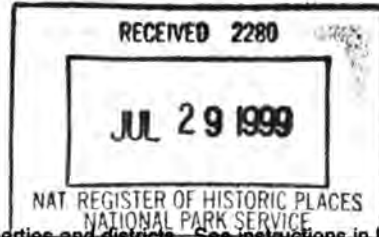


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1043

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Conway Center Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 5-38 Academy Hill Road, 1-59 Elm Street, 8-98 Main Street not for publication

city or town Conway vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Franklin code 011 zip code 01341

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

7/21/99
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

9/10/99

Conway Center HD
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
42	2	building
3		sites
2		structures
5		objects
52	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, hotel
secondary structure

COMMERCE-TRADE: financial institution, specialty
Store, department store, restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: town hall

EDUCATION: library

(see continuation sheet)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling,
Secondary structure

COMMERCE: business, specialty store, restaurant

GOVERNMENT: town hall, government office

EDUCATION: library

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum, monument

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing,

Outbuilding (see continuation sheet)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID 19th CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne

LATE 19th /20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical
Revival, Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; STONE/granite

walls WOOD/weatherboard, shingle, log BRICK

STUCCO, STONE/limestone

roof ASPHALT; STONE/slate; WOOD; METAL/

other aluminum

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 6, 7 Page 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (continued)

RELIGION/ church-related residence
RECREATION AND CULTURE/ monument/marker
AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE/ animal facility, agricultural outbuilding
LANDSCAPE/ natural feature

Current Functions (continued)

LANDSCAPE/ plaza, natural feature

(end)

7. Description

Setting. At the junction of South River and Pumpkin Hollow Brook in the approximate geographical center of the town of Conway, the densely clustered central village (the Conway Center Historic District) lies on a narrow floodplain closely crowded by steep, rounded, wooded hills. Buildings of this twenty-four acre central village nucleus are consistently modest in scale, and date from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Among the institutional and civic buildings, houses, and commercial buildings are numerous barns and sheds attesting to the importance of farming in Conway and to a historic dependence on horses for transportation. Conway Center immediately charms the visitor with its picturesque rural setting, historic buildings, and lack of modern intrusion.

Conway Center is the eastern part of a double village known in the nineteenth century as Burkeville and Conway, sited in southwestern Franklin County. Burkeville, a former industrial village, lies immediately west of Conway Center, occupying a rise of land and a stretch of South River favorable for waterpowered mills. Northwest of the central village is Baptist Hill, a historic residential area overlooking the riverside areas of town. Northwards, a narrow agricultural corridor closely bounded by woods and hills borders the South River as it winds north towards the Deerfield River. To the east, separated by a wooded slope, Parson's Hill is a high meadow where a number of new houses have appeared in recent years. South of the central village, Pumpkin Hollow is the site of the original Conway village nucleus; civic activity shifted to Conway Center in the 1840s. Visually separated from the central village by hills and vegetation, Pumpkin Hollow is an agricultural area with widely spaced historic buildings overlooked by Academy Hill.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 2

Main Street, the central axis of the Conway Center district, is a part of Route 116, the major east-west road through Conway. **(photo #1)** Triangular traffic islands with monuments and ornamental trees mark the east and west ends of Main Street within the historic district. On the eastern island is a painted cast iron urn of classical design, a flagpole, and plantings maintained by the local garden club including a perennial bed, euonymus, and fir tree; on the western island under crabapple trees is a drinking fountain erected in 1905 by the Women's Christian Temperance Union on a boulder with a faucet in a hollowed side opening. **(photo #14)** Two district residential streets, Elm Street and Academy Hill Road, intersect with the east end of Main Street. A small park, the Town Hall Common, is an open area at the corner of Academy Hill Road and Main Street crossed by a diagonal walkway; here on a lawn under tall deciduous trees stand boulders with metal plaques commemorating veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Vietnam War. District bridges cross both South River and Pumpkin Hollow Brook. The Pumpkin Hollow Brook bridge on Academy Hill Road (1853?, map #9, MHC #913) has rounded iron railings braced diagonally, decorated with metal bosses. The Main Street bridge (1925, map #32, MHC #906) is made of concrete with panelled railing on raised piers, and end posts. Near both bridges concrete and stone masonry reinforce the riverbanks. The two streams flow together south of Main Street and then turn northwards passing under the Main Street bridge. The district is level along Elm Street and Academy Hill Road and along its Main Street axis as far west as the South River. Main Street and adjacent building lots slope upwards west of the South River bridge. East of Main Street beyond the district, land also rises abruptly, forming a wooded backdrop for buildings on the east side of Elm Street and creating a steep approach to the village on Route 116. Community playing fields along Pumpkin Hollow Brook lie behind district buildings on the southeast side of Academy Hill Road.

