramidal-shaped wood or metal bosses on the upper 1/3. The broad eaves overhangs of the building on the east façade have Queen Anne style brackets supporting them, but there are no brackets on the other elevations – a choice for economy. Wood sash on the lateral sides of the building have pairs of 1/1 sash under single capped lintels. Basement windows have 2/2 sash. There is a set of wooden stairs to the southwest corner entry.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Wilbraham's farmers took their on-going agricultural education seriously and formalized it in 1854 when they formed "The Agricultural Lyceum of Wilbraham" to bring in speakers and educators, which was the objective of the lyceum movement in small towns across Massachusetts during the early to mid-19th century. The Agricultural Lyceum changed its name to the less grand "Wilbraham Farmers' Club" in 1861 and met regularly until about 1900.

A competing organization, the Wilbraham Grange began in 1888. The Wilbraham Grange was a local branch of the State Grange organization, which had been founded in 1873. It was a fraternal organization called "The Patrons of Husbandry" open to anyone 14 years of age or older, male and female, and interested in promoting and learning about agriculture. More activist in intent than the Farmers' Club, Granges lobbied, carried out community service projects and provided scholarships for people wanting to further their agricultural education. At first the Wilbraham Grange meetings were held in the **Grace Union Chapel, 10 Chapel Street**, in North Wilbraham, but membership soon warranted its own building, and the organization bought the lot on which this building is located from **Mrs. Martha Munsell at 481 Main Street**. The building in 1900 was paid for by Mrs. Lucia S. Foskit who lived on Main Street two houses north of the Grange. Mrs. Foskit was the widow of Wilbraham's town doctor Stebbins Foskit and it was in his honor that her donation was made.

The Grange had a band, had a women's study club on international topics, and held events. For a short period it held a branch of the Wilbraham Public Library, according to Merrick's History of Wilbraham. The demise of the Farmers' Club about the year that the Grange was constructed suggests that members of the Farmers' Club were folded into the Grange at that time. The Grange was still active in 1963 when Merrick's History was published. The Town of Wilbraham took over ownership of the property in 2006.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM] [485 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.25
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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Reports. "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Stebbins, Rufus. Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2777	Hampden		WIL.138 & 139
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 493 Main Street

Historic Name: Horace and Almira Clark House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1870

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: French Second Empire

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: parged brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 25,900 square feet

Setting: House faces east on a corner lot that has been landscaped with a contemporary stone wall.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[493 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL. 138-139

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Clark House is a French Second Empire house, two-and-a-half stories beneath a mansard roof and is one of the best-preserved houses in the Center. The house sits on high foundations; it is three bays wide and the equivalent of six bays deep. It has a transverse bay on the south elevation and a one-and-a-half story ell on the west. The house is a fine example of the style and is particularly important for retaining its carriage house as part of an intact 19th century building ensemble. On the principal elevations of the mansard roof are dormers with shallow pediments and beneath the eaves of the roof are paired brackets. Panelled cornerboards frame the main block of the house, and a porch wraps around the south and east elevations. It rests on posts with scroll-cut brackets at the eaves. The posts are linked by railings with square balusters and small ornamental pendants are found beneath the porch frieze mid-way between posts. An enclosed side porch is found on the south elevation of the ell. Sash throughout the house is its original 2/2.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Horace and Almira Clark House was built ca. 1870 on land that the Congregational Society had bought a few years earlier to build their parsonage. They sold the portion of the land they did not need for the parsonage the following year and this lot was bought by the Clarks. Horace was a farmer and in 1870 was 66 and Almira was 61. They had a daughter Mary who was 17 and living at home. Horace, to continue working as a farmer, would have had land elsewhere in town as this was clearly an in-town lot. The house seems to have changed hands rather often. Peck cites H. A. Morgan, Charles D. Woods and H. E. Miller none of whom appears in the censuses for Wilbraham before 1910. By 1910 Edward and Letitia Stephens, Irish immigrants, owned the property and farmed in town. By 1949 the Stephens had left and the house was owned by Esther and Arthur Preston and shared with their two sons John and Richard who were students. Arthur was retired and he and Esther were still occupying the house in 1955 with Gertrude Preston who was at home and not working. The Prestons were still in the house in 1961 and were sharing it with Lucy Cole who was not employed either. The ownership of the Prestons reflects the shift to a commuter town the Wilbraham made after World War II. Although there were people farming in town for several decades, many came to the town for the rural atmosphere but commuted to Springfield, Holyoke, West Springfield and other cities and towns. Others like the Prestons came to Wilbraham during their working years when they had children at home, and stayed after retirement.

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Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham, 1913.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Stebbins, Rufus. Historical Address delivered at the Centennial Celebration, Boston, 1864.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2778	Hampden		WIL.140
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 499 Main Street

Historic Name: Edmund and Mary Jones House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1850

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder: Edmund Jones, attributed

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards and shingles

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Studio added ca. 1980

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 24,508 square feet

Setting: House faces east and is surrounded on three sides by trees on its wooded lot.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[499 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.140

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of the finest Greek Revival style buildings in Wilbraham. In addition, it is a relatively rare elevation, adding to its significance. The house is one-and-a-half stories in height under a front-gable roof. The first floor of the principal east façade is recessed and the second story is supported on four, fluted Doric columns. This house form is seen in a few examples in Sturbridge and Brimfield, but otherwise is uncommon. The main block of the house is three bays wide and three bays deep and there is a side hall entry. It is clapboard sided on the first floor and shingled in the gable end. The roof is steeply pitched and there are shed roof dormers on the south elevation. The entablature beneath the roof is composed of an architrave separated from a wide frieze by a dentil fillet. The east façade has full length first floor windows and a wide Greek Revival door surround with $\frac{3}{4}$ length sidelights. A secondary entry is located on the south elevation and it is reached by an open porch on turned columns underneath a shed roof. It is a later addition. The first floor of the house is framed by wide corner pilasters. There is a one-and-a-half story ell on the west followed by a two-and-a-half story studio that is without visible fenestration. Adjacent to the house on the south west is a New England style barn that probably dates from the mid-19th century. The main block of the house has two interior chimneys and there is a third chimney in the ell. Together with its barn, this property is a wonderful example of Wilbraham's architecture at mid-19th century.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house, according to Chauncey Peck, was built by Edmund Jones, and as Jones is listed in the 1860 census as a master carpenter, it is fair to attribute design and construction of the house to him. At the time the house was built Edmund was 36, his wife Mary 34. They had two daughters, Fidelia and Harriet who were 11 and 7 in 1850 and by 1860 they boarded a farm laborer William Pease who was 17. Taking in boarders was a common practice in Wilbraham. Sometimes they were relatives but often they were young people whose rent helped the household economy. In many cases, they were students at the nearby Wilbraham Academy. By 1870 Edmund was living alone in Wilbraham and he was working as a book agent. A census search for Mary, Fidelia and Harriet in Massachusetts and Connecticut did not find them.

Between 1880 and 1900 Edmund Jones died and the house went to his heirs, but they are not positively identifiable in the censuses. Then by 1900 the house was sold to Dr. Horace Webber, Mabel Webber, and their son Rea who was 10. The Webbers were in the house about a decade and were followed by Richard and Edith Sackett. Richard was a manager at the Cutler grist mill in North Wilbraham and Edith was a school teacher. They had a housekeeper Edna Brown living with them. The Sacketts were the last family in the house to be employed in town. By 1949 the house was owned by Bessie Lauffert a widow of Walter Lauffert. She lived in the house for at least a decade and by 1961 Gordon and Barbara Ferguson were here. Gordon was listed in the directory that year as being an assistant to a general manager in Chicopee but the business was not identified. The Laufferts and the Fergusons were part of the shift in Wilbraham to a commuter community. The Laufferts were not long-time residents of the town but lived here in their later years while Walter Ferguson commuted to work outside Wilbraham - to Chicopee, an urban center, while living in a more rural town. This was a trend that began after World War II and has continued to the present.

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Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Reports. "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2782	Hampden		WIL.11
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 515 Main Street

Historic Name: Deacon David and Mary Merrick House and Tavern

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: residence and tavern

Date of Construction: ca. 1740

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Georgian

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*): New door surround, doors and first floor window pediments, after 1963.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.95 acres

Setting: This house is set back slightly from the street and faces east.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[515 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.11

 Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.**Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.***ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:***Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*

This is one of Wilbraham's Georgian style houses that has been altered with the addition of a Connecticut River valley doorway and pedimented window surrounds. The well-maintained house, however, has always been one of the grandest in town. It is three stories in height under a gambrel roof with a large center chimney and three evenly spaced dormers. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep and there is a one-and-a-half story ell on the rear followed by a one-and-a-half story wing on the north. There is a wing known as a "Beverly jog" on the south elevation. The house has low stone foundations. The center entry surround is composed of a scrolled pediment supported on pilasters on high plinths, and double-leaf, paneled doors with integral transom lights. The surround is patterned on the Samuel Porter House in Hadley, Massachusetts. Photographs of the house prior to the post-1963 alterations show that it had a hipped roof portico on Ionic columns, ¾ length sidelights, straight window lintels and had the 12/12 window sash that it has today. The use of a Beverly jog, which is two-and-a-half stories high under a shed roof and is one bay wide is unusual in western Massachusetts. There was, however, a second example in Wilbraham at 473 Main Street, so its use is a particular feature of early Wilbraham framers.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*

The David and Mary Merrick House was owned by four generations of the Merrick family for about 160 years. It was constructed ca. 1740 by David and Mary Merrick. David Merrick at the time that he came to Wilbraham owned a slave whose name and fate were not recorded. It was in this house, according to Chauncey Peck, that the first settlers met in 1740 to discuss becoming a separate precinct from Springfield, which would allow them to have a church nearer their homes than the nine miles they traveled to Springfield. The precinct designation was granted in 1741 and the first precinct meeting was held in this house. The Merricks were instrumental in hiring a minister for the town, and their son Thomas was the first child he baptized in July, 1741. David helped build the pulpit for the new meetinghouse which wasn't erected until 1747 on Wigwam Hill, and drew and hew timbers for framing the minister's house in 1742. The minister, Noah Merrick, was David's cousin. By 1760 when the meetinghouse pews were assigned, David had died and Mary was seated in the second pew with the Warriners and the wife of Samuel Day. Widow Mary Merrick (Mirrick) in 1778 caused something of a church flap by accusing her cousin Samuel Fisk Mirik of improper behavior, namely lying. Her charge was dismissed. Mary is buried in the Adams Cemetery. She died in 1792 and her marker is the work of an unidentified carver who made at least one other stone in the cemetery with a characteristically elaborate style.

David and Mary's son Jonathon Mirick (also spelled Merrick) in the tax list of 1771 was a householder and in 1777 took part in the Revolutionary war for 32 days as a member of Captain Jams Shaw's Company at the Bennington Alarm. After the war Jonathon was part of a committee to put up and paint a fence around the Burying Yard. Lt. Jonathan Merrick willed the property to his son John Merrick who appears on the 1790 census with a fairly large household of fourteen.

In the 1860 census John M. Merrick was 50 years old, listed himself as a farmer and had a farm laborer, John Neff 20 years old, boarding and working with him. Mary Jane Merrick was 52 and their daughter Harriet was 16. But there were quite a few others in the household as well: Anna Thompson, 76; Samuel McKenzie, 6; Eliza Brewer, 37; Anna Brewer, 9; Elizabeth Moulthrop, 16; and Susan B. Thomas, 66. One reason for the large number of seemingly unrelated people to be living in the same household is that John M. and Mary Jane Merrick were operating the house as an inn. Peck notes an 1840 innholder license was issued to John M. Merrick and that it is likely he continued this work beyond 1840. Merrick followed in the family tradition of taking part in town government and was town clerk 1840-41, again 1863-64. In 1858 he was among a group of Wilbraham residents who bought land that would become the Woodland Dell Cemetery. Harriet went on to marry Rev. William Warren who became president of Boston University. With no other local heirs, the house left the Merrick family.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[515 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WIL.11

Marshall and E. Adeline Wade bought the property in 1894 when they were very young. Marshall was 30 and E. Adeline was 28 and they bought the property to farm with their children Harold, Helen, and Donald. In 1910 Marshall listed himself as a general farmer. The Wades leased or bought land elsewhere in town and were known ca. 1910-20 for growing commercial strawberry crops and for developing peach orchards by 1911, thus taking part in the first efforts to grow this fruit, which later became one of Wilbraham's principal crops. The Wades were among the early peach growers who would have been active in the Hampden Harvest Club which met for further scientific education as well as for social gatherings.

By 1949 Horace and Mildred Rice owned the property. Horace was a lawyer and the couple remained in the house through 1955. By 1961 the Merrick House was owned by Rev. James R. and Louise Hansen. James was minister of education at the Wilbraham United Church.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

2800	Hampden		WIL.8
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
Wilbraham Center

Address: 583 Main Street

Historic Name: Rev. Ezra Witter House

Uses: Present: Single-family

Original: Single-family residence and school

Date of Construction: 1797

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone, concrete

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):
Shed roof addition on west ca. 2000.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

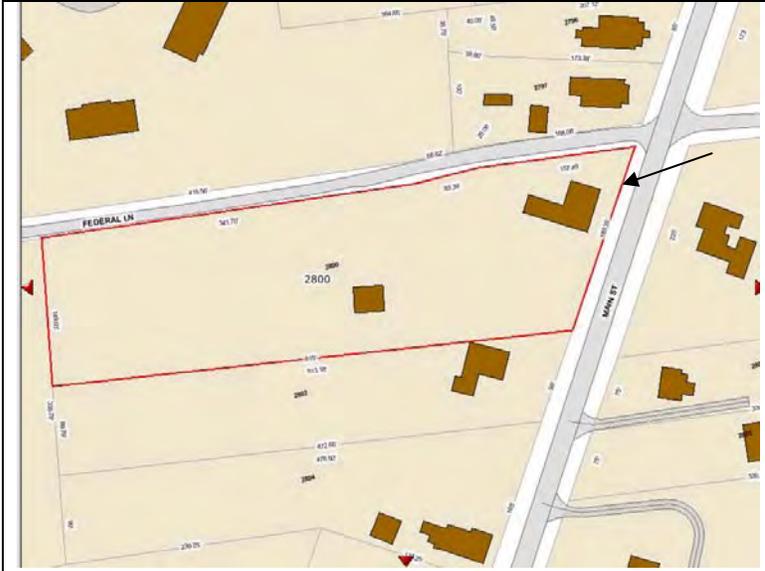
Acres: 2.20 acres

Setting: This house faces east and is set close to the street on a large lot. A stone wall and a privet hedge separate the house from the street.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM] [583 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.8

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of the larger and more elegant Federal style houses on Main Street. It is a two-and-a-half story house with a side-gable roof on which there are two interior chimneys. This house together with the Deacon John Adams House at 685 Main Street with its double interior chimneys show a more up-to-date floor plan than many western Massachusetts houses from the 1790s that were holding on to the center chimney plan. The house is seven bays wide, rather than the common five bays, and four bays deep, rather than the more common two and three bays of depth, making it the only Federal style house of these dimensions in Wilbraham. It rests on high stone foundations. The main block of the house has fine, narrow clapboard siding and paneled pilasters at its corners. The pilasters may have been a later alteration ca. 1850 as they were not in use in the 1790s. The center door has a pedimented portico on Doric columns supported by brownstone bases. The entry surround has narrow fluted pilasters, an Federal carving detail. The door has a cross-and-Bible pattern of paneling. Window surrounds across the east façade have pedimented lintels and 12/12 sash. The latter two details are quite conservative for the 1797 building date of the house, and rather closer to the Georgian architectural practices than the Federal. There is a one-and-a-half story ell on the west that has quoins at its corners. It is three bays long and rests on stone foundations, suggesting it was integral to the house in the 1790s. In sum, this house is unusual in its size and plan, which may reflect its builder's intentions to use a portion of the house for a select school and his rather sophisticated taste in architectural details.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Ezra Witter first appears in the 1800 census of Wilbraham when he was living in a household of eight people. He was hired to be pastor of the Congregational church in 1797 from which date this house is thought to have been constructed. Rev. Witter came from Connecticut, was a Yale graduate in 1793, studied theology after graduation and married Eunice Lee, his teacher's daughter, before coming to Wilbraham in 1797. He is known to have had architectural interests and is thought to have carved wood trim for the interior of the house. His interests may account for the size and exterior architectural details of this fine Federal house. The Witters had five children, one of whom died young. Witter served the church for seventeen years until he was dismissed by the congregation, and while he was in Wilbraham he ran a select school for young men as he was noted as a scholar by Rufus Stebbins in his Historical Address of 1863. Simeon Colton who later went on to teach at Monson Academy assisted Witter in the classes and took theology lessons from Witter. Rev. Witter's term at the church began just after the meetinghouse was moved down to Main Street from Agawam Hill. It was he who preached when eight young people drowned in Wilbraham and again when a man was murdered in the town. Several of his sermons have been preserved among collectors and libraries. Witter's ministry coincided with a period in church history when there was distress among church members about the rise of other churches: Baptist and Methodist whose members wanted exemption from taxes by the North Parish. This issue was not settled until 1809, after Rev. Witter had moved on to a church in Seneca, New York. He later moved to Tennessee where he died at 67. His dismissal from Wilbraham was because members of the congregation felt he spent too much of his time farming.

Stephen Utley, the next owner, appears in the 1820 census but that census does not list occupations or ages. It does indicate that two of the five people in his household were farming. Still in Wilbraham in 1830, Utley had only three people in his household. Following Utley, Mary Lawton appears to have been in the house in 1860 as head of household. With her were Marcia and Edmund Hendrick who were in their fifties. Edmund was a farmer, so Mary must have continued farming the land with Edmund's help. By 1870 Abby Knight was in the house and with her a single boarder, George Buckingham who was a student, most likely at the Academy which is a short distance away. Many of Wilbraham's residents boarded students for extra income at this time. In 1900 William and Annie Thompson and their two children lived here and William was a house painter

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM] [583 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WIL.8

rather than a full-time farmer, which indicates a change in the use of the property. He died in the next decade and Annie remained alone in the house, a widow, on her own income through 1920.

The next known owners of the house were in 1955 when Marion and Ivan Wilson lived here. Ivan worked in Indian Orchard for Monsanto Company. They were replaced by 1961 by Mary and Robert Maynard. Robert was an assistant product sales manager for Monsanto. With these two mid-20th century owners the agricultural use of the house and land was over and the suburban commuter use had begun.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Stebbins, Rufus. Historical Address delivered at the Centennial Celebration, Boston, 1864.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2807	Hampden		WIL.141, 142
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Address: 599 Main Street

Historic Name: Deacon Nathaniel and Margaret Warriner House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: residence and tavern

Date of Construction: ca. 1734-1750

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Georgian

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: asbestos shingles

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: equipment shed, small barn and larger concrete block barn/store

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Windows altered ca. 1870; siding added 1950s, bay added 1870s; portico added, 1870s; ells added, unknown dates.

Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.69 acres

Setting: House faces east and is set close to the road. It has large maples shading the front yard.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[599 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.141, 142

 Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.**Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.***ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:***Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*

This is a two-and-a-half story house with a side-gable roof on which are two small chimneys at the ridge. The gable end eaves of the roof are clipped, which is typical of vernacular Georgian style houses in western Massachusetts. The house rests on low stone foundations and has been sided with asbestos shingles. The house is five bays wide and the equivalent of four bays deep. On the east façade, second story windows are small, as was the practice in the late 18th century, but they are not close to the eaves, as was usually found. The first floor windows have been elongated, an alteration that may have taken place after about 1850 to make the house appear up-to-date in the Italianate manner. Most likely, the three-sided bay window on the south elevation was added at the same time. Three ells were added on the west elevation of the house. Closest to the house is a two-and-a-half story ell. Following it is a one-story ell, and the third ell, which is one-and-a-half stories and incorporates a two-bay garage from the 1950s.

There are three outbuildings south and west of the house. The largest is a one-story, concrete block commercial building attached to a wood frame poultry shed that is one-story in height, tar paper covered and 8 bays or more long. A sign on the front of the concrete building identifies it as the Bennett Farm Produce Store. Further west is a wood, one-story, shed-roof equipment shed and a small barn or shop with two pedestrian doors on its east elevation but no larger vehicle sized door visible from the street. It is one-and-a-half stories in height and wood sided.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*

The Deacon Nathaniel and Margaret Warriner House is thought by town historian Chauncey Peck to have been built about 1734 when Nathaniel came to Wilbraham as its fourth settler in that year. He had bought two lots in 1728 and a part of a third lot providing ample land for farming. Whether he lived first in this house or another is not known, but he was one of the men in 1740 who signed a petition to establish the Outward Commons of Springfield as a separate precinct as it was nine miles for them to travel to attend church and town meetings. When Wilbraham was designated a separate precinct Nathaniel Warriner became its first Collector and one of the men who helped attract a minister and establish the Congregational church in the town in 1741. He provided wood to build the first meetinghouse and hewed its timbers. He became a deacon of the church and was with Margaret in Pew No. 2 of the new meetinghouse, a seat of honor. In 1763 when the precinct was incorporated as Wilbraham, Nathaniel became town moderator. Nathaniel and Margaret Warriner kept a tavern in the house, which was on one of the main north-south thoroughfares in the area for travelers, but they farmed the property and were known for growing the first crop of potatoes in Wilbraham ca. 1754. Nathaniel died in 1780 and was buried in Adams Cemetery. His grave is marked by one of the four table stones in brownstone in the cemetery.

Table stones were traditionally used for the more prominent members of a community. Margaret was also buried in Adams Cemetery with a uniquely carved head and footstone. Nathaniel and Margaret had no children so when Nathaniel died he left the property to a relative, Noah Warriner. Warriner would have continued the farming and in 1787 the house was still operating as a tavern because it was at this time that Daniel Shays led his rebellion and several of his followers stayed in what was then called Warriner's Tavern the night before they attacked the Springfield armory. Noah had a household of fifteen people, we know from the census of 1790, ten of whom were female. For both generations of Warriners the land along Main Street was fair for farming as streams from the hills to the east ran down to the Main Street plain. It was good soil for tilling as it was relatively stone free.

By 1810 Noah Warriner had died and his widow, whose first name was not given, was living in a much smaller household of three. It was perhaps at this time that the house passed out of the Warriner family as its next known owner was Mrs. Mary Merrick, who was a relatively well-to-do, seventy-year old widow in 1860. Listed that year as head of household she had living

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[599 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.141, 142

with her, a 70 year old farmer Otis Meeron, 44-year old Martha Gale, 37-year old Sarah Mears, Ellen Mears who was 16 and Jennie Baker who was three. Otis was actively farming the property according to the census. A multi-generational household supported by farming was typical of Wilbraham families at the time. Daughters who became widows frequently returned home to live with their parents, which sometimes accounted for the differing surnames. When Mary Merrick died, Sarah Mears inherited the house. Sarah in 1870 was the head of the household and Otis, now 80, had retired from farming and was with her as a family member, as well as Emily Merrick who was 59 and keeping house with them.

By 1880 Sarah Mears had left Wilbraham and the house was occupied by the Ira and Almeda Petter family whose son-in-law was Chauncey Peck, Wilbraham historian and carriage maker. He may have lived here with his wife Arvilla, while he was editing the town history which was published in 1913. James O. and Emily Martin farmed the land next and lived in the house. They in 1910 were 40 and 51 years old and lived here with their 12 year old daughter Marie and a boarder Elizabeth Wright who lived with them and worked as a servant for a local family. Taking in boarders was a common way to add income to a family. The Martins farmed the land for only a few years, as the farm shortly after 1910 went to Caroline and Thomas H. Nims who established here one of two major poultry farms in Wilbraham. Between 1910 and 1915 the Nims kept a thousand White Leghorn chickens and ran an egg business. By 1920 Thomas had left the poultry business to become a real estate broker, but the poultry business continued on the farm with their successors, the Bennetts. Frank E. and Matilda Bennett took over the business and built a new poultry building to raise chickens and turkeys and to sell eggs from the commercial store. Matilda and Frank's son Francis ran the farm with them. They shifted to raising only turkeys in 1960 and at the time the History of Wilbraham was put together by Charles Merrick in 1963 they had 20,000 turkeys.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1920.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2821	Hampden		
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
Wilbraham Center

Address: 648 Main Street

Historic Name: John A. Calkins House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: 1856

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Barn, shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*): chimney added, ca. 1940;
vinyl windows installed, ca. 2000.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.85 acres

Setting: This is a west-facing house set close to the street with a small lane on its north. A stone wall marks the north lot line.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]

[ADDRESS]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The John A. Calkins House is a one-and-a-half story gable-and-wing form house in the Greek Revival style that was popular in Wilbraham 1820-1850. The clapboard-sided house has stone foundations and an asphalt shingled roof. In the angle made by the gable and wing sections of the house is a corner porch whose roof is supported on two fluted columns. The inner wall of the porch is flushboard sided. On the east side of the house is a one-story ell that is four bays long. It is followed by a one bay long, one story addition and a vertically sided section that appears to have been an outhouse. The main block of the house is framed by broad Greek Revival style corner pilasters that rise to a wide frieze that encircles it. There is an exterior wall chimney that was added to the north elevation. The gable section of the main block is two bays wide; the wing is also two bays wide. At their intersection in the gable section is the main entry to the house. It is a tall and narrow door with a three-light transom. Windows in the house are vinyl replacements with 6/6 fake muntins.

There is an English style barn east of the house, which appears to be early 19th century if not earlier. There is also a contemporary shed in the yard.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The property on which this house is located was part of the Noah Alvord land, bought by Alvord when he came to Wilbraham about 1732, the second settler in the town. Noah Alvord does not appear on the 1771 tax list but other Alvords on the list were Aaron and Moses who may have been his descendants. There is a long gap in ownership between Alvord and the next owner identified by Chauncey Peck in his History of Wilbraham, and this gap is due to the fact that in 1827 a house was built on the site of this house and occupied by a number of principals of the Wesleyan Academy. Among the first Academy principals were Rev. Wilbur Fisk and Rev. McK. Bangs, Rev. John Foster, and Rev. David Patten, all of whom would have been in the earlier house. Then a new house was built for the Academy principals and the 1827 house was moved off the lot and this house built in 1856. Peck lists Henry (38) and Caroline Burt (36) as owners of this house, so we know they were in town in 1850 and residents in 1856. They were farmers and their farm and its buildings in 1850 were evaluated at \$5200, which was an above average amount in the town. The Burts had three people living with them: Lois Piney who was 68 and in all likelihood Caroline's mother; Edward Glover who was 8 years old and Wells Warriner, 53, who was also a farmer.

There is another gap in the ownership record but then in 1870 when an atlas was made to include Wilbraham, Joseph and Emmeline McGregory, Caroline, 35, and Frank McGregory, 15 were farming this land. There were at least three other changes of hands but by 1895 the McGregorys had moved on, and the house was owned by W. Eaton. William and Jemima Eaton were farmers and occupied the house between 1894 and 1910 with a son, daughter-in-law and three grandchildren. The Eatons may have been in the house for over a decade, but the next people we know to have lived there are the Calkins, John A. and Lucy, who had two sons Edmond and Howard (8 and 5) who went to school. The Calkins were also farmers.

By 1949 Edward and Anna Oleson were in the house. Edward was already retired in 1949 and they were not in Wilbraham in 1930, so we do not know from these sources whether the Olesons were farming the property. Edward died between 1949 and 1955. Anna continued to occupy the house as a widow with no occupation. Finally by 1961 the house was owned by Eva and Norman Ellis. Norman was a plumbing and heating contractor in Wilbraham. This follows the social changes that occurred in Wilbraham in the 20th century as farming was ended, farmland developed, and the town's residents commuted elsewhere to work.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]

[ADDRESS]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2828	Hampden		WIL.143
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 685 Main Street

Historic Name: Deacon John Adams House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1794

Source: Merrill, History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: Federal style

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):
Some window replacement, ca. 2000.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.71 acres

Setting: East-facing, this house is on a corner lot with a stone wall on its north side.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[685 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.143

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of the fine Federal style houses of Wilbraham Center. It is a two-and-a-half story house with a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof. It has two interior chimneys that rise behind the roof ridge. The house is five bays wide and an ample three bays deep. On the west elevation is a two-and-a-half story ell and an enclosed one-story porch. The main entry to the house on the east has a segmentally arched architrave surround with a dummy fan above. It has typical Federal style half-length sidelights and molded window surrounds. Some of the sash has been replaced but other 12/12 sash remains. Double interior chimneys were a Federal style innovation that many communities in western Massachusetts eschewed in favor of the center chimney, so this house was in the greater architectural mainstream, however, the use of 12/12 sash instead of the larger panes of the 6/6 sash was a conservative choice for 1794.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Deacon John Adams is recorded in town histories as having built this house in 1794. He was a deacon in the First Parish Church whose burial ground was just west of the Adams property. The Adams family for generations farmed this section of Wilbraham and it was still in family hands in 1913. Census records show that a John Adams was already a Wilbraham resident in 1790 with a family of 5 and by 1800 there were two generations of the family, John, Sr. and John, Jr. in the town. The elder had a household of two and the younger a household of 7. By 1810, only John Adams is listed in the census in Wilbraham and he had 6 people in his family. In 1820 two generations of Adams men with the same name were once again represented in the town as heads of household. John, Sr. was farming, while John Jr. had four people working on farming in his household of 6. the family generations continued to strike out on their own. In 1830 John Adams has 7 in his house and David Adams appears as a separate head of household with another 7. The 1840 census provides slightly more information - John has a household of 5, one of whom is between 80 and 90 years of age, and David has eight as well.

By 1860 David and Rebecca Adams appear to have owned the homestead. David was a farmer and the property was valued at \$3000, their personal property at \$550. Their son Henry Adams was helping his father farm, as was Daniel Brigham a laborer who boarded with the family. Their daughter Eliza was at home. John Adams had died and his widow Betsy was living with one of their daughters, Harriet Adams Bliss. David Adams, a deacon in the Congregational Church, was farming in 1870 and in 1876 donated land to extend the Wilbraham First Burial Ground. The expanded burial ground came to be known as Adams cemetery in honor of the family that had donated land to it. In 1880 Rebecca Adams died, but David remained in the house and farming at the age of 85. He had help, though. Frank Warner boarded with him and was a laborer on the farm. David and Rebecca's daughter Eliza Adams had not married and was keeping house for her father and Warner with her sister Mary Adams Clark and a niece. Deacon David Adams died in 1886 at 91. He, Rebecca, and their daughter Eliza are all buried in the Adams Cemetery. The Adams family with its many generations of farmers is representative of the town's economic history in which farming dominated for three to four generations into the mid-20th century.

The only Adams in Wilbraham in 1900 was Russell who was living alone and farming that year. Sarah Adams Coe was in the house at the time Chauncey Peck wrote his History of Wilbraham, 1913, but she does not appear in the censuses of 1910 or 1920, so her presence was relatively short-lived. By 1949 the house was out of Adams family possession, owned by George and Alice Schrade. George worked at the State Game Farm in Wilbraham. They were still in the house in 1961, though George had retired.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[685 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WIL.143
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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Stebbins, Rufus. Historical Address delivered at the Centennial Celebration, Boston, 1864.

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

2842

Hampden

I

WIL.105

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place (*neighborhood or village*):

Name of Area: Rice Farm

Present Use: farm compound

Construction Dates or Period: 1850-1940

Overall Condition: good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: vinyl siding, windows replaced on main house

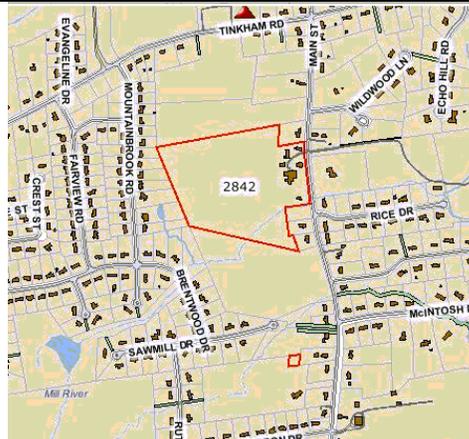
Acreage: 23.16 acres

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month/year*): August, 2009

Topographic or Assessor's Map



 X see continuation sheet

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story house with a side-gable roof that extends in the rear, not fully to first floor level as in a saltbox profile roof, but to just below second floor windows. Roof eaves are boxed and molded and make returns in the gable ends. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep, and attached to its west elevation is a two story ell that is three bays long. There is a large chimney on the rear roof of the main block of the house, rather than on the ridge. The house has been vinyl-sided and its windows replaced with vinyl 1/1 sash, both of which alterations have obscured details that would convey the age of the house. On the east façade, the entry is sheltered by an added Colonial Revival style porch under a hipped roof. The entry itself has wide Colonial Revival style sidelights and a modest surround visible. There is an enclosed, one-story porch at the southwest corner of the main block. The house would appear to date about 1850-60 with alterations having been made ca. 1900 and again ca. 2000. It is very conservative stylistically, its form being Late Federal rather than the Greek Revival or Italianate that were current in town during this decade. Instead, the extended rear roof echoes that of the Silas Bliss-Deacon Edward Woodward House at 218 Mountain Road which was built in 1769.

South of the house is a large gambrel-roofed dairy barn whose eaves sides are on the east and west elevations, gables on north and south. On the east elevation is an added storefront of one story that acted as a commercial space. The barn has a series of metal ventilators on its roof as well as shed roof dormers. Its large scale suggests that it accommodated a large dairy operation.

West of the house is a single-story, concrete and metal commercial/storage building that appear to date after 1950. It has a center entry flanked by two large, single-pane windows that served as storefront windows. North and south of the main house are two additional Colonial Revival style houses. # 753 is a two-and-a-half story building with a side-gable roof. It is clapboard-sided, five bays wide and two bays deep with modest stylistic features. South of the main house is #759 a second house that dates ca. 1880. It is a two-and-a-half story house with a side-gable roof, clapboard-siding, stone foundations and an asphalt shingled roof. It is five bays wide and two deep. It is also modest stylistically.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.

Stony Hill Road was laid out about 1740-50 as the fourth road in Wilbraham running in a north-south direction and connecting the Bay Path on the north with Connecticut on the south. It was settled for farming by the 1760s and gradually filled in over the next 100 years until 1860s when land was fully cleared on both sides of the road and farms of varying sizes occupied the full length of the road.

This farm is a good example of the agricultural history of Wilbraham that shifted from general farming through the second half of the 19th century, shifted to dairy farming and then to fruit farming in the 20th century, and it was one of the most successful to do so. Chauncey Peck in his History of Wilbraham of 1913 did not know the builder of the house, and the first owner he identified was J. Holman. Fifty-six year old John Holman appears in the 1860 census in Wilbraham as a farmer with his wife Jerusha of 47, and 5 year old Sarah. John and Jerusha were farmers and the evaluation on this property was \$3,500 which is relatively high. Mary Holman, John's mother possibly, was 81 and lived in the house next door. The Holmans were not in Wilbraham on previous censuses. The Holmans continued to farm the property through 1870 but were soon after followed in the house by a Mrs. Fuller. There was one female-headed household with the surname Fuller in 1870, Sylvia Fuller, with her children George and Mary. Between 1875 and 1880 the farm was owned by Irish immigrants Michael and Margaret Mack who were in Wilbraham by 1870 with four children and a farm laborer living with them. It would appear that they were not in this house yet, as the value of their real estate was only \$400. Irish immigration to the region was substantial and coincided with construction of the railroad in the 1840s. Many of the workers then began farming, settling in the communities in which they had worked. By 1880 the Macks had left Wilbraham, so their tenure at the farm was relatively short-lived. Between 1880 and 1900 James and Martha Pickens operated the farm. The house at 759 Main Street was likely built during their tenure on the farm. James died prior to 1900, which may have caused Martha to leave Wilbraham as she was living in Springfield in 1900.

It is at this time that Lee W. Rice, whose family had been in Wilbraham since before the Civil War bought the property. Lee W. Rice (1876-1940) was the son of those first farmers, Jesse L. (1847-1930) and Emma Rice, and in 1900 they were all living in Wilbraham in a single household with Lee, and daughters Minnie and Clara. Lee was at that time in school. By 1913 Lee W. Rice had married Dora, bought this property, and was farming independently. He and Dora had children Wilson, Roy, and Lee, Jr. In 1912 Lee and Dora built the house at 751 Main Street and in 1913 the house at 753 Main Street for family members to

Deleted:

Continuation sheet 1

live in. It would appear that the large dairy barn was also built during this period. Lee's parents Jesse L. and Emma moved into 751 Main Street, which is the house next door to the north. Lee W. Rice was a pioneer in Wilbraham in peach cultivation, and with his father Jesse, he developed the Rice Fruit Farm in Wilbraham. It was Lee W. who also developed the apple orchards for Wilbraham and others followed suit until he had the largest fruit farm in the county. The storefront was added to the dairy barn ca. 1950 as part of the family's commercial sales of their orchard production.

In addition to farming, Lee Rice served the town as cemetery commissioner and pound keeper. Lee and Dora's son Lee W. Rice, Jr. continued the farm. He was married to June B. Rice and they lived in 1953 at 757 but by 1961 Lee W. Rice, Jr. had died and June was living at 753 Main Street, while in this house at 757 Main Street Dora M. Rice the widow of Lee, Sr. lived. The Rice Fruit Farm continued production and advertised selling fruit and vegetables, but also farm implements, lawnmowers and sweepers. The farmstand was open until 2009, but is now closed although the orchards are still being cultivated.

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Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Censuses 1790-1920.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2678	Ludlow		WIL.22
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 87 Main Street

Historic Name: Levi Bliss House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1772

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Georgian Cape

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Barn, garage.

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Ell addition on west.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.90 acres

Setting: This house is set close to the street and faces east. It is shaded by a few street trees and side yard fir trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[87 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.22

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of the finest Georgian style Capes in the area, as the exterior has been very well-preserved. It is a one-and-a-half story house with a side-gabled, steeply pitched roof with the deep proportions used in the Georgian Period. It has a center chimney that has been reduced in size. The house has jetties between the attic and first floor in its gable elevations, a structural detail that indicates its early date. The main block of the house is four bays wide, so may be called a three-quarter house. It has an entry with a flat stock surround; door and windows are set close to the eaves and also have simple surrounds. The house is three bays deep on the southern elevation. At the attic level is a centered window with two smaller flanking windows. The flanking windows are larger than those that were usually built by settlers who came to western Massachusetts from the Cape, so represent a variation on that practice. Extending from the northwest corner of the house is an attached ell of one story, which also has a center chimney. It is about six bays long and one deep. This house is a fine example of the architecture of the early settlers, which was transitional between First Period and Georgian and was made suitable for the western Massachusetts climate.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to Chauncey Peck and Wilbraham town records, Levi Bliss bought the land that this house is located on from the town in 1772. It had been part of the original allocation for a minister's lot, which the early settlers had acquired as part of the Inward Commons from Springfield. Levi Bliss appears on the 1771 tax valuation list for Wilbraham, so his purchase of the farm may predate 1772 or he moved here from another location in town. In that year he had a house worth 18 pounds, 19 shillings; he had 16 acres of tilling land, 1 horse, 4 oxen, 1 cow, 1 acre of upland English haying land, and 9 acres of meadows, so he had a substantial farm. In 1774 Levi signed a pledge by the colonists of Wilbraham to abstain from buying goods from Great Britain, known as the Non-consumption Pledge. He, however, does not appear in the lists of those from Wilbraham who served in the Revolutionary War. Levi and his wife lost three of their children, Gordon, Leonard and Asenath, in a single drowning accident that killed six Wilbraham teenagers in 1799. This event has been prominent in the town's history, told and re-told as a community tragedy. The markers of the graves of the six who drowned are located in Adams Cemetery and that of the three Bliss sons is highly unusual for presenting them as actual figures rather than as angel heads. From a household of 10 in 1790 Levi Bliss had a household of 7 in 1810. Levi died between 1830 and 1840 and in 1850 his son Levi R. Bliss appears as head of household. Levi R. Bliss had been born after the accident. Levi R. and Sarah Bliss had six children: Mary, Maria, George, Amanda, Samuel, and Harriet. Levi R. Bliss must have died about 1860 when he was 49 years old. On the map of 1860 the owner is identified as Mrs. Levi Bliss, suggesting that she had become a widow, but the 1860 census lists Levi. By 1870 he no longer appears. Sarah went to live with her daughter Harriet who had married Horace Hubbard and lived in West Springfield, so she too disappears from the Wilbraham listings.