Roadside trees, mostly sugar maples, are most numerous west of the Main Street bridge and on Elm Street and Academy Hill Road, though a massive decapitated trunk testifies to former foliage on the now nearly treeless central part of Main Street. Sidewalks border Main Street, but not Elm or Academy Hill Road. Curbing exists only on the sloping section of Main Street west of the bridge. Though one house (28 Main Street) has a front dooryard enclosed by fencing, lawn surrounds most houses, obscuring lot lines.ⁱ Landscape design and plantings on residential lots tend to be informal and not elaborate. In contrast, stone retaining walls of rough-faced granite ashlar topped with rounded coping flank broad granite steps in front of the neoclassical Field Memorial Library (1 Elm Street, **photo #2**). The formal, highly detailed Library with its copper dome, standing on a terrace at the east end of Main Street is a focal point for the district. Lots on Main Street east of the bridge are narrow, and buildings stand close to the road, though setbacks are not uniform. Several houses on Academy Hill Road and Elm Street have wider lots but also stand close to the road. Only two houses west of the bridge on Main Street (69 and 70 Main Street) have deep setbacks and large lots.

Architecture. Conway Center district buildings, dating from about 1830 to the mid-twentieth century, range widely in design from the high style neoclassical architect-designed Field Memorial Library (1 Elm Street,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Conway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.

1901) to vernacular, astylistic houses and outbuildings. Most typical of buildings in Conway Center are wood-frame structures with Greek Revival and Gothic Revival details built in the period of the district's most rapid development in the 1840s and 50s. Because of narrow lots and the architectural fashion of these decades, many houses on Main Street east of the bridge are front-gabled, extending deeply to the rear with ells and attached barns and sheds. Exceptions to the general pattern of narrow facades on Main Street are a large side-gabled duplex at 25 Main Street standing on a lot cleared by fire in 1898, the town's central hotel, Conway House (43 Main Street), a side-gabled Greek Revival building, and two early twentieth century commercial garages (33 and 46 Main Street). Throughout the district attached and free-standing barns and sheds are numerous (see District Data Sheet), typically sided with vertical boards and left to weather to a silvery gray color, or painted iron oxide red, both contrasting with the general white, cream, or yellow color of houses. Two free-standing barns are large: a board and batten barn with peaked lintels and an Italianate cupola occupies a prominent place west of the Main Street bridge (75 Main Street), and a barn that was formerly a livery stable stands behind 36 Main Street. The district's houses are wood-frame, except for a brick Federal house (75 Main Street, **photo #12**). Institutional and commercial buildings are often of masonry construction (Brick Bank, 32 Main Street; Germain's Garage, 33 Main Street; Town Hall, 5 Academy Hill Road; Field Memorial Library, 1 Elm Street). Several commercial buildings are wood-frame structures (Gen. Whitney's Store, 50 Main Street; Pease Garage, 46 Main Street; and Hawkes Block, 86 Main Street), as is Masonic Hall (98 Main Street). Many roofs in the district have metal flashing over eaves to prevent ice dams, and many houses have porches.

Though a majority of buildings in the district are well-maintained and show the care of owners in preserving historic features, several houses are in disrepair and in need of paint. Several houses have also been resided with aluminum or synthetic materials. Non-contributing structures are few, including a modern log house deeply set back from Main Street (69 Main Street) and a mobile home in the rear yard of 36 Main Street. The Colonial Revival brick Town Hall (5 Academy Hill Road, 1951) though built within the last fifty years, is compatible with surroundings in scale and design. Descriptions of district buildings and architectural styles follow, in rough chronological order.

The Joseph Wheelock House at 53 Main Street (c1831, map # 31, MHC #15, **photo #9**), built by a blacksmith, is a front-gabled vernacular building that appears from deeds to be the oldest house on Main Street. The facade of the 1 1/2 story house includes a side-placed four-panelled door next to two first floor windows, under a pair of upper front windows. A second door is located on a four bay side. Over both doors are porches that may be of fairly recent date, a full front one with hipped roof, exposed rafters, square posts with scrolled brackets, and cutout railing, and an enclosed, gabled side one with multipaned glazing.ⁱⁱ The house has 2/2 windows, a wooden shake roof, and a mortared rubblestone foundation. Two chimneys are positioned on the east roof near the ridge; a skylight has also been added to the east roof. Eaves are prominent, with narrow gable returns. A one story ell extends north from the side wall; the ridge lines of the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 4

main block and ell are discontinuous.