One of the next owners of the house was Robert R. and Louisa Wright. The Wrights had four children and Robert was a merchant. The Wright family was only in the house a few years before selling it to Luther Fay in 1857. He and his wife Nancy appear in the Vermont census of 1860, so he was in Wilbraham only a few years. Then the house was owned by one family, the Munsells, for approximately four decades. Willard and Ann Munsell had children Ann, Frank Charles and Ellen, and the property was inherited by their son Frank and his wife Lizzie with whom Frank's sister Ellen Munsell Ricker lived in 1910. Frank farmed the property. By 1920 William V. and Lorinda Patch had moved to Wilbraham from Vermont to farm this land with their two children. Farming then continued on this property into the 20th century, and that is representative of Wilbraham's history with residents farming side-by-side with residents who commuted to work elsewhere and for whom Wilbraham was a bedroom community.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[87 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WIL.22
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By 1955 Louis and Ida Singleton owned the property and were retired. Ralph and Louise Kilcourse owned the house in 1961 and again they were not actively employed - other than maintaining a house that was over 200 years old.

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

2751	Ludlow		
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 400 Main Street

Historic Name: James and Maria Luke House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1850

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: James Luke, builder, attr.

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards and flushboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn visible from street

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 3.78 acres

Setting: House is set close to street in alignment with its neighbors but it has a larger lot than most on this section of Main Street and is set behind a wrought iron fence on a well-landscaped lot. There is a metal hitching post at the roadside in front of the house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[400 Main Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of the finest Italianate style houses in Wilbraham Center and was probably the first to appear. It is a two-and-a-half story house with a front-gable roof and transverse gables on south and north. The main section of the house is three bays wide with a flushboard façade and an Italianate pedimented door surround. The other elevations of the house are clapboard-sided, but the flushboard was often used during the Italianate style period to suggest stone construction. Window surrounds are pedimented and eared. They have 1/1 sash. The house has paneled corner pilasters with anthemion crests at the top of their panels, a Greek decorative feature that appears on Italianate and French Second Empire buildings of the 1850s and 60s. The roof has wide eaves and paired brackets at the eaves, which is typical of the Italianate style. First floor windows on the principal façade are full length, reflecting the period's growing interest in letting light and air into homes. There is a wrap around porch across the west and south elevations; it appears to be original to the house. It is supported on Doric columns and has a pedimented entry. Canvas awnings screen these elevations at the first floor level.

A one-and-a-half story ell on the east elevation of the house is four bays long. It has knee-high windows and an added picture window from the 1950s in the first floor of the south elevation. Window lintels on the house side elevations are molded architrave surrounds. The transverse gables on north and south have a pointed window in their gables at the attic level – a carryover from the previous Gothic Revival style.

A carriage house is partially visible on the east side of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

James and Maria Luke built this house between 1849 and 1850. James was an English immigrant who worked as a joiner, so is said to have constructed the house himself. A story recounted about Luke was that he was carrying wood up to a mill in Ludlow to create clapboards when he lost and then found a large sum of money. The story suggests that Luke was a builder as well as a joiner. Maria was Massachusetts-born. While the house was being built the Lukes lived at 481 Main Street.

By 1870 Samuel J. and Urania Goodenough occupied the house. Samuel listed himself as a farmer in 1880, probably a gentleman farmer, who at 63 and 67 had come to Wilbraham from New York to settle. Goodenough had been superintendent of the printing department of the Methodist Book Concern and in 1870 had brought a law suit against the assistant agent for misappropriation of funds.

Charles and Rachel Hubbard were in the house in 1900 with their daughter Maud. Charles was only 51 but he identified himself as a retired merchant in that year. Apparently Charles thought retirement at 51 was too early, as by 1910 he had become a small farmer. Maud had left the household by 1920, but Charles and Rachel, now fully retired and 79 and 82 were still there.

Barbara and J. Loring Brooks came to the house by 1953. Joshua Loring Brooks was president of Eastern States Exposition and had gotten his start in business working for his father – and living with his parents - in the Bank Note Company in Springfield. The Brooks were in the house through 1961.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[400 Main Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

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Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/0 98/ 2694

Ludlow

WIL.37

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 171 Main Street

Historic Name: Rev. Joseph A. and Hannah Merrill House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1830

Source: The History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: late Federal

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brownstone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Ell extended ca. 2000.
Dormer added, ca. 1930.

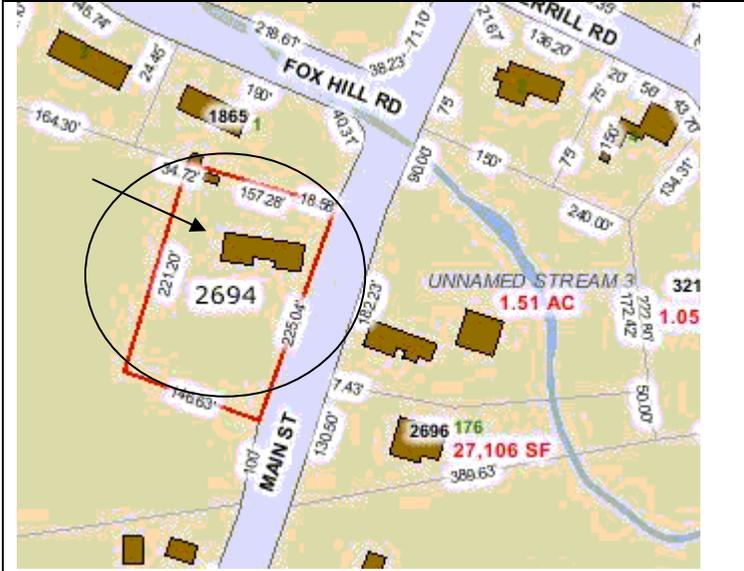
Condition: fair-good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.77 acres

Setting: This house is set close to Main Street and has a large, tree-shaded side yard.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[171MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.37

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house is transitional stylistically between Federal and Greek Revival and if its suggested date of 1830 by Chauncey Peck in The History of Wilbraham, is accurate, it is a very conservative house. The house straddles Federal and Greek Revival style orientations by having entries on both its south-facing façade and its street-facing elevation. There is a wing on the west, one-and-a-half stories in height, followed by an added wing of recent date, for a long, rectangular plan. The south façade is crossed by a one-story, hipped roof, screened-in porch on columns that obscures the five-bay configuration of the first floor, and its center door surround. There are only two bays at the second floor. A late 18th–early 19th century Federal house would commonly have had five bays at the second floor. The house is three bays deep. A center chimney is tall and relatively narrow and has a corbelled top. The first wing on the west has small second story windows in the Greek Revival style and used for a kitchen ell, it also has an interior chimney with the same corbelling of the chimney of the main block of the house. Sash in the main block of the house is 12/12 rather than the more common 6/6 used in the Federal and Greek Revival periods, alike. The east entry is sheltered by a shed roof porch on paneled posts.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to Chauncey Peck, this house was built by Rev. Joseph A. Merrill, who was a prominent figure in Wilbraham as a Methodist Episcopal Church Elder, a co-founder of the Wesleyan Academy and its treasurer from 1832-1842. Joseph and Hannah Merrill had a household of eight in the 1840 census. One of their sons, Joseph Merrill, Jr. took over the house and Hannah lived with him after Rev. Merrill's death between 1840 and 1850. Joseph Merrill was a farmer and known for his devotion to the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school as its librarian. Several of his sons became ministers, among them Nathaniel. It was Nathaniel's daughter, Mrs. Rose Merrill Welch, who had inherited the house by 1910. A school teacher, she lived here with her daughter Mabel Welch who went to the Wilbraham Academy, then studied art in New York and Europe where she learned miniature painting and took up the career of a porcelain artist. Her work is said to be in the permanent collection of the Metropolitan Museum in New York as well as the Corcoran in Washington, D.C. Mabel lived in New York and came to Wilbraham in the summers until she moved to the house year round in 1949. She remained in the house until she died in 1958. The house then passed from the Merrill family to that of the Pratt family and then in 1984 to the Fanolis, its current owners.

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Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/0 100/ 2695

Ludlow

WIL.194,
195

Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
North Wilbraham

Address: 172 Main Street

Historic Name: Joseph Merrill House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: 1850

Source: The History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Ell added ca. 1990

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.51 acres

Setting: This is a west-facing house on a broad lot that is shaded by mature maple trees. The house is set on a slight rise.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[172 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.194, 195
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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Built in 1850, this house shares with its neighbor at 171 Main Street, which was built by the same family 20 years earlier, a similar conservative approach to style. It is a one-and-a-half story house with a front-gable roof. It is three bays wide and four deep and its side entry – the most important feature of its Greek Revival style - is recessed. Its recessed walls, or intrados, are paneled and it has a six-panel door with half-length sidelights. Window surrounds have simple drip lintels. But where developed Greek Revival style houses on Main Street make eaves returns – some for full pediments – and have both wide friezes beneath the eaves and wide, temple-like cornerboards, at this conservative version of the style, the boxed eaves do not make returns, the frieze beneath the eaves is only moderately wide, and cornerboards are thin. The house is well-built with brownstone foundations, 6/6 window sash, and clapboard siding. Its roof is asphalt shingles. There are two ells on the east elevation of the house: a one-and-a-half story ell, followed by a single-story ell. There is a one-story wing on the first ell that is a more recent addition. The house has an exterior wall chimney. The house retains its carriage barn and with it much of its 19th century character.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Chauncey Peck in his History of Wilbraham states that this house was built in 1850 by Joseph Merrill. Merrill was the son of Hannah and Rev. Joseph Merrill and he grew up across the street at 171 Main Street, the Merrill homestead. He built this house as a young man before taking over the homestead at his father's death. A farmer, Joseph Merrill, Jr. was well-regarded in Wilbraham and especially noted for his quarter-century attendance at the Methodist Episcopal Church where he was Sunday School librarian. Joseph's son Nathaniel Merrill, who occupied this house after his parents, became a minister in Wilbraham and spelled his last name with one "L". He and his wife Georgiana lived here with their children Annis, Nathaniel, Carrie, Georgia and Rosa in 1870. By 1880 Nathaniel had retired and the older of the children had moved out leaving Carrie and Georgia. Annis moved back home to run the farm around 1900 as his parents were 82 and 75. Georgiana had died by 1910, but Annis continued to farm and care for his father who was 92. After Nathaniel's death, Annis continued farming and his brother Nathaniel, who was two years younger, moved back. He is listed as having no occupation, while Annis worked the farm. By 1930 Annis, by then 79, was living with Ira and Bessie Belcher. Ira was a nephew of Annis's and worked with his brother Leonard running Belcher Brothers automobile garage. Ira and Bessie were living on Main Street through 1941, possibly at this address. By 1941, however, the house had passed to Robert and Beulah Downey. Robert was a clerk in the Springfield Post Office and Beulah worked at home. They are typical of Wilbraham homeowners from the 1950s on, living in Wilbraham and commuting to work in Springfield. They continued to occupy the house through 1963.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/ 225/ 2740

Ludlow

WIL.196,
197

Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
North Wilbraham

Address: 369 Main Street

Historic Name: Sophia and Joseph Eustis House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: 1860-1870

Source: U. S. Censuses and The History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: Stick Style

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: rubble stone and brownstone

Wall/Trim: clapboards, shingles

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):
North and south wings added 20th c.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.86 acres

Setting: This east-facing house is set high on a hillside above street level. It is behind a dry laid stone embankment that extends across its lot.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[369 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.196, 197
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___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story Stick Style house and may be the only one remaining in Wilbraham, as the Italianate style was favored by the town's builders during the last quarter of the 19th century and, indeed, it has several Italianate features. The house has a front-gable roof with transverse gables on north and south for additional space at the second floor level. The gable ends are decorated in the Stick Style with clapboards laid in panels in which angled clapboards are laid for herringbone patterns. A stringcourse divides first and second stories and in the gable peaks are jetties that have been laid with shingles for pattern and texture on the exterior. The house is three bays wide and one room deep and there are Italianate paired windows in the north and south elevations. There is a two-and-a-half story ell on the rear and one-story added wings on north and south for a T-shaped plan. The house's center entry is now sheltered by a portico on posts, but the plain clapboard siding of the façade's first floor suggests the house originally had a full-width porch.

There is a garage west of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Eustis House was built ca. 1860-70 by Sophia and Joseph Eustis. Sophia was the daughter of Timothy and Mary Brewer who were part of the large Brewer family of farmers in Wilbraham and she became interested, according to Chauncey Peck, in the Millerite movement that predicted the Second Coming of Jesus Christ expected in October of 1844. Sophia would have been a young adult at that time and as the movement continued beyond 1844, she may have continued her interest, however, by 1860 she had married Joseph Eustis and it was at this time that the house would have been built. Peck explains that a piece of property north of the house on the other side of the street was the meeting place of the Millerites who had by then become Adventists. It was known as "Harmony Grove". The Eustises left Wilbraham for Leeds in Northampton where they were farming in 1870.

The house was by 1900 owned by William H. McGuire, Sr. and Deborah McGuire who were Irish immigrants and farmed the property, while their son William Jr. worked at the Cutler grain mill in North Wilbraham. William McGuire, Sr. diversified into fuel sales and is said to have been selling over 500 tons of coal annually to Wilbraham residents, as it would have come in on the railroad in North Wilbraham and been distributed from there. William, Jr. joined his father in business and with his wife Ellen lived here and ran the business from the late 1920s and into the 1930s. William was active in Wilbraham town government and served as a selectman in the 1920s. By 1958 the house had passed out of the McGuire ownership into that of William D. Hyde, and subsequently to that of Thomas J. O'Neil.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

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Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Wilbraham Directories 1901-1968.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/ 32/ 1074

Ludlow

WIL.188,
189

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 39-41 Main Street

Historic Name: Cutler Company Housing

Uses: Present: two-family house

Original: two-family house and store

Date of Construction: ca. 1880

Source: The History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: Queen Anne

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Sided ca. 2005

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.30 acres

Setting: This house faces east and is set back from the street in alignment with its neighbors.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[39-41 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.188, 189
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___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story, double house with a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof. It is one of the few double houses on upper Main Street. Queen Anne in style, it is four bays wide and two bays deep and has a porch extending across its east façade. The porch, typical of many Queen Anne style porches, has a pedimented entry and rests on turned posts with brackets at the eaves. The east façade has paired center entries flanked by a pair of windows. Sash is 1/1 vinyl replacement and 6/1 wood. The house has a two-and-a-half story ell on the rear.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house has had a long history of serving as workers' housing. It was built as a two-family by the Cutler Company, a grain mill that moved to North Wilbraham from Ashland, Massachusetts in 1877. Its owner was Henry Cutler who chose Wilbraham in which to locate for its railroad and water power. The Company ground grain but also made milling machinery and was a prosperous business requiring employees to operate the machinery and ship an average of eight railroad carloads of grain each day ca. 1913. Cutler Company employees populated much of North Wilbraham in one of several boarding houses or in a two-family such as this house, which at the north end of Main Street was in a reasonable distance from the Cutler Company for workers. In 1910 the house was occupied by Benjamin Chase and his daughter Gertrude in one half, and George and Amanda Keith in the second half. Benjamin Chase was a laborer for the Cutler Company and Keith was a peddler and kept a small store. The Cutler Company sold the house to the Collins Manufacturing Company by 1941 and Collins continued to own the building through 1963. In one half of it with the longest tenancy of anyone was Ralph E. Tupper who was Wilbraham's Fire Department Chief and worked at the Collins Company making paper. He was there between 1941 and 1963 and this building marked almost a century of acting as workers's housing.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/0 300/ 2758

Ludlow

WIL.66

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 447 Main Street

Historic Name: Charles and Priscilla Warriner House

Uses: Present: Wilbraham Monson Academy Building

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1850-60

Source: The History of Wilbraham; federal censuses;
Wilbraham directories

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

/Trim: vinyl

Roof: slate and asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Siding added and windows replaced, ca. 2008.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.27 acres

Setting: This is an east-facing building whose neighbors to the north are campus buildings of Wilbraham-Monson Academy. It has a row of mature maple trees on its north lot line and the lot slopes down to the west.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[447 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a relatively modest version of the Italianate style, a style that dominates the architecture of Wilbraham Center. It is a two-and-a-half story house under a front-gable roof with a two-and-a-half story wing on its south elevation for a gable-and-wing plan. The main block is three bays wide and four deep and windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements that do not convey the character of the original windows. Vinyl siding also obscures the age and some of the former detail of the house. However, eaves make full returns in both the main section of the house and the wing to create pediments that are shingle-covered. Windows in the pediments have Italianate hooded lintels. There is a wrap-around, hipped roof porch that crosses the east and south sides of the main block of the house as well as two-thirds of the wing. It rests on paneled posts and has a pediment over its entry stairs. In the angle between the two sections of the house is an unusual one-story bay window that is two-sided rather than the usual three-sides. The main entry to the house is trabeated and has full-length sidelights. The surround is partially covered in vinyl. There is an interior chimney in the wing of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Charles Warriner, who is credited with building this house by Chauncey Peck - Wilbraham historian who also lived in the house - appears to have been Charles and his wife Priscilla Warriner, who were farmers and the parents of Charles M. Warriner. Charles and Priscilla Warriner sold half of their farm to Wesleyan Academy when it was established in Wilbraham, and remained in this house on the second half of the farmstead. In 1857 the house had passed to Mrs. Warren as Charles and Priscilla had died. Meanwhile their son Charles M. Warriner, who was a painter and his wife Lizzie and their two children owned and lived in the Academy boarding house in Wilbraham, distinctly not this house. The boarding house had been constructed as a hotel, fitted out for a boarding house and sold to the younger Warriners. Peck lists Ezra and Polly White as the next owners of the house and in 1860 the census indicates they were sharing a house with their son Lorenzo, a Methodist minister and his wife Elizabeth and their two children, which suggests that they occupied the house by that date.

By 1880 Porter and Mary Cross were in the house and Porter was working as a building mover. The Crosses were in the house through 1894 - a fairly long time - when a map was made of the Center. The Crosses were followed by Dr. Taylor and Sarah M. Taylor who lived in the house prior to Chauncey Peck. Peck was a wagon maker in addition to being the town historian, so his list of occupants is reliable and indicates the house had a large turnover in ownership. By 1901, however, ownership of the house slowed down with Fred and Mary Green. Fred ran a livery stable and was an agent for the American Express Company. He and Mary had two acres with the house and are likely to have farmed them, as this was the custom at the time. As automobile use superseded the horse, Green changed his work and by 1928 he was working for the Cutler grain company in North Wilbraham. He became active in town government service first as an assessor then by 1933 he was a Wilbraham selectman and he and Mary had moved to Cottage Street. Mary was active in town, too, and was a library trustee for over two decades. The house became a two-family after their move shared by Alvin and Dorothy, Louis and Marjorie Bartlett in the 1950s and 1960s. Alvin worked in Springfield and Louis was retired.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/0 34/ 2667

Ludlow

WIL.190,
191

Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Address: 43 Main Street

Historic Name: Ruth and Robert Ellis House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1926

Source: Wilbraham directory for 1928

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: not visible

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.04 acres

Setting: East-facing house is set on a slight rise in alignment with its neighbors.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[43 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.190,
191

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a Colonial Revival style house, one-and-a-half stories in height under a side-gable roof whose eaves make pent returns. The house has full-width shed-roofed dormers across its east and west elevations and has a center chimney. The house is three bays wide and three bays deep and has a shed roof porch across its east façade. The house has a one-story wing on its south elevation and a two-story ell under a shed roof on the west. There is a portico entry on the north elevation. Sash in the house is 6/1 replacement. This is a common house form throughout Massachusetts that built on the bungalow form and the gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival with a two-angle roof. Its popularity in the early 20th century was due to its compact form that was economical to build yet served a family well with a nearly full-height second floor for bedrooms provided by the dormers.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The first owner of this house, Robert Ellis, in 1920 was in Wilbraham working for his uncle Henry Cutler as an auditor in the Cutler Company, a manufacturer of milling machinery and a grist mill. Apparently saving his money, Ellis married Ruth Ellis ca. 1926 and the couple moved into this house that they had built by 1928. By 1930 the Ellises had a six-month old son John. Robert Ellis continued to work in the Cutler family business through the 1930s as a cash manager, but he died around 1941, and Ruth, only 48 years old, continued to live here through 1963 raising their son. This house then, had a relatively long history of one-family ownership.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

700/0 312/ 2762	Ludlow		WIL.198, 199
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 456-458 Main Street

Historic Name: Rev. John W. Hardy House

Uses: Present: two-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: 1836

Source: The History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brownstone

Wall/Trim: clapboards and flushboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Italianate hoods and bay added ca. 1870. Dormers added to ell roof ca. 1930.

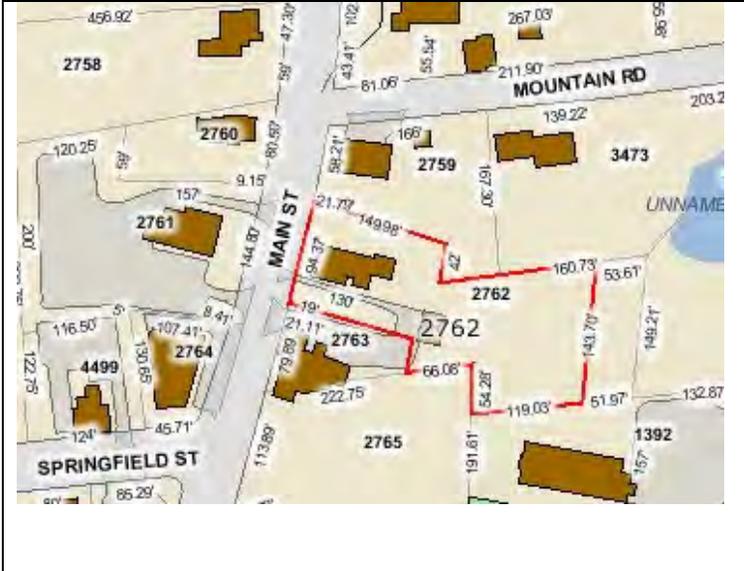
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.89 acres

Setting: This building is set close to the street and its lot is lined with mature maple trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: .Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[456-458 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.198, 199

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Fanny and Charles Brewer, Jr. House is a Greek Revival style house that has been altered with several Italianate details. It is two-and-a-half stories in height under a front-gabled roof. In Greek Revival style, the roof eaves make full returns to form a flushboarded pediment on the west façade – the flushboard intended to look like stone and suggest a pedimented stone temple. The house is four bays wide and four bays deep and the off-center west entry is sheltered by a hipped roof hood supported on elaborately carved consoles. The use of hoods on consoles is an Italianate style feature, which is supported by the entry door that is Italianate with its upper half made up of two arched glass panes and its lower half paneled. Similar hoods are found at secondary entries on both the north and south elevations, though in both those doors the hoods rest on carved brackets rather than solid consoles. The south entry may originally have been the primary one. There are two chimneys on the asphalt-covered roof. The house has one-and-a-half and one-story ells on the east for a long rectangular plan. The one-story ell has a shed roof porch on turned posts on its south elevation along with a lower shed roof porch one bay wide. The one-and-a-half story ell has four, through-cornice dormers on both north and south elevations with three, double-leaf, six-light casement windows in each dormer. This is an unusual fenestration pattern. This dormer and its casement windows were alterations of the 1930s. The second ell is three bays long and there is a three-sided, one story bay window on the south side of the main block, which is an Italianate feature. This house is stylistically unique on Main Street.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Rev. John Hardy was a Steward at the Wesleyan Academy when he built this large house across the street from the Academy in 1836. Following his ownership, the house was owned by Charles Brewer, Jr. and Fanny Brewer, their four children and four students at the Academy who boarded with them. Charles was already 75 in 1850, but he was still farming with his sons Hiram and Daniel. He was killed in 1853 during the move of a meetinghouse. Fanny Brewer continued to live here and take in boarders, but they were not from the Academy. Rather, she took in an entire shoemaker's family along with one of her sons and a grandchild. She listed herself as a boardinghouse keeper on the federal census of 1860.

Following several changes in ownership after Fanny Brewer, who was in the house through 1873, C. M. Pease owned the house and the Pease store next door in 1894. Following Pease, Ira G. Potter owned the house in the later 1890s. Potter was a director at the Palmer National Bank, a farmer, widower, and Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck's father-in-law. Peck's daughter Arvilla kept house for all three of them in 1900. The following year the house changed hands, and in 1901 it was owned by Frank A. and Mary Gurney. Frank operated a general store at the corner of Springfield Road and served as Wilbraham's postmaster. Frank and Mary were in the house through 1933 when Frank had retired. It then passed to their sons Frank, Jr. and Raymond. The two brothers converted the house to a two-family for themselves and their wives Viola and Eva. Frank, Jr. was superintendent at the Woodlawn Cemetery, Viola was at home; Raymond was postmaster at the West Post Office and Eva ran a hair salon from the house. The two families remained in the house through 1963. This house has had a long history of association with the Center's institutions from the Academy to the cemetery and post office, but it has also been part of the Center's commerce. Division of the building into a two-family follows a pattern that developed in Wilbraham during the early 20th century and was often accomplished, as it was here, by a succeeding generation of a long-time resident family. The Gurneys were in the house through 1963.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/0 350/ 2770

Hampden

WIL.200

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 477 Main Street

Historic Name: Isaac and Lydia Brewer House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: pre-1857

Source: Hampden County map of 1857

Style/Form: Gothic Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboard

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Porch removed on east; south porch and east portico added ca. 1910, picket fence removed, n.d.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.00 acres

Setting: Set close to the street and east-facing, this house is close to its neighbors on north and south to create a dense streetscape.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[477 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.200

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house is two-and-a-half stories in height under a front-gabled roof. It is three bays wide and four deep and has a Gothic Revival style lancet window in its gable field, but is otherwise without stylistic detail. The house's boxed eaves are wide but unornamented and the house is framed with fairly wide cornerboards. There is a front-gabled portico on the east entry resting on two Doric columns and on the south elevation is a wide, hipped roof porch again resting on Doric columns. Both the porch and portico appear to be Colonial Revival style additions. The house has a one-and-a-half story ell on the west that has an enclosed side porch on later brick foundations. There is a New England style carriage barn south and west of the house. It appears to be closely contemporary with the house and together the two buildings convey the appearance of Wilbraham Center from the mid- to late-19th century. An old photograph of the house published in 1913 but pre-dating that year, shows the house with a fine Gothic Revival style wrap around porch on its east and south elevations.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Isaac and Lydia Brewer built this house prior to 1857 as in that year it appears on the atlas of Hampden County as owned by Mrs. Hall, so the Brewer ownership was relatively short. By 1873 the house was owned by Dr. Stebbins Foskit (46), Laura (45) and Elizabeth Foskit (67). As the names were incorrectly spelled in the 1870 Census and thereafter, it is likely that Laura is Stebbins wife Lucia who was present in the 1880 census. Dr. Foskit was among the first residents of Wilbraham to join together to form a Free Masons organization and held the first meeting at his office, which was likely in this house in 1870. He was a charter member. According to Chauncey Peck's History of Wilbraham, Foskit's barn burned around 1875 and the fire was put out by the Masons who were meeting nearby. In addition to serving as Wilbraham physician, Dr. Foskit was active in the betterment of Wilbraham and arranged for the first telephone line to be installed in the Center. In 1889 Lucia became a widow and lived in the house by herself. She died in 1919 and was supposedly the oldest resident of Wilbraham at the time. She was very active and philanthropic in Wilbraham donating money for the erection of the Grange Hall on Main Street, and for the erection of the soldiers' monument. She helped out needy students at the Academy and helped pay for the Congregational Church bell. She too brought electricity to buildings in the Center paying for the wiring of the Methodist and Congregational Churches.

By 1941 the house appears to have been shared by Samuel and Josephine Murray, its owners, with Mrs. Florence Y. Loos, a widow of Nevin Loos. According to the street directories, Florence remained in the house through 1963 as did Samuel Murray. Murray was a salesman for the Springfield book publisher G & C Merriam. He is representative of many of the changes that took place in Wilbraham in the 20th century as the town became a suburb of Springfield for many residents who commuted.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

700/0 364/ 2774	Hampden		WIL.202, 203
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 488 Main Street

Historic Name: Luther B. and Harriet Bliss House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: pre-1857

Source: Hampden County atlas of 1857

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: parged stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.12 acres

Setting: This house is west-facing and is set closely to its neighbor on the south and to the street.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[488 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.202, 203

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a modestly-sized Greek Revival style house whose builder took several liberties with the style to bring more light and air to the interior than would a more narrowly interpreted version of the style have provided. It is a one-and-a-half story building under a front-gabled roof. Rather than full returns to form a pediment, eaves make partial returns and a wide Greek Revival frieze is interrupted by two large windows in the gable field that bring considerable light to the second floor level. The house is three bays wide and four bays deep, and the two first-floor façade windows have been lengthened beyond the size conventionally used for the Greek Revival. Sash in the house is 2/2. Trim at the door and windows is simple flat stock. Where one might expect wide cornerboards, those on this house are narrow, befitting its modest size. There is a single center chimney. A carriage barn north east of the house remains and contributes to the property's historical significance.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house appears to have been built by Luther B. and Harriet Bliss around 1850. In that year Luther and Harriet and their two children Elizabeth and John were living here, and Luther, a merchant, was running the store next door at 492 Main Street. According to Chauncey Peck in The History of Wilbraham, Bliss lived at 492, but that is not evident from the census records. The atlas of 1857 shows both buildings being owned by L. B. Bliss. After 1850 Luther lists himself as a farmer, though he continued to own the store and operate the Post Office. In 1860 Elizabeth was no longer in the household but the Blisses' son John lived with them and worked as a clerk in the store, along with Betsy Adams who was 73, and James M. King a farm laborer who were also in the household whether it was here or at 492 Main Street. By 1870 Luther's wife was no longer Harriet, but Mary, and in 1873 the family clearly occupied the house at 492 and rented this house out. The house changed hands several times from the mid-1870s to 1900 with a Mixter, Harriet E. Pease (whose heirs owned it in 1894) and M. H. Lyons among the owners. In 1908 John W. Molloy, who was a barber, lived here with his wife Mary and his brother Michael. John owned a barber shop, and Michael did odd jobs as a laborer.

Rev. James Hansen was in the house by 1958 and again it changed hands several times. Hansen was followed by Edward Bach and then by M. Payne. The history of many owners makes this house typical of a number of similarly small-sized houses in Wilbraham that served families for the short term, or served single people for somewhat longer periods.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/0 370/ 2776	Ludlow		WIL.204, 205
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Address: 492 Main Street

Historic Name: Luther Bliss Store and Post Office

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: store and post office

Date of Construction: 1855

Source: The History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brownstone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.49 acres

Setting: House faces west and is set closely to its north neighbor. It is on a corner lot with a drive on the south to a cemetery. A stone wall on its south border is part of the cemetery drive.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[492 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.204, 205

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-and-a-half story house with a front-gable roof; it is three bays wide and four deep and is an enlarged version of its neighbor to the north at 488 Main Street. It has a transverse gable bay on its north elevation that is two-and-a-half stories in height and a one-and-a-half story ell on the east elevation. The south elevation is also more complex with a transverse gable bay resting on the roof of a one-story porch that extends across the main block of the house and the east ell. The porch is supported on fluted posts. Both of these extensions to the basic floor plan give the house added complexity. Whereas the house at 488 has distinct stylistic features, this house has fewer, the major of which are the full-length windows of its west façade with 6/6 sash and the hipped roof entry portico on fluted square posts. Sash in the balance of the house is 1/1. The house has a wide skirtboard, but narrow cornerboards. The full-length windows of the west may have signaled the building's use as a store and Post Office. Like its neighbor, the house has retained its carriage barn.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to the History of Wilbraham this building operated as a store, post office and dwelling from about 1855 when Luther B. and Harriet Bliss constructed it together with the house next door at 488 Main Street. Whether one was used as a rental or not is not clear. However, Luther Bliss acted as a merchant from about 1850 to 1860 when he lists himself as a farmer and his son John appears as a store clerk. From then on Luther lists himself primarily as a farmer but continues to own both buildings in 1870 and in 1873 the Blisses were living in this building and renting out the house next door at 488. The property passed to Amelia and Wells Phelps by 1880. The Phelps who lived here with their five children and two boarders appear not to have used any part of the building as a store. Wells was a traveling salesman and the family remained here through the early decades of the 20th century. By 1958 Dr. Richey L. Waugh owned the building and resided here through the 1960s.

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Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/0 408/ 2789	Hampden		WIL.206, 207
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 548 Main Street

Historic Name: Roswell and Triphoena Moulton House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: ca.1857

Source: 1857 atlas of Hampden County

Style/Form: Gothic Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brownstone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage, shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.74 acres

Setting: This house is spaced a good distance from its neighbors and faces a park, so its setting is secluded and park-like.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[548 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.206, 207

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of Wilbraham's best-preserved Gothic Revival style houses and one that contributes to the range of architectural styles of the Center. It is a gable-and-wing form house one-and-a-half stories in height. The front-gable section of the house is two bays wide as is the wing. They are each topped by a steeply pitched roof whose eaves are ornamented with tear drop barge boards. The roof has one interior chimney. Pedimented lintels ornament the windows whose sash is an unusual 2/4 configuration. In the angle of the gable and the wing is a glass-enclosed porch. The house has a one-story ell on the east elevation and it has a through-transverse gable projecting on the south to form a porch roof that rests on turned posts, and projecting on the north to create a gabled wing. In the angle on the north is a screened porch. Barge boards ornament the gables of the wings. There is a garage on the property.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house first appears on the 1857 atlas of Hampden County owned by R. Moulton. Roswell Moulton and his wife Triphoena were in Wilbraham that year and Roswell was working as a laborer. They were both 60. Within the next decade the Moultons were replaced in the house by Mrs. Rowena Bliss. Rowena Bliss was a widow and by 1880 she had a very full house. Living with her here were her son Robert, who was a store clerk, her daughter Ella, who was a teacher, a daughter Josephine Bliss Johnson, and Josephine's husband Albert who was a carpenter. While Josephine eventually moved to Providence Rhode Island, she continued to own the house in 1914 as an heir to Rowena and she and her husband Albert were located here in 1914. There is a gap in the records for the 1920s to the mid-1950s, but George and Nina Herter lived here in 1938. George Herter was a contractor and builder. The house was then vacant at the beginning of the 1960s but by 1963 it was owned by J. L. Bennett, Inc.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/0 414/ 2791	Hampden		WIL.208, 209
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 563 Main Street

Historic Name: John and Maria Bowers House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: pre-1830

Source: map of 1830

Style/Form: Cape Cod form

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles and metal

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Siding added; windows replaced ca. 2000.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.30 acres

Setting: This east-facing house is set close to the road.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[563 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.208, 209

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-and-a-half story Cape Cod form house that departs significantly from a second early Cape house, the Levi Bliss House at 87 Main Street that is dated ca. 1772. It is smaller in scale and is only three bays wide under a less ample roof. This small scale was typical of many 18th and 19th century houses in western Massachusetts, most of which have been lost. The fact that it has been vinyl sided and its windows altered means that many of the clues to its age have been obscured. The east façade has an off-center door flanked by a Colonial Revival style oriel window and a small window with replacement sash. The entry has a hood on consoles, an Italianate addition. There is a small center chimney on the roof. A second oriel window is located on the south elevation of the house. A one-and-a-half story ell that is four bays long connects the house to a New England style carriage barn on the south west. There is a porch on the south elevation of the ell and a tall interior chimney indicating a kitchen ell. The carriage barn has a metal roof. Investigation of the framing and its joints could confirm or adjust the 1750 date attributed to this house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The earliest mapped owner of this house was John Bowers who was noted on the map of 1830. John and Maria Bowers and their three children were living in the town that year as John was a minister at the Congregational Church from 1837 to 1856. Mary Hudson, widow of Richard Hudson who listed himself as a manufacturer in 1860, may have been the Mrs. Hudson who occupied the house in 1870. Their son Cyrus continued to live in Wilbraham for years. By 1908 William and Marietta Butler occupied the house and had a boarder Mary King. William was a farmer, but as the house had only 2 ½ acres with it, if he farmed to any extent, he would have owned or leased additional acreage elsewhere in town. William and Marietta had retired from farming by 1933 and by 1941 the house had passed to Edward D. Jerome, Jr. and his wife Edith Jerome. Edward worked in Springfield as a clerk and in 1949 was working for Mass Mutual Insurance Company in Springfield. The couple was succeeded by Harry Meiklejohn by 1963.

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

700/0 435/ 2798	Hampden		WIL.210, 211
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 582 Main Street

Historic Name: Joseph and Emeline McGregory House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: 1856

Source: The History of Wilbraham; U.S. censuses

Style/Form: Greek Revival with Colonial Revival alterations

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: carriage barn, playhouse

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Wing added, 1873-1894; porch enclosed and portico added, ca. 1930

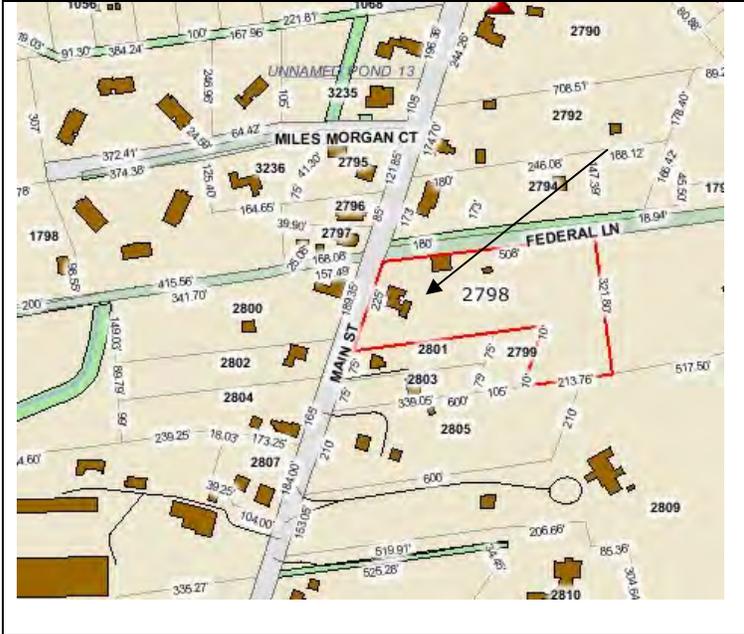
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 3.10 acres

Setting: Set on a corner lot, this house faces west.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[582 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.210, 211

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-and-a-half story, gable-and-wing form house with added Colonial Revival stylistic details. Placement of the wing to the southeast corner of the house indicates it was a later addition, so the house began with a simple rectangular plan with a front-gable roof, to become gable-and-wing at a later date between 1873 and 1894. The front-gable roof is a common house form for Wilbraham that was used from ca. 1830 to 1900. The main block of the house is three bays wide and its roof makes returns in the gable end and has a side hall entry, typical of the Greek Revival style in Wilbraham. It is sheltered by an open-arched, Colonial Revival style portico that rests on Doric columns – an addition of the early 20th century. Sash in the adjoining windows is 2/1; these windows are nearly full-length. The wing is one-and-a-half stories in height, and its formerly open porch has been enclosed with glass. The gable section of the house is three bays deep and there are on its north elevation three, through-cornice dormers with front-gabled roofs. This dormer style appears in quite a few houses in Wilbraham dating from the 1930s and 40s and was a popular way of gaining second story space and head room under a gable roof. The dormers break through a wide Greek Revival style frieze that encircles the house beneath the eaves. There is an arched vent in the front gable field and an arched stair window in the gable section, as well – both later alterations.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Elijah Work, to whom this house has been attributed as its first owner, lived in Wilbraham in the 1810s and 1820s and worked as a farmer on this site, however, Work's house – after being used by Wesleyan Academy to house its principals - was moved, and this house built in its place in 1856. In 1857, its first occupants were Joseph and Emeline McGregory and their children Caroline, Ellen, Albert, Joseph along with Emerett and Jennie Lincoln whose relationship to them was not recorded. Joseph was a stone mason, so the house was no longer owned and used by the Academy for its staff. By 1873 the house had passed to the Eaton family. William T. Eaton in 1870 was working as a farm laborer for the Bliss family in Wilbraham but three years later had bought this farm. William married between 1870 and 1880 Jemima Eaton and in 1880 when the couple was in their 30s they had two children, Delbert and Florence. William lists himself as a farm laborer still in 1880, suggesting that he primarily worked out for others but could have farmed his own land as well. The farm passed to Delbert by 1908 although William was still living and acting as the head of household. Both William and Jemima had died by 1928 and Delbert had married Winifred and the couple farmed through 1933. By 1941 the Eatons had passed the house on to Herbert and Lillian Burgess who lived in Wilbraham as a bedroom community – a common phenomenon in the town after World War II. Herbert worked in Springfield at Westinghouse. They continued to live in the house through 1963.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/0 452/ 2805

Hampden

WIL.212-214

Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Address: 594 Main Street

Historic Name: Harriet and Harry Tilley House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1920

Source: federal censuses, street directories

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: fieldstone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn and shop

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 3 acres

Setting: This is a west-facing house set on a large open lot that is shaded by mature trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[594 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.212-214

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a Colonial Revival house that takes as its model Federal houses of the 18th century and then increases their proportions. It is a spacious two-and-a-half story house five bays wide and two rooms deep. The house has a side-gable roof on which there is a small center chimney. The age of the house is indicated by its high fieldstone foundations that are more Craftsman in origin than Colonial Revival, which usually built on brick foundations in western Massachusetts. Particular attention was given to the center door surround that is pedimented and flanked by half-length sidelights. In addition, windows in the house were kept small and set closely to the eaves as they were in the 18th century. They have 6/6 sash. This house represents a form of the Colonial Revival that aimed more at being archaeologically correct in details while expansive in proportions.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The house was built ca. 1920 and owned in that year by Harry W. and Harriet Tilley who lived here with their three children. Harry was an accountant at the U.S. Post Office in Wilbraham. His work changed to that of cashier at the Post Office by 1930. Between 1930 and 1941 Harry remarried a woman named Lillian and was commuting to work in Springfield. The couple lived in the house and Harry continued to work for the Post Office as a cashier. He retired about 1949 and he and Lillian were here through 1963.

The shift in Wilbraham from a farming town to a bedroom community for residents working elsewhere began in the 1920s and only grew in magnitude through the rest of the 20th century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/0 490/ 2813	Hampden		WIL.215-217
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 614 Main Street

Historic Name: Reuben and Hannah Pease House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1855

Source: map of 1857

Style/Form: raised Cape

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: not visible

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

garage and shop

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Through cornice dormer added on west and Colonial Revival portico added, ca. 1900. South porch added ca. 1900 and enclosed ca.1930.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.85 acres

Setting: This house is set behind a picket fence on a well-landscaped lot.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[614 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.215-217

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house is a raised Cape in form to which a shed roof, through-cornice dormer was added across its side-gable roof to give additional space to the second floor. The boxed roof eaves make returns in the gables. The house is one-and-a-half stories in height, five bays wide, and two deep for a rectangular plan. On the south elevation a one-story, shed roof porch was added and half of it was enclosed, but the other open half is supported on Colonial Revival style Doric columns. Colonial Revival in style as well is the entry portico that is supported on Doric columns and has an open arched roof. Sash in the house is a mixture of replacement 1/1 and 2/2. This house is representative of the small 19th century houses that made up a good part of Wilbraham's housing stock, but which was later expanded successfully, so that it has been preserved as a functional 21st century family home.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Reuben Pease was a cordwainer who lived with his wife Hannah in this house in 1857 and made shoes in a small shop, now gone, that was north of the house. They had in 1860 two adult children George W. and Lorena Pease working and living with them. George worked as the family farmer and then inherited the house around 1895-1900. In the latter year he was alone in the house and farming, but he was also librarian for school district number 12 and kept the books in his father's shoemaking shop. George, who seems never to have married, moved to Warren in 1901 and the house was in his estate in 1912.

There is a gap in the ownership from directories after 1912 but by 1928 Edmund and Laura Barnes owned the house with their two children. Edmund was a court reporter who became a court stenographer and commuted to work from Wilbraham. The family remained in this house through 1963 when Edmund was still working in the court system as stenographer. The Barnes family followed the pattern the Wilbraham encountered in which its residents beginning in the 1930s lived in the town, but commuted to work elsewhere.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

700/0 495/ 2814	Hampden		WIL.218, 219
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 615 Main Street

Historic Name: John and Dorothy Hunter House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1916

Source: street directories and 1912 atlas

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: not visible

Wall/Trim: clapboards and shingles

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

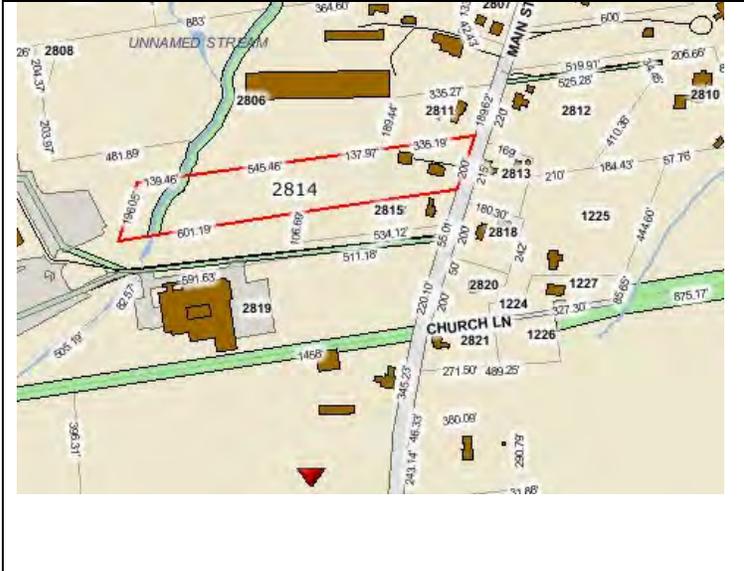
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 5.00 acres

Setting: Set back from the street and facing east, this house is bordered by a picket fence.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[625 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL. 18, 219

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a pristinely-maintained Colonial Revival house that is one-and-a-half stories in height under a front-gabled roof with transverse gables on north and south and a square plan. It is sided in Colonial Revival fashion with shingles on the second story, and clapboards on the first. The east façade has a one-story, hipped roof porch that rests on Doric columns linked by a square baluster railing. Four bays wide, the entry is off-center, but centered in the east gable is a three-part window. The door surround has a dentilled lintel and adjacent to the door are three windows with 1/1 sash. There is a shallow oriel window on the south elevation, much like the two that were added to the early Cape house at 563 Main Street. Sash in the rest of the house is a mixture of 8/1 and 4/1. The eaves in all the gable ends make returns that are shingled for pent eaves. There is no visible interior chimney. A south secondary entry has a shed roof hood over it supported on braces. This is a singular example of the Colonial Revival style that retained a relatively complex interior volume with its roof structure, but with the economy and more open plan that was being touted by Craftsman style architects as being more conducive to family life and activities.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

As late as 1894 this property was farmland part of the F. Merrick farm, but by 1904 the Merrick farm had been sold to James O. and Emily Martin who were also farmers, but by 1912 Emily Martin had divided off this lot for sale. There is a long gap in the directories for this property but by 1941 John and Dorothy Hunter were living here and John was working for New England Telephone Company. John commuted to work in Springfield in 1949 working for Western Massachusetts Electric Company as a rate consultant. The couple continued to live here through 1963.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

700/0 535/ 2824

Hampden

WIL.220,
221

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 674 Main Street

Historic Name: Henry and Irene Cadwell House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: pre-1850

Source: map of 1857 and census of 1850

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brownstone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

South wing and porch added ca. 1920.

Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.6 acres

Setting: Set close to the street and west-facing this house is shaded on north and south by mature trees.

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[674 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.220, 221

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This one-and-a-half story, front-gabled house resembles its neighbors on Main Street at numbers 488 and 492, among others. It was a popular house form being economical in scale and practical in plan with its side hall. It is three bays wide and four deep and rests on brownstone foundations. The clapboard-sided house has a thin frieze and cornerboards but a generously wide door surround. The door surround is trabeated and encloses full length sidelights and a later-added door on strap hinges where once would have been a paneled door. There is a shallow wing on the south elevation, one-story in height and it has a section remaining on its west eaves of 20th century scalloped barge board. In the angle between the main block of the house and the wing is a secondary door that is six-paneled. One small Greek Revival window remains visible on the second story of the south elevation. Attached to the east elevation of the house is a one-story ell that has an open south side porch on turned Queen Anne posts.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Henry and Irene Cadwell who are thought to have been the first owners of this house appear here in 1850 with their daughter Adeline and another Cadwell female, 30 years old whose name is illegible in the census records. Henry Cadwell was a watch repairer who seems to have followed this craft as his sole occupation until about 1870 when he was doing stone work as a mason. In that year Adeline was still living with her parents but as a married woman, the wife of J. Spate (sic) who was a farm laborer. Henry, who was only 49 that year owned the house, but on the map of 1873 there are now two houses on the lot with J. Speight in the new house and the Cadwells continuing to live here. By 1880 the census puts them all in the same household. Henry was cutting stone and John Speight was farming. By 1894 the Cadwells had died and the Speights own both properties, and in 1908 Adeline had become a widow; she does not appear in the 1910 census. At some point after 1912, the newer house disappears and only this house remains on the lot. There is a gap in the directories when it is difficult to trace the property ownership, but by 1958 Frederick W. DeWitt owned the house and was here through 1963.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

700/0 52/ 2674	Ludlow		WIL.192, 193
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 79 Main Street

Historic Name: Joseph A. Parker House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: 1886

Source: The History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: Gothic Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):
Windows replaced on façade, ca. 1990

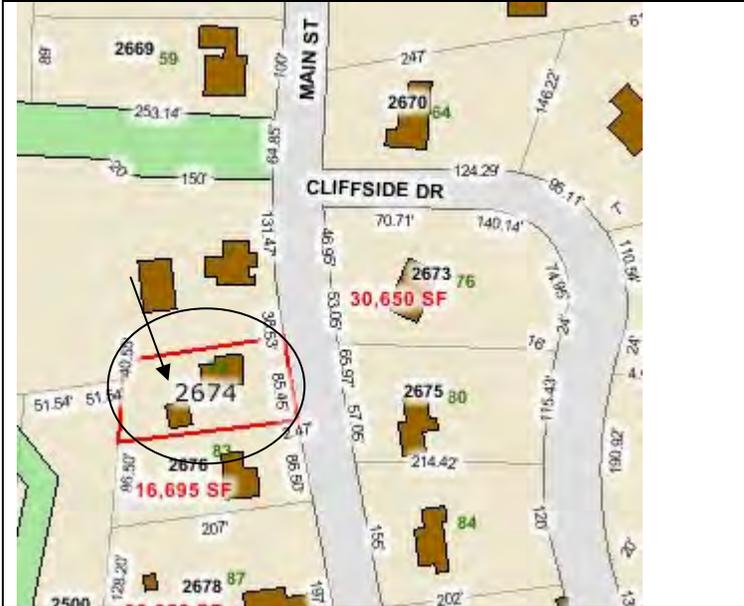
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.34 acres

Setting: Set on a small rise, this house is east-facing and is shaded by mature trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

79 MAIN STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.192,
193

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of several remaining Gothic Revival style house in Wilbraham and represents the style in its later High Victorian Gothic phase from the 1880s. It is a one-and-a-half story house under a front-gable roof ornamented with barge boards that have a scalloped edge, scroll terminii and a center gable ornament with an incised floral pattern. There is a transverse gable wing on the south elevation and its gable end is also ornamented with barge boards. Typical of the style, the house has a wide frieze and cornerboards. The house has one interior chimney and is two bays wide and two bays deep. Fenestration on the east façade at the first floor level has been changed so that two windows have been replaced with a triple window composition. Windows elsewhere in the house have 8/8 sash, an unusual configuration in Wilbraham. The side hall entry on the east façade has a trabeated surround, which is likely to have been a replacement of an earlier surround. Despite these alterations the house retains much of its Gothic Revival stylistic appearance. There is a screened porch on the south façade and a garage south of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Joseph A. Parker built this house in 1886 but had left Wilbraham by 1900. Subsequent owners were Frank Ridge, followed by Henry Bliss. About Frank Ridge we know little, other than that he was a farmer, but Henry and Mary Bliss were farmers and in 1900 they shared the house with Mary's sister Martha, with a grand-nephew who was in school, and with a farm helper, Charles Johnson, who was a Swedish immigrant. By 1928 Grace Mowry occupied the house. Grace and William A. Mowry were long-term North Wilbraham residents. William was a farmer in North Wilbraham and boarded on Glendale Road as early as 1901 with Elvira Blanchard. By 1904 he was a large landowner with 116 acres, but had moved from Glendale Road to Wilbraham Road. By 1910 Mowry bought this house on Main Street and Elvira Blanchard lived there as well as his housekeeper. He was 61 in 1910. Between 1910 and about 1920 William married E. Grace Mowry, who was probably Elvira, but William had died by 1928 and E. Grace continued in the house through 1955. The north end of Main Street was the home to both laborers and managers in the grist and grain mills, the railroad and industries of North Wilbraham, but as the history of the Blisses and the Mowrys shows, the area was mixed with farmers who owned small farms, or, as is the case with Mowry, owned substantial acreage elsewhere in town. By 1958 John Hayes owned the property.

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Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3018	Ludlow		WIL.146,147
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 15 Maple Street

Historic Name: Joseph M. and Grace Perry House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1886

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Queen Anne

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: not visible

Wall/Trim: clapboards, flushboard, shingles

Roof: asbestos shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

One-bay garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Porch foundations poured concrete.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 14,700 square feet

Setting: House is north-facing and is set on a rise in the landscape. It is shaded by mature maple trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[15 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.146,147

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Joseph M. and Grace Perry House is one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in Wilbraham. The Queen Anne style aimed to provide complex volume and a varied surface for visual complexity. Here, the house has gables and pavilion for volume and a variety of surface treatments for visual brilliance. It is two-and-a-half stories in height, has a side-gabled roof with a large, centered, transverse gable that projects beyond the plane of the façade and is supported on six scroll-cut brackets. This transverse gable is half-timbered on flushboard. Beneath the projecting gable is a row of panels. On the west façade is a shallow gabled pavilion that has ornamental half-timbering in its gable field and has chamfered corners with brackets. Both north and west elevations have a wrap-around porch resting on posts with scroll-cut, semi-circular brackets at its eaves. The porch has two pedimented entries, one on the north and one on the west. A section of the porch on the north façade has been enclosed with glass. The first floor of the house is clapboard-sided and the second floor is wood shingle sided for additional Queen Anne style visual interest. Window sash in the house is typical Queen Anne with a multi-pane border around a single pane.

There is a wood frame, one-story, one-bay garage west of the house that dates ca. 1915.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Joseph and Grace Perry built this house in 1886 and had two children here, Marjory and Alice. Joseph was a Maine native who worked as a grain merchant for the Cutler Company rising to become its treasurer by 1901. The family had a housekeeper, Nora Lynch who was an Irish immigrant, twenty-three years old in 1900. The Cutler Company was a grist mill company that also made grain-processing machinery and it was located on Mill Road near Cottage Avenue, a short walk north of Maple Street.

The land on which the Perrys built their house had belonged to Joseph Baldwin, whose family owned the tavern at **8 Maple Street** and much of the land around it. When the Collins paper mill and Cutler grain company came to North Wilbraham, they precipitated a population growth as workers like Joseph Perry and his wife arrived. Joseph Baldwin sold off this lot to the Perrys, built two houses on other of his lots at 31 and 43 Maple Street. The Perrys were members of Grace Union church and donated stained glass windows to the church. They were still in the house in 1901.

By 1949 Mary and James B. Logan owned the house. James was the postmaster of North Wilbraham. He retired by 1955 and the couple was still in the house in 1961.

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Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3020

Ludlow

WIL.86

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 16 Maple Street

Historic Name: Frank A. and Susie Fuller House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1894

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Queen Anne

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: board and batten, shingles, clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 9,529 square feet

Setting: House is south-facing and is placed in alignment with its neighbors on an open lot that slopes down to the north.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM

[16 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.86

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house illustrates some of the more important features of the Queen Anne style, though it is a modest house. It is a one-and-a-half story house that is gable-and-wing in form. The siding of the house is varied so that it catches the light with clapboards on the first story, board-and-batten siding with saw-tooth border on the second story, and fish scale shingles in the slightly projecting gable end. The front-gabled section is three bays wide and its side entry has a one-bay porch on turned posts with a spindle frieze and turned railing balusters. Here the decorative elements are Queen Anne in their fanciful nature. A second entry to the house is in the wing and consists of an open-gabled portico resting on braces. Side rails have turned balusters. Window and door surrounds in the house are plane, as was common in the Queen Anne style. Sash is 2/2. The roof eaves are broad and thinly boxed. The roof has two interior chimneys.

An attached one-bay garage was added to the house. It has a roof cupola.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Frank A. Fuller was a merchant selling retail groceries from his general store on Main Street across from the Boston and Albany Railroad bridge. He advertised in the annual directories that he sold groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes, flour meal and feed, meat, oysters, and hardware, in no special order. He and his wife Susie are recorded as having built this house in 1894, and appears on the atlas of that year. Frank became involved in town government acting as town clerk in 1901. They lived here with their daughter Mildred who was 13 in 1910, and an English immigrant Ethel Golden, 22, who worked as their servant. By the time the house was built North Wilbraham had become a fairly substantial village growing up around two companies, the Cutler grain company and the Collins Paper Company, both of which were a short walk to the north on Mill Road. Although Maple Street had been a roadway since it was part of the Bay Path in the 17th century, this was farmland until the 1870s when it developed as a mill-related village. It was the mill and company administration who lived on Maple Street while the workers lived on Cottage Avenue nearer the factories.

In 1913 the Fullers had bought the Hiram Danks house at 19 Maple Street. It is unclear whether they lived in that house or in this house, but by 1920 Frank had died and Susie continued to live here with their daughter Mildred who worked as a stenographer.

Cecilia and William Logan lived here by 1949. William had a varied career: in 1949 he was a regional insurance agent, by 1955 he was the burial agent for Wilbraham veterans as well as an insurance agent and in 1961 – still in the house – he was still selling insurance.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Springfield Suburban Directory, 1901.

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Reconnaissance Reports Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

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Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3021

Ludlow

WIL.90

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 19 Maple Street

Historic Name: Hiram and Orra Danks House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: 1877

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: granite

Wall/Trim: clapboards, shingles

Roof: patterned asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Attached carriage house

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Octagonal porch added; connector added between house and carriage house. West oriel added ca. 2000.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 2.25 acres

Setting: This is a north-facing house that is set on a large, raised lot shaded by mature maple trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[19 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.90

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This well-preserved house is one of the finest Italianate style houses in Wilbraham. It is a two-and-a-half story house that sits on high granite foundations and has a front-gable roof. It has transverse gable wings on east and west and two rear ells on the south followed by a one-story octagonal porch for a complex plan. A carriage house on the west is attached to the west wing of the house by a roof connector to create a porte-cochere. The main block of the house is three bays wide and its north façade is traversed by a single-story porch on Italianate chamfered posts under a bracketed roof. Turned balusters make up its railing. Windows and doors of the house have Italianate style, bracket-supported lintels and the wide main entry has double leaf doors. Attic windows are pointed and have pointed lintels as well. The house is clapboard, sided but a band of fish-scale shingles runs across the middle of the second story. The wide roof overhang is supported on paired brackets that rise from a paneled frieze.

The first ell is one-and-a-half stories and on its west façade has a three-sided oriel added to it. The second ell is two-stories in height for a varied roof line and it has a through-cornice exterior wall chimney added to it. Attached to the second ell is an octagonal, one-story room whose roof extends to create an octagonal porch on posts that match those of the north porch. The east façade of the house is just as complex as the west. On the main block there is a through-cornice exterior chimney adjacent to a two-story bay window. The one-and-a-half story ell has a one-story shed roof addition and a through-cornice dormer on its roof. The second ell of two-stories is angled in two sections to form a right angle with the main block of the house. It also has a through-cornice dormer. It is preceded by an angled porch on Italianate posts. The porch roof extends between the house and the carriage barn to form the porte-cochere.

The eaves-front carriage barn has a centered transverse gable and a cupola on its roof. It is two-and-a-half stories in height, is clapboard sided, and is entered through a pair of openings filled with double leaf barn doors. A decorative railing was added above the barn doors. Both the carriage barn and the house have been roofed in asphalt shingles in two colors to repeat the pattern of the band of shingles on the house. There are diamond shapes as well, which add considerable visual interest to the roofs.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to Chauncey Edwin Peck in his history of Wilbraham, this house was built by Hiram Danks in 1877, which makes it one of the first houses to be built after the Collins Paper Company came to North Wilbraham in 1872 and brought with it a large number of workers. Hiram and Orra Danks came to North Wilbraham from Chicopee where Hiram was working as a cotton mill overseer in 1870. Both Hiram and Orra were 49 in 1870 and the 1901 Springfield Suburban Directory lists Hiram (women were not listed) as living still in this house but seemingly retired as he listed no occupation and would have been 80. When Hiram died, the house was bought soon after by Frank A. Fuller who lived across the street in 16 Maple Street. Directories make it hard to identify the residents between 1913 and 1955, but in the latter year Mildred and Irving J. Agard owned the house. Irving was the Wilbraham superintendent of schools. The Agards continued to occupy the house through 1961.

The history of the ownership of this house mirrors the history of North Wilbraham after the 1870s with successful mill and business owners and management building and occupying the houses on Maple and Chapel Streets while the workers lived nearer the factories on Cottage Street. Once the prime of the mills and businesses declined, the homes shifted into ownership of people who commuted elsewhere to work or as in the case of the Agards were involved in Wilbraham's institutions.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[19 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.90
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Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3025	Ludlow		WIL.148, 149
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Address: 31 Maple Street

Historic Name: Joseph Baldwin House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1914

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Colonial Revival/Craftsman

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick and concrete

Wall/Trim: shingles

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Shed roof addition ca. 1940

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 31,697 square feet

Setting: House faces north on a raised lot. It is screened by trees and bushes on north and west, so is more private than other houses on the street.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[31 MAPLE STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL. 148, 149

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a unique house in North Wilbraham. Stylistically it is transitional between Colonial Revival and the Craftsman styles. It is a one-and-a-half story house with a front-gable roof that has a wide overhang supported on Craftsman style braces. There are Colonial Revival front-gabled dormers on east and west whose roofs are also supported by Craftsman braces. Across the front of the house is a porch on Colonial Revival style Doric columns with a centered pediment above its stairs. The house and the pediment are shingled. Although it is a relatively simple house, its Craftsman elements are the simplified decorative features and its exterior shingle siding, which gives the house a visual uniformity. Windows on the north façade are large, single-glazed, have no transoms, and have simple capped surrounds – elements found in Craftsman style buildings. The center door, similarly, has a simple capped surround. There is a one-story, three-sided bay window on the east and a clapboard-sided addition on the west under a shed roof.

The house has a garage on its southeast side.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Baldwin family members were long residents of Maple Street running the Baldwin Tavern at 8 Maple Street through the 19th century. John and Philena, their son Joseph and his wife Maria in 1870 lived in two households in North Wilbraham on Maple Street. The two families were farming and were rather prosperous with holdings in land and personal belongings thousands of dollars more in value than those of their neighbors. One of their neighbors was Warren Collins who in 1870 was a teamster living with his wife, three young children and four boarders who worked with Collins as teamsters. Within a few years Collins had created a paper manufacturing company that grew quickly and brought people to North Wilbraham to work in the mills. The Baldwins took advantage of the press for housing for many of the men who had higher-paying jobs in the paper mills and sold lots on Maple Street for new houses. Joseph and Maria built one of the first houses on the street at 43 Maple Street in the early 1870s. In 1900 they were living with Maria's 88 year old mother in the house and a servant.

Joseph J. Baldwin built this house in 1914. Joseph J. Baldwin was the oldest son of John W. Baldwin and Annie Baldwin who lived at **8 Maple Street**, and became a railroad engineer. In 1914 he was 33 years old and married to Harriet Baldwin. They had no children. His brother William V. Baldwin was a lawyer who later was to build the house at **7 Maple Street**.

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Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.
Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3026	Ludlow		WIL.23
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 36 Maple Street

Historic Name: Henry N. and Harriet Cutler House

Uses: Present: Multi-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1877

Source: Peck

Style/Form: French Second Empire

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage house converted to residence

Major Alterations (*with dates*): carriage house conversion, ca. 2000.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 29,120 SF (0.67 acres)

Setting: The house and carriage house sit on a corner lot on a gently sloping hillside. Street trees shade this section of Maple Street.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[36 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.23

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Henry N. Cutler House is a French Second Empire style house, one-and-a-half stories in height under a patterned slate mansard roof with bracketed eaves. The house is clapboard sided and sits on brick foundations. T-shaped in plan, the house has a one-bay wide center section flanked by two wings with full-width porches. The front section has a three-sided bay window and dormers on the three sides of its roof set in with consoles at the sides and front-gable roofs. Similar dormers are set into the roofs of the two wings for an elaborate elevation. The wings are set back at two different distances. Further back is the west wing, which has a corner porch supported on fluted, turned posts with spindle frieze, turned pendants hanging from the frieze, and jigsaw-cut railings. It has brackets at the eaves of its flat roof. The east wing is set back slightly less and has a porch across its front with simpler posts and railings but the same spindled frieze with pendants. First floor windows and doors have simple surrounds with prominent cornices. Sash in the house is 2/2. There is also a single glazed window in the west wing with a diamond patterned transom light. There are three interior chimneys in the house.

A carriage house northwest of the house has been converted into a second residence. It is one-and-a-half stories in height under a side-gable roof on which are three shed roof dormers and a louvered cupola. The carriage house is clapboard-sided, has an asphalt shingled roof. Barn doors have been replaced on the south façade by a five-sided bay window and a portico whose battered posts rest on Craftsman-like fieldstone bases. The basement is exposed on the west and north and a lower-level garage has been added under a shed roof on the west side of the carriage house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Henry and Harriet Cutler built this house and the one next door at #40 in 1877. Cutler was a grain dealer who was treasurer of the Cutler Company wholesale dealers in flour and grain that formed in 1868 in Framingham, Massachusetts. They became incorporated in 1891. Henry was treasurer, George E. Cutler was president, Benjamin Thompson was vice president. The company's main mill was in Wilbraham, but they also had mills in Connecticut and Vermont. The Cutlers had four children in 1880: Herbert, who was 25 and worked in the business with his father, Grace, 19, Henry W. 15, and Harriet, 7 who were in school. The Cutler Company was in North Wilbraham on Mill Road near Cottage Avenue. Henry Cutler was successful enough to become a philanthropist and he left a bequest in his will in 1897 leaving a house known at the Bennett Place on the Boston Road to Abner E. Bell, a long time employee, for his lifetime. At Bell's death in 1913 the house then became the property of the town, and according to Cutler's plans, its public library. He also funded the library with a bequest of \$1000 a year to buy books for the library. Henry also donated money in the 1880s to the Colorado College of Mining. The college later named a hall after him. He had also endowed Cutler Academy that was associated with the college.

When Henry Cutler died in 1897, J. M. Perry who also lived on Maple Street became the treasurer of the Cutler Company. He had married Grace Cutler so the families were closely linked, and H. Willis Cutler, Grace's brother, became secretary and also worked as an auditor. H. Willis and his wife Mary then occupied this house. H. Willis lived to be 90 years old and was very active in North Wilbraham affairs. He was the first Sunday School Superintendent of Grace Union Church and was a leader in the church until his death in 1955. He was a selectman, a library trustee, and a school committee member for many years. The Stony Hill School auditorium is named after him in recognition of his school committee work.

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INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[36 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.23
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FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3027	Ludlow		WIL.88
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 40 Maple Street

Historic Name: Henry W. Cutler House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1877

Source: Peck

Style/Form: French Second Empire

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garden shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

West wing added, ca. 1900

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 15,670 s.f.

Setting: House faces south on a corner lot that slopes steeply away on the north.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[40 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.88

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of two French Second Empire style houses, side-by-side on Maple Street. It is a one-and-a-half story house on the south elevation, but becomes a two-and-a-half story house on the north where the land slopes down to reveal a basement level. The clapboard-sided house has a slate mansard roof and brick foundations. There are paired brackets at the eaves. The house is gable-and-wing in form, although it has a mansard rather than a front-gable roof. The gable section is one bay wide and is occupied by a three-sided bay window on the south and east facades. The wing is four bays long and contains the entrance to the house. A porch extends across the wing on the south. It is supported by Italianate posts with arched brackets at the eaves for an arcade effect, and has jigsaw-cut railings between the posts. Much of the ornament of the house is located on the roof where front-gabled dormers are set into the lower slope of the mansard roof. Each dormer has brackets at its roof and consoles at its sides. The roof slate is multi-colored. On the north side of the house a tower rises for two-and-a-half stories and is topped by a cresting rail. The tower offers occupants a view of the Chicopee River to the north. There is also a porch on the north façade. First floor door and windows have plane surrounds with cornice lintels. A one-story, flat-roofed addition was made to the west façade. The addition also had brackets at the eaves, though smaller, and window and door surrounds to match those of the main part of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house and the one next door to it at #36 Maple Street were built by Henry Cutler and his wife Harriet in 1877. The Cutlers occupied #36 and this house appears to have been rented out, and then sold after 1895. Cutler was a grain dealer who was treasurer of the Cutler Company wholesale dealers in flour and grain that formed in 1868 in Framingham, Massachusetts. They became incorporated in 1891. Henry was treasurer, George E. Cutler was president, Benjamin Thompson was vice president. The company's main mill was in Wilbraham, but they also had mills in Connecticut and Vermont. The Cutlers had four children in 1880: Herbert, who was 25 and worked in the business with his father, Grace, 19, Henry W. 15, and Harriet, 7 who were in school. The Cutler Company was in North Wilbraham on Mill Road near Cottage Avenue. Henry Cutler was successful enough to become a philanthropist and he left a bequest in his will in 1897 leaving a house known at the Bennett Place on the Boston Road to Abner E. Bell, a long time employee, for his lifetime. At Bell's death in 1913 the house then became the property of the town, and according to Cutler's bequest, its public library. He also funded the library with a bequest of \$1000 a year to buy books for the library. Henry and a group of other Massachusetts men donated money in the 1880s to the Colorado College of Mining. The college later named a hall after him. He had also endowed Cutler Academy that was associated with the college. The

In 1880 the house may have been rented out to William and Maria Ellis, Jr. William was a salesman and Maria was home with their son Henry who was 2 and a 12 year old servant and three boarders. Joseph M. Perry's second wife was Emily F. Ellis, so this appears to be occupied by members of Cutler's extended family. By 1949 the house was owned by the Patrick and Margaret Fitzgerald family. Patrick had been a guard at the Collins paper mill in 1930, but they may have lived elsewhere in town at that date. In 1949 here on Maple Street Patrick was a timekeeper at the mill and Margaret was at home. Thomas and Frances Fitzgerald were the owners in 1955. Thomas had a Springfield business which by 1961 was the Hannigan and Fitzgerald funeral home on State Street. Thomas was by them married to Flora Fitzgerald and he was president of the business.

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INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[40 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3029	Ludlow		WIL.89
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 43 Maple Street

Historic Name: Joseph and Maria Baldwin House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1870s

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: French Second Empire

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards, wood quoins

Roof: slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acresage: 28,821 s.f.

Setting: House faces north and is set on a rise in the landscape. A white picket fence marks its border with the street.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[43 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.89

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Maria Baldwin House is a grand version of the French Second Empire style and one of three houses of this style on Maple Street. The other two at 36 and 40 are smaller versions of the style, and together the three represent the French Second Empire well. The Maria Baldwin House is two-and-a-half stories in height under a slate-covered mansard roof. The house is three bays wide and four bays deep and has a two-story ell on the rear under a gable roof. Proportions of the house are generous. The first floor windows are full-length and the side hall entry contains a large door with high transom and full-length sidelights. The attic under the mansard roof is made a practical third story by the presence of two front-gabled dormers on each façade. Ornament on the house is as generous as the proportions. The dormers have scrolled console frames and bracket supported roofs. The roof of the main block of the house has broad eaves overhangs that are supported by paired scrolled brackets. The house itself is framed by corner quoins intending to give it the look of masonry. A one-story porch wraps around both north and west facades. The porch has slender turned posts with arched brackets at the eaves, which give the porch an Italianate arcaded appearance. Paired brackets support the porch roof. They are identical to the main roof brackets but smaller in scale. The window and door surrounds have pedimented and footed lintels. There is a one-story, three-sided bay window on the east façade. Window sash is 6/6. The south ell is about three bays long and has paired brackets at its eaves. It has a one-story enclosed porch under a shed roof on the west façade.

Southeast of the house is a carriage barn. The presence of carriage barns in this neighborhood is notable and this is one of the well-preserved examples.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Baldwin family was closely linked to the history of North Wilbraham from 1836 when John and Philena Baldwin arrived in town and built the Ten Mile Tavern at 8 Maple Street. Their second son was Joseph who in 1850 was a 17 year old farmer living with his parents. By 1860 he had married and he and his wife Maria were living in North Wilbraham with their two children, John W. and Harriet. They are thought to have been living in the tavern at that time. Joseph had become a drover and developed his trade to become a livestock dealer and apparently was quite prosperous. The presence of the railroad line through North Wilbraham meant that he could ship cattle rather than drive them to market outside Boston, so his work was fundamentally changed when the railroads began running in 1841 between Boston and Albany. By 1852 there was a railroad station in North Wilbraham. The other members of the Baldwin family worked as farmers and as railroad engineers so their work was part of the North Wilbraham economy. He and Maria built this house in the 1870s and shared it with Maria's mother who lived past 89. Joseph died in 1907 and Maria occupied it until her death in 1916. They are both buried in the Adams Cemetery.

The next owners appear in 1949 to be Elizabeth and Herbert Sanborn. Herbert was an underwriter in a Springfield Insurance Company and he and Elizabeth continued to own the home through 1955. By 1961 Ethel and Byron I. Musselman were the owners. Byron was an ironworker. These owners both reflect the shift made by many Wilbraham residents to work beyond the village and town limits and the town was populated by commuters.

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FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3014	Ludlow		WIL.144, 145
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
North Wilbraham

Address: 7 Maple Street

Historic Name: William V. and Helena Baldwin House

Uses: Present: church rectory
Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: 1922

Source: St. Cecilia Church, Fr. Soranno

Style/Form: Italian Renaissance

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick
Wall/Trim: novelty siding (wood)
Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 2.55 acres

Setting: Building faces northwest and is set back from the street on a large, pine tree-shaded lot.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): 4/09

Mapl

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[7 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.144,145

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of two fine examples in Wilbraham of the late 19th century Italian Renaissance style. The second example is at **58 Mountain Road**. The Italian Renaissance style was more often used in urban and suburban areas where it was usually architect-designed. The Baldwin House is a two-story house under a truncated hipped roof that is now asphalt shingle-covered, but may originally have been tile or slate. One of the outstanding characteristics of the Italian Renaissance style as it was interpreted in New York and New England is its roof that has wide eaves overhangs supported on paired braces. The exterior of the house is in wood novelty siding that gives it a smoother surface than clapboard and closer to the Italian masonry originals or the stucco of the urban and suburban examples. The house is three bays wide with a center entry under a Serliana-shaped portico that rests on classical Doric columns. The entry itself has a dummy fanlight above the door and full-length sidelights flanking it. At each side of the center entry are three-part windows, which became popular at the beginning of the 20th century to let ample light into the interiors. On the second floor above the entry is an arched window, a feature often used in the Italian Renaissance style. At the two sides of the house are one-story wings that act as enclosed porches with paired columns at their outer corners. There is a two-story ell on the rear of the house and a through-cornice exterior chimney.

At the south side of the house is a hipped roof garage with a slate roof, which would have been built at the time of the house's construction.

Further research should be done to identify the architect of this house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house was built by William V. and Helena Baldwin in 1922. William V. Baldwin was among the members of a family that had occupied North Wilbraham for several generations. His great-grandparents John and Philena Baldwin who came to Wilbraham after 1830, built and operated a tavern from 1836-ca. 1860 at **8 Maple Street**. William's parents were John W. and Annie Baldwin who had William and three other children and were farmers in Wilbraham. William became a lawyer with offices in Springfield and as late as 1935 he and Helena were still living here. The Baldwins appear to have been Catholic in religion as Mrs. John Baldwin and her daughter (William's mother and sister Mary) donated a stained glass window ca. 1920 to the church and it was placed over the altar. William V. donated land in 1951 for a church rectory. A new church was built in 1958 and some time after 1963 this house became a new rectory for St. Cecilia Roman Catholic Church. Whether the church bought the house or it was donated by the Baldwins to serve as its rectory was not recorded.

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Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3015	Ludlow		WIL.36
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Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
North Wilbraham

Address: 8 Maple Street

Historic Name: Baldwin Tavern

Uses: Present: commercial
Original: residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1836

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone, concrete

Wall/Trim: vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: store on north lower level

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

North commercial addition, west wing added and chimney added.

Vinyl sided-ca. 2007

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 17,003 square feet

Setting: House sits on a narrow rectangular lot bordered on north and south by two roads: Maple Street and Boston Road. It is elevated above Boston Road and faces south on to Maple Street.

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): 4/09

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[8 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.36

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Baldwin Tavern is a two-and-a-half story, Greek Revival style house with a side-gable asphalt roof on which is a large, slightly off-set center chimney. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep and rests on granite block foundations. It is sided in a wood-grained vinyl. There is a one-story wing on the west side of the house that has a shed roof. As the house is located on a hillside that slopes away to the north, the basement level of the house is exposed on the north and to it has been added a one-and-a-half story ell that is used as a store with access from Boston Road, and that dates mid-20th century. The main block of the house is a fine example of the early Greek Revival style with its broad center door surround, which is an architrave surround with corner blocks and a center block. Eaves are clipped in the gable ends and a detailed crown molding is found beneath the front-wall eaves. Wood window sash in the house is 12/12. In the angle between the main block of the house and the west wing is an exterior wall chimney that opens into the west wall of the house. This house, even with its additions, is one of the best examples of a generously proportioned, early Greek Revival style house in Wilbraham.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Maple Street was originally part of the old Bay Path that was used as a route between Boston and Albany from 1636, so was an important location for a tavern. This was the second of two taverns on Maple Street. The earlier tavern, the Sykes Tavern, was further east on Maple Street but was replaced in the 1860s by residences. John Baldwin was identified by Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck as the first owner of the building in 1836. John and Philena Baldwin do not appear in the 1830 census for Wilbraham, a date of 1836 is reasonable and matches the architecture of the building. In 1840 John was listed in the federal census in Wilbraham in a household of 4 men and 4 women and by 1850 he is listed as a hotel keeper. Philena was keeping house and their three children William, Betsy, and Joseph were at home. Joseph was farming and William was a student. The household also contained three others, a laborer and two young women, all three of whom may have been helping run the tavern and work on the farm. The tavern was known then as Ten-Mile House.

John and Philena in 1860 were living alone, and John listed himself primarily as farming. Their son Joseph had married Maria S. Baldwin and they had two children, John W. and Harriet G. Joseph was working as a trader but also is recorded in The History of Wilbraham as living in the tavern, so the two families may have shared the house in two different living units. Around 1870 Joseph and Maria built their own house at **43 Maple Street**, and John and Philena appear to have continued to live in the tavern with a single servant. Joseph died in 1907 and Maria in 1916 and they were buried in the Adams cemetery in the Baldwin family plot. Their son John W. and his wife Annie and their family of four children were living, according to Peck, in the tavern, which was no longer operating as a tavern but as a single-family house. John W. was a farmer and was the first postmaster of North Wilbraham. He was a coal dealer as well as postmaster and lived in the house in 1901 and is also buried in the Adams cemetery at his death in 1942. By 1913, according to Peck, Angeline and Catherine Zebina owned the house. They were Italian immigrants and had two children. They moved to Springfield by 1930 where Angeline worked in the kitchen of a hotel in 1930 and Catherine worked a paper mill.

By 1949 the house was out of Baldwin ownership and had been converted into a two-family residence. In one half were Oliver and Margaret Dunham. Oliver worked for Western Massachusetts Electric Company in Springfield. The other half was occupied by Robert and Doris Cochran. Robert was a safety engineer in Indian Orchard. Both couples were still in the house in 1955. By 1961 Mrs. Thelma Montague, office secretary and single woman, had taken over the Cochran section of the house. Oliver and Margaret Dunham were still in the house. Oliver continued his work as a troubleman and radio operator at the electric company.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[8 Maple Street]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.36
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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory, 1901.

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Reconnaissance Reports Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham U.S. A., North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1894.

FORM C – OBJECT

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

In town ROW	Hampden		WIL.901
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Town: Wilbraham

Place (*neighborhood or village*):

Photograph



Address or Location: Tinkham and Bolles Road, north side at curve in road

Name: First Meetinghouse Marker

Ownership: *Public* *Private*

Type of Object (*check one*):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> statue | <input type="checkbox"/> monument |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bust | <input type="checkbox"/> milestone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> group composition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> marker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> religious shrine | <input type="checkbox"/> boundary marker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (<i>specify</i>) | |

Date of Construction: 1800-1850

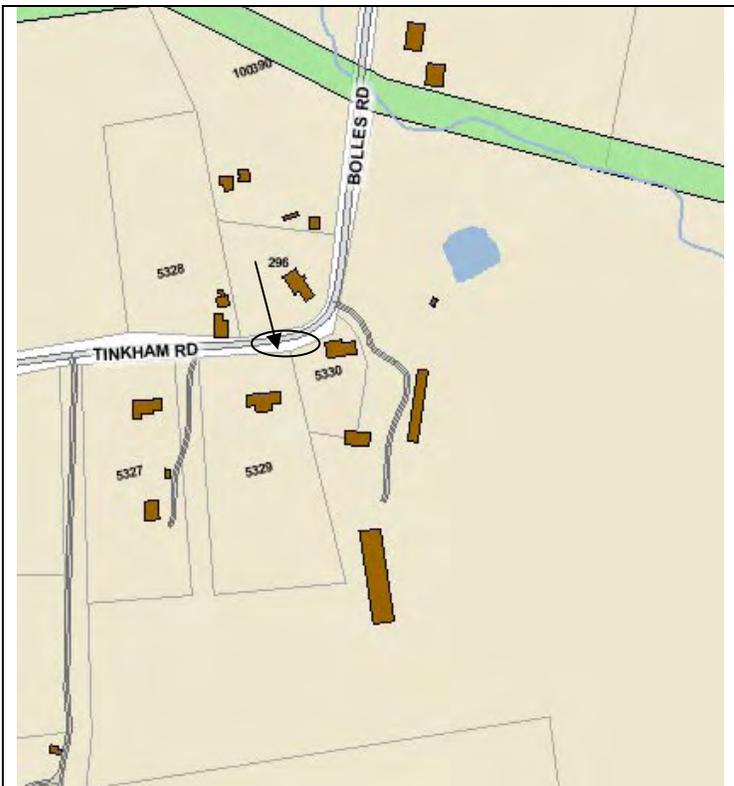
Source: history of meetinghouse move

Designer/Sculptor:

Materials: pink granite

Alterations (*with dates*):

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Condition: poor

Moved: *no* *yes* **Date**

Acreage: under one acre

Setting: Marker is placed in front of a stone wall in the ROW of Tinkham Road. Its location is marked by a tall sign on a pole.

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM C CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[Tinkham Road]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.901
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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

DESIGN ASSESSMENT

Describe the design features of the object and evaluate in terms of other similar types of objects within the community.

The First Meetinghouse Marker is located about three inches in front of a stone wall that is about three and a half feet high. It is a small rectangular stone of pink granite, approximately two-and-a-half feet high, three feet wide, and six inches deep. The stone is roughly cut, its edges irregular and surfaces not planed. Lettering on the stone is regular and square, though, and carved rather than incised in straight lines.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Explain the history of the object and how it relates to the development of the community.

The date of erection of this marker has not been recorded in any one of the three histories of Wilbraham and there is no date on the stone itself. It is likely that the marker was erected soon after moving of the meetinghouse to Wilbraham Center from this location on Agawam Hill as it was a notable town decision both as to its moving and in regard to its new location. In fact, it took twelve years to resolve the decisions and to come to agreement on the new location in the Center. The move took place in 1794. The appearance of the stone itself and its weathering suggests it was erected by mid-19th century.

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION *(if applicable):*

"First Meeting House..." the rest is illegible.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES:

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.
Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3297	Hampden		WIL.150. 151, 152
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 182 Monson Road

Historic Name: The Nathaniel Hitchcock Farm; the
Brainard T. and Marv Ann Brewer House
Uses: Present: Single-family residence and farm

Original: Single-family residence and farm

Date of Construction: ca. 1850

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Greek Revival transitional to Italianate

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboard

Roof: wood shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Barn and shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 7.00 acres

Setting: House is set close to the road and faces south.
Land slopes down to the north and east. Open pastures
surround the house and barns.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[182 Monson Road]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.150, 151

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of the finest 19th century farm complexes remaining in Wilbraham. The south-facing, clapboard-sided house is architecturally unique in the town as a Greek Revival/Italianate style building that is T-shaped in plan. It is two-and-a-half stories in height with a front-gabled section on the south intersecting with a side-gabled section on the north. The front-gabled section is two bays wide and the side-gabled section is the equivalent of seven bays wide. A one-story porch on slender Doric columns wraps around all three sides of the front-gabled section of the house. The main entry is located in the north section on its east side. It has an architrave surround with full-length sidelights. The eaves in both sections of the house make full returns to create Greek Revival style pediments that have flushboard rakes on all three sides of the gable field. Cornerboards are paneled pilasters that often mark Italianate style buildings, while the Greek Revival preferred solid pilasters. The plan of the house is Italianate, reflecting the style's interest in gaining more light and air into the house and to its residents by planning wings, piazzas, bays and generally more complex building forms than were used during the Greek Revival style period. Sash in the house, consequently, is a large 6/6. Foundations are a reddish-brown sandstone and support the porch as well as the house.

Just north of the house is a New England style livestock barn with a secondary livestock barn as a wing on its east for an L-shaped plan. The main block of the barn has added side aisles for livestock stalls illuminated by a row of small windows down each aisle exterior wall. The secondary section of the barn also has a row of small windows for stalls. Large double doors offer entry to the main barn, which has a cupola on its metal roof. This barn appears to date ca. 1860-70, but is difficult to date with any certainty without examining its interior construction.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This farm is recorded in deeds as having been established in 1760 by Nathaniel Hitchcock who later built a house on it in 1766. The farm changed hands fairly often over a long history. Among its owners were Gideon Burt who bought it in 1770, Stephen Utley, Jr. in 1801 to 1802, then Gideon Burt who once again owned it in 1802. This change in ownership more likely reflects a mortgage than an entire change in ownership as Burt again sold the farm in 1803 to Thomas Merrick. Merrick, however, worked it for the next 27 years. Following Merrick, Luther and Frances Brewer then owned it for fifteen years. Luther and Frances sold the farm to Brainard T. and Mary Ann Brewer, whose relationship to Luther is not clear in the genealogy prepared by Stebbins in his History of Wilbraham in 1864. Brainard and Mary Ann would then have demolished the 1766 house and built this one in its place. In 1860 they lived here with their daughter Mary who was 4, Danforth Lauten, a 64 year old farmer who would have been working the farm with Brainard; Bridget Branan an Irish immigrant and her 9 year old son James; and a 15 year old hired hand Emilus Billings who helped out on the farm. They had Marcus's mother Clarissa living with them and their three daughters, along with two farm workers – one who was only 13 years old. The farm next went to Marcus and Frances's daughter Helen who had married Charles Beebe. The Beebes began their multi-faceted farming here in 1900. They began growing peaches, which did very well in comparison to farms at lower elevations in town, and by 1910 they also raised horses and trained colts on a track that was nearby but now gone. In 1920 Charles and Helen were still farming and Katherine their daughter was working as a bank clerk.

Today the farm is known as Green Meadow Farm and its owners raise and train Norwegian and Dutch Fjord horses.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1910.

Springfield Suburban Directory, 1901.

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Reconnaissance Reports Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham U.S. A., North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3364	Hampden		WIL.153
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Glendale

Photograph



Address: 745 Monson Road

Historic Name: Luke and Polly Calkins House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1828

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboard

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*): South wings (ca. 1850-1900) and garage (ca. 2000) added; South porch added and west ell added.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 6.68 acres

Setting: East facing house is close to the road on a well-landscaped lot.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): May, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[745 MONSON ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.153

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of Monson's well-maintained Greek Revival style houses that has been added to over time without losing its essential character. The house is one-and-a-half stories in height under a front-gable roof. Its Greek Revival stylistic features are the broad pilasters that frame the building, along with its wide frieze, and broad trabeated door surround, all of which are meant to convey the image of a Greek Temple. The side hall entry is in the gable end and its surround consists of pilasters supporting a high entablature and enclosing a pair of three-quarter length sidelights. The roof eaves make partial returns. The house faces east and on its south elevation is an added open porch that rests on posts. Two one-story wings of varying depth extend from the south elevation of the house. They in turn connect to a one-and-a-half story, three-bay garage with shed roof dormers on its roof to provide for a second floor space. There is a two-and-a-half story ell extending on the west elevation. Window sash in the house is 6/6.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Luke and Polly Calkins were occupying this house in 1828 when their son Marshall was born, and given its style which would date very close to 1828, they were probably the builders of the house. Marshall was to become a well-known doctor in Springfield and was revered in his former Glendale neighborhood. He gave a talk at the Wilbraham Centennial celebration in 1913 when he was 85 years old and at the monument to the war dead of Glendale at the corner of Glendale Road and Monson Road spoke of the practice of erecting memorials and read off the names of the soldiers that were on the monument. Marshall was not the only person to have been born here, later to become a doctor.

From Luke and Polly Calkins the house went to Alanson Calkins who was there in 1850. Luke and Polly Calkins remained in town and in 1870 and 1880 Polly, who was a widow and 75 and then 85, was keeping house. In the meantime Alanson and Fidelia Calkins who had taken over the farm were there for about a decade. Alanson was both a farmer and carpenter. 1860 a Mrs. Hancock appears in the map in this house. Since Polly Calkins was a Hancock, it would appear that the house remained in the family, though the connection is not clear. In 1860 Alanson and Fidelia Calkins had moved to a farm across Monson Road where he also had a blacksmith shop. The map of 1894 indicates that Alanson Calkins again owned this house but according to Chauncey Peck it had gone to Charles M. Calkins by 1913. Charles M. Calkins was a farm laborer in 1880 when he was 25 years old. He seems never to have married but had two women who lived here and kept house for him, Jennie Rice in 1900 and Hattie Converse in 1910. In 1901 Charles was listed in the Wilbraham directory as a farmer. By 1955 the house had passed out of the Calkins family after more than 100 years. Marian and Clarence Nichols owned the house and Clarence had a business in East Longmeadow. The Nichols were still in the house in 1961 and Clarence continued working in his business in East Longmeadow, which was a pattern works.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Peck, Chauncey, History of Wilbraham, 1913.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1949, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1895.

U.S. Federal Censuses 1790-1930.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3366	Hampden		WIL.154, 155
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 782 Monson Road

Historic Name: The Mixter Tavern/ Maplehurst

Uses: Present: residence

Original: residence

Date of Construction: 1832

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
New England barn with ramped drive.

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 2 acres

Setting: House sits at a bend in the road with woodland on its south, fields and woods to the west. Stone walls line the roads and fields.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): May, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[782 MONSON ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.154, 155

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Although this house was built rather late in the Federal period, it reveals the conservative nature of architecture in Wilbraham during the first decades of the 19th century, as it has a center chimney at a time in which two interior chimneys were a well-known improvement to a house floor plan. The house is two-and-a-half stories in height under a side-gable roof. It is five bays wide and three bays deep, and there are two rear ells attached on the east elevation. The first ell is one-and-a-half stories in height, and the second is one-story. The first ell appears to have been integral to the house having been part of its construction in the 1830s with its two Greek Revival style knee-high windows.

The amply proportioned main block of the house has a center entry that has an unusual projecting pediment above an entablature supported by pilasters with vertical interior moldings. Above the door is a late Federal transom window with leaded glass laid in a scrolled pattern. The roof has an eaves overhang that is molded in the gable ends, the sign of a well-built house. Windows in the house are large in size, a characteristic of the late Federal style, and have been replaced with 2/2 wood sash, when originally they are more likely to have been 6/6. In the attic gable is a 12/1 window. South east of the house is a large New England style hay barn that dates after 1850. It is set on a downward slope so that it becomes a side hill barn. To increase the basement height, a low-grade ramp rises to the main entry. The barn is vertically sided, has an asphalt shingle roof and is entered by a pair of paneled wooden doors on interior tracks.

The rural agricultural setting of this house with woodland, pastures and a field road make it one of the best representatives of the appearance of Wilbraham in the early 1800s.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house was built in 1832 by George Mixer as a store and tavern. Mixer was already in Wilbraham in 1830 in a household of ten persons. He appears to have moved to Wales, Massachusetts by 1840, having sold the property to someone with the surname of Smith. Elijah and Clarissa Plumley came next to Wilbraham and this farm. They had been working in Ludlow previously on a farm that was highly valued at \$7000 in 1850. The Plumleys had left Wilbraham by 1860 when the farm was owned by Justin and Prudence Daniels, farmers in their 60s. Justin and Prudence shared the house with a teenaged boy and a 24 year old farm laborer, and they lived next door to their son Marcus and his wife Ann Daniels. By 1870 Marcus and Ann had moved into the house and had with them Catherine and Philip Rogers and Alexander Christie. Philip Rogers worked on the farm with Marcus and Catherine worked in the house with Ann. Alexander was a farm laborer as well. Marcus and Ann Daniels remained on the farm through 1894, but by 1900 Marcus had died and Ann took in her niece Evanore Beebe to live with her. Evanore was 42 and listed herself as a farmer. They had a house servant and two farm laborers helping them run the farm. Evanore inherited the farm at Ann's death and became a prominent person in Wilbraham for her interest in history. She helped establish the Wilbraham Historical Society and in 1913 when Wilbraham was celebrating its 150 anniversary of incorporation, there were three days of activities and on the third day Miss Beebe who lived in this house held a show of her antiques. Rooms in the house and a porch were set up with collections of china, needlecraft, furniture and utensils dating from several generations of Ms. Beebe's family. Abolitionist documents were among the documents on display.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1910.

Springfield Suburban Directory, 1901.

Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3404	Ludlow		WIL 21
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 182 Mountain Road

Historic Name: Ensign Abel Bliss House

Uses: Present: Single family

Original: Single family

Date of Construction: 1745

Source: Wilbraham Assessors

Style/Form: Georgian

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Wall/Trim: Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

576 square feet frame shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

None

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 8.00 acres

Setting: House sits close to the road, facing west. The lot is large, approximately 8 acres and features a creek just behind the house, stone walls, and woods to the rear of the property.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[182 MOUNTAIN RD.]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 21

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story Georgian style house with slight garrison overhang in the gable end and has a center chimney. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep. A narrow double leaf center entry is framed by a very simple surround. The house features windows of 9/9 sash and the upper windows sit close to the roof eaves. The windows have been replaced, but the current sash keeps with architectural style of the home's original features. Window fenestration is asymmetrical on the gable ends. The house sits on a low fieldstone foundation. Overall, this is a well-preserved house displaying simple Georgian features. The southern side of the principal house, like many of the Federal era houses in Wilbraham, has a side entry that sits very close to western wall end.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The construction of this home is attributed to Ensign Abel Bliss and is considered to be one of the oldest homes in Wilbraham. Ensign Abel Bliss (1706-1762) arrived in Wilbraham in 1736 and constructed a log cabin that year near the vicinity of this home. Ensign Abel was one of the founding fathers of Wilbraham. With Thomas Merrick, he drew up a petition to have the Outward Commons (present day Wilbraham) set off as a separate precinct. He also one of the organizers and founding members of the first church in 1741. Ensign Abel was commissioned as an officer before 1754 and may have seen service in the French & Indian War.

According to historian Chauncey Peck, Ensign Abel Bliss began to erect this two-story house in 1744. He reportedly had plans to build a much grander home, but the local pastor did not look favorably upon these plans and rebuked Ensign for becoming "inflated with worldly pride." Thus, Ensign built a less grand home. He constructed this house with money earned from his "tar-kiln" operation, which historian Charles Merrick noted amounted to \$1,000 at the time. This house is said to be the first in this section to have square panes of glass in the windows versus the predominant diamond shaped window pane pattern. The house is also noted for hosting a tavern.

The house and property, also known as "Bliss Farm," remained in the Bliss family for quite some time passing from Ensign Abel Bliss to son Oliver Bliss, then his son John Bliss, followed by Mrs. Antoinette (Bliss) Spear who owned the house in 1901. These members of the Bliss family continued to play an active role in town politics as well as contributed to community organizations. Stebbins wrote that John Bliss "inherited and improved the old estate." Sometime after 1901, the house passed to T.D. or Charles S. Potter in 1913. According to Peck, Mr. Potter subdivided the property and built "three to four bungalows" between 1910-1913, some 70 rods west of the road.

Paul Kittridge, an electrician, purchased this house and farm in 1950. He and his family restored the house to its original condition. The house continues to be in the possession of the Kittridge family. Of note, the flood of 1955 substantially damaged the Kittridge property, requiring 6,000 cubic yards of fill to restore the grade. The Kittridge family does not farm but they do keep some chickens. The property is currently enrolled in Chapter 61A.

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Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3408	Ludlow		WIL 20
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 218 Mountain Road

Historic Name: Silas Bliss-Deacon Woodward House

Uses: Present: Single-family

Original: Single-family

Date of Construction: 1769

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Georgian

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Wall/Trim: clapboard

Roof: asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

1 story barn and 1 story frame shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Rear kitchen ell (circa 1850)

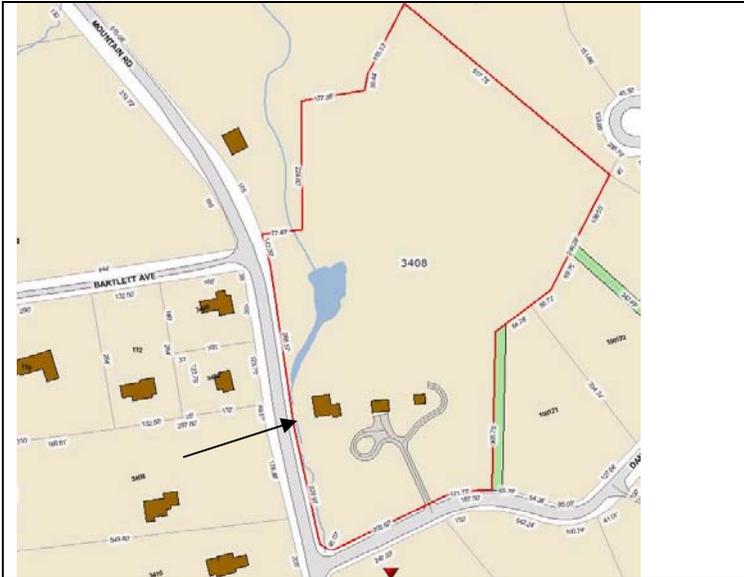
Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acres: 9.36 acres

Setting: House sits close to the road and faces east. A stone wall defines the front yard and a small brook runs between this stone wall and the road. The house sits on a large lot that contains mature and mid-age trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[218 MOUNTAIN RD.]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 20

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story, truncated saltbox in the Georgian style with center chimney. The truncated saltbox is an uncommon building type in western Massachusetts. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep. Characteristic of the Georgian style, the house features windows of 12/12 sash that sit close to the roof eaves. A narrow double leaf center entry is framed by a simple surround with narrow transom. The house sits on a low fieldstone foundation. A red brick terrace lines the front façade of the house.

The house has a one story rear ell addition with 6/6 sash and southward facing side entry. The addition features a stone chimney that appears to be an exterior end chimney. Overall, this house, like its neighbor at 182 Mountain Road, is a well-preserved house displaying simple Georgian features.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house, like its neighbor at 182 Mountain Road, is also one of the oldest homes in Wilbraham. Historian Merrick writes that the house is known locally as the Silas Bliss House, although there is no mention of Silas Bliss as an owner of this house in Peck's History. Peck notes that the house contains a stone underpinning marked with the year 1769 and that "probably Oliver Bliss lived here at this time." In Merrick's History, the house is also listed as having been built in 1769. We do know that this was the year Silas Bliss married his wife Miriam. Silas Bliss and his family left the region for New York by the early 1800s. Peck writes that this house is mostly closely associated with the Deacon Aaron Woodward's family, who were members of the First Congregational Church. According to Peck, Deacon Aaron Woodward settled here "probably about the year 1803," since the Deacon Aaron and his wife were admitted First Congregational Church on January 1, 1804. Deacon Woodward died in 1840 at the age of 79 years. The 1850 and 1870 map lists the house as belonging to a Miss Woodward. It stayed in the Woodward family until it was acquired by B.F. Green sometime before 1894, who continued to own the property well into the 1910s. B.F. Green was listed as a 56 year old farmer in 1900.

In the 1940s, Richard Danforth acquired the house and property and it was in his family's possession until 1998 when it was sold. Since 1998 the property has changed owners three times. Land in this area has experienced subdivision activity during the last two decades. In April 2009, a sign on the property noted "farm for sale."

One interesting piece of information about this house is that its construction has been immortalized by Wilbraham storyteller Henry I. Edson, who wrote about the raising of the "Silas Bliss House" in the form of a story in the 1950s. As Merrick noted in the History of Wilbraham, "[the story] is imaginative in unimportant details, but factual in the procedures and customs followed at the time it all happened."

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

Peck, Chauncy, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3421	Ludlow		WIL.91
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 303 Mountain Road

Historic Name: Samuel M. Bliss House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1820-1830

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Windows replaced ca. 2009. Dormers added on west roof.

Condition: good

Moved: no | | yes | x | **Date** _____

Acreage: 14.08 acres

Setting: This house is set behind a stone wall on land that slopes away to the north and west as woodland.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[299 MOUNTAIN ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.91

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a center chimney Cape Cod form house, one-and-a-half stories in height. It is five bays wide and two bays deep and rests on low stone foundations. Typical of Cape Cod houses built during the Georgian and Federal periods, there are small fixed windows in the north gable end. Those in the south appear to have been removed. This is a raised Cape, in that there is additional space given the attic floor by raising the four elevations. The center door surround is clearly Greek Revival in style. It is trabeated and its pilasters support a high entablature with projecting cornice. It has half-length sidelights. The conservative use of a center chimney in a raised Cape suggests the house was built in the late Federal, early Greek Revival period 1820-1830.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house was built ca.1830 by Samuel M. Bliss, according to Chauncey Peck in his History of Wilbraham, on land that had been earlier purchased by J. Bliss. Further research is needed positively to identify J. Bliss, who may be Joel Bliss who appears in the 1790 Tax List for Wilbraham. What we do know is that Samuel Bliss built the house and sold some of his land in 1842 to Edwin L. Tupper, the land that became 307 Mountain Road. Then between 1845 and 1850 this property was used as a poor farm by the town of Wilbraham to house its indigent and disabled residents. By 1857 the house had passed to John Thayer who is said to have sold an oak tree near the house for \$100 to be trimmed into a sailing mast. From Thayer, the house went to John and Abigail L. Hitchcock who were present in 1870 when he was in his 40s. The Hitchcocks were farmers and they had three children Lizzie, Edward A. and Lillian M. and were in the house through 1894. By 1913 the owner of the house was Edith Minitier and by then it was no longer run as a farm, although its land may well have been rented to other farmers, as was often the case in Wilbraham.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Peck, Chauncey, History of Wilbraham, 1913.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1949, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1895.

U.S. Federal Censuses 1790-1930.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3422	Ludlow		WIL.92
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 307 Mountain Road

Historic Name: L. or R. Rindge House

Uses: Present: single-family house
 Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1855

Source: maps of 1850 and 1860

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboard

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*): additions on west

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 45 acres

Setting: House is set close to the road behind a split-rail fence.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[307 MOUNTAIN ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.92

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Rindge House represents the Greek Revival style as it evolved towards mid-century. It is large in scale, two-and-a-half stories in height beneath a front-gable roof. It is three bays wide and four deep and proportions are large. The Greek Revival stylistic features are well-developed. Eaves make full returns in the gable end to form a temple-like pediment and broad pilasters frame the building corners. The pilasters support a full entablature that runs beneath the eaves with architrave and frieze separated by a row of dentils. A broad molded cornice is carried around the visible building elevations. The main entry is recessed, its surround a Greek Revival trabeated surround with pilasters again supporting a full entablature whose architrave and frieze are separated by a dentil row. Above the door is a transom and flanking it are three-quarter length sidelights. Typical of the style, windows have 6/6 muntin patterns. There is a fixed 8-light window in the gable field of the east façade. The house has two interior chimneys.

Two ells extend from the house on the west: a two-story, and a one-and-a-half story ell. The taller ell may have been integral to the house at the time of its construction but the second ell is a 20th century addition.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

There are several contradictions in the history of this house that appear on the map of 1860 and in the narrative by Chauncey Peck in his History of Wilbraham. The map of 1850 shows that there was no house in this location and by the time the map of 1860 was produced the house is present and owned by L. or R. Rindge. The Rindge family homestead was at 471 Glendale Road, known as the Century House for the length of time the family lived in it. Peck says that this Mountain Road Rindge property was bought in 1842 by Edwin L. Tupper. It was originally part of the farmland of the Bliss House just north at 299 Mountain Road and its sale represents the reduction on acreage for farms that could be cultivated more intensively that at the time the land was first settled, so could be smaller in acreage. Whether first owned by Rindge or Tupper, it was a working farm and in 1870 Edwin L. Tupper owned it and worked the farm. Edwin was long-lived as he was still farming in 1901 and shared the house with his son Herbert who worked as a clerk for James Egan in town. After Edwin's death, Herbert took over the house and became the mail carrier in Wilbraham and had the Rural Free Delivery route. It was customary for people to continue farming in Wilbraham even though they had another occupation during this period, so Edwin may well have cultivated his acreage. A third generation of Tupperes lived in the house in 1949: John and Mary Tupper. John had retired according to the census records, but he may well have continued farming on a small scale. Mary was a telephone operator for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Their son John was in school. John, Sr. died by 1955 and Mary continued to live here and work for the telephone company. She shared the house with their son John, Jr. Mary Tupper was still in the house in 1961.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Peck, Chauncey, History of Wilbraham, 1913.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1949, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1895.

U.S. Federal Censuses 1790-1930.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3433	Ludlow		
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 383 Mountain Road

Historic Name: William and Mirriam Tupper House

Uses: Present: Single family

Original: Single family

Date of Construction: 1765-1830

Source: Peck and map of 1850

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboard

Roof: asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Detached wood frame garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Originally on the opposite side of the road where the barn is now.

Condition: good

Moved: no | | yes | x | **Date** ca. 1831

Acreage: 1.48 acres

Setting: House is placed on a knoll above the road and faces east.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): May, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[383 MOUNTAIN RD.]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story, front-gabled house that is Greek Revival in style. It has a one-and-a-half story wing on the south for a gable-and-wing plan. The main block of the house is three bays wide and four bays deep. It has a side hall entry and a broad Greek Revival door surround that is trabeated and has full-length sidelights, characteristic of the Greek Revival surrounds that date after 1830. It is framed by wide pilasters as cornerboards and has an entablature that runs the perimeter of the house beneath the cornice. There is a porch on its south elevation, supported on posts. It also crosses a portion of the wing to connect the two sections of the house. The wing has a shed roof dormer on its roof and one interior chimney and one exterior wall chimney that would have been added in the 20th century.

If a portion of this house dates prior to 1830, it is to be found in the wing. A structural examination of the wing might help to clarify this point.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Wilbraham Historian Chauncey Peck wrote that the first owner of this house was Captain James Shaw, who commanded the Wilbraham Company at the Battle of Bennington in 1777. The next owner, according to Peck, was Warren Collins, who along with his wife reportedly cared for Captain and Mrs. Shaw in their last days. The 1830 Census lists Mr. and Mrs. Shaw as between 90 and 100 years old. Captain Shaw died in 1831. Peck recorded that the house originally stood on the eastern side of the road where the barn now is. The exact date of relocation is unknown.

Given the architectural style of the house, one that was not common prior to 1830, it is most likely that the Shaws were in the house across the road, a portion of which was moved by Warren Collins to this location after 1831 and the main block of the house added at that time. Warren Collins first appears in Wilbraham on the 1830 census and thereafter in 1840 and 1850. Collins was between 30 and 40 years old in 1840 and had 6 people in his household including woman in her 20s and five children under the age of 20. The Collins family lived in North Wilbraham, he was a successful farmer and the first postmaster in North Wilbraham, and did not live in this house, but owned it and at least one other at 200 Main Street.

The Collins ownership did not last long. The house passed to the William and Mirriam Tupper family prior to 1850 as the 1850 atlas indicates William Tupper as the owner. William Tupper was listed as a farmer on the 1860 census and at that time he was 70 years old. Living with William and Mirriam was their son George, his wife Elizabeth and their son William who was one year old. During the time they were living together, George served in the Union army from September 1862 to early March 1863 for a six month stint as a private. After his return the house passed to George and his wife Elizabeth, and their children Frank and Homer. William does not appear on the census of 1880. The Tuppers continued to farm the property, and lived in the house at least until 1901 at which time George was 71 years old. They owned the land free and clear, but had a mortgage on their house. By 1910 George had died and Elizateh was living in the house as a widow. She sold it to Louis G. Stacy acquired the property sometime between 1910 and 1913. Mr. Stacy was a seventh generation member of the Stacy family to have lived in Wilbraham. He was listed on the 1910 Census as a 40 year old farmer with a wife and three young children in his household. The 1933 Wilbraham Directory notes that Louis was employed at Westinghouse in Springfield, indicating that the property was likely no longer being actively farmed full-time. His wife Minnie continued to live at this house after his death. Sometime after 1949, Roger Hintze purchased the property. Hintze was a department manager at Mass Mutual Life Insurance, served as a selectmen, and as a member of the school building committee. The Clarkin family purchased the house in 1978 and owned it until 1994 when it was sold to Paul Kellner.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[383 MOUNTAIN RD.]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Merrick, Charles L., editor. History of Wilbraham, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.
Peck, Chauncy. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, 1914.
Springfield Suburban Directories, 1961.
US Federal Censuses, 1830-1930.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3434	Ludlow		WIL.164, 165
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 404 Mountain Road

Historic Name: Jonathan Ely House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1830

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*): ell added late 19th c.;
dormers added to north side of roof ca. 1940.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 5 acres

Setting: West-facing house is set close to the road on a lot that slopes down towards the east. Mature trees shade the house lot.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[404 MOUNTAIN RD.]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.164, 165

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a Greek Revival house form that was very common between 1825 and 1850 in the region. It is a one-and-a-half story house under a front-gable roof. The eaves make short returns in the gable end above wide, Greek Revival style corner pilasters. The house is three bays wide and four bays deep for a rectangular plan, and there is an east ell which extends the rectangle further. The front or west façade has a side entry, which would open into a stair hall, so it is called a side-hall entry. The door itself is slightly recessed within a trabeated Greek Revival surround. The surround is composed of broad pilasters supporting a heavy entablature, and narrow, $\frac{3}{4}$ length sidelights flank the door. What is most unusual is a secondary entry in the second bay of the south façade. This entry also has a Greek Revival style trabeated surround. Window sash in the house is 6/6 and dormers have been added to the north side of the roof. The one-story east ell, a later addition, rests on exposed stone foundations and is about four bays long.

A contemporary barn is located northeast of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Jonathan Ely, who built this house ca. 1830, was a farmer and shoemaker who worked with his son Dixon Ely in a shop across the road. Jonathan appears in the censuses of Wilbraham in 1830, 1840, and 1850, at which time he was listed as a shoemaker. Shoe-making would not have sustained a person economically, however, and by 1860 Ely, who was 82, listed his primary occupation as farmer, which he would have been doing all along. In 1850 William and Mary Morgan appeared in Wilbraham's census as farming. They were the next owners of the farm and on the map of 1856 shows that they were in this house. Jonathan Ely left the house and appears to have moved to the house, now gone, south of this house by 1860, as it was identified as the Ely House and was burned down in 1888.

The Morgan family continued farming the property into the 20th century, as William B. and Mary were followed by their son William F. Morgan and his wife Arnice by 1880.

By 1961 the house was owned by Lillian and Walter A. Nietupski. Walter may have farmed as a supplement to his primary work, which was in Wilbraham on Boston Road, but by the 1950s few people in Wilbraham were farming as a full-time occupation and Walter was among them. The Nietupskis were third-generation Polish descendants of immigrants to the area. Immigration by Poles began in 1880 to Springfield, then to Ludlow where they worked in the jute mill. As their prosperity allowed, many of these early immigrants were able to buy their own homes and chose to come to Wilbraham. The Nietupskis were among them, living and farming on Glendale and Mountain Roads.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Merrick, Charles L., editor. History of Wilbraham, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.
Peck, Chauncy. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, 1914.
Springfield Suburban Directories, 1961.
US Federal Censuses, 1830-1930.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3372	Ludlow		WIL.156-158
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 51 Mountain Road

Historic Name: blacksmith shop

Uses: Present: vacant

Original: blacksmith shop

Date of Construction: ca. 1795

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: utilitarian

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: fieldstone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: house and garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | | yes | x | **Date** ca. 1877

Acreage: 35,019 square feet

Setting: This shop is set on the property of a house at 51 Mountain Road behind a stone wall. It is north-facing.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[51 MOUNTAIN ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIIL.156-158

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-story, one room blacksmith shop with a side-gable roof and a single chimney rising from behind the roof ridge. The clapboard-sided building is two bays wide and two bays deep, and rests on low fieldstone foundations. There is a double-leaf door entry on the north façade. The doors are unequal in size, with one leaf pedestrian size, and the pair, when open, giving enough room for a horse or a wagon to enter. The doors are hung on strap hinges. Adjacent to the door opening is a window with 12/12 sash. Other visible openings in the building have 6/6 sash. The building's eaves are thinly boxed and it has narrow cornerboards and a moderately wide frieze board. Window and door surrounds are simple flat stock.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Called the Revolutionary blacksmith shop, it is believed to have been built near the time of the Revolution. It was located on the south side of what was then the Boston Post Road and later was to become Maple Street. In 1805 it was this blacksmith shop from which one or more witnesses saw two Irish immigrant killers, Dominick Daley and James Halligan who were later executed. Between 1868 and 1871 E. M. Barry is said to have owned this blacksmith shop and it was on the property that was to become the location of the Hiram Danks House at 19 Maple Street. Barry does not appear in the federal censuses so may have come from a neighboring town. It is likely that the shop was moved to its present site when Danks built his house in 1877.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Peck, Chauncey, History of Wilbraham, 1913.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1949, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1895.

U.S. Federal Censuses 1790-1930.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3375	Ludlow		WIL.159, 160
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 58 Mountain Road

Historic Name: Frank H. and Lillian Strickland House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: 1898

Source: Peck

Style/Form: Queen Anne

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick and pressed concrete

Wall/Trim: clapboards and shingles

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

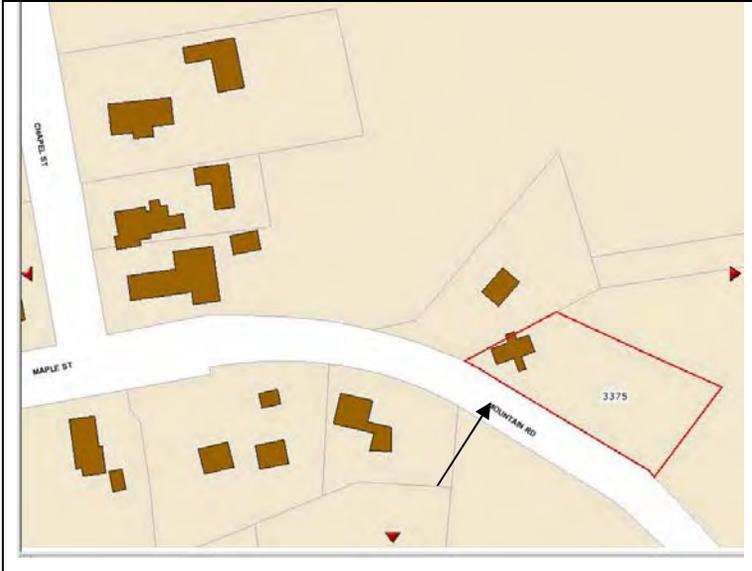
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 23,110 square feet

Setting: This southwest-facing house is set close to the road at a curve. It is surrounded on three sides by woodland.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): May, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[58 MOUNTAIN ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.159, 160

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a Queen Anne style house that shows considerable complexity of plan and elevation. It is a two-story house with a pyramidal hipped roof from which transverse gables project on the east and south to add an attic story. A one-and-a-half story, shed roof ell is on the west façade. The hipped roof descends on the south to cover a corner porch, one bay of which has been enclosed and extended on pressed concrete foundations. The transverse gable bay on the south façade at the second story has pent eaves returns and at the first floor level becomes a three-sided bay window. The glory of the house is its porch with turned posts, square baluster frieze and railing, and arched lattice entry with spandrel fans. There are carved brackets at the eaves to add to its decorative features. The house is clapboard-sided with shingles in the south gable field. The shingles have mouse-tooth edges. A diamond-shaped attic window is located in the gable field as well. Sash in the house is 1/1. This house is unique in Wilbraham and adds to its architectural significance.

There is a garage in the rear yard.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Frank and Lillian Strickland built this house in 1898 on land that they had bought from Joseph Baldwin who lived on Maple Street and whose family had since the 1830s owned this area of North Wilbraham and operated the Baldwin Tavern at 8 Maple Street. While the land may have been in agricultural use when it was owned by the Baldwins, it became a suburban house on a small lot when the Baldwins divided it off and sold the lot. This was a convenient location for the Stricklands as Frank worked as a track section foreman for the nearby railroad on the north side of Boston Road. The Stricklands had sold the house to Herbert and Ida Greene by 1910. The Greenes lived here with their son Clifford and Ida's father, Henry Butler, who was retired. Butler had been a large landowner on Boston Road in North Wilbraham. Hubert worked as a hanger in the Collins Paper Company on Cottage Street, near the railroad then became in 1920 a foreman in a wire mill in Wilbraham. Herbert died first, then when Ida died the house went to their son Clifford in a probate action. Clifford and his wife Marjorie owned the house but may not have lived here until they sold it in 1957 to William and Yvonne Frost. William Frost was a manager at the C V Manufacturing Company. The Frosts were still in the house in 1961.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Peck, Chauncey, History of Wilbraham, 1913.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1949, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1895.

U.S. Federal Censuses 1790-1930.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

3377	Ludlow		WIL.161
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 82 Mountain Road

Historic Name: Clair W. Weeks House

Uses: Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1920 (1916 According to Assessors Records)

Source: Registry of Deeds

Style/Form: Italian Renaissance Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: not visible

Wall/Trim: clapboard

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Shed, pool

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.85 acres

Setting: This south-facing house is set back from the road on a rise in the landscape. Tall pines shade the landscaped yard, behind a bank of natural plants.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): May, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[82 MOUNTAIN ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.161

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house is one of two Italian Renaissance style buildings on Wilbraham that resemble each other closely. The second example is the Rectory at 7 Maple Street. It is a two-story, clapboard-sided house under a truncated hipped roof that is asphalt-shingle covered. The roof has very wide eaves that are supported on braces. The house is three bays wide and three bays deep and is flanked by single-story porches at each side for the Palladian symmetry preferred in the Italian Renaissance style. The house has a center entry sheltered by a flat-roofed classical portico supported by corner piers and paired Doric columns. From the 20th century are the triple-composition windows of the two outer bays. At the second story are paired windows with 9/1 sash flanking a center Italianate arched window with arched muntin pattern. The porch wings at each side of the main block of the house differ in elevation. The west porch has a shed roofed portico across its façade that is supported by corner piers and inner Doric columns. The east porch/wing is fully enclosed. There is a rear wall, through-cornice chimney on the north façade of the house, which corresponds to a similar composition at the Rectory.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

In 1939 Judson O. Young bought this property from Clair Weeks. Clair Weeks and Mary Weeks, presumably his wife, owned a business in Springfield, the Week's Leather Store. They had bought the lot in the early 1920s and had built this house, almost certainly designed by an architect, possibly the same architect who built **7 Maple Street**. This was one of the early houses in Wilbraham built as a suburban residence for people working in Springfield. In business in Springfield too, Judson Young was a ladder maker and lived in the city in 1930 with his wife Ruby and their children Elmo, Dorothy, Bertha and Elizabeth. Ruby died the year that they bought this property from the Weeks, and Judson then remarried to Elsie B. Young, who then continued to live here through 1961, by which time she had become a widow. Young's company grew to manufacture wood eaves troughs, and to sell other building items such as roofing, insulation, copper flashing, porch and lawn furniture, and asbestos siding. The presence of the Weeks and the Youngs in Wilbraham is part of the suburbanization of the town on former agricultural land for commuters into Springfield.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Peck, Chauncey, History of Wilbraham, 1913.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1949, 1961.

Maps of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1895.

U.S. Federal Censuses 1790-1930.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

875/0 4/ 3729

Hampden

WIL.222

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 3 Orlando Street

Historic Name: Frank and Elizabeth Mitchell House

Uses: Present: single-family house

Original: single-family house

Date of Construction: 1940

Source: assessors

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: shingles, brick

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.24 acres

Setting: House faces north on a narrow, dead end residential street.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[3 ORLANDO STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.222

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Although the Colonial Revival style was commonly used in Wilbraham during the 1940s, this house stands out as an unusual example of the style in the town. It is two-and-a-half stories in height under a deep gambrel roof that is asphalt shingled. There is a center chimney on the roof. The house has shingles on the sides and a brick veneer on its façade and has poured concrete foundations. It has a one-bay garage that is attached to a one-story shed roof addition on the rear or south side of the house. The house is modest in size being three bays wide and two deep and has a center entry that is recessed the width of the brick veneer. The door surround is trabeated in Colonial Revival fashion with fluted pilasters. Sash is 8/8. There are two, front-gabled dormers on the roof with 6/6 sash.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house occupies Lot 6 on the Edward Stephens land subdivision that created Orlando Street in 1931. The street did not fill in all at once and there were only a few houses on it in 1941. Development of Ripley, Orlando, and Pomeroy Streets came about as almost universal appearance of the family automobile made it possible for people to live in a more rural community and commute to a larger city, in this case Springfield, came about.

Frank and Elizabeth Mitchell who lived here in 1955 were typical of many Wilbraham residents in that Frank worked in Springfield as president of Mitchell Machine and Tool Company and commuted from Wilbraham to his work. The tool and die company had been founded by Frank's father in the 1920s and made equipment through World War II. Frank and his two brothers John and Richard then took over in the late 1950s and moved the company into custom machinery and electronics. Frank was here through 1963 and the company is still operating in Springfield.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

875/0 16/ 3733	Hampden		WIL.223
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 6 Orlando Street

Historic Name: William and Adeline Johnson House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1940

Source: street directories

Style/Form: Colonial Revival/Minimal Traditional

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: fieldstone, concrete

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.45 acres

Setting: House is at the end of a dead-end street on a lot that slopes down to the east. It is tree-shaded and well-landscaped.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[6 ORLANDO STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.223

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a 20th century version of a 19th century gable-and-wing form house that has been customized to its site. Popular in the 1930s-1950s it has been adapted to the Modern Movement to become Minimal Traditional in style with little to no ornament, a low-pitched side-gable roof with a front-facing cross gable, and a corner porch. The one-and-a-half story house is set on a lot that slopes down to the east so that it is on an upper level, while wing, breezeway and garage are at a lower level. The house has an unusual hip-on-gable roof, is clapboard-sided, and has fieldstone foundation supporting a porch that fills the angle of the gable and the bay. The porch is supported by large, unornamented piers connected by shallow arches. There is a two-story ell on the north or rear elevation, and a wing on the east. The wing is composed of a one-story, one-bay-by-two-bay section under a side-gable roof, to which is attached a true, open breezeway that connects to a one-bay garage. There is an end wall chimney on the east elevation of the main block of the house. Windows have drip edge lintels and 6/6 replacement vinyl sash.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The first owners of this house were William and Adeline Johnson. Adeline worked in their home and William commuted to East Hartford where he worked as a machinist. The Johnsons continued to occupy the house through 1963 and they represent the commuting Wilbraham residents for whom the town was a bedroom community during the first half of the 20th century. In response to the growth of Wilbraham as a suburban community, new streets were laid out and land subdivided. Orlando Street was among them and the Johnson House was among the first to go up on the street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

4010	Ludlow		WIL.108
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Wilbraham

Photograph



Address: 5 V Red Bridge Road

Historic Name: Red Bridge Power Station

Uses: Present: hydroelectric power station

Original: hydroelectric power station

Date of Construction: 1900

Source: Engineering Record, Dec. 28, 1901.

Style/Form: Italian Renaissance Revival

Architect/Builder: Edwin Pliny Bell, Engineer

Exterior Material:

Foundation: granite

Wall/Trim: brick and granite

Roof: built up roofing/asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

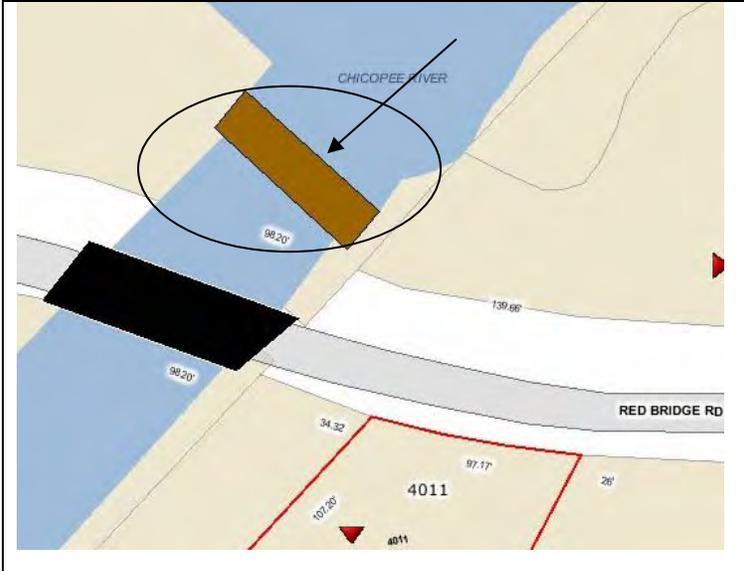
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 91 acres

Setting: The building spans the Chicopee River in a wooded area.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July, 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[5V RED BRIDGE ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.108

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Red Bridge hydroelectric power station is a two-story brick building that spans the Chicopee River. The building is set against a man-made hillside on the east and exposes its granite block foundations for a story in height above the water on the west. The river passes through two low arches on the west side of the station. The building has a very low-pitched roof that aims for a virtually flat appearance. The building is rectangular in plan, divided in the middle on its west elevation by a four-story tower beneath a low-pitched hipped roof. The first floor of the building on the west is five bays wide at each side of the tower. First floor windows are tall, segmentally arched openings with 6/6 sash beneath transom lights. At the second floor level are ten small openings, most of which have been sealed with plywood but others of which have their 2/2 sash remaining visible. The main block of the building is four bays deep with the primary entrances on the north elevation. There is a tall, arched vehicular entrance and two pedestrian entrances – one in the main block of the building and one in a single-story, shed roof ell on the east elevation. The ell is of brick with decorative granite corner foundations merging into its first story. On the west elevation, the tower is blind for the first two stories but the low third and fourth stories have a single round window on the north and south elevations and a row of small square openings on all sides of the fourth story. A row of decorative brick corbelling separates the upper two stories from the lower stories of the tower. A copper fascia ornaments the roof at the cornice level on the main block of the building, the ell and the tower. The Red Bridge Hydroelectric station with its virtually flat roof, center tower and small attic windows is Italian Renaissance in style and represents public architecture as it evolved during the City Beautiful Movement of the late 19th century when the country aimed to improve its public spaces and public buildings and present a grander face to the world. The quality of materials, construction and style of this building are very high.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Red Bridge Power Station was built in 1900 by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company to produce electrical power for its mills that were four and a half miles away in Ludlow. They had bought the land in 1891, contributed to the construction of a new bridge at Red Bridge replacing a covered bridge with a steel one in 1897, and in 1900 they built the dam above the Red Bridge to power this plant that was constructed in 1900 as well. It was a steam plant that at the time of its completion produced 1000 horsepower. In 1910 the company required more power so they installed three Babcock and Wilcox boilers and a General Electric turbine and generators that raised production to 2,500 horsepower. At the time of its construction the Red Bridge Power Station was the largest electrical transmission of water power in Massachusetts.

The engineer who designed and constructed the station was Edwin Pliny Bell born in Chicopee in 1846. Bell worked at the Ames Company in Chicopee after a few years of high school then went to the Williston Seminary in Easthampton for further studies. His primary experience came working with his father William Bell in an engineering business that he continued after his father's death. He worked also for A. D. Briggs and Company building bridges and through his professional career built bridges, mills, power stations, canals and water power structures in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. He made his home in nearby Palmer. Bell had an important career in engineering and further research on his accomplishments would add important details to the history of many Massachusetts mill complexes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Noon, Alfred. The History of Ludlow, Massachusetts, Ludlow, 1912.

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FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1010/0 10/ 4168

Hampden

WIL.225

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 10 Ripley Street

Historic Name: James Hill House

Uses: Present: Single family

Original: Single family

Date of Construction: 1943

Source: Assessors Records

Style/Form: Post-Depression Bungalow

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

House sided and replacement windows installed ca. 2000

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.3 acres

Setting: House faces east on a quiet residential street]

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[10 RIPLEY STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.225

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-and-a-half story house under a front-gable, jerkin-head roof, often described as a Post-Depression Bungalow. It is three bays wide and two bays deep has an asphalt shingled roof, 6/6 vinyl replacement windows and is vinyl-sided. It has concrete foundations and one interior chimney. This is a house form that was both economical to build and well-adapted to modern family living with open interior spaces. Rather than being embellished with porches, dormers, and other features, the house is streamlined to a minimum and may be seen as a response to what was seen as the excess stylization of many of the Craftsman bungalows that preceded it, as well as a response to the need for economical housing forms.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Ripley Street had been laid out by 1927 as an off-shoot of Main Street for new home development. Its creation reflected the impact that the automobile had on people's choice of where they lived in relation to where they worked. Many of those who worked in Springfield, chose to live in Wilbraham, as a more rural community and the town began to grow quickly. This lot was laid out in 1931 as part of Edward Stephens' subdivision of his land, a subdivision that included Orlando Street and three lots on Ripley Street. One of the first known residents of the house from the Registry of Deeds was James Hill who lived in Wilbraham as early as 1928 and then bought the house in 1948 and continued to live in it through 1961.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1010/0 22/ 4177

Hampden

WIL.226

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 22 Ripley Street

Historic Name: Ruth and Chester Cummings House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: 1941

Source: street directories

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: clapboards and flushboard

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Wing being added, 2010.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.70 acres

Setting: This east-facing house occupies a corner lot in a neighborhood of homes that mainly date from the 1930s-1950s.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[22 RIPLEY STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.226

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-story, Colonial Revival style house under a side-gable roof. It is three bays wide and two bays deep and is sided in shingles and flushboard. Colonial Revival is the use of a trabeated door surround with full-length sidelights and a stringcourse that separates first and second stories. There is a one-story wing on the north with an integral garage and a three-sided bay as well. The house has through-cornice dormers, an architectural feature that was popular in Wilbraham as it effectively gave a one-and-a-half story house a two-story elevation. The second story is flushboarded. The house represents builders's trends away from architectural detail to simpler, cleaner and more economical forms.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Ruth and Chester Cummings were in this house by 1949, but probably from the time it was built. Chester worked for the Boston and Albany Railroad and Ruth worked in their home. Chester had retired by 1955 and the couple remained in the house through 1963. They were among the people who populated Ripley, Orlando, and Pomeroy Streets as they were laid out after 1927. Development was slow but steady on the streets and this house was among the later to be constructed. Advent of the automobile enabled families to live in a more rural community such as Wilbraham and work in a nearby city and Wilbraham was one of the communities surrounding Springfield that began to become a suburb in the 1920s and continues to this day to develop in that manner. The Cummings also represent the stability of the suburban neighborhoods in Wilbraham. Turnover was slow and many people remained for decades in their homes.

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1010/0 8/ 4167

Hampden

WIL.224

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 8 Ripley Street

Historic Name: Wilbur Barnes House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: 1921

Source: Wilbraham Assessors Office

Style/Form: Craftsman

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: pressed concrete block

Wall/Trim: shingles, clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage, Frame shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.41 acres

Setting: This houses faces east on a quiet residential street of houses built in the 1920s-50s. It has a picket fence at one side.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): August 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[8 RIPLEY STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.224

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This Craftsman style house, one-and-a-half stories in height, is one of several very similar houses in Wilbraham. The Ellis House at 43 Main Street is a second example. Unlike a Cape Cod house this Craftsman house has a very steeply pitched side-gable roof that is extended by full-width dormers across both east and west sides, effectively giving the house two stories. Unlike a bungalow whose roof pitch is shallower so it can extend to form a porch roof, the porch of this roof is a separate shed roof at an accommodating pitch. Wide eaves overhangs have exposed Craftsman rafters and purlins. The house has pressed concrete block foundations and is sided with shingles and clapboards. There is a one-and-a-half story rear ell and the main block of the house is two bays wide and three bays deep. The porch rests on three fluted columns. There is a one-story wing on the north that was added. It has an enclosed portico entry. Windows in the house have been replaced with vinyl 1/1 sash. The house has a Craftsman style, through-cornice chimney on the south elevation and it is a form that became common during the first half of the 20th century.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Ripley Street had been laid out by 1927 and its northernmost lots subdivided. This was a period in Wilbraham's development when new residents were coming to the community enabled by the automobile to live in one town and commute to another for their work. This house was among the earliest to appear on the street but as street directories for Wilbraham listed names rather than occupants on individual streets, its early history is not traceable through the directories. The first directory listing is the 1958 ownership by Wilbur Barnes. He grew up on Main Street the son of Edmund and Laura Barnes. He first appears in 1958 at this location and was here through 1963.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

1105/0 18/ 4505	Hampden		WIL.233, 234
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 10-10.5 Springfield Street

Historic Name: William and Dolly Kent House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: pre-1857

Source: map of 1857

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Barn, garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.78 acres

Setting: Set on a slight rise, this house is north-facing and shaded by many trees on a large lot.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[10 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.233, 234

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a Greek Revival style house that is gable-and-wing in form. It is one-and-a-half stories high on brick foundations, and the main block of the clapboard-sided house is under a front-gable, asphalt shingled roof, and is three bays wide with 6/6 sash and a re-trimmed (altered) door surround. The surround has retained its wide pilasters and full-length sidelights, but has lost its entablature. The house has fairly wide cornerboards as well. There is a thin barge board trim at the eaves. The wing of the house has Greek Revival style knee-high windows at the second floor and is four bays wide. There is a chimney in each section of the house suggesting the wing was used for a kitchen. This is a rather well-preserved version of the Greek Revival style in Wilbraham.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house first appears on the map of 1857 as the house of Mrs. Moody, who was Lucinda Moody. She lived in the neighborhood for many years moving to a house on the north side of the street by 1870. In 1894 James Stephens, a carpenter, owned the house, and after his death his wife Ellen Stephens, an Irish immigrant, owned it through 1910. She was a farmer on a village farm, according to the federal census for that year and was supporting three children. She took in boarders and in 1910 had three twelve-year olds, possibly students from the Academy. She continued to take in children and in 1920 had three orphans from the state in the household along with her daughter who was a teacher at the high school, and her son Charles who was a bookkeeper at the wire company. Ellen owned two houses ca. 1914 as she was also the owner of 10 Springfield Street having inherited the two houses, according to the History of Wilbraham, from her husband. It is not clear that ownership of two houses made her economic position particularly strong, however.

By 1949 Stirling and Althea Spafford lived here. Stirling was the owner of Spafford, Inc. in Springfield and the couple was in the house through 1963.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

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Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 80/ 4537	Hampden		WIL.245, 246
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 104 Springfield Street

Historic Name: Howe and Helen Newell House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1925

Source: Assessors and 1928 Street Directory

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.49 acres

Setting: House occupies a corner lot on a busy street in Wilbraham.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[104 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.245, 246

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a conservative, Colonial Revival style house that is two-and-a-half stories in height, three bays wide and three bays deep. It has a side-gable roof that is asphalt shingled, brick foundations, and clapboard siding. There is a through-cornice chimney as well as an interior chimney, and a one-story wing on the east with a hipped roof. The house is entered beneath a modest portico on columns on the north, but on the south elevation a door has a hood on Queen Anne style openwork consoles, a feature with much earlier origins. Window sash in the house is 6/1. South of the house is a one-bay garage that has a hipped roof and novelty siding and was probably built at the same time the house was.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Howe and Helen Newell, if not the very first owners of this house, were among the very first as they appear in the 1928 Street Directory at this location. Howe was a teacher, and as the U.S. censuses elaborate was a master at the Wilbraham Academy. The Newells were here through 1963. The west end of Springfield Street was slow to develop, but by 1927 Ripley Street was put in and lots divided off from former farmland for new housing. This was one of the first houses to appear when that development began. The fact that the house was long occupied by the same family is representative of much of Wilbraham as families remained, often for more than one generation, in the community that allowed them a suburban setting while commuting to work in Springfield, or as here to work as part of the faculty of the Wilbraham Academy.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 25/ 4509	Hampden		WIL.235
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 25-27 Springfield Street

Historic Name: Charles M. Pease House

Uses: Present: Two-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1893

Source: Chauncey Peck, the History of Wilbraham, map of 1894

Style/Form: Queen Anne

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: parged brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards, shingles

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Converted to two-family, after 1963.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.71 acres

Setting: This house faces south on a busy street near the historic commercial center of Wilbraham.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[25-27 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.235

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a Queen Anne style house with exceptionally large proportions and with simple elevations. It is two-and-a-half stories in height under a front-gable roof. It is three bays wide and three bays deep and has a one-and-a-half story ell on the north. The ell has a recessed side porch on its east elevation with Queen Anne turned porch posts. There is a one-story shed roof bay on the east and that is the extent of the usual Queen Anne elaboration of interior volume. The house is entered beneath a front-gabled portico on turned posts, which is a later addition to the house. Siding follows Queen Anne practice with clapboards on the first and second stories and shingles in the gable end. Sash in the house is replacement 1/1. The ell has two through-cornice dormers of differing size on the west.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

If Charles M. Pease who built this house prior to 1894 appears in the 1900 census, it is as Monroe Pease, a 68 year old widowed farmer living with a housekeeper Mary Cummings who was also widowed. Pease was here through 1912, when the atlas of that year was drawn. Pease and Cummings were followed by Juliet Bosworth from about 1912-1914, as she does not appear in the 1910 federal census in Wilbraham, though Chauncey Peck places her in the house in 1914. Herbert and Alfred Bosworth appear to have been the next owners, perhaps by inheritance. In 1930 Herbert was an odd jobs laborer in the village and Alfred was a chauffeur for a tractor and trucking company. They had an English immigrant servant, Harriet Swetland, living with them who worked as a janitor at a school house. At least half of the house was vacant for a time in the 1950s. The street directory for 1953 indicated the house was vacant on one half while F. Holland Latree and his wife Thelma lived in the other half. F. Holland was Supervisor at the U. S. Armory in Springfield. Then Mrs. Andrea Reed was its owner. She was the widow of Edward Reed and began sharing the house with tenants soon thereafter. In 1955 she was sharing it with Harold Costine, and in 1963 with Mrs. Hazel Sullivan, another widow. The house may not yet officially have been converted to a two-family, however. The history of this house points out the flexibility that many homeowners had to take in boarders, tenants, and second generations of their own families for general economic well-being.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) *History of Wilbraham, USA*, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 30/ 4512

Hampden

WIL.236

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 35 Springfield Street

Historic Name: William and Dolly Kent House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: pre-1857

Source: atlas of 1857

Style/Form: Raised Cape

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: wood shingles

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Door surround added, ca. 1990; wing and garage added ca. 2009

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.03 acres

Setting: Set very close to the street, this house is only partially visible behind a tall hedge.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): August 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[35 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.236

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a raised Cape, one-and-a-half stories in height under a side-gable roof with a center chimney. It is a small chimney, more suitable to a stove than a multiple-sided fireplace and is set in front of the roof ridge. The house is four bays wide and has an off-center entry with a stock door surround that is a replacement of an earlier surround. There is a trellis in front of the door. Windows of the south façade have 6/6 replacement vinyl sash. There is a one-story wing on the west elevation that connects to a new, two-bay garage. The raised Cape appeared in Wilbraham mostly around the time of the Civil War and was a popular house form for the extra ceiling height that it obtained at the second floor level. This house is a good example of the form.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Chauncey Peck in the History of Wilbraham was rather sketchy about the lineage of owners of this house. The earliest owners mapped are William and Dolly Kent who appear on the 1857 map of Wilbraham. William Kent was a carpenter and the family owned more than one house in this Springfield Street neighborhood. Besides this house at 35 Springfield Street, they at one time or another owned the houses at 10 Springfield Street, 41 Springfield Street, and their son William, Jr., also a carpenter owned the house at 8 Springfield Street.

By 1870 H. Alexander owned the house. The 1870 federal census for Wilbraham did not turn up an Alexander but in 1880 Catherine Alexander, an Irish immigrant, was in Wilbraham as the head of household with two, Massachusetts-born daughters and two Irish immigrant boarders who worked as domestics. Mrs Alexander was still in the house when the map of 1894 was drawn, and the property included a large barn. By 1910 Ellen Stephens, also an Irish immigrant, owned the house, the widow of James Stephens, who had been a carpenter. She was a farmer on a village farm, according to the federal census for that year and was supporting three children. She took in boarders and in 1910 had three twelve-year olds, possibly students from the Academy. She continued to take in children and in 1920 had three orphans from the state in the household along with her daughter who was a teacher at the high school, and her son Charles who was a bookkeeper at the wire company. Ellen owned two houses ca. 1914 as she was also the owner of 10 Springfield Street having inherited the two houses, according to the History of Wilbraham, from her husband. It is not clear in which house she lived.

The next known occupants were Beulah and Frederick Wahlberg who were in the house by 1941. Frederick was a salesman and Beulah worked as a cook at the school cafeteria. She remained in the house through 1963 after his death. This was a very common pattern during the first half of the 20th century.

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U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

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Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 36/ 4515	Hampden		WIL.237, 238
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 41 Springfield Street

Historic Name: Larkin Fay House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: pre-1826

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brownstone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

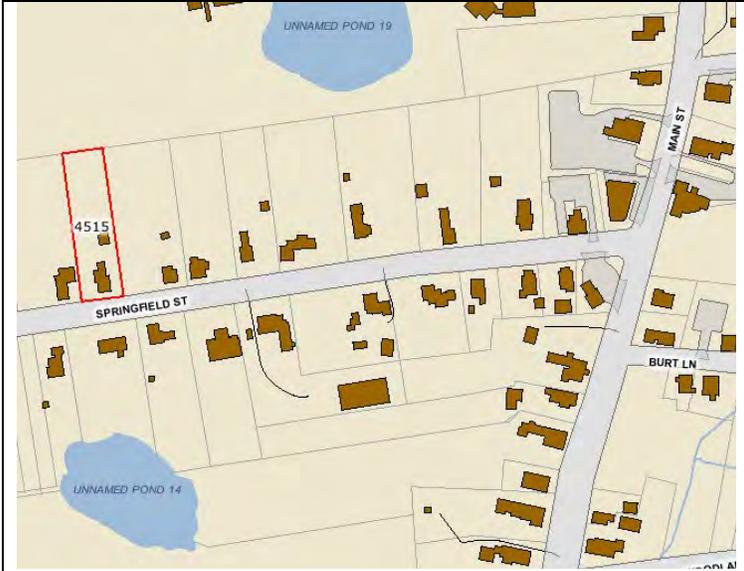
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.57 acres

Setting: This house faces south on a busy street and has a deep lot bordering school playing fields.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): August 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[41 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL. 237, 238

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a modest Greek Revival style building, one-and-a-half stories beneath a front-gable roof. It is three bays wide and has a side entry whose trabeated surround has a projecting cornice above paneled pilasters. The clapboard sided house has a wing on the east with a shed roof and adjacent to it at second story level is a small, knee-high window in Greek Revival style. The thinly boxed roof eaves make no returns; the roof has one interior chimney and a shed roof dormer on the west elevation. There is a one-and-a-half story ell on the north side of the house. North east of the house is an eaves-front carriage barn. Together the two buildings with few changes represent much of the early 19th century housing stock that was in Wilbraham.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Chauncey Peck in The History of Wilbraham devotes considerable space to the history of the owners of this house, beginning before 1826 with Larkin Fay as its builder, but Dr. Jesse Rice as its first apparent owner. Fay does not appear in the Wilbraham federal censuses of 1820 and 1830, but he was living in Wilbraham in 1840 with his wife Amanda and their three children and was working as a carriage maker. He would also have farmed with his oldest son who was 16 and listed as a farmer. It was common at the time for men to have two occupations as carriage maker and farmer or carpenter and farmer.

After building the house for Dr. Rice, the Fays bought it from him about 12 years later in 1838 and lived there through 1854 when they sold it to E. B. Morgan who doesn't appear in the censuses for Wilbraham at the time. By 1865 James and Anna Robinson bought the house. They were immigrants from England and James worked as a stone cutter. James had died by 1880 and Anna changed her name to Ann and remained in the house through 1900 when she was 81 years old. Ann's estate then sold the house to George F. and Jennie Comstock in 1907. George was an odd-job laborer. Through the first decades of the 20th century, then, this house was the home mainly of craftsmen, farmers and laborers, part of the developing middle class. Ralph and Winifred Bennett then occupied the house for at least thirty years between 1933 and 1963 and Ralph worked at the Cutler Company in North Wilbraham and then as a dairy route salesman for HP Hood from 1949.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 42/ 4518

Hampden

WIL.239

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 47 Springfield Street

Historic Name: Mrs. Barker House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1850

Source: map of 1857

Style/Form: eclectic

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: clapboards, shingles

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

tennis court

Major Alterations (*with dates*): dormers added, ca. 1930; oriel and wing added on east and west, ca. 2000.

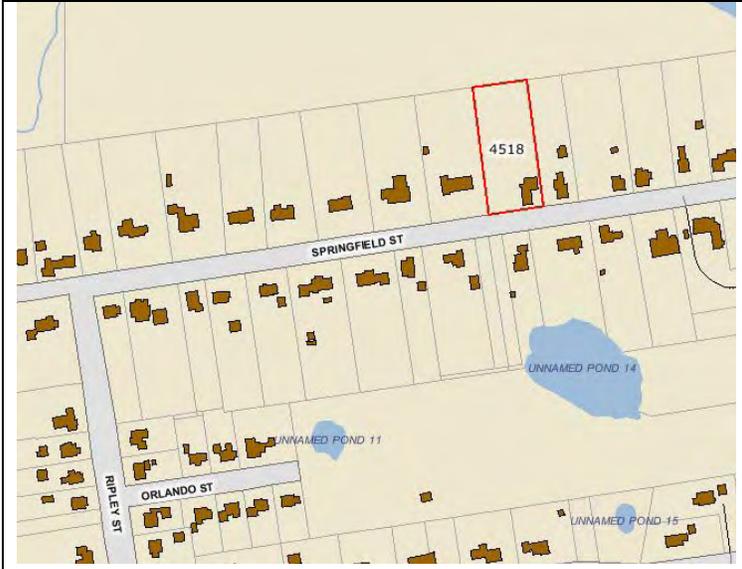
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.00 acres

Setting: Set close to a busy street, this is a deep property that backs up onto school playing fields.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): August 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[47 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.239

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-and-a-half story house with a front-gable roof. A full-width, shed roof porch on turned posts runs the width of the south façade. It is three bays wide and has a side entry. Adjacent to the entry are two full-length windows with 9/9 sash. The façade closely resembles the Greek Revival former store at 492 Main Street, which was built in 1855 and also has a side entry and long first story windows, a convention that was often used in the 19th century for store buildings. There is a shed roof ell of one story on the north side or rear of the house and a wing on the east that includes a garage. Two hipped roof and one shed roof dormer were added to the west elevation of the house and are through-cornice dormers. This was a feature that became very popular in Wilbraham for newly-built houses and for alterations in the 1930s and 1940s. The house has one interior chimney and is sided with clapboards on the walls and shingles in the gable field. Windows are 1/1 replacements.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Chauncey Peck, Wilbraham historian, is the best source for tracing ownership of Wilbraham properties from the late 18th through early 20th centuries, but his material on Springfield Street is more limited than, say, Main Street. We know from the maps of 1857 and 1870 that the house was owned by a Mrs. Barker. Alanson Barker, Clemons and Susan Barker appear on the 1850 census; Alanson was a farmer. But by federal census of 1860 the only female head of household was Frances Barker with a 19 year-old Susan Barker, so just which of the women was Mrs. Barker is not entirely clear. By 1904 Charles V. Wells was in the house and working in Wilbraham as a gardener. He owned 6 ½ acres of land with this property, so it had continued to be farmed into the 20th century. There is a gap in the information available through the street directories until mid 20th century, but by 1955 Lucien and Madeline Wellman lived here. Lucien was an accountant in Springfield and commuted to work as did many other Wilbraham residents. They were in the house through 1963.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 8/ 4501	Hampden		WIL.227
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) Wilbraham Center

Photograph



Address: 5 Springfield Street

Historic Name: Anna A. Peck House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: 1893

Source: Chauncey Peck, The History of Wilbraham

Style/Form: Stick Style

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*): front portico added ca. 1910.

Condition: good

Moved: no | | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.91 acres

Setting: This house is shielded from the street by foliage and faces south.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[5 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.227

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story Stick Style house, which is a style with few examples in Wilbraham. It has a front-gable roof whose eaves make full returns to create a pediment on the south façade. Transverse gable bays whose eaves make similar returns on east and west add complexity to the plan and elevation of the house as does a rear two-story ell whose front gable rises above the level of the main block of the house in an unusual roof configuration. The siding of the house of clapboards is divided into areas by wide stringcourses and vertical strips as was the practice in the Stick Style making the exterior an eye-catching and active surface. The Colonial Revival style portico would be a later alteration. What is more likely is that the façade was crossed by a well-decorated porch. Windows in the house have 2/2 sash. The main block is only two bays wide and the second floor has paired windows, as does the attic. There is a through cornice exterior wall chimney on the east, an early example from the Stick Style. The ell has a hooded entry on consoles with ornamental pendants. It is this level of ornament that would have characterized a front porch.

The garage is in poor condition

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Anna A. Peck who built this house was a single woman, born in Maine, and seemingly unrelated to Chauncey Peck of Wilbraham who wrote The History of Wilbraham. She seems to have lived in this house – largely alone - and was here from 1893 through 1910, but by 1920 was no longer in Wilbraham. In 1900 the house may have been divided into a two-family as Elvira Childs is in the same house, but listed on the census as a separate head of household and with her was a boarding student from Sweden. Curiously two houses away Phebe Holman lived with her daughter and two boarders. She was the third woman listed by Chauncey Peck as having lived here, so made a move to this house after Elvira Childs. Phebe Holman is listed only in the first decade of the 20th century as living on Springfield Street. The house subsequently was occupied as a single family and its owners have been less well-documented. William and Kathleen Mobley owned the house by 1949 and were here through 1963. William worked in Springfield as a traffic consultant.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 250/ 4619

Hampden

WIL.247

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 547 Springfield Street

Historic Name: Alton E. & Helen Gleason House

Uses: Present: Single-family residence

Original: Single-family residence

Date of Construction: circa 1960

Source: Wilbraham Street Directory of 1958, 61, 63.

Style/Form: Contemporary

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Concrete

Wall/Trim: Stone & wood

Roof: Tar & gravel

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

None

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

None

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.58 acres

Setting: House faces south on a corner lot and is located in a residential area of homes built between 1900 and 1990. Mature trees line the edges of the property and shrubbery frames the exterior walls of the house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): August 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[547 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.247

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-story house with flat roof is a classic example of the Contemporary style, which is an uncommon architectural style in Wilbraham. When residential construction picked up after World War II, houses based on historical precedent were largely abandoned in favor of new variations of the modern styles that had only begun to flourish in the 1930s such as the Craftsman, Prairie, Modernistic and International styles. The Contemporary style was the favorite for architect-designed houses built during the period from about 1950 to 1970. This house, in particular, was clearly influenced by the style of Frank Lloyd Wright.

Characteristic of the Contemporary style, this house has a rambling layout made up geometric planes of varying length. Adding to its geometric shape is the massive stone double-chimney at the center of the house. The asymmetrical façade of the house is accentuated by contrasting wall materials of stone and wood and by its window fenestration, which consists of ribbons of windows, large floor-to-ceiling planes of glass, and large windowless voids (which indicate the location of interior areas of the house that did not require windows). A distinguishing feature on the front façade is the large floor-to-ceiling picture window with diamond paned lights. Another stylistic element characteristic of the Contemporary style is the flat, cantilevered roof with exposed rafters, which harkens back to the hallmark cantilevered roof of the Prairie style. The flat overhanging roof is extended at four locations along the façade of the house to form sheltered patios and porches. The main entrance of the house is beneath the wide overhang on the front façade. Partially enclosed courtyards and patios are also characteristic of this architectural style. The adjacent house at 4 Wilton Drive also exhibits similar features of the Contemporary style such as the asymmetrical façade, ribbon windows, wide overhanging roof eaves, but its low-pitched hipped roof places it more in the Ranch style.

This house as well as the adjacent house at 4 Wilton Drive demonstrate how building styles and land consumption changed with preeminence of the automobile as the predominant mode of transportation. Never before had it been possible to be so lavish with land. Previously houses occupied small lots that were more deep than they were wide, which led to house layouts of similar shapes. This house sits prominently on a large, flat lot of over one and one-half acres. The rambling form of this house sprawls across the width of the lot, which is further increased by its built-in garage. Landscaping features such as the low-lying horizontal bushes that frame the front façade and the wide lawn absent of shrubbery or trees further accentuates the geometric planes of this Contemporary style house and work to blur the distinction between interior and exterior space.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Springfield Street west of Stony Hill Road remained farmland well into the 20th century. The area in which this house was later built was part of an 80 acre farm owned by L. A. Jewell in the year 1912.

It wasn't until the early 1960s that this contemporary styled home was constructed for Alton E. and Helen Gleason. Alton was a prominent local businessman and his stature is represented in his architect-designed home. Alton was born in 1904 and grew up in Springfield. In 1938, Alton founded and served as President of the successful Alton E. Gleason Company, located at 658 Berkshire Ave in Springfield, which offered asphalt paving for parking lots, equipment rentals, and paving materials. He later founded the sister company Berkshire Asphalt, which manufactures bituminous concrete asphalt, also at 658 Berkshire Avenue. Alton's grandchildren continue to own and operate both companies.

Alton appears to have acquired this property and the surrounding property in 1946. He began subdividing the property during the 1950s. His brother Donald R. Gleason bought the adjacent parcel at 4 Wilton Drive, and Donald's home was the first home constructed in this small subdivision in 1957. Donald's wife Marilyn A. Gleason continues to own this property to this day.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[547 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.247

Alton's home was constructed several years later and the family did not move into the home until the early 1960s. Alton passed away in 1978 and Helen in 2000. The family of Alton E. and Helen Gleason owned the home until 2002 when it was acquired by Joseph Hendrix.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1908, 1928, 1933, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1949, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1963, 1970, 1975.Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 10/ 4502	Hampden		WIL.228, 229
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 6 Springfield Street

Historic Name: Aletta Steele House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1938

Source: assessor's records

Style/Form: California Bungalow

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: pressed concrete block

Wall/Trim: shingles

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.27 acres

Setting: The north-facing house is near of the corner of Springfield Street and Main Street, the historic commercial center of Wilbraham.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): August 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[6 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.228, 229

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-and-a-half story, front-gable house with a front-gable porch, which makes it a California Bungalow, a popular form of the bungalow which let maximal light into the house. As a California Bungalow, the house is Craftsman in style with exposed rafters at the wide eaves, natural material siding of wood shingles and none of the turned ornament of the previous Queen Anne style. The house is three bays with a center door behind a porch on slightly battered posts above a solid railing. There is an oriel window on the east elevation with paired 6/1 sash. The same elevation has a through cornice chimney and there is one interior chimney on the rear of the main block of the house. Attached on the south is a screened porch. The bungalow was a popular form in Wilbraham, but the California Bungalow was less common.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The land on which this house is located was long part of the Isaac and Mary Brewer homestead at 473 Main Street, whose property was gradually sold off into three lots on the south side of Springfield Street after the 1870s. This house was on or near the site of a barn that was part of the Brewer Estate when the atlas of 1894 was drawn. The barn was present in 1912, and this house is thought to have been built in its place in the 1930s. Its early occupants are not readily searchable in the Wilbraham street directories, but in 1953 it was vacant and by 1958 Aletta Steele, a widow of Frederick Steele, was in the house and she occupied it through 1963. In 1955 she had lived at 6 Burt's Lane.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 50/ 4522

Hampden

WIL.240

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 62 Springfield Street

Historic Name: Eleanor Hyde House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: 1930

Source: directories

Style/Form: California Bungalow

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: pressed concrete

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.51 acres

Setting: This house is shaded by a large maple tree and faces north on a busy street.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[62 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.240

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a fine example of a California Bungalow, a version of the bungalow that has a front-gable roof as opposed to a side-gable roof extending to form a porch. The California bungalow often has a front-gable porch, as it does here. The house is one-and-a-half stories, is clapboard-sided, and rests on pressed concrete blocks for foundations. The porch roof is supported on battered, half-length piers above solid railings. In its gable field clapboards are laid in a herringbone pattern. Eaves on both the porch and the main block of the house have exposed rafters. The main block of the house is three bays wide and four bays deep. The entry has a Craftsman style door with three lights in the upper half and panels below. Windows are paired with vertical 4 lights/1 light. On the east elevation is a shallow pavilion of one story and it has the paired windows with the 4/1 lights as well. There is a front-gabled dormer on the west roof elevation.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The west end of Springfield Street remained largely unbuilt until the second decade of the 20th century when farmland was divided into lots to meet the need for more housing in Wilbraham. As the automobile made commuting possible, the town became a mecca for people working in neighboring city of Springfield.

Eleanor Hyde lived here from 1942 through 1963. She was a Springfield school teacher who had previously lived in Wilbraham on Main Street in 1941 and in 1942 bought this house where she continued to live through 1963. She was not living alone, however. With her in 1941 on Main Street were Robert Hyde who worked at Wilbraham Academy, and his wife Annie, and in 1955 she shared the house with Henry and Lillian Hyde who were farmers and with Robert who continued to work in the maintenance department for Wilbraham Academy. By 1961 Eleanor had become a dietician and was living here with Robert who was no longer working, while Henry and Lillian had moved to their own home on Faculty Street and Henry was working as a custodian for the Stony Hill School. The Hyde family whose members worked beyond the town limits, but also farmed and worked in the town represented several of the dominant occupations of Wilbraham residents during the first half of the 20th century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 300/ 4644

Hampden

WIL.249

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 655 Springfield Street

Historic Name: Charles A. Brewer House

Uses: Present: Single family residence

Original: Single family residence

Date of Construction: 1890s

Source: Chauncey Peck, Wilbraham Map of 1894

Style/Form: Queen Anne

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Unknown

Wall/Trim: Clapboard & vinyl

Roof: Asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Frame shed, gazebo, garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.52 acres

Setting: This southward facing house is located in a residential area at the Wilbraham-Springfield town line. Springfield Street is very busy as it is one of the primary routes into Wilbraham from Springfield. Mature trees line the property and decorative plantings line the sides of the house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[655 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.249

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story house with a front gable roof. The first distinguishing feature of this house is the front gable truss, which is an adaptation of a Stick style king post truss with bargeboards. It is unclear if this feature dates to when the house was first constructed or was added later. The truss does not add support to the overhanging roof structure and it partially covers the window in the gable, which suggests it was added at a later point in the building's history. Since the eaves have depth, there may originally have been a truss in the gable. Only a circa 1890 photo would be able to answer this query. The second distinguishing feature is the full-width shed-roof porch across the three-bay front façade with square supports, railing with fine square balusters and spindle frieze. Window sash on the house is 6/6 and have drip mold surrounds. The western elevation features a three-sided oriel with 4/4 sash windows. At the center of the house is a brick chimney. Extending off the northern elevation of the house is a two-and-a-half story rear ell of height greater than the main block of the house. There is a gazebo and garage behind the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck wrote that Charles A. Brewer built this house around 1890. Charles was 36 years old when he married 24 year old Ida L. in 1892. The couple had two children: Gertrude and Anson. Gertrude was born in 1893 and Anson was born in 1903. Charles was a farmer of a non-specialty farm that included 14 acres of land and two outbuildings/barns. His wife Ida passed away prior to 1910 and Charles remarried several years later to a woman named Agnes. The U.S. Census of 1930 shows that Charles, Agnes, and Gertrude still lived in this home and that Charles was 72 years old that year, Agnes was 48, and Gertrude was 36. Agnes continued to live in the home after Charles passed away and was still here in the 1960s. By 1970, Roy F. McDonald and his wife Gloria J. bought the home. Roy was employed at Ferrara Spring & Parts in Springfield. Gloria continues to own this home to this day.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1908, 1928, 1933, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1949, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1963, 1970, 1975.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 14/ 4503	Hampden		WIL.230
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 8 Springfield Street

Historic Name: William and Laura Kent House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: 1857-1870

Source: atlases of 1857 and 1870

Style/Form: Gothic Revival

Architect/Builder: William Kent, builder/architect

Exterior Material:

Foundation: not visible

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Removal of façade features

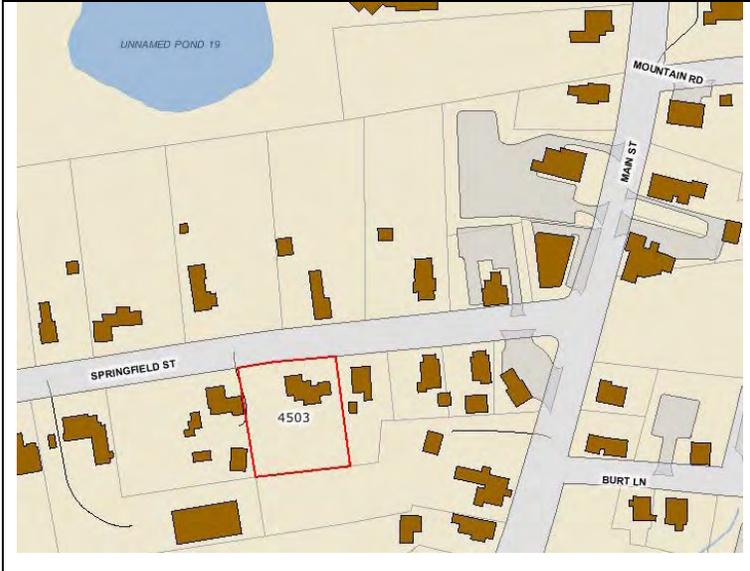
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.54 acres

Setting: This north-facing house is set on a rise on a busy street in Wilbraham Center.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[8 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.230

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house was built by a master carpenter William Kent who demonstrated his abilities in its design and execution. It is a two story house under a front gable roof. Attached to the main block of the house on the east is a one-and-a-half story wing, for a gable-and-wing plan, at the end of which is an added garage. The house is Gothic Revival in style with its steeply pitched roof, label lintels at windows and entry. It is three bays wide on the first floor and centered at the second floor level is a Gothic Revival style window with sidelights. The center window has 4/4 sash and the three openings have label lintels. The asphalt shingled roof has a center chimney and two added dormers on the west elevation. The wing was added to in the 1950s with the addition of an arcaded porch and garage. Clearly, there are elements missing from the façade as it exists now, but the remaining decorative features give the house its Gothic Revival style and suggest its builder's facility.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

William Kent was listed in the federal censuses in 1860 and 1870 as a carpenter and a Master Carpenter. He was the son of William and Dolly Kent who lived on the north side of Springfield Street in 1857, having come from Connecticut, and William Senior was a carpenter as well. William and Laura had two daughters Mary Jane and Charlotte, and in 1870 Dolly was living with them, but William, Sr. had died. From William and Laura, the house passed to their daughter Charlotte, called Lottie, who married a doctor named Henry Cross. By 1904 the house had passed to Maria and Dr. James Foster, a physician who saw patients here at the house. Foster was already in his 70s and had retired by the time he was 81, but the family had actually come back together in 1908 as the Fosters' son William, his wife Hattie, and their son Harold moved in to the house with them. By 1920 Dr. Foster had died and his wife Maria lived in the house with William and Hattie. William and Hattie farmed and Harold worked as a time keeper. The Fosters were no longer in Wilbraham in 1930. Architect Thurston Munson owned the house in the 1950s and it is he who made considerable changes on its interior. By 1958 Thomas and Janet DeMarco were its owners. Typical of the mid-century, Janet DeMarco was a home as a housewife and Thomas worked in Springfield as a salesman. Prior to moving to the house, Donato DeMarco and his then wife Sarah were proprietors of the Sunset Restaurant.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1105/0 16/ 4504	Hampden		WIL.231, 232
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 9 Springfield Street

Historic Name: Robert R. Wright House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1857

Source: map of 1857

Style/Form: late Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brownstone

Wall/Trim: clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage Barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Colonial Revival style portico added

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.98 acres

Setting: House faces north on a large lot.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[9 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.231, 232

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a large, two-and-a-half story house under a front-gable roof. It is three bays wide and rests on brownstone foundations. There is a one-and-a-half story ell on the rear followed by a one-story ell. A carriage barn is located north west of the house. The boxed eaves make returns in the gable ends. This is a side entry house that is now sheltered by a Colonial Revival style portico, which is a later addition. Beneath the portico, however, is a Greek Revival style trabeated surround with pilasters and half-length sidelights. The door is six-panel. One suggestive Greek Revival feature is the rectangular attic window, a common feature of the style. The clapboard-sided house may never have had strong stylistic features, but rather to have been a late version of the style in which large proportions and volume were more important.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Robert R. Wright appears in 1857 on the atlas of that year as the owner of this house. Wright was a farmer who was widowed by 1880 and lived with his daughter Emily and daughter-in-law Clara in Wilbraham. But by 1870 Wright had moved from this property and was replaced by James C. and Martha Moody and their two children. James' occupation is illegible on the 1870 census but by 1880 he was a huckster or peddler of small items and lived here as a widower with his, by then, three children. One of his children, Carrie, lived with him after he retired in 1910 and Gladys Johnson a young teacher boarded with them. Carrie had inherited the house by 1914. In the 1950s the house was owned by Dr. John Bailey, a dentist, who kept his office in the house. By 1958 Robert Laird owned this house but he was replaced by 1963 by H. C. Walker, who worked in real estate.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

1105/0 76/ 4535	Hampden		WIL.242-244
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 96 Springfield Street

Historic Name: Victor Wellman House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: ca. 1938

Source: Directories

Style/Form: Tudor Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: clapboards, stucco

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage, screen house

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.98 acres

Setting: House faces north on a busy street but is on a deep and tree-shaded lot.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington, Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[96 SPRINGFIELD STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.242-244

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a unique version of the Tudor Revival style in Wilbraham. It is one-and-a-half stories under a side-gable roof but with a centered, transverse front-gable that is supported on brick piers. The field of the transverse front gable is ornamented with a stucco and wood half-timbering motif and at each side of it is a front-gable dormer in whose gable fields are simplified half-timbering. The clapboard-sided house is three bays wide with a recessed bay on the west creating a porch that is supported on paired Doric columns. On the east elevation is a shallow pavilion that adds to the house's interior volume. Windows on the façade of the house are paired with 6/1 sash. The house has a two-bay garage on its east.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The western end of Springfield Street remained farmland well into the 20th century, but gradually the land on the two sides of the street was divided into lots to meet the demand for housing the Wilbraham was experiencing from the 1920s. This house was one of the later houses to appear and Victor and Helen Wellman around 1938 may have built and been its first occupants. Victor was employed in Springfield and the couple was here through 1963.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1115/0 166/ 4784

Ludlow

WIL.
250, 251

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 171 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Albertus Langdon / Jacob Opalinski House

Uses: Present: Single Family

Original: Single Family

Date of Construction: 1850-1900

Source: Wilbraham Map of 1857, Chauncey Peck,
Wilbraham Assessors Office

Style/Form: Front gabled house

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Unknown

Wall/Trim: Asbestos shingle

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Two bay garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Asbestos shingle siding, circa 1960

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.33 acres

Setting: House sits close to the busy Stony Hill Road and is in close proximity to Boston Road (Route 20), which has experienced big-box store development over the last 20 years. House has mature trees to the rear of the property and small granite walkway leading from the road to the front porch.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[171 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.250, 251

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

In an area that is characterized by big-box commercial stores and homes built between the 1960s and 2000s, this two-story, front gabled farmhouse as well as the raised Cape home across the street are a reminder of Wilbraham's agricultural past. Alterations to this house have obscured the original form and style of this house making it difficult to date; however, the existing form and features suggest a construction date of 1850-1900. The house has a four-bay front façade with the upper story having paired 2/2 sash windows, which suggests that a building date closer to 1900 or an alteration around this time. The 2/2 sash windows are also a feature more closely associated with architectural styles popular during the later quarter of the 19th century. Window shutters are a later addition. A shed-roof front porch supported by round tapered columns extends across the full width of the front façade. The house is topped by an asphalt roof and its slim eaves make partial returns. The northern wall of the house features an exterior end chimney at its center. Extending off the western elevation of the house is a one story rear ell that includes an enclosed porch under its roof. This is followed by another one story rear addition. This connected farmhouse plan became popular starting in the 1850s. The actual foundation is unknown as it is covered by black paint. A stone foundation would point to an earlier building while a cement foundation would indicate a home constructed after 1890.

There is a front gable, two-bay garage located behind the house. A large side-gabled red barn is located behind the house and garage, but this barn no longer belongs with this property and instead belongs to the house at 175 Stony Hill Road (see Historical Narrative).

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Wilbraham Assessors Office dates this house at 1900, but there is a house at this location on the Wilbraham Map of 1857 and Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck wrote that the house first belonged to Hanson Langdon and then Albertus Langdon. The U.S. Census of 1850 shows that Hanson Langdon was 26 years old that year and owned property in Wilbraham, but it is unknown if he ever lived in this house. He does not appear on the Census as living in Wilbraham in the decades before and after 1850. There is more information on Albertus B. Langdon, who was born in New York around 1803, arrived in Wilbraham in the 1830s, and would have been 47 years old in 1850. The U.S. Census of 1850 lists that he was a carpenter and shows that he lived at this house with his wife Nancy and children Albertus (15 years old) and Ester D. (10 years old). Ten years later, the U.S. Census of 1860 shows that Albertus B. and his son Albertus were farmers and that the family held \$1,000 worth of real estate and \$200 in personal property. By the time the U.S. Census of 1870 was taken, Nancy, the wife of Albertus B., had passed away. Albertus B. lived with his son Albertus who had married a woman named Jane. The couple had a son named Myron, who was four years old in 1870. The Langdon family does not appear on the 1880 U.S. Census list for Wilbraham and may have moved further west in the United States as many Massachusetts farmers did in this time period.

The 1894 Map of Wilbraham shows that the house was acquired by the Joseph Stone family and that the property included a barn. The Stone family arrived in Wilbraham from New York State in the early 1890s. Joseph Stone was born in 1841 and he married his wife Delia in 1867. The U.S. Census of 1900 shows that the Stone parents had seven children, who ranged in age from twenty-one to seven in the year 1900. All of the children were born in New York State. Joseph Stone was employed as a carpenter and his older sons were employed as teamsters and hod carriers, which were mason's assistants. The Stone family must not have lived at this house, nor in Wilbraham, long because the U.S. Census reports for the next three decades does not show any Stone family members in Wilbraham. Chauncey Peck noted that E. Towne lived at this house in 1913, however there is no further information available on E. Towne as the Wilbraham Street Directories and the U.S. Census of 1910 and 1920 does not list him as living in Wilbraham.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[171 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.250, 251

The Jacob Opalinski family was next family to live in this house. The Opalinskis were one of the earlier Polish farming families to have settled in Wilbraham. Jacob Opalinski immigrated to America in 1905 and his future wife, Katherine, arrived in 1902. Jacob worked at the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates Mill for at least ten years upon settling in northwestern Wilbraham. The Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, which manufactured jute bags, attracted numerous Polish immigrants to Ludlow, Indian Orchard, and northwestern Wilbraham starting in the late 1880s. There was such a concentration of Polish residents in this area that they were able to construct their own Polish Catholic Church, the Immaculate Conception Church, in Indian Orchard in 1905. Jacob, like many other Polish immigrants, purchased a farm in Wilbraham after several years of hard work at the Mill. His family settled on Stony Hill Road in the 1910s, which was not far from the thriving Polish community in Indian Orchard-Ludlow-northwestern Wilbraham. The first record of the growing Opalinski family appears on the U.S. Census of 1920. At this time, Jacob and Katherine owned their home and had four children and five boarders living with them. By the 1930s, Jacob started farming and he remained a farmer until he retired.

Jacob subdivided his property in the early 1950s into a 0.33 acre lot that included the farmhouse and a 9.9 acre lot that included the 1,600 foot side-gabled barn behind the farmhouse. It appears his daughter Mary (Opalinski) Schott acquired official ownership of the family home at 171 Stony Hill Road while her brother Mitchell Opalinski began construction for a new house on the adjoining parcel that resulted from the land subdivision. This house now bears the street address of 175 Stony Hill Road. Jacob and Katherine remained living in their home until his death in 1975. Mary A. Schott continues to own the property at the time of this writing. Mitchell Opalinski also continues to own his home at 175 Stony Hill Road. Mitchell married a woman named Wanda. By the 1960s he stopped farming as an occupation and the Wilbraham Street Directory of 1962 notes that he was employed in Springfield.

Of interest, a man named Walter Opalinski and his family also lived nearby at 103 Stony Hill Road. Walter was likely a cousin or brother of Jacob Opalinski. Walter, like Jacob, worked at the Ludlow Mill when he initially settled in this area. In the mid 20th century, Walter, and later his son John A., operated Opalinski's Market, which sold Polish groceries. This business was located at 101 Stony Hill Road.

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Maps of 1830, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1115/0 170/ 4785/

Ludlow

WIL.252,
253

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington
Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
Date (month / year): July 2010

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 172 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: John & Lucy Trask House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: circa 1850

Source: Wilbraham Map of 1857, Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Raised Cape

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Unknown

Wall/Trim: Aluminum siding

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Red board and batten barn (1,200 sq ft)

Major Alterations (with dates):
Replacement siding, circa 1970
Replacement windows, circa 1970

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.82 acres

Setting: House sits close to the busy Stony Hill Road and is located in close proximity to Boston Road (Route 20), which has experienced big-box commercial development over the past 20 years. Mature trees are located in the back of the property and other shrubbery are located throughout the property.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[172 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.252, 253

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a circa 1850, one-and-one-half story, side-gabled Raised Cape that showcases simple vernacular features of a small farmhouse. Despite the fact that the house now has aluminum siding and replacement windows, the house still retains its historic proportions. The house is three bays wide and two bays deep. There is a full-width shed-roofed front porch with simple square columns and no balustrade, which would have been a later addition to the home. The front façade, although three bays wide, is asymmetrical with the front entrance being slightly off center. The house has an asphalt roof, and the eaves make partial returns. There is a small brick chimney located at the center of ridgeline, which denotes the historical use of a wood stove chimney. These types of chimneys came into use around 1850. There is a small one-story rear ell addition with entry door that extends from the northeast corner of the house, which the Wilbraham Assessor's records show to be a finished enclosed porch. All windows on the house are now 1/1 sash, but the simple flat stock surrounds appear to be original. The house foundation is unknown as it has been covered by cement.

Behind the house is a side-gabled board and batten barn, which is currently painted red. Its principal entrance faces south, into what was likely once a farmyard. The barn has multiple paired windows on the western and southern facades. A glass transom once sat above the barn's principal entrance, but thus appears to have been removed. The Wilbraham Assessor's records show that the barn is 1,200 square feet.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Wilbraham Historian Chauncey Peck lists John Trask as the first owner of this house. The Wilbraham Map of 1857 shows that John Trask indeed lived at this location in the 1850s. John Trask, a farmer, and his wife Lucy were both approximately 60 years old in 1850. They lived by themselves but the 1857 map shows that their son Henry J. Trask and his family lived further south on Stony Hill Road, on the opposite side of the road. By the time the U.S. Census of 1860 was taken, Lucy Trask had passed away and John lived at his son Henry J. Trask's house. John Trask would have been approximately 70 years old in 1860 and his son Henry J. Trask was 46 years old. Three other people lived with John and Henry: Elizabeth Trask (28 years old), Ellen S. Trask (10 years old), and Alfred H. Task (8 years old). It is unclear if Elizabeth Trask was Henry J.'s wife or daughter. Henry was married to Perusha Trask when the U.S. Census of 1850 was taken and she was 32 years old at the time.

This small home transitioned through several families after the Trasks and there are conflicting records of occupation when comparing Chauncey Peck's ownership summary of this house to the Wilbraham Maps of 1870, 1895, and 1912 as well as to the decennial U.S. Census. This was certainly a period of social transition in Wilbraham's history. Many of Wilbraham's early farming families moved further west in pursuit of better agricultural opportunities and these early settlers were replaced by Irish, French, and later Polish immigrant families—some of whom planted firm roots while others stayed for a brief amount of time.

By the time the Wilbraham Map of 1870 was drawn, J. Mahaney lived in the house. The U.S. Census of 1870 shows that a Manahan family lived in this vicinity so it is likely the same family. John Manahan was a 65 year old farmer in 1870 and he owned \$1,200 worth of real estate and \$750 of personal property. He lived at this house with his wife Mary (58 years old), son Michael (19 years old), daughter Julia (15 years old), daughter Sarah (10 years old) and son Peter (5 years old). John and his wife both emigrated from Ireland. There is no record of this family in Wilbraham on the U.S. Census of 1880. In his summary of occupants for this house, Chauncey Peck does not list the Manahan family.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[172 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.252, 253

Similarly, Chauncey Peck does not include the Walsh/Welch family as having lived here either. Yet, the 1894 Map of Wilbraham places an M.H. Walsh at this house and shows a barn on this property. The 1880 Census shows three Welch families living in this area of Stony Hill Road. It is likely that it was the Matthew Welch family that lived in this house. Matthew was a 44 year old widower in 1880. He lived with his daughters Kate (22 years old) and Bridget (16 years old) and his sons John (22 years old), Thomas (20 years old), and Morris (14 years old). The Census states that Matthew and his son Thomas worked as laborers and his son John worked at the Linen Mill. There is no record of the Walsh family on the 1900 U.S. Census for Wilbraham, but the 1912 Map of Wilbraham shows that Rose Welch lived at the house, which included 20 acres of land and a barn. Welch could be the same as Walsh as U.S. Census takers and the cartographers who produced the maps commonly misspelled immigrant surnames. The U.S. Census of 1910 lists a widowed Rose Welch as a Wilbraham resident, but shows that she lives on Main Street. It may be possible that Rose Welch owned the home but lived elsewhere.

Chauncey Peck wrote that the second resident of this house as J. Poduski. According to the 1901 Street Directory, a Jan Podosek lived in Wilbraham and worked at the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates Mill. The U.S. Census of 1910 shows that a Joseph Puduski and family indeed lived on Stony Hill Road but it is unclear if they lived in this house. Adding to the confusion of who lived in this house in the early 1900s, Chauncey Peck wrote that John B. Ebright owned the house by 1913. The U.S. Census of 1910 and 1920 shows no John B. Ebright in Wilbraham but lists him and his family as Springfield residents.

It is clear that Edmund J. Hollister and wife Minnie lived here in the 1940s according to the Wilbraham Street Directories from that period. Edmund was a farmer and he and Minnie resided here through the early 1960s. According to Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Jeannette and Kenneth Rivers acquired the property in 1963. Kenneth owned the "Ken Rivers Used Cars" dealership on Berkshire Ave in Springfield. Jeannette Rivers still owns this property at the time of this writing.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1908, 1928, 1933, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1949, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1963, 1970, 1975.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1115/0 215/ 4800

Ludlow

WIL.254

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 215 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Schoolhouse Number Eleven

Uses: Present: Single Family

Original: Schoolhouse

Date of Construction: Circa 1810-1820

Source: Chauncey Peck, Wilbraham Map of 1850

Style/Form: Side-hall schoolhouse

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Unknown

Wall/Trim: Vinyl

Roof: Asphalt

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Large addition off the western elevation that appears to be for commercial use.

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Vinyl siding, replaced gable window, replaced windows, altered porch, building additions and projections off northern, western elevations.

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.98 acres

Setting: House sits along the busy Stony Hill Road in a neighborhood of single family homes with the exception of the large multi-family housing development behind the property to the west. House is surrounded by mature hardwood trees.

Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[215 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.254

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-and-one-half story front gable house whose significance lies in the fact that the structure served as a schoolhouse in the 1800s for children living in this area of Wilbraham. The house now contains multiple additions off the northern and western elevations as well as window projections and for this reason much of the original simple features that distinguished this building as a school for farm children have been lost. Charles Merrick included a circa 1960 photograph of this house in his 1963 History of Wilbraham, which shows a house that very much resembled a school so most of the alterations have occurred over the past fifty years. Despite these changes, the front of the house still retains its historic proportions including a full-width front porch with shed roof, side hall front entrance, and one and one-half story height. The Queen Anne style pediment on the front porch and widely spread spindle frieze were elaborations added in the late 1800s. The most recent addition off the western elevation was constructed in the late 2000s. The assessors map on this form does not show these recent additions,

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Shortly after the incorporation of the town in 1764, residents decided to divide the town into ten school districts, and by 1813 the number of school districts had been increased to twelve. This history suggests that this schoolhouse was built around 1813. The 1850 Map of Wilbraham shows a schoolhouse at this location and the 1870 shows that this was school house "number 11." In 1875, the town of Wilbraham voted to abolish the existing school district system with twelve schools and to reconstitute the school district system with eight schools, selling the remaining four schoolhouses. The school at 215 Stony Hill Road was one of the schoolhouses that the town sold.

Interestingly, Chauncey Peck does not note that this house once served as a school in his discussion of the history of this property. He wrote that the Langdon family first owned the house. The Langdon family, headed by Captain Paul Langdon, settled in this vicinity of Wilbraham from South Wilbraham prior to 1800. The 1850 map of Wilbraham shows that members of the Langdon family lived in at least four houses north of the schoolhouse. Peck writes that the former schoolhouse passed from Walter Langdon to his daughter Mrs. Minerva (Langdon) Streeter. By 1880, the property had changed hands to an Irish family—the John McDonald family. John McDonald was 50 years old in 1880. He was married to Mary L. (48 years old), and they had four children: Patrick, James, Ellen, and Margaret. John was listed as a laborer, but his eldest three children all worked at the Cotton Mill. John and Mary had emigrated from Ireland. The McDonald family continued to own the house until at least the 1920s. Two later maps—the 1894 and 1912 map of Wilbraham—show that the property amounted to 50 acres of land and included a barn, but the family occupations suggest they were not involved in cash-crop farming. The U.S. Census of 1900 shows that the property had passed to John and Mary's son James McDonald, who was a railroad track laborer. James was a widower in 1900 with three young children: John (13 years), William (11 years), and Abbie (8 years). James remarried by the time the Census of 1910 was taken. His new wife's name was Ellen and they two children, James and Rose, who were 8 and 6 years old in 1910. The 1910 Census shows that James' occupation had changed from laborer to farmer, and the Census notes that he operated a "home farm." His elder son John continued to live at home and was listed as a machinist. By the time the U.S. Census of 1930 was taken, the property was owned by William F. McDonald, the second son of James McDonald. William was 40 years old in 1930 and he was married to Harriet who was 27 years old. They had one daughter, Jacqueline, at the time the Census was taken and she was almost 4 years old. The 1933 Wilbraham Street Directory lists that William was employed at the Chapman Valve Company as a machinist. William passed away in the 1940s, but Harriet continued to live in the home until the early 1950s.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[215 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WIL.254
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A Mrs. Harriet O'Brien is listed as the occupant of the house in the 1958 Wilbraham Street Directory followed by a Mrs. Harriett Jellesma in the 1963 Street Directory. It is not known if these women were the former Harriet McDonald. Several other families have lived here since the Jellesma family occupied the house.

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Maps of 1830, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1115/0 244/ 4816

Ludlow

WIL.255

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 299 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Henry J. Trask House

Uses: Present: Single Family

Original: Single Family

Date of Construction: 1830-1850

Source: Chauncey Peck, Wilbraham Map of 1857

Style/Form: Greek Revival / Raised Cape

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Wall/Trim: Vinyl

Roof: Asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Pool, small shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Vinyl siding, circa 1990

Replacement windows, circa 1990

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.79 acres

Setting: House sits very close to the busy Stony Hill Road and occupies a corner lot. The house is surrounded by bushes and a few hardwood trees can be found close to the property line. House is in a residential area of Wilbraham.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[299 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.255

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-and-one-half story, side-gabled Raised Cape with Greek Revival door surround. This circa 1830-1850 house is now clad in vinyl and its windows have been replaced but it still retains its historic proportions. This house is oriented to the east, toward Stony Hill Road, and sits very close to this busy road. It is four bays wide and three bays deep. There is a one-story rear ell addition off the western elevation with a small chimney, suggesting the location of the kitchen. Vinyl cornerboards frame the house and its narrow roof eaves make partial returns. The house is capped by an asphalt roof and rests on a fieldstone foundation. There is a slim brick chimney in the center of the western slope of the roof. Windows on the main block of the house are six over six sash. The house's best preserved feature is its Greek Revival front entrance which includes a trabeated surround with high entablature, projecting cornice, wide pilasters, narrow transom, and paneled door.

Of interest on the property is a small one-story stone shed with asphalt roof. The property also includes a utility shed to the rear of the property as well as an in-ground pool that is surrounded by a fence.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house was built between 1820 and 1850 as it appears on the 1850 Map of Wilbraham. This map lists Henry J. Trask as the owner. Henry Trask was 35 years old in 1850 and his wife Perusha was 32 years old. In this year, they also had a daughter Ellen who was one year old and a boarder Richard Frost. Henry's mother and father—John and Lucy Trask—lived just up the road on the east side. By the time the U.S. Census of 1860 was taken, Henry's wife Perusha had passed away as had Henry's mother Lucy Trask. Henry's 70 year old father John had moved in with the family. Henry had remarried a woman named Elizabeth some time prior and he also had a son—Alfred H. Task—who was 8 years old in 1860. Henry was a farmer and the Census of 1860 shows that he owned \$2,000 worth of real estate and \$400 in personal property. Elizabeth Trask passed away in the 1860s because the 1870 U.S. Census records show that Henry was married to a 57 year old woman named Adaline. The Census also lists Henry as "John." His daughter Ellen S. and son Alfred continued to live at home, and Alfred assisted on the family farm. Henry "John" Trask and Adaline continued to reside here through at least the early 1880s as the U.S. Census of 1880 places them there.

The property changed families prior to 1894 as the 1894 Map of Wilbraham places Joseph Frederick as residing here. This was a period of social transition in Wilbraham's history. Many of Wilbraham's early farming families moved further west in pursuit of better agricultural opportunities and these early settlers were replaced by Irish, French, and later Polish immigrant families—some of whom planted firm roots while others stayed for a brief amount of time.

Joseph and his wife Virginia were French Canadian immigrants who arrived in the United States in 1865 and 1874, respectively. They were both 52 years old in the year 1900 according to the U.S. Census. The family at one point lived in Michigan as the couple's twenty year old daughter Eliza was listed as having been born there. The couple had four living children, but only Eliza lived with them. Joseph was a farmer and the Map of 1894 shows that the 33 acre property included three barns. This area of Stony Hill Road was not too far from the thriving French Canadian community at Indian Orchard and the mill area of Ludlow.

The Frederick family did not live here long. By 1908, the Philip Babineau family owned the house. The Babineaus, like the Frederick's were French Canadians. Phillip Babineau was 47 years old in 1910 according to the U.S. Census of 1910, and he had immigrated to the United States in 1870. His wife Louise Babineau was 46 years old and had immigrated in 1899. The U.S. Census of 1910 shows seventeen family members residing at the house with them, which included their own children, son-in-

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[299 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WIL.255

laws, daughter-in-laws, and nieces. The Census lists Phillip as a farmer as well as some of the males living at the house while the other male family members worked at the jute mill in Ludlow (Ludlow Mill). The Babineau's also did not live here long and were not listed on the Census of 1920 or 1930.

The Allan R. and Leona B. Kinney family are next traceable residents of this house and they lived here starting in the 1940s. Allan was born in 1917 and was raised in Billerica Massachusetts. The Wilbraham Street Directory of 1949 notes that Allan was a foreman at Smith and Wesson firearms in Springfield. Wilbraham historian Charles Merrick wrote in his 1963 History of Wilbraham that Kinney also grew strawberries and was "the principal grower of any sizable quantity for sale" in the 1960s. Construction on the subdivision located behind the house started in the 1970s. It is not known who subdivided the property. Gary A. Nickerson purchased this house in 1980.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1908, 1928, 1933, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1949, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1963, 1970, 1975.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1115/0 390/ 4881/

Ludlow

WIL.256

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 515 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Lee and Minerva Rice House

Uses: Present: Single family

Original: Single family

Date of Construction: 1805

Source: Wilbraham Assessor

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Wall/Trim: Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.73 acres

Setting: This house sits very close to the busy Stony Hill Road. This house is in a residential area of Wilbraham, with subdivisions surrounding all sides. This property features a newly constructed stone wall from the southeastern corner of the property leading up to the house. Small, designed plantings frame the house and mature trees are located on the edges of the property.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[515 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.256

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-story Greek Revival style house with front gable roof. Its distinguishing Greek Revival features include the side hall plan that is three bays wide and three bays deep, wide trabeated door surround with full-length side lights and architrave with dentil row. Its wide roof eaves make full returns across the front gable to create a temple-like pediment. A fanlight graces the center of the front gable, which is a hold-over from the Federal style. The flat stock window surrounds are originals, but the 6/6 sash windows were added at a later date. A center brick chimney is located along the ridgeline of the roof. At the center of the southern elevation of the main block of the house is a simple door with flat stock surrounds. The house includes a two story rear ell that is flush with the main block of the house on the northern elevation, but slightly recessed on the southern elevation, which instead features a full-width screened porch with shed roof. A small brick chimney rests along the ridgeline of the roof on this rear ell addition. This addition is followed by another two story addition which functions as a two-bay garage while mimicking the style of a barn.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The 1857 Wilbraham map shows a house at this location and lists Lee Rice as the occupant. Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck wrote that Lee Rice was the first occupant of this house, so the house was constructed around 1830-1857. According to the U.S. Census of 1850, Lee Rice was 47 years old that year and was married to Minerva Rice who was 39 years old. The couple had four children living with them: Sylvia A. (17), Sarah M. (12), Charlotte J. (5), and Jesse L. (3). Otis F. Wilcock, a 19 year old farmhand, also lived with the family. By the time the U.S. Census of 1860 was taken, Lee Rice had passed away and Minerva lived with just two of her children—Charlotte and Jesse. Peck lists that Hiram Brewer was the next occupant of the house.

The Wilbraham map of 1870 places a W.W. Amadon at this house. According to the U.S. Census of 1870, William W. "Amidown" was a 34 year old farmer who held \$2,500 in real estate and \$850 personal property. He was married to Frances A. who was also 34 years old that year. They lived with their six year old daughter Adda B. and a fourteen year old boarder Caty Lee. There is no record of the family in Wilbraham by the time the U.S. Census of 1880 was taken. Chauncey Peck wrote that the property was briefly owned by a family with the surname Damon before it was acquired by Cornelius White. In the year 1880, Cornelius White was a 52 year old farmer who lived with his 50 year old wife Angela W. Three other people lived with them: Ella M. Bean (26), John M. Bean (37), and George Andrews (17). The White family also did not live here long as the Wilbraham Map of 1894 places the Clarence E. Pease family at the house. The Pease family were large landowners in this area. Clarence Pease was a farmer and operated a general-type farm, meaning he did not specialize in one type of agricultural output. In the year 1900, Clarence was 38 years old and his wife Fannie C. was also 38. They had two children, Edward R. and Walter A., who were 10 and 2 years old that year. Clarence and Fannie lived here through the early 1940s after which there were no members of the Pease family living on Stony Hill Road.

Richard D. Brooks and family lived here by 1955. He and his wife Bernice owned a mail order business known as "Floral Art," which sold flower arranging supplies world-wide. Wilbraham historian Charles Merrick noted that they had been in business for twelve years when he published his 1963 History of Wilbraham. Ross Karlson owned the house by 1970. He appears to have subdivided his land and property behind the house to a developer in the late 1980s that began residential construction along the new Briar Cliff Road starting in the 1990s. Hazel Zabian purchased the house from Karlson in 2008.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[515 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.256
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Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

1115/0 505/ 4933	Hampden		WIL.257, 258
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 707 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Benoni Atchinson / Nathaniel Atchinson House

Uses: Present: Single Family

Original: Single Family

Date of Construction: Circa 1820-1850

Source: Chauncey Peck, Wilbraham Map of 1857

Style/Form: Late Federal-early Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Wall/Trim: Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Two bay garage, shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 2.06 acres

Setting: House sits close to the road on the busy Stony Hill Road and is in a residential area of Wilbraham. There are mature trees surrounding the property.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[707 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.257, 258

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is good example of a one-and-one-half story Raised Cape house that is transitional in style from the late Federal period to early Greek Revival period. The form of the house is five bays wide and two bays deep. A brick chimney rests along the ridge line and directly in the center of the side-gabled roof. The roof has overhanging eaves, but the roofline is absent of other stylistic features. The distinguishing feature on this house is its front entry door with high entablature, narrow transom, slim pilasters, and cross and bible door. This feature is transitional in style because the narrow proportions are more characteristic of the late Federal period and only further into the Greek Revival period would the proportions widen. The wide skirt board is also a stylistic feature that became popular in this transitional period. The crown molded lintels on the windows are original but the 6/6 sash windows are replacements. Extending off the western elevation of the main block of the house is a two-story rear ell addition that slightly projects from the house along its northern elevation. From the southern elevation, this addition shows two gabled dormers. The house rests on a fieldstone foundation and features clapboard siding. The property also includes a two-bay circa 1980 side gabled garage and a small one-story shed.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck wrote that Benoni Atchinson was probably the first occupant of this house. Benoni and his family built and occupied several houses along Stony Hill Road during the first half of the 1800s. The Wilbraham map of 1857 affirmatively places Nathaniel Atchinson at this house in that year. Nathaniel Atchinson was 69 years old when the U.S. Census of 1850 was taken and his wife Mary Atchinson was 63. Nathaniel does not appear on the U.S. Census of 1860 as a Wilbraham resident so he likely passed away before it was taken.

Chauncey Peck listed that D.L. Atchinson was next occupant of the house. D.L. Atchinson was a prosperous farmer according to the U.S. Census of 1860, which listed that he owned \$8,000 worth of real estate and held \$2,500 worth of personal property. The 1870 Wilbraham map places the family of D.L. Atchinson at the house but the U.S. Census of 1870 does not include him or his wife Electa, suggesting that they may have already passed away. They would have been 64 and 60 years old that year. The house passed to another member of the Atchinson family, D.A. Atchinson, who also inherited the large amount of real estate and personal property. Daniel A. Atchinson was 34 years old when the U.S. Census of 1870 was taken and his wife Carrie A. was 31 years old. They lived with their daughter Nellie (5 years old) and son Herbert A. (3 years old) as well as domestic servant Mary Malley (23 years old) and farm laborer Albert Fenton (17 years old).

By the time the Wilbraham Map of 1894 was drawn, the Brewer family lived here. Nellie Atchinson married Charles A. Brewer and they acquired the house. Charles was 40 years old in 1900 and Nellie was 37 years old. They lived with his 72 year old mother Elmira, 42 year old brother Alfred D. and 36 year old sister E. Louise. Charles was a farmer, and the Wilbraham Map of 1912 shows that the property included 40 acres and one barn. Charles, Nellie, and E. Louise lived together well into the 1930s, but it is unclear whether they lived in this home or the home at 720 Stony Hill Road as they owned both houses.

John H. Cotter and wife Mildred E. began living in this house in the 1930s but did not own the home until later. Prior to living here, the couple boarded with Mrs. Ida Cooley (widow of James C. Cooley) who lived at corner of Stony Hill Road and Springfield Street. John was employed with CP Bolles. Therefore, the agricultural history of the house came to an end in the 1930s. John passed away by the year 1970 and Mildred lived here by herself. Richard Goldrick purchased the house in 1979. Ten years later, Charles Attridge purchased the house from Goldrick and has owned the home ever since.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[707 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.257, 258
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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1908, 1928, 1933, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1949, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1963, 1970, 1975.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1115/0 525/ 4941

Hampden

WIL.259

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 725 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Vashni Warner House

Uses: Present: Single family residence

Original: Single family residence

Date of Construction: Circa 1800-1820

Source: Chauncey Peck, Map of 1857

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Unknown

Wall/Trim: Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Frame shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.89 acres

Setting: House sits on a corner lot at the busy intersection of Springfield Street and Stony Hill Road. The house also sits close to the road. Mature hardwood trees are located throughout the lot and shrubbery frames the house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[725 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.259

___ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two story Federal style house with a side gable roof. It is clapboard sided and has an asphalt roof with a center brick chimney. The house is five bays wide and three bays deep. Windows on the house are paired and the front entry door is out of line with the above, upper story window—both of which are unusual for a Federal style home. The board and batten front door is framed by a simple flat stock surround as are all of the windows. The 2/2 sash windows are circa 1840-1890 alteration to the house. The partial width porch on the northern elevation would also have been a later, circa 1880-1890, addition to the home. Extending off the western elevation of the main block of the house is a two-story rear ell that has a small brick chimney along the ridge line of the roof. The property is framed by a wooden fence on the northern elevation and features mature trees throughout.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck, Vashni Warner was the first owner of this house. The U.S. Census of 1820 shows that a "V" Warner lived in Wilbraham and his household included a total of four people. "V" would have in his 20s. Several members of the Warner family lived in this area of Stony Hill Road. Martha or Marcia Warner and her children appear to have lived here by 1850, if not earlier, according to the U.S. Census of 1850. Martha was a 52 year old widow that year. Four of her children lived with her: Lyman (30 years old), Eunice (28 years old), James (19 years old), and Ellen (17 years old). The Wilbraham map of 1857 affirmatively places the Lyman Warner family at this house. The U.S. Census of 1860 notes that Lyman Warner was a 40 year old farmer who held \$3,000 in real estate and \$500 in personal property. He continued to live with his 62 year old mother but no one else resided at the house with them.

The Reuben Jones family lived here by the time the map of 1870 was drawn. This map also indicates that Mrs. Warner lived at this house with the Reuben Jones family. By 1901, Edmund W. Jones and his family lived here. Edmund was a farmer and the Wilbraham map of 1912 shows that the house sat on 60 acres of land and included a barn of substantial size. The last record of the Jones family living here is the Wilbraham Street Directory of 1933. The next record that demonstrates who lived in this house is the Wilbraham Street Directory of 1953 which shows the family of Thomas J. Tracy living at this house. Thomas was employed at the General Adjustment Bureau in Springfield and he was married to Phyllis. The Charles A. Bergeron family acquired the house in 1964 and they sold it to John M. Cavanaugh in 1998, so the property changed hands frequently in the 20th century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. *The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?*, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. *Reconnaissance Survey*, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) *History of Wilbraham, USA*, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1908, 1928, 1933, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1949, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1963, 1970, 1975.

Stebbins, Rufus. *An Historical Address*, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1115/0 544/ 4950

Hampden

WIL.260

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 750 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Albert H. and Dorothy K. Bemis House

Uses: Present: Single family residence

Original: Single family residence

Date of Construction: 1937

Source: Wilbraham Street Directory of 1935 and 1938.

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Concrete

Wall/Trim: Wood shingle

Roof: Asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

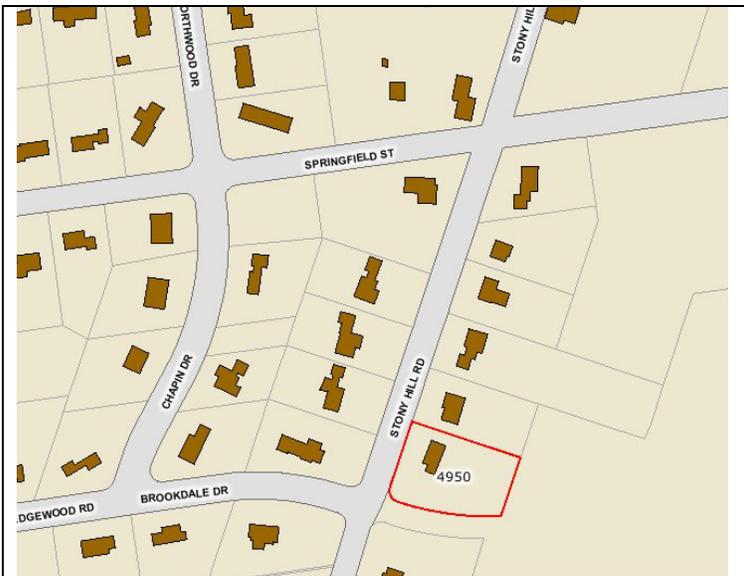
Acreage: 0.61 acres

Setting: House sits along the busy Stony Hill Road in a residential neighborhood. A few shrubs line the sides of the house and mature trees are located throughout the property.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[750 STONY HILL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.260

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-and-one-half story Colonial Revival style home with a side gable roof. The house features a cornice at its roof to wall junction with small dentils and two through-cornice gabled dormers, which became a popular building feature in Wilbraham in the 1930s. Windows on the house are 6/6 sash and feature drip edge surrounds. A bay window extends off the southern elevation of the house. The three bay front façade features a front entrance with trabeated surround, which is aligned with a center brick chimney along the ridgeline of the roof. The house includes an attached two bay garage off the northern elevation, which marks the fact that the house was built during the beginning stages of auto dependence.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house was built in 1937 according to the Wilbraham Assessor's Office records. Albert H. Bemis and wife Dorothy K. were the first occupants of the house and they lived here through the 1960s. Albert was employed as a clerk with SF&M Insurance Company. By 1970, the Bemis family had moved and the John R. Wallace family lived here. Town records show that Charles R. Hopkins acquired the property in 1977 and has owned the property since.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1908, 1928, 1933, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1949, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1963, 1970, 1975.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

4849	Ludlow	H	WIL.166-169
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Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place (*neighborhood or village*):

Name of Area: Oaks Farm

Present Use: market garden farm

Construction Dates or Period: 1895-1933

Overall Condition: fair

Major Intrusions and Alterations:

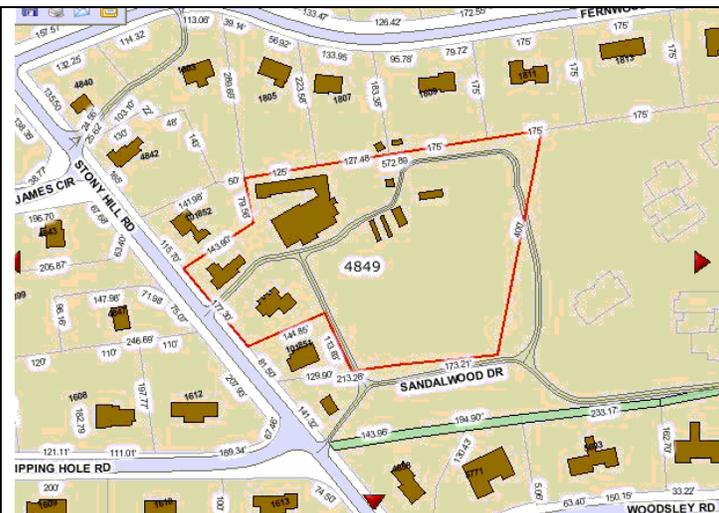
Acreage: 3.96 acres

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month/year*): July, 2009

Topographic or Assessor's Map



X see continuation sheet

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.

The main house at #396 is a two-and-a-half story house with a front-gable roof. It is a clapboard-sided house with few architectural stylistic details. It is three bays wide and the equivalent of five bays long for a rectangular plan. Attached to the eastern end of the house is a one-story ell, and attached to the western end is an enclosed porch. Window sash in the house is 2/2, frames are simple flat stock. There is one chimney on the asphalt-shingled roof, and the house rests on brick foundations. Due west of the house is a New England style high-drive barn whose basement level opens on the south and which has a transverse gable section on the south, a one-and-a-half story addition on the east to which is attached an ell and a stable or horse barn. The barn complex is unique in Wilbraham and represents an unusual version of the connected farm buildings found throughout New England.

The second house on the property is a one-and-a-half story, front-dormer bungalow. Rather than the traditional side-gable roof, it has a hipped roof and a shed-roofed porch across the front. It sits on high fieldstone foundations, which were often used during the first two decades of the 20th century and has a fieldstone exterior chimney on its north elevation. The house is artificially sided and has an asphalt shingle roof. It has an attached garage.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.

Stony Hill Road was laid out about 1740-50 as the fourth road in Wilbraham running in a north-south direction and connecting the Bay Path on the north with Connecticut on the south. It was settled for farming by the 1760s and gradually filled in over the next 100 years until 1860s when land was fully cleared on both sides of the road and farms of varying sizes occupied the full length of the road. This farm was established, according to Chauncey Peck, by James C. Pease and was part of a larger farm that Pease established in this part of Wilbraham. The Pease family had been in Wilbraham at least since the 1790s and James and Mary Pease appear in the 1850 census as being 59 and 54 with a family of ten children, but they had sixteen in all and lived at 372 Stony Hill Road in a house that is now gone. James was a farmer and the farm was worth \$5,000 which was a substantial amount in 1850. James had been listed in 1840 as well, so the farm was most likely established by then. The Peases then divided their large farm into smaller farms for their children. Monroe Pease got this portion of the farm and was working it in 1860 with his wife Harriet. His portion was worth in that year \$2000. Monroe and Harriet farmed and had a four-year old child and a hired man living with them to help on the farm, though it is clear that they were not living in this house, which has a much later date. The 1894 atlas shows both the house at #396 and barn that are part of the farm in their current positions and indicates that Monroe and Harriet were still working the farm. They are probably the generation that built the house and barn simultaneously. Theirs was a dairy farm as were many of the farms on Stony Hill Road.

Edward M. Butterfield and Maud Alanson Butterfield were married in 1898 and lived at first with her family but then bought this farm from the Pease family. They were not on the farm for many years, as Mrs. Ellen Kennedy lived here and farmed with her three sons and a hired man in 1910. Kennedy was an Irish immigrant who went first to New York, then moved to Wilbraham and worked here and on others's farms, so she must have been a woman of particular pluck. She cared for three nieces – two Kennedys and a Moriarity. Two of her sons, Stephen and Michael, worked off the farm as well as on it as hardware polishers, and Daniel worked the home farm full time.

John Swain owned the farm in 1913 but does not appear on later censuses in Massachusetts. By 1953 Emile and Lovina Corriveau had taken over the farm and were there through the 1960s. By then, the acreage had been reduced and rather than dairy cattle, market garden produce was sold here from a large roadside stand and from the barn. Three houses were added to the property beginning in 1933, # 392 and followed by #388 and #400, both of which were built, it would appear, in the 1950s as a family compound of Corriveaus and their wives. All four were united behind a fieldstone wall that was built on Stony Hill Road and had imposing stone posts to mark the entries. Today the fields around the house are planted with rhubarb and other vegetables and are sold at the roadside, and the two outermost houses have been divided off from the farmhouse and the 1933 house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.
Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Censuses 1790-1920.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.



south elevation of New England style dairy barn.



392 Stony Hill Road, ca. 1920.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

4889	Ludlow		WIL 170
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 559 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Henry Fuller House

Uses: Present: Single-family

Original: Single-family

Date of Construction: 1763-1850

Source: Chauncey Peck, Map 1850, 1976
Bicentennial Committee Map.

Style/Form: Federal / Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brownstone

Wall/Trim: clapboard

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

One detached wood frame (barn-like) shed; attached garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Rear ell additions circa 1850; Assessors Office data states the house has a slate roof, but visual confirmation shows asphalt shingle.

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.05 acres

Setting: East facing; sits close to the busy Stony Hill Road; mature trees to the rear of the property; side yards contained by fence.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[559 STONY HILL RD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 170

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story house under a side-gabled roof with small eaves returns and two brick interior ridge chimneys. It is five bays deep and two bays wide. This house exhibits features of both the Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles. The Wilbraham Historical Society dated the construction of this home as 1763. Only examination of the interior structure of this house would confirm its attributed mid-18th century date, particularly since the house does not show signs of a center chimney which would have been characteristic of very early Wilbraham homes. Rather, with its two interior chimneys it dates after 1776.

The center entry of this house, like many Federal era houses in Wilbraham, was altered to reflect the Greek Revival style. Its paneled entry door has a broad trabeated surround enclosing narrow three-quarter length sidelights, pilasters with caps, and dentils in the frieze. Windows are paired in the outer bays of the principal east-facing façade. And sit close to the eaves. All windows are 6/6 sash with simple surrounds and currently feature shutters. In the attic gable, there is a 6/6 window on the north side and fixed three pane window on the southern side.

There are two rear ells attached to the west elevation. The first is one-and-a-half story kitchen ell that appears to have been added in the 1830s-1850s as its knee-high windows are stylistic features of the Greek Revival. The three-part window is a twentieth century addition. The kitchen ell features an enclosed porch on its southern elevation. The second rear ell addition is a one story, two bay garage.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Stony Hill Road was laid out about 1740-50 as the fourth road in Wilbraham running in a north-south direction and connecting the Bay Path on the north with Connecticut on the south. Settlers came to this area of Wilbraham starting in the 1760s to farm and over the next 100 year began clearing the land and subdividing it into farmsteads. By the 1860s, the land was fully cleared on both sides of the road and farms of varying sizes occupied the full length of the road.

While this house was one of the first homes to be constructed on Stony Hill Road, we do not know whether the house was built in 1763 or whether the date reflects when the lot was formed during the subdivision of the Outward Commons. Chauncey Peck does not provide a date of construction in his History of Wilbraham. He starts the history of this house with Henry Fuller, who definitely owned the house by the time the 1850 map was drawn. This house was likely part of a larger farm that also included the house and property at 595 Stony Hill Road as they were under common ownership. Sometime between 1850 and 1870, the house passed to Harvey Kent, who in 1880 was a 66 year old farmer. Kent and his wife Harriet had two other people living with them. Harvey Kent owned the house until at least 1894 after which it was in the ownership Mrs. Myra (Kent) Underwood, perhaps by inheritance. Edward Evans, a 28 year old farmer in 1900 who came to Wilbraham from Canada and England, lived in the house for about a decade with four other householders around the turn of the century. Edwin C. Powell briefly owned the property and then Nichols Rauh who owned the house in 1913. Nichols, a farmer, lived at the house with his wife Mary and three other householders. The Rauh's continued to own the property through the 1930s, but by the end of this decade they lived elsewhere and rented the property. The house has undergone several ownership changes since the Rauh's. Heldim and S. Putnam Jr. owned the house in the 1950s followed by Edmund S. Lee in the 1960s. Francis Flanagan purchased the property in 1968 from E. Lee. Phillip Hansberry-Haislip assumed ownership of the property in 2004.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Continuation sheet 1

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[559 STONY HILL RD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL 170
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Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

Peck, Chauncey, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office

Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee, "Map of Wilbraham Showing the Location of Historic Sites and Houses Built Prior to 1800 and Viewable in 1976," produced 1976.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

4904	Ludlow		WIL 31
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 615 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Bliss-Hitchcock House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: pre-1847

Source: Chauncey Peck, Map 1850, 1976 Bicentennial Committee Map.

Style/Form: Greek Revival /Italianate

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brownstone

Wall/Trim: clapboard

Roof: Asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Attached workshop (assessors)

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

3 rear ell additions, circa 1880.

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.17 acres

Setting: East facing house on what is now a corner lot. House sits close to the busy Stony Hill Road. House surrounded by mature hardwood trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[615 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 31

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house exhibits elements of both the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. It is a two-and-a-half story house with a front gable roof with interior ridge chimney. There is a transverse gable bay on the southern elevation. Characteristic of the Greek Revival style, the house has a three bay front façade with side hall entry. There are also pilasters that rise to an entablature beneath eaves of the roof, wide eaves with full returns, knee-high windows on the kitchen ell, and a broad trabeated door surround. A vertical board side hall entry is in the gable end and its surround encloses narrow, full-length sidelights. The hipped roof wrap-around porch with open work posts and elongated first floor windows on the front façade are features of the Italianate style.

The house faces east and three additions extend from the west elevation of the house in a connected farm building plan. The first is a one-and-a-half story kitchen ell with Greek Revival style, knee-high windows, a south facing porch supported by Queen Anne style posts, a side entry with three-quarter length sidelights, and a rear-end chimney. A one-story addition extends from the kitchen ell with south facing window and north facing door followed by a window-less one-story addition. Window sash on the house is 6/6.

Given the architectural styles exhibited by the exterior of the house, it appears unlikely that it was constructed prior to the 1830s.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Stony Hill Road was laid out about 1740-50 as the fourth road in Wilbraham running in a north-south direction and connecting the Bay Path on the north with Connecticut on the south. Settlers came to this area of Wilbraham starting in the 1760s to farm and over the next 100 year began clearing the land and subdividing it into farmsteads. By the 1860s, the land was fully cleared on both sides of the road and farms of varying sizes occupied the full length of the road.

Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck starts the history of this house with Benjamin Warriner. The first Benjamin Warriner arrived in Wilbraham in 1739 at the age of 38 and was one of the original settlers of Wilbraham. He had at least four children during his first decade in Wilbraham. His fourth child, born in 1748, was also named Benjamin. This Benjamin also had a son named Benjamin. It is not know which Benjamin was the first owner of the property, but a Benjamin Warriner did own 35 acres of property in 1771 (a mid-sized farm at the time), own 4 cows, 3 goats/sheep, raised 110 bushels of grain and 9 tons of hay. Given the architectural features of this house, it is likely that the Warriners owned the property but no house had yet been constructed.

Ebenezer Warner was the next owner traceable of this property, followed by John Russell and then Richard D. Hudson. Peck wrote that Samuel M. Bliss moved here in 1847, thus the house would have been built prior to this date. His sons Myron and Henry, farmers, inherited the house prior to 1894. Henry M. Bliss and Charles B. Hitchcock were listed as owners of the house in 1913, both of whom were farmers. Henry, married to Mary E. Bliss, was 77 years old in 1910 and Charles was 21. Charles Hitchcock continued to own the property well into the 1950s after which it went to Myron F. Hitchcock. The Hitchcock family owned the property until 1996 when it was sold to William Fernandes. There are former brownstone quarries on the west part of the farm, which had been operated by Richard D. Hudson, the stone being sent to Worcester and Springfield and being used as the house's foundations.

There was a fine view of the mountains from this property, earning it the nickname "Mountain View Farm."

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Continuation sheet 1

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[615 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL 31
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U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

Peck, Chauncey, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office

Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee, "Map of Wilbraham Showing the Location of Historic Sites and Houses Built Prior to 1800 and Viewable in 1976," produced 1976.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

4917	Hampden		WIL 172
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 664 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Ezra Barker House

Uses: Present: Single-Family

Original: Single-Family

Date of Construction: 1758-850

Source: Chauncey Peck, Map 1850, 1976
Bicentennial Committee Map.

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brownstone and brick

Wall/Trim: Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

No Outbuildings listed on Assessor's Records (04.03.09)
Substantial house-type building in progress to the rear of
property (03.30.09)

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Italianate style, two-story bay window addition on southern
elevation of main house and lower-front windows elongated
to the Italianate style (circa 1850). Rear ell additions.

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acres: 0.82 acres

Setting: West-facing house that sits close to the busy
Stony Hill Road. Property defined by a well-maintained
stone wall and includes mature hardwood trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[664 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 172

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half-story Federal style house with later Italianate additions and alterations. The house has a side-gabled roof with no visible chimneys and small eaves with full returns. The house is framed by corner boards. It is five bays wide and one bay deep, which was a fairly common house plan for Wilbraham's Federal houses. A center entry has a tall trabeated surround that encloses narrow sidelights topped by an elliptical, dummy fanlight. The front door is paneled. All windows on the main house are 6/6 sash and include surrounds. The windows on the westward-facing front façade were likely elongated and thus altered from the Federal style to the Italianate style when the owners added the decidedly Italianate, three-sided, two-story bay window with brackets to the southern façade of the main house.

The house contains three rear ell additions. The first is a one-and-a-half story ell with rear end chimney and an enclosed porch on its southern façade. The second rear ell features an enclosed porch on its northern façade. The third rear addition is in use as a garage. There is a new two-story building of unknown purpose on the southeastern side of the property.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Stony Hill Road was laid out about 1740-50 as the fourth road in Wilbraham running in a north-south direction and connecting the Bay Path on the north with Connecticut on the south. Settlers came to this area of Wilbraham starting in the 1760s to farm and over the next 100 year began clearing the land and subdividing it into farmsteads. By the 1860s, the land was fully cleared on both sides of the road and farms of varying sizes occupied the full length of the road.

This first traceable owner of this property, according to Chauncey Peck, was Ezra Barker. He was one of the early settlers of Wilbraham and actively participated in the formation of the town serving as precinct clerk, then first school master in Wilbraham, and finally as the first town clerk. Ezra Barker was a small farmer, comparatively, in 1771 with 15 acres of tillage, one ton of hay, fifty bushels of grain, and seven barrel of cider raised yearly. The property then went to Ethan Warriner, whose relatives owned property at 615 Stony Hill Road. The house was marked on the 1850 map, but no owner was named. By the 1870s, the house had passed to the Atchinson family, who owned several other properties on Stony Hill Road and were early settlers of this area of Wilbraham. D.L. Atchinson first owned the house followed by Mrs. Emogene (Atchinson) Wheelock, who owned the house by the time the 1894 map was printed. Around the turn of the century, Arthur F. Smith lived here. Smith was a 42 year old farmer in 1900. Smith did not live here long as the house was in the possession of John Duteau, a 52 year old private chauffer in 1910, and then Mrs. Lena S. White by 1913. Clearly, the property was no longer involved in farming after 1910. The family of Madeline Getchell owned this house for over fifty years during the last half of the twentieth century, between 1948 and 1999. Since 1999, the house has had two owners.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

Peck, Chauncey, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office

Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee, "Map of Wilbraham Showing the Location of Historic Sites and Houses Built Prior to 1800 and Viewable in 1976," produced 1976.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

4926	Hampden		WIL 174
------	---------	--	---------

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 687 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Benoni Atchinson House

Uses: Present: Single-family

Original: Single-family

Date of Construction: 1772-1850

Source: Chauncey Peck, Map 1850, 1976
Bicentennial Committee Map.

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brownstone

Wall/Trim: Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt single

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Detached garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Two-story, rear kitchen ell circa 1820; two one-story rear additions, circa 1850.

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.93 acres

Setting: East-facing house that sits close to the busy Stony Hill Road. Mature trees found throughout property. Occupies what is now a corner lot.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[687 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 174

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story Federal house under a side-gabled roof with two interior chimneys. It is five bays wide and two bays deep. The center entry features a well-preserved example of a Federal style door surround with its tall trabeated surround that encloses a narrow transom. The front entry door is vertical board, a door form that was often used as a form of storm door during winters in the 18th century. Windows are paired in the outer bays of the principal east-facing façade and feature 12/12 sash within flat stock surrounds. One of the first floor windows on the southern façade has been replaced by a one-story bay window.

Attached to the west side of the house is a projecting two-story kitchen ell with 12/8 sash lower windows and 12/12 sash upper windows. This addition includes a side entry on the southern elevation and rear interior ridge chimney. Two smaller one-story additions extend from the kitchen ell. The first is clapboard sided and the second appears to be asbestos shingle. A one-story detached garage sits in line with the house to the rear of the property.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Stony Hill Road was laid out about 1740-50 as the fourth road in Wilbraham running in a north-south direction and connecting the Bay Path on the north with Connecticut on the south. Settlers came to this area of Wilbraham starting in the 1760s to farm and over the next 100 year began clearing the land and subdividing it into farmsteads. By the 1860s, the land was fully cleared on both sides of the road and farms of varying sizes occupied the full length of the road.

For nearly 150 years, the Atchinson family farmed this property as well as others in this general vicinity. Benoni Atchinson Sr. married Jemima Chapin in 1732, and they settled on the east side of the street "near where the well is now," in 1745 (Peck). Benoni was a small to mid-size farmer. The 1771 property tax rolls list Benoni Atchinson to be in possession of 20 acres of land. He also owned one horse, 4 cows, 10 goats/sheep and raised 56 bushels of grain and 3 tons of hay yearly. Around this time, Benoni began to construct the house at 687 Stony Hill Road. The house eventually passed to Benoni Jr. and then the following Atchinson family members in order: Gilling Atchinson, D.L. Atchinson, Electa Atchinson, and D.A. Atchinson. Daniel L. Atchinson reportedly grew broom corn on Stony Hill Road and made brooms on this farm "around 1859." D.A. Atchinson was 45 years old in 1880 and also farmed.

The property changed hands many times after the Atchinson family. James Richards owned the house in 1894. In 1900, Richards was a 63 year old farmer and was listed as head of the household. F.A. Bodurtha owned the house by 1913. William M. Owner, a farmer, was in the house in the early 1930s, followed by Lottie Brown in the 1940s. Her son Arthur R. Brown owned the house in the 1950s and it was unoccupied during the year 1953. Frank Bonham owned the house in the 1960s. Robert Andrews has owned this home since 1974.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[687 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL 174
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Peck, Chauncey, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office

Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee, "Map of Wilbraham Showing the Location of Historic Sites and Houses Built Prior to 1800 and Viewable in 1976," produced 1976.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

4939	Hampden		WIL 176
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 719 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Gaius Brewer House

Uses: Present: Two-family Home

Original: Single-family Home

Date of Construction: 1783-1850

Source: Chauncey Peck, Map 1850, 1976
Bicentennial Committee Map.

Style/Form: Federal/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brownstone

Wall/Trim: vinyl siding

Roof: asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Detached garage and very small shed

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Side wing addition that exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style, likely in the 1830s. Vinyl siding.

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 2.58 acres

Setting: Corner house at the intersection of two busy local roads. House faces east, sets very close to the road. Hardwood trees to the rear and northern side.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[719 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 176

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story Federal style house that underwent Greek Revival alterations, which was a very common stylistic transformation that occurred along Stony Hill Road. The house sits under a side-gabled roof with small eaves that make partial returns, and it rests on a brownstone foundations. The house is five bays wide and three bays deep and contains a center chimney. The principal entry to the house faces east and this entry is decidedly in the Federal style with an architrave surround that has corner blocks beneath a molded cornice. Window sash on the main block of the house are 6/6.

The house features a secondary entry on the southern elevation on the main block of the house, running parallel to Springfield Street. This entry is in the Greek Revival style with a trabeated surround, full entablature, and half-length sidelights. In fact, its location on the southern façade gives the appearance that this is Greek Revival style house with side hall entry if one were to look at the house from this elevation. The southern elevation of the twelve light fixed pane, early Greek Revival style window in the attic.

The house has a one-and-one half story side wing with center chimney that extends of the northern elevation of the house, which appears to have been originally added as a kitchen. The side wing is four bays long and has knee high windows in the half story, suggesting that the side wing was added in the 1830s. The side wing also has a one-story attachment.

Even though the house underwent vinyl siding, it still retains its original proportions as well as many of its original stylistic features. The house was transformed into a two-family home during the twentieth century. The property has a circa 1960 detached garage.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Stony Hill Road was laid out about 1740-50 as the fourth road in Wilbraham running in a north-south direction and connecting the Bay Path on the north with Connecticut on the south. Settlers came to this area of Wilbraham starting in the 1760s to farm and over the next 100 year began clearing the land and subdividing it into farmsteads. By the 1860s, the land was fully cleared on both sides of the road and farms of varying sizes occupied the full length of the road.

This house was associated with the Brewer family for over a century. The first owner of the house, according to Chauncey Peck was Gaius Brewer. Gaius, born in 1753, was the son of Isaac Brewer, who was one of Wilbraham's founding fathers. Gaius served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War and responded with Captain James Shaw's Company to the Bennington alarm of 1777. The next owner was Gaius's son Andrew Brewer, who was in the house at the time the 1850 and 1870 maps were drawn. Andrew was a 68 year old farmer in 1860, according to the 1860 Federal Census. By 1894, Mrs. Lucinda (Brewer) Cooley has already assumed ownership of the house. Her son James C. Cooley, age 53 in 1900, inherited the property at her death and the property was in his wife Ida's name by 1913. Mrs. Ida Cooley owned the house well into the 1930s. It is unclear who owned the house after Mrs. Cooley until Robert Dollar purchased the property in 1963. Lorraine Dollar assumed ownership of the property in 1996.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[719 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL 176
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Peck, Chauncey, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.
Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.
Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

4940	Hampden		WIL 178
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 720 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name:

Uses: Present: Single Family

Original: Single Family

Date of Construction: circa 1850

Source: Edson Map of Allotments & 1850s map.

Style/Form: Raised Cape

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone foundation with wood skirt board

Wall/Trim: Wood shingle siding

Roof: asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Attached garage; in-ground swimming pool

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Porch, circa 1870; Portico, circa 1900; Attached garage, circa 1970

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 1.58 acres

Setting: House sits on a corner lot at the intersection of two busy local roads. House faces west and sits very close to the road.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): May 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[720 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 178

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a one-and-one half story house that dates circa 1850. It is a raised Cape with a side gabled roof. It is four bays wide and three bays deep, which is a "three-quarters" house. The house features flat-stock window surrounds with a drip edge and window sash is two over two. The house contains a center chimney and rests on a stone foundation with a wood skirt board. Wood shingle siding covers the main block of the house. The front entry is trabeated and features a Colonial Revival portico, a later addition to the house. The shed roof porch that extends of the southern elevation of the house exhibits elements of the Italianate style in its center gable that marks the entry. The porch rests on a pressed concrete foundation and has been enclosed with 6/1 sash windows—an alteration that took place circa 1900.

The house also appears to have a rear ell that extends of the eastern elevation of the house that has an interior brick chimney. In addition there is an attached garage off the northeastern elevation of the home.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Stony Hill Road was laid out about 1740-50 as the fourth road in Wilbraham running in a north-south direction and connecting the Bay Path on the north with Connecticut on the south. Settlers came to this area of Wilbraham starting in the 1760s to farm and over the next 100 year began clearing the land and subdividing it into farmsteads. By the 1860s, the land was fully cleared on both sides of the road and farms of varying sizes occupied the full length of the road.

Chauncey Peck traces the property by which the house sits on as being first owned by Benoni Atchinson, who owned a house that had sat directly at the northeast corner of Springfield Street and Stony Hill Road but was abandoned by the mid-1800s, according to the Edson Map of Allotments. The Atchinson family owned and farmed a large amount of property in this area. By the time the 1850 map was drawn, the Atchinson family had begun dividing this land, and the house was in place and owned by "Mrs. Atchinson." The 1870 map showed the house to be in the possession of G.S. Atchinson. The Atchinson family owned three other houses on this street at this time. By the time the 1894 maps was drawn, ownership of the Atchinson properties had passed to new families with the exception of 664 Stony Hill Road, which was owned by Mrs. Emogene (Atchinson) Wheelock. The house at 720 Stony Hill Road was now owned by G.A. Brewer. The Brewer family also owned the house across the street at 719 Stony Hill Road and the house at 707 Stony Hill Road. The Brewer family had been in possession of the house at 719 Stony Hill Road for at least 50 years.

This house stayed in the Brewer family until at least the late 1930s. Miss E. Louise Brewer lived here with her brother Charles A. Brewer, whose occupation was listed as a farmer in the 1933 Wilbraham Street Directory. By the time the 1941 Street Directory was published, the descendents of the Brewer family no longer lived in Wilbraham and this property was no longer actively farmed. The History of Wilbraham lists the property as being owned by Cotter in 1963, after which it was owned by Joseph A. Logan (late 1970s), Richard Blume (1980s), and then Abdelhamid Morsi who bought the property in 1986 from Carolyn Blume.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

Peck, Chauncey, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[720 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL 178
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Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.
Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

4977	Hampden		WIL 179
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 859 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Samuel Warner House

Uses: Present: Office

Original: Single-family home

Date of Construction: 1760-1850

Source: Chauncey Peck, Map 1850, 1976
Bicentennial Committee Map.

Style/Form: Federal/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brownstone

Wall/Trim: Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Several modern outbuildings and additions

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Many post 1970s additions when the town turned the property into a country club.

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 170.19 acres

Setting: East-facing house that sits close to the busy Stony Hill Road on a landscaped lot. Property functions as the Wilbraham Country Club and the house as its clubhouse.

Topographic or Assessor's Map

See Continuation Sheet

Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[859 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 179

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story house features elements of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The house has a Federal style plan being five bays wide and two bays deep. In addition, it has a side-gabled roof with a reduced center chimney and small eaves that make partial returns. Slim corner boards frame the building. The southern side of the principal house, like many of the Federal era houses in Wilbraham, has a side entry that sits very close to eastern wall. The Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee 1976 map dated this house as having been constructed in 1760, but this would have been quite early given the house's stylistic features. The house likely dates closer to the late 1700s or early 1800s. At some point, the center entry was altered to the Greek Revival style, which was a common stylistic trend among Wilbraham's Federal era houses. The center entry has a broad trabeated surround that encloses three-quarter length sidelights and features a high entablature, pilasters with caps, heavy cornice, and a row of dentils on its frieze. Windows are large and spaced evenly across the façade. Most, but not all, have 6/6 sash. Windows currently exhibit shutters in an unusual pattern, some having one while others having two. Now vinyl sided, many of the house's additional decorative features are covered from siding to window surrounds.

The house has seen several alterations and additions since the property was converted to use as a country club. The northern side of the principal house has newer one-story full-width porch, which dates from at least the late 1960s. Several rear additions that run north-south extend from the western elevation of the principal house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Stony Hill Road was laid out about 1740-50 as the fourth road in Wilbraham running in a north-south direction and connecting the Bay Path on the north with Connecticut on the south. Settlers came to this area of Wilbraham starting in the 1760s to farm and over the next 100 year began clearing the land and subdividing it into farmsteads. By the 1860s, the land was fully cleared on both sides of the road and farms of varying sizes occupied the full length of the road.

This house is closely associated with the Samuel Warner family. According to Wilbraham Historian Chauncey Peck, the original Samuel Warner arrived with his father Ebenezer in Wilbraham in 1733 or 1734 and settled on the west side of Main Street. Samuel Warner was involved in the early formation of the town of Wilbraham. He is also known for his documentation of town early town events. He recounted the journey of twenty-two Wilbraham men who participated in the Expedition of 1759 during the French and Indian War in a journal. He also recorded all births and deaths that took place between 1734 and 1783. Samuel Warner died in 1786 at age 75. Although the exact construction date of this home is unknown, it is clear that Samuel Warner and his descendents did settle on Stony Hill Road in the late 1700s as referenced repeatedly by historians Stebbins and Peck. Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck starts the ownership history of this home with Samuel Warner, although he does not note which Samuel Warner owned the house and he does state that "others" owned the house prior to Warner. According to the map of 1850, a "Samuel Warner" owned the house. The first Samuel Warner had long since passed away at this point as did his son Samuel Warner Jr. (born in 1733) and grandson Samuel Warner Jr. (born 1763, died 1824). The owner of this house in 1850 was most likely the great-grandson Samuel Warner Jr. who was born 1801. Sometime in the mid 1800s, the house passed to F.J. Warner, son of Samuel Warner Jr. who was born in 1829, and then to Charles C. Learned some time after 1870. Warner family relatives also owned the house directly north at 725 Stony Hill Road until at least the 1870s, suggesting that both properties were once part of a larger tract of farmland that had been subdivided in the mid-1800s as the family grew in number.

At the time the 1894 map was drawn, the farm was owned by M.S. Blodgett. Gardiner Files is the next traceable owner. He lived here by 1913, appearing on the 1910 Census as a 50 year old farmer with a seven person household. Files did not live at this

Continuation sheet 1

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[859 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

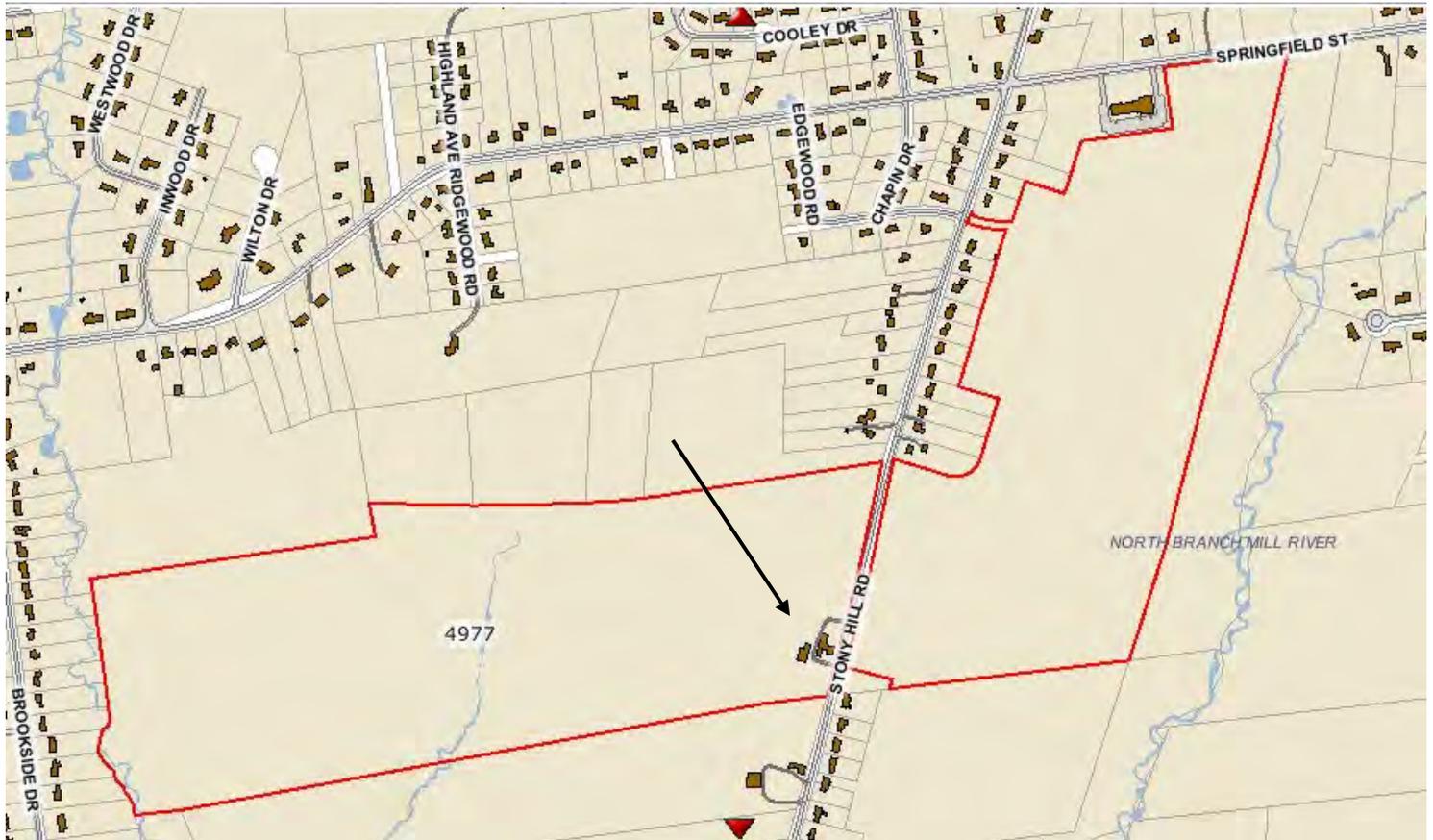
Area(s) Form No.

	WIL 179
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address by the 1920 Census. The Town of Wilbraham acquired the property in the 1930s. The house is now the office for the Wilbraham Country Club.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.
- Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.
- U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.
- Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.
- Peck, Chauncey, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.
- Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.
- Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office
- Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee, "Map of Wilbraham Showing the Location of Historic Sites and Houses Built Prior to 1800 and Viewable in 1976," produced 1976.



FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

4982	Hampden		WIL 180
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 875 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Francis E. Clark House

Uses: Present: Single-Family

Original: Single-Family

Date of Construction: circa 1760-1850

Source: Chauncey Peck

Style/Form: Federal/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brownstone

Wall/Trim: Vinyl

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Attached garage; One story barn with loft, wood frame shed, lean-to

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Rear Kitchen ell altered circa 1920s; attached garage (circa 1980s; Vinyl siding (circa 2000s)

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 52 acres

Setting: East facing house that sits close to the road. Stone fence that is small in height partially covers the front of the property. Mature trees can be found throughout property. House sits on very large parcel and a full horse farm is in operation to the rear of the property.

Topographic or Assessor's Map

See Continuation Sheet

Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[875 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 180

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story Federal style house with a front center entry altered to the Greek Revival style, which was a common stylistic trend in Wilbraham. The house sits under a side-gabled roof with small eaves that make partial returns and center chimney. It is five bays wide and two bays deep, which was a fairly common house plan for Wilbraham Federal houses. This house was built rather late in the Federal period, but it reveals the conservative nature of architecture in Wilbraham after the Revolutionary War, as it has a center chimney at a time in which two interior chimneys were a well-known improvement to a house floor plan. It has been vinyl sided, its windows replaced by vinyl, and the entablature of the center entry way replaced with vinyl. It does retain the proportions of a Federal style house. The center paneled entry door appears to be original, resting on its original stoop. The current center entry entablature has a broad trabeated surround with molding that encloses narrow sidelights. All windows are 6/6 sash. The southern side of the principal house, like many of the Federal era houses in Wilbraham, has a side entry that sits very close to the wall end.

This house has two rear ell additions extending off the western elevation. The first is a two-story kitchen ell with interior ridge chimney. A historic photo of this home in Peck's History shows this kitchen ell to be one and one-half stories as well as having completely different window fenestration. Therefore, the rear ell must have been altered after 1913, the year Peck's History was published. The second rear ell is an attached garage that was constructed circa 1980s.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Stony Hill Road was laid out about 1740-50 as the fourth road in Wilbraham running in a north-south direction and connecting the Bay Path on the north with Connecticut on the south. Settlers came to this area of Wilbraham starting in the 1760s to farm and over the next 100 year began clearing the land and subdividing it into farmsteads. By the 1860s, the land was fully cleared on both sides of the road and farms of varying sizes occupied the full length of the road.

This property has been in the Clark family for several generations. Its earliest history is unclear, but Chauncey Peck indicated that a man by the last name of Alden was the first owner of this property. At the time the 1850 map was drawn, the farm was owned by Deacon Horace Clark, who owned two other houses on Stony Hill Road in close proximity. The house then passed Deacon Francis E. Clark, who was a 50 year old farmer in 1880. Historic maps show that Francis E. Clark owned the house in 1894 and his son Edgar Clark, also a farmer, owned the house by 1913. Edgar and his wife Ida lived at this house well into the late 1940s, by which time Edgar was retired. His son Walter H. Clark, who was a farmer and coal dealer, lived with them and continued to farm. Walter H. Clark owned the house well into the late 1970s after which the house continued in the family. Current owners have erected a new farm building to the rear of the property (western end) and a sign at this address notes the property as the Meadow Mist Farm.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

Peck, Chauncey, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.

Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

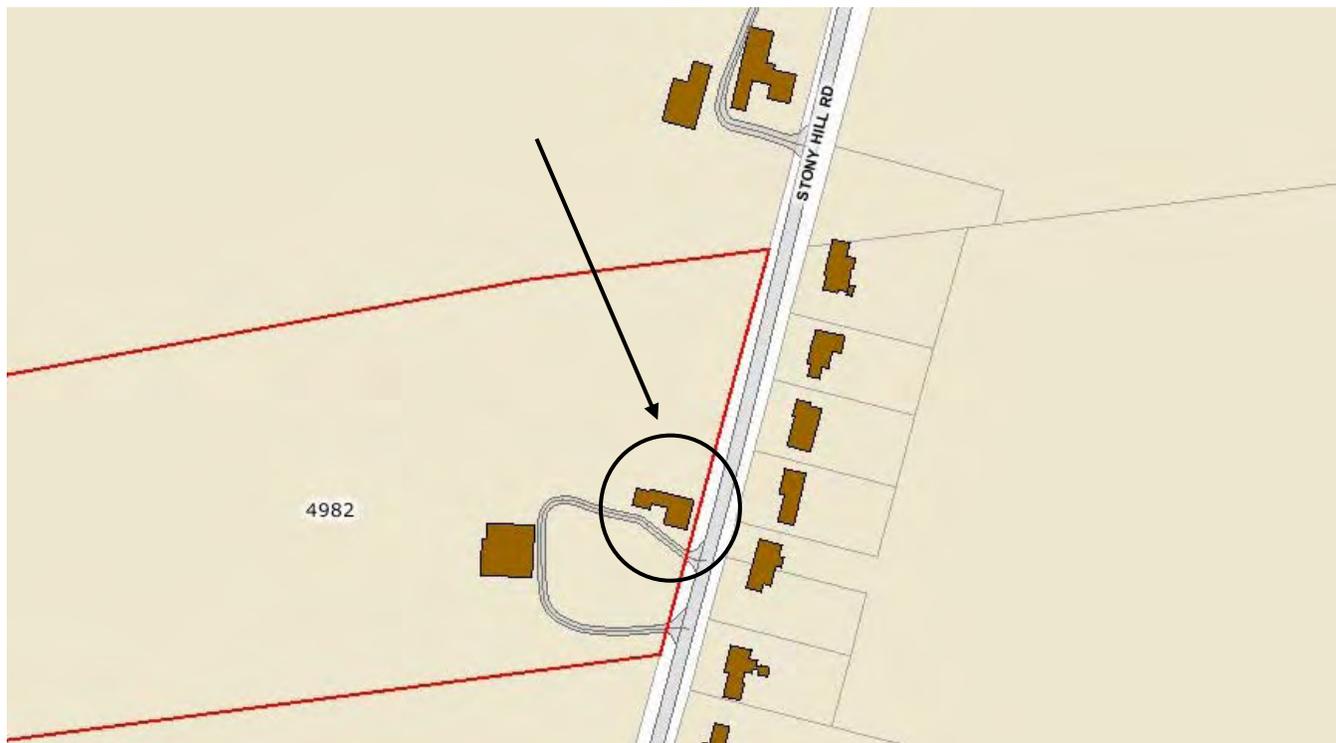
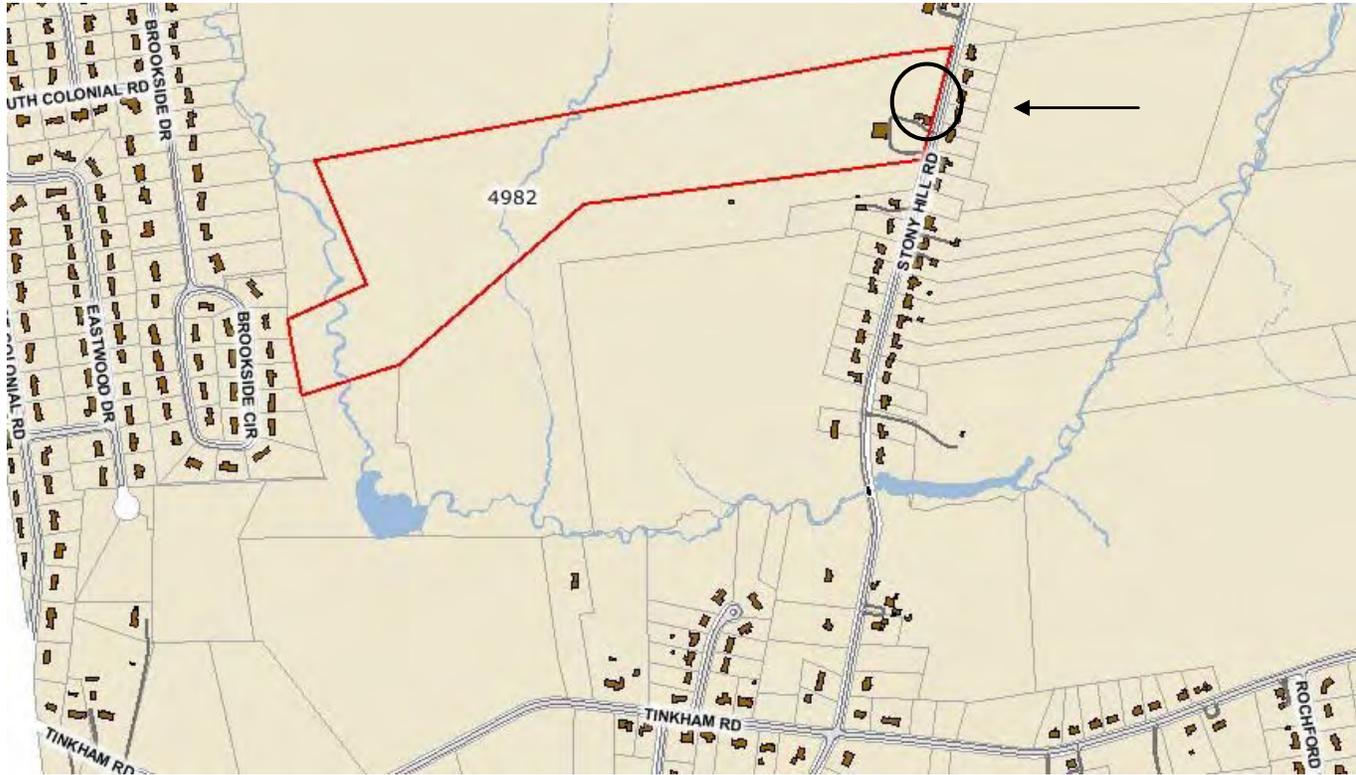
[875 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL 180
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Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee, "Map of Wilbraham Showing the Location of Historic Sites and Houses Built Prior to 1800 and Viewable in 1976," produced 1976.



FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

5011	Hampden		WIL 1
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Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 951 Stony Hill Road

Historic Name: Horace Clark House

Uses: Present: Single-family house

Original: Single-family house

Date of Construction: 1790-1842

Source: Chauncey Peck, Map 1850, 1976
Bicentennial Committee Map.

Style/Form: Federal/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brownstone

Wall/Trim: Vinyl & Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Two attached workshops

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Vinyl siding (circa 2000)

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.68 acres

Setting: East-facing house that sits close to the busy Stony Hill Road. Mature trees to the rear of the property.

Topographic or Assessor's Map

See Continuation Sheet

Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): April 2009

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[951 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL 1

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half-story house under a side-gabled roof with two interior-ridge chimneys and small eaves with partial returns. It originated as a Federal style house given its roof characteristics and chimney placement. In addition, it is five bays wide and two bays deep, which was a common floor plan for Wilbraham's Federal era homes. The center entry, like many Federal era houses in Wilbraham, was altered to reflect the Greek Revival style. It has a trabeated surround that encloses an elaborate transom and half-length sidelights. The first floor windows on the eastward-facing front façade are elongated and thus were likely altered from the Federal style to the Italianate style. Windows on the front façade are paired in the outer bays. Window sashes on the principal house are 9/9 sash. Window surrounds appear to be original. The northern and southern elevations of the principal house exhibit dissimilar window patterns. The northern elevation has a set of adjacent 9/9 windows and an 18 light fixed pane attic window. The southern elevation features a set of adjacent 6 light casement windows and a 6/6 attic window. The front façade is vinyl, but the north façade is clapboard sided and exhibits peeling paint. A small porch extends off the western elevation of the principal house. The house exhibits slim corner boards.

The house contains two one-and-a-half story rear additions that extend from the western elevation of the principal house. Both appear to have been added in the 1830s-1850s as they have Greek Revival style knee-high windows on both the southern and northern elevations. The additions exhibit a sense of symmetry as the lower and upper windows are aligned and mostly evenly spaced across the facades. Between the two rear ells is an interior ridge brick chimney. The first rear ell has a side door on its southern elevation. The second rear ell has a hinged barn door on its southern elevation.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Stony Hill Road was laid out about 1740-50 as the fourth road in Wilbraham running in a north-south direction and connecting the Bay Path on the north with Connecticut on the south. Settlers came to this area of Wilbraham starting in the 1760s to farm and over the next 100 year began clearing the land and subdividing it into farmsteads. By the 1860s, the land was fully cleared on both sides of the road and farms of varying sizes occupied the full length of the road.

This house is one of three houses on Stony Hill Road that sits on property once owned by Deacon Horace Clark. According to Peck, Deacon Horace Clark purchased the property from Alvin and William Vinning in 1842. The house was constructed earlier, estimated 1790-1800. Its first occupants are unknown. Alvin and William Vinning did not appear on the Wilbraham Census until 1830. Deacon Horace Clark and then his son Deacon Henry Clark owned the house for many years, but we do not know if they lived here or in one of the other two houses on Stony Hill Road. Deacon Horace Clark was 77 years old in 1880 and, according to the 1880 Census, was a farmer. Deacon Henry Clark and his wife Jennie continued to own the house until the early 1910s. By 1913, James Sherwin, a farmer, and his wife Minnie owned the house. Minnie continued to live in this house after James' death with her son Charles and his wife Gertrude. Charles was also a farmer, so the property remained in farming into the first quarter of the twentieth century. By 1941, the Sherwin family no longer lived at this house. It is unclear who lived here at this time. According to the 1953 Wilbraham Street Directory, the house was unoccupied. Giles Blodgett acquired the house in 1957 and owned it for almost fifty years. Since 2001, the house has had two owners.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report, Wilbraham, typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham USA, Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1870-1930.

Springfield Suburban Directory: 1901, 1933, 1941, 1949, 1953.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[951 STONY HILL]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL 1
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Peck, Chauncey, The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham? 1914.
Maps of 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1894.
Wilbraham Tax Assessors Office
Wilbraham Bicentennial Committee, "Map of Wilbraham Showing the Location of Historic Sites and Houses Built Prior to 1800 and Viewable in 1976," produced 1976.



Zoomed In



FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

1150/0 71/ 5270
1150/0 79/ 5807
1150/0 70/ 5806

Hampden

G

WIL.261-
267;
WIL.914

Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place (*neighborhood or village*):

Name of Area: Phelps Farm / Massachusetts State Game Farm

Present Use: Cultural Center and Park

Construction Dates or Period: 1840-1850 through 1940

Overall Condition: Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations:

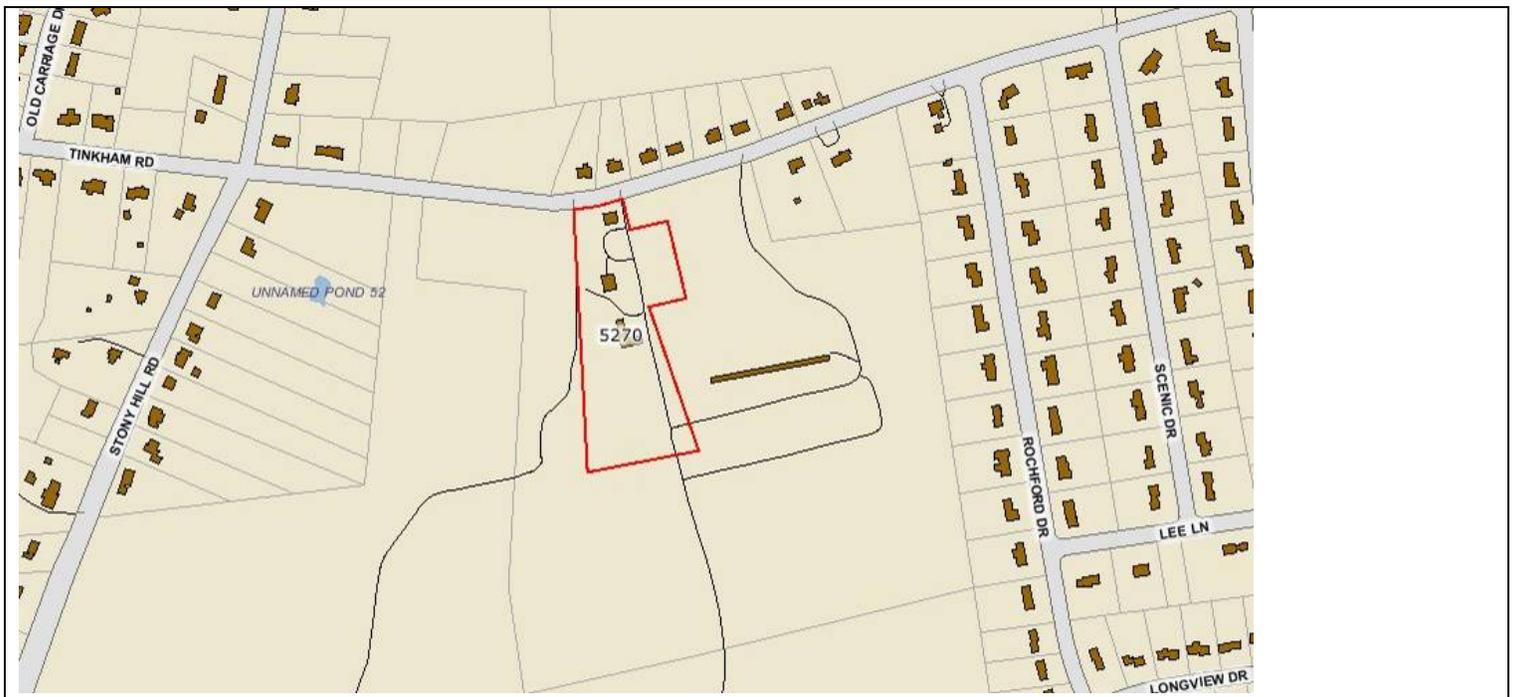
Acreage: 3 Parcels: 143.09 acres House Parcel:5.85 acres

Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month/year*): August 2010

Topographic or Assessor's Map



— see continuation sheet

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.

This is a two-and-a-half story circa 1840 Greek Revival house with a side gabled roof. The house is clapboard sided and rests on a fieldstone foundation. Characteristic of the Greek Revival style, the house is framed by pilasters as cornerboards and has an entablature that runs the perimeter of the house beneath the cornice and the eaves make partial returns in the gable end. The house has an atypical, asymmetrical five-bay front façade with the front entrance consisting of the second bay (moving left to right from the eastern elevation). The house is two bays deep. The front entry door to the house has full length sidelights with trabeated flat stock surround. Windows on the house are six over six sash with flat stock surrounds. First floor windows are elongated which was a characteristic of the Italianate style, suggesting a building construction date closer to 1850. There is one brick chimney, which is located on the eastern half of the roof on the ridgeline. There is a one-bay wide, one-story rear ell addition that extends across the entire length of the southern elevation of the house, slightly projecting on the western side. This addition has an entrance on the southern entrance as well as one on the western elevation. It appears that the western elevation of the main block of the house once included a porch due to the remains of concrete steps.

There are several barns and outbuildings on this property all of which originate from the period when the State of Massachusetts owned the property as a game farm. Barns original to the period when this was a farm (1840-1912) are no longer extant. The 1894 Map of Wilbraham and photos in the Report of the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game for the year 1917 showed that there had been three barns located in close proximity to the house.

Moving south from the farmhouse along the paved path that leads to the former game farm buildings, the first outbuilding is a circa 1917 front-gabled New England style barn. This barn is oriented to the north, toward the road, and is three bays wide and four bays deep. According to the Report of the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game for the year 1917, this barn was originally built with a high basement that had cement floors and walls. The basement was large enough to take care of 600 to 800 nesting boxes, making it possible to hatch large quantities of eggs at one time. A photo in this 1917 report shows an entrance to the basement level on the barn's eastern elevation. A new incubator house was later constructed and hatching operations moved from the basement of this barn to the new facility. The state decided to re-grade the land around the barn and access to the basement level directly from the outside was covered over. The main floor of the barn, accessed by cement ramps, contained a harness room, a box stall, stalls for horses and a cow, and a storage place for farm tools. Both the northern and southern elevations of the barn have large center double leaf, cross-hatched entry doors on sliding tracks above which is a three light transom on the northern elevation and a four light transom on the southern elevation. The southern elevation also has a secondary cross-hatched door on hinges on the west side. The hay loft is of such a size to permit holding enough hay to supply all needs of the station. In both gables are paired six over one sash windows. The western and eastern elevations of the barn have six over six sash windows and small single-paned hopper windows. The barn rests on a concrete block foundation and is topped by an asphalt roof, which features a ventilator at its center. The Wilbraham Nature and Cultural Center currently uses the barn as a gallery space during events.

Moving south from the New England style barn is a circa 1940 five-bay garage with side gabled roof that is oriented to the east. The first four bays have double leaf doors and the last bay on the southern side has a pedestrian door and paired six-light casement windows. This building is clapboard sided, rests on a concrete block foundation and is topped by an asphalt roof. The next building is directly perpendicular to the garage, oriented east-west. This side gabled building is in two distinct segments. The eastern segment is three bays wide and two bays deep. It appears to have functioned as an office and likely dates from the 1910s to 1920s. On the northern elevation of this segment, the entry door is covered by a shed roof supported by slim square posts. Most of the building's windows on this segment are boarded, there two that are not are also on the northern elevation and are 6/1 sash and 1/1 sash. The eastern segment has two narrow brick exterior chimneys at the gable ends. The western segment of the building is a two bay garage, and therefore is a much later addition. This structure sits lower to the ground and is three bays wide and two bays deep. To the southwest of this building is a rusting granary.

Across the paved path from these buildings is a front gable outbuilding that is two bays wide and two bays deep and is oriented to the south. This building may also have been an office. The principle entry door is on the southern elevation and is half-paneled above which is a nine light opening. The small windows on the building are 1/1 sash. This building is clapboard sided, rests on a brick foundation, and is topped by and asphalt roof. There is a small brick exterior chimney on the eastern elevation.

On the eastern half of the property are two narrow one-story gabled animal sheds, which form a single long line extending east-west. Both buildings are clapboard sided, rest on concrete pads and are topped by asphalt roofs. The first building, moving west

to east is ten bays long with boarded windows. The second building sits a little low to the ground due to a change in elevation and is twenty-one bays long with boarded windows. Some of the bays on this building consist of double leaf doors on hinges. This building is now used for food and beverage sales at public events.

Also on the eastern half of the property is a large gazebo, which sits on an open field away from the former state game farm buildings. This gazebo is symbolic of the property's transition to a community park.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.

Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck wrote that Loren Phelps was the first occupant of this farmhouse. The house was built prior to 1850 as the U.S. Census of 1850 in conjunction with the Wilbraham Map of 1857 shows the Loren Phelps family at this location. Loren Phelps was born in Connecticut in 1814. According to the U.S. Census of 1860, Loren was 48 years old and was married to Assenith, who was 53 years old. Loren was a farmer with \$4,000 worth of real estate and \$500 in personal property. The couple had five children: Sarah A., Wells L., Albert, Emily, and James. Sarah became a local school teacher. According to the map of 1870 and U.S. Census of 1880, Albert A. Phelps eventually built a farm next to his father's further east on Tinkham Road. The 1894 Map of Wilbraham shows that the property had transferred from Loren to his son James. This map also shows the location of four barns located close to the house. James F. Phelps and his wife Emma M. had at three children: Frederick C., George C., and Arthur E Phelps. Emma passed away by the time the U.S. Census of 1900 and the family did not remain at this farmhouse for much longer after the year 1900. The 1912 Map of Wilbraham shows R. Bostick living at the house and notes that the property included 100 acres and 4 barns.

In 1912, the state of Massachusetts began amassing land in this area of Wilbraham for the establishment of the "Wilbraham Game Farm" for the purpose of studying bird diseases and bird breeding. The Wilbraham Game farm was one of five game farms created by the state in the early 1900s. The state initially leased 100 acres from Bostick but then purchased the property from him a couple of years later. In total, the state game farm covered approximately 142 acres of land, including the former Phelps farm as well as several other farms in this vicinity of Wilbraham. This property is also locally referred to as the "old pheasant farm."

The state Department of Fisheries and Game raised the following types of game at this farm: wood, black and mallard duck, wild turkey, reeves, ringneck, pheasant and quail. After the period of observation was complete, the state would release the game for hunting purposes in the western part of the state. By the 1960s, approximately 22,000 game were released each year. The Report of the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game (1916) noted that main hatching facility was located behind the farmhouse, which is where the superintendent of the State Game farm and his family lived. The facility in 1916 included "a workshop, two old barns and other minor buildings useful on a bird farm." The New England style barn was added in 1917 as well as a new ice house built as an extension of the carriage house, an new incubator house, and a new rearing coop. The former shop was remodeled into a bungalow and moved. In 1916, four employees carried out the day-to-day work: superintendent, first assistant, and two laborers. The employees also cleared land surrounding the facilities for the cultivation of feed. In 1917, 40 acres had been cultivated by the employees. Joseph H. Mosher was the first superintendent of the facility and the report of 1916 notes that he oversaw the "building of a modern water system, large enclosures, rearing pens, and extensive covers." Walter Jajuga was the superintendent of state game farm in 1950s through the 1970s. He lived here with his wife Nellie and family.

The state ceased game farm operations in the 1980s when it became apparent that its experimental purposes were no longer necessary. The property sat unused for several years until the town of Wilbraham signed a management lease in 1992 with the state to maintain the area as a nature and recreational preserve. The Wilbraham Nature and Cultural Center was formed to assume operational duties in September of 1992, and the Wilbraham Pheasant Farm Trust was established as a charitable public trust by the town of Wilbraham. The town named the facility Fountain Park (so named for its generous benefactor, Laurence R. Fountain) and oversaw the official transfer of this property in 1999 from the state to the trust of the Wilbraham Nature and Cultural Center. The 143 acre park offers hiking trails and walking paths and is the site for major town events such as the Peach Festival and band concerts. The above mentioned outbuildings from the game farm function as facilities for these types of events. At the time of this writing, the farmhouse is unoccupied.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1908, 1928, 1933, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1949, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1963, 1970, 1975.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1850, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

Report of the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game for the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, Wright and Potter Printing Company, 1916.

Report of the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game for the year 1916, Wright and Potter Printing Company, 1917.
Report of the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game for the year 1917, Wright and Potter Printing Company, 1918.
Report of the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game for the years 1918, Wright and Potter Printing Company, 1919.



Aerial view of property, view facing north.



New England Style barn, view facing north.



Front gable outbuilding, view facing north.

Five bay garage and two-part side gabled outbuilding, view facing northwest.



Animal shed, view facing southeast.



Granary, view facing west.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1150/0 88/ 5280

Hampden

WIL.268,
269,

Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 916 Tinkham Road

Historic Name: Albert Allen House

Uses: Present: Single family

Original: Single family

Date of Construction: circa 1870

Source: Chauncey Peck, Wilbraham Map of 1894

Style/Form: Altered Raised Cape

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Not visible

Wall/Trim: Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Front porch- circa 1880

Northwest house addition- circa 1900

Dormer & chimney- 2nd half of 20th century

Breezeway-2000s

Condition: Good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.58 acres

Setting: This southward facing house sits among other houses of similar lot sizes on a well-traveled local road. The house has mature trees located throughout the property and designed plantings around the house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Jayne Bernhard-Armington

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): July 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[916 TINKHAM]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.268, 269

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a circa 1870 side-gabled house that has experienced alterations and additions over the last one-hundred and forty years. The form of this house started as a three-bay Raised Cape, which is evident from the wide space between windows and roof line on the front façade. To this form, a circa 1880 full-width, shed roof front porch was added that has square posts and Queen Anne style lacy spandrels. The decorative front entry door mimics the Italianate style, but the three-part lights instead of two and absence of a dual leaf door denotes that it is a later addition. A 6/6 sash window flanks either side of the entry door. A large two-story addition that extends off the northwest elevation of the home was likely added around 1900 to provide additional room. During the second half of the 20th century, the house saw the addition of a gabled dormer to the side gabled roof. This dormer contains very small casement windows. A stone chimney located on the exterior at the gable end of the eastern elevation was also added during the second half of the 20th century. The one-story breezeway between the house and garage was added during the 2000s. Both sections of the house are clapboard sided and are topped by an asphalt roof. The foundation was not visible from the road.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to Wilbraham historian Chauncey Peck, Albert Allen built this house around 1870 on land purchased from Loren Phelps, whose farmstead was southwest of this property on Tinkham Road. When the U.S. Census of 1880 was taken, Albert H. Allen was a 44 year old laborer and his wife Fanny was 50 years old. They had a 14 year old son named Frank A. The next property owner was Albert Hammer and the 1894 Map of Wilbraham shows the Albert Hammer family at this location. All members of the family were born in Sweden. Albert was the son of Carl who was the first family member to immigrate to the United States, arriving in 1880. Hannah and Albert joined him in 1886. It is unclear why Albert was listed by Chauncey Peck and by the Map of 1894 as the property owner and not his father. In the year 1900, Carl Hammer was 41 years old, Hannah was 50, and Albert was 22. Hannah's mother Susan Swanson also lived with the family. Carl was employed as a farmer and Albert's occupation was illegible on the U.S. Census of 1900.

The Hammer family did not live here long. The 1901 Wilbraham Street Directory shows that the Joseph J. Meyrick family lived here. Joseph was employed as a laborer in the building industry. In the year 1910, Joseph J. was 53 years old and his wife Ada was 55 years old. No children lived with them by this time. According to the Wilbraham map of 1912, this house sat on 1.5 acres of land and the property included four outbuildings. The Meyrick family did not live here long either as neither Joseph nor Ada appeared on the U.S. Census of 1920 as a Wilbraham resident. Like many homes in Wilbraham, the Allen House served as a farmhouse early in its history but after the turn of the century it became a suburban residence of a family that worked outside of Wilbraham.

The next traceable resident is the William F. Roach who began living here with his wife Madeline in the late 1930s. Like Joseph Meyrick, William was not a farmer and instead was employed with F. Rubber Co. The Roach family lived here until the early 1960s after which it was owned by Minnechaug Regional High School teacher William M. Kober and his wife Anna. Thomas Hinchey lived here briefly in the 1970s and followed by the Bernhard Cavanaugh family, who acquired the property in 1976 and has remained the owners since then.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U. S. Censuses 1790-1930.

Peck, Chauncey. The History of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Wilbraham?, 1913.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[916 TINKHAM]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.268, 269
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Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey, "Wilbraham", typescript, 1982.

Merrick, Charles L. (ed.) History of Wilbraham, USA, North Bennington, Vermont, 1964.

Springfield Suburban Directories, 1901, 1908, 1928, 1933, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1949, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1963, 1970, 1975.

Stebbins, Rufus. An Historical Address, Boston, 1864.

Maps of 1830, 1857, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1210/0 46/ 5559

Ludlow

WIL.270

Photograph



Town: Wilbraham

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Address: 22-36 Weston Street

Historic Name: Ludlow Manufacturing Association workers' housing

Uses: Present: 8-family apartments

Original: 8-family apartments

Date of Construction: 1905-08

Source: Street directories

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*): sided ca. 2000; replacement windows in some units, ca. 2000.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

Acreage: 0.35 acres

Setting: East-facing building on street of workers' housing.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): August 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[22-36 WESTON STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.270

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of a pair of identical, multi-family, workers's houses on Weston Street. The two buildings face each other on east and west sides of the street. This is a three-story rowhouse with eight units that are each three bays wide and the equivalent of five bays deep for long, floor-through spaces. The building has a hipped roof with one chimney for each of the side-by-side apartment units. The building is wood frame construction with vinyl siding, concrete foundations and asphalt shingled roof. Pairs of units are mirror plans with adjacent entries sheltered by a single, Colonial Revival style hipped roof porch on three posts. Many of the windows have been replaced but on the third story original 6/2 sash remains. While this row-house form had long been used for workers's housing, its provision for a third story and considerable depth set it apart as a 20th century version of the 19th century form.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The northwest area of Wilbraham just south of the Chicopee River was bought by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company in the first decade of the 20th century at a time when the Company was expanding significantly. The Company had begun in 1848 as the Springfield Company as a textile mill and as the Ludlow Manufacturing Company in 1856 making seamless bags, gunny sacks, jute and linen warp. Then in 1889 to run its own properties, the Company was chartered to produce electricity that it could see to area residents and with this source of power the Company grew exponentially. In 1901 it built No. 8 mill, and to its stock of workers' housing, added a store, clubhouses and established a village. Growth continued until these houses were constructed on the south side of Chicopee River along with mills 9 and 10 on the north side of the river.

Many of the workers who came to the company in the early decades of the 20th century were of Eastern European origin. Weston Street was in place by 1908 and in that year the street directory for Wilbraham lists among its residents Paul Caban, Joseph Ceneewa, Jacob Cepelik, Frank Cieplis, Wojciech Dyby, Jan Kacufka, John Kulcyk, and Leon Cioch, all employed at the Ludlow Manufacturing Association. Apparently, at this time the building was serving not as a family apartment block but as a men's boarding house for early immigrants to the region who shared the apartments.

By 1955 the building was no longer part of the Ludlow Manufacturing company's workers' housing stock. Instead, it had become a family apartment block with residents working in various locations, but what remained consistent was the fact that the area had remained strongly Eastern European. In #22 was Mrs. Katherine Przbycien, a widow. In #24 was Joseph Fakareki, with no occupation listed; in #26 was Joseph Gorski who did work at the Ludlow Manufacturing Company; in #28 were Boleslaw and Lottie Galas. Boleslaw worked at the Rogers Plastic Corporation in Warren. In #30 were Anna and Ignace Nawisj. Ignace did not have an occupation; in #32 were Mary and Joseph Szczepaniak. Joseph was employed at the Chapman Valve Company in Indian Orchard. In #34 were Caroline and Frank Kret. Frank was employed in Springfield. Finally in #36 were Antoinette and Walter Bielecki. Walter worked at Chapman Valve Company, too.

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Springfield Suburban Directories, 1949, 1955, 1961.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM]

[22-36 WESTON STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WIL.270
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Maps of 1830, 1860, 1870, 1894, 1912.

FORM E – BURIAL GROUND

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

5675	HAMPDEN		WIL.802
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Town: Wilbraham

Place (*neighborhood or village*):

Photograph



Address or Location: 17V Woodland Dell Road

Name: Woodland Dell Cemetery

Ownership: ___ Public ___x___ Private

Approximate Number of Stones: 1,000

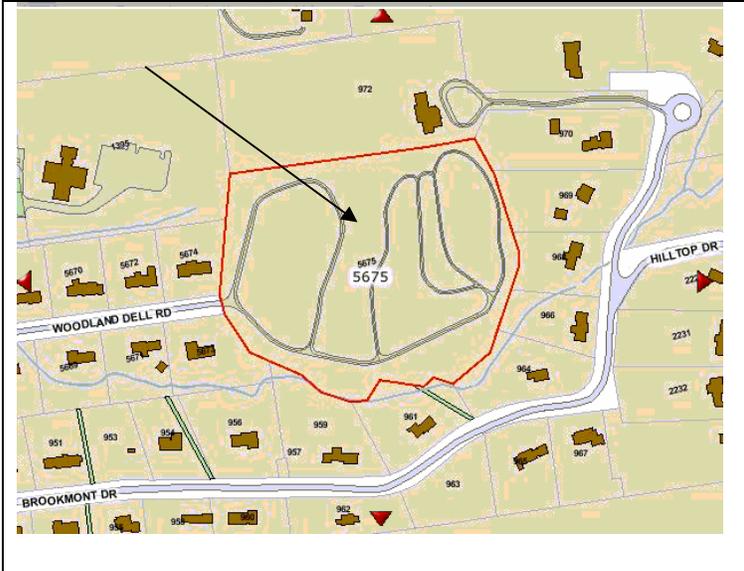
Earliest Death Date: 1851

Latest Death Date: 2008

Landscape Architect:

Condition: Lichen growth on stones is pervasive, but the cemetery is well-tended, stones are upright and vegetation is pruned.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Acreage: 10 acres

Setting: Woodland Dell Cemetery is set back from Main Street, reached by what was once a long carriage path, but now is a residential street.

Recorded by: Bonnie Parsons

Organization: Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Date (*month / year*): June, 2009

INVENTORY FORM E CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM] [17v WOODLAND DELL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WIL.802

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

VISUAL/DESIGN ASSESSMENT

Describe landscape features, gravestone materials, designs, motifs, and symbols that are either common or unusual. Note any known carvers.

Woodland Dell Cemetery is on the east side of Main Street and is a designed cemetery in the rural, romantic style. It is laid out over three, grass-covered knolls, each rising to the east of the previous knoll for a considerable vertical rise in the landscape. Paved drives circle around each knoll and around the perimeter of the cemetery. Stone walls provide the cemetery boundaries and partially line the Woodland Dell Road that connects the cemetery to Main Street. At Main Street there are two stone gateposts on the north side of Woodland Dell Road. The stone walls are about three feet high, are mainly dry-laid with stone dressed on its outer face to create an even wall that is capped with flat stones. The walls are moss and lichen-covered, which gives the walls additional texture and color. The stone walls follow the outer boundaries of the cemetery with a gap on the south side where a stream in a ravine forms the boundary and on a section of the east where large boulders rather than stone wall mark the extent of the cemetery. One designed gap in the wall on the south is filled with an upright granite post so as to allow foot traffic only and presumably exclude large animals. The lower or west margin of the middle knoll has approximately ten concrete stairs embedded in the land, which allow people to step up on to the knoll and reach the graves directly.

This is a cemetery designed, as its name suggests, to be a woodland dell where mature maple, hickory, spruce and oak trees provide shade and color, and rhododendron, laurel and forsythia bushes provide lower vegetation and add to the natural appearance of the cemetery in their random placement. This is a design in which the stones and markers, roads and walls appear to have been placed within the woods. The markers mainly face toward the west.

The approximately one thousand markers in this cemetery are mainly granite and marble, though there are a few of limestone. Individual markers dominate but there are at least a dozen family monuments with accompanying – and usually surrounding - individual markers of family members. Most individual markers are in slab form with segmentally arched or flat tops. There are about twenty obelisks distributed within the cemetery. About half are fewer than three feet high; and half are full height or over five feet. Several of the family plots have a form of fencing. The most elaborate of these fences is that of the Bosworth family with granite posts linked by metal rails from which are draped chain.

There is a pressed concrete block holding tomb at the end of Woodland Dell Road at the first knoll. It is one story in height, has a metal door in which holes have been drilled for the date “1924”. Above the door is an inscription, “L. J. Potter Memorial”. Nearby, on the first knoll is a carved wood sign set in a flower bed. Adjacent to the sign is a 1985 granite marker engraved with historical information on the cemetery.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Explain religious affiliations, major period of use, and evaluate historical association of this burial ground with the community.

Woodland Dell Cemetery was established when ten and a half acres of land were bought by Robert R. Wright (Wilbraham's first storekeeper and trustee of Wesleyan Academy for 60 years), Henry B. Brewer (farmer) and John M. Merrick (farmer at 515 Main Street) for \$1100. Robert Wright buried his wife here in 1851, Mrs. Louisa W. Wright, the first burial. Woodland Dell was legally established as a private cemetery association in 1858 with nine trustees who cared for the property. There was no explicit religious affiliation of the cemetery, and in fact both Methodist and Congregationalist families are among those in the cemetery.

The cemetery was laid out with a carriage way leading from Main Street west opening out into the cemetery proper. The carriage way was lined with stone walls, portions of which remain, and at the Main Street end were stone posts terminating the walls and providing a formality to the entry. The cemetery name, Woodland Dell, conveys the landscape features that those who laid it out aimed to capture. By 1863 there were a total of 102 burials and the cemetery has continued to operate to the present. The association charges a permanent maintenance fee with the plots, in order to maintain the cemetery. By 1913 Chauncey

Continuation sheet 1

INVENTORY FORM E CONTINUATION SHEET

[WILBRAHAM] [17v WOODLAND DELL ROAD]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Peck (who lived at 473 Main Street), Wilbraham historian and carriage maker was president of the association, Charles Mawry, vice-president; Frank Gurney treasurer and Carrie Moody, secretary and there were 184 lots sold.

Although none of the town's original settlers was buried in Woodland Dell, many of its subsequent families were. The Cutler-Perry family plot includes H. Willis Cutler (36 Maple Street) who was an active member of the town and of Grace Union Chapel, Anne Cutler in North Wilbraham and their neighbor and brother-in-law Joseph M. Perry (15 Maple Street) and sister Grace Cutler.

The Avery family had a large family plot with a granite family monument at its center. Abraham and Elizabeth Avery died in 1851 and 1853 and the monument memorializes them and their children and Cordelia Avery, Abraham's second wife. The Averys lived at 239 Main Street.

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