The oldest buildings in Conway Center in terms of style are three Federal side-gabled houses with 2 1/2 stories and two or more chimneys, appearing to have central hall plans. One of these, and the most intact, is the brick double pile Eliphas Morse/ Tucker House at 75 Main Street (map #35, MHC #17, **photo #11**) with five bay front, three bay side, four side wall chimneys, and splayed stone lintelsⁱⁱⁱ. The Morse-Tucker House is the only brick house in the district, most likely built from brick produced at a nearby brickyard by South River. Walls are laid in Flemish bond. Besides the splayed lintels, ornamentation consists of boldly articulated elliptical attic fanlights on gabled sides and decorative chimney panels. Small gable returns are extensions of a narrow cornice molding. Spanning the front of the house is a Victorian flat-roofed porch with a slightly arched cornice and chamfered posts detailed with capital moldings and pedestals. An open porch also fronts a two story wood-frame wing on the south side, where some windows of recent date have been added. A shed-roofed shed, attached to the wing at an oblique angle, has two elliptical-arched openings, one of them screened with lattice. A slate roof of irregular sizes, graded with the largest slates near eaves, is a notable feature of the main block. Windows are 2/2. Interior sills of front rooms are said to be finely carved. The house stands on a slope facing east towards the river, presenting a gabled side to the road. A large board and batten barn on the property, built at a later date, will be described below.

On Academy Hill Road two side-gabled wood frame houses in Federal style were built in the 1840s: (the Morse-Bosworth House, 15 Academy Hill Road, (c1847, map #3, MHC #28, **photo #16**); and the Larned Rice House, 31 Academy Hill Road, (c1848, map #5, MHC #30). They have 2 1/2 stories, double ridge chimneys, upper windows placed close to eaves, and five bay fronts with central doorways. These houses, on brick foundations, were moved to their present locations from two lots on Elm Street where the Field Library was built in 1900.^{iv} Both houses have gable returns and boxed eaves, and both properties include free-standing barns. The house at 15 Academy Hill Road has regularly spaced, ranked, front 6/6 windows and an inset doorway in Greek Revival mode, with 2/3 length sidelights. The doorframe, however, has stiles and a crown of Federal proportions. A 1 1/2 story ell projects slightly north of the sidewall of the main block; the ell is attached to a rear shed with ridgeline paralleling the main roof. A barn in the rear has 2 1/2 stories. The house at 31 Academy Hill Road has an unranked and irregularly spaced lower front window. Its door and central upper window, including a fanlight, of are of recent manufacture, and other 1/1 windows appear to have been recently replaced. Two 1 1/2 story ells with wall dormers extend behind the house, both projecting laterally beyond the sidewalls of the main block in a similar way to the ell on number 15. Several older 2/2 windows are retained on these ells. The free-standing barn behind this house has 1 1/2 stories.

The largest group in a single style are six Greek Revival houses and a Greek Revival hotel. The most finely detailed of these buildings is the front-gabled Dr. Erasmus Hamilton House, 52 Main Street, (c1842?, map

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 5

#30, MHC #14, **photo #7**), a two story house with a three bay front and sidehall plan. The notable inset doorway, framed with pilasters, includes a pair of Ionic fluted columns in front of a four panel door with 2/3 length sidelights. Wide corner pilasters and a broad frieze with architrave molding frame the front. A triangular panel is inset in a flushboarded tympanum beneath the low-pitched roof. Both the frieze and tympanum have been covered with synthetic shingles. In 1885 the owner added a full front Victorian flat-roofed porch with a decorative jigsawn railing and chamfered posts on panelled pedestals. A cut granite block foundation underpins the main block, and brick under a two story ell. The four bay east side includes a second door, also original, in a Greek Revival shouldered frame; an upper window has been blocked on the east. A semi-hexagonal bay window with panelled mullions and a bowed window of recent date face the South River on the west side. A 1 1/2 story barn appends the rear.

On Main Street three other front-gabled Greek Revival houses are similar in size to the Hamilton House. At 28 Main Street, the David Lyons House (c1846, map #22, MHC #7, **photo #4**) is another three bay sidehall 2 1/2 story house with panelled corner pilasters and a broad frieze with architrave molding framing a three bay front. This example has paired attic windows within the flushboarded pediment. The house is less intact than the Hamilton house, since a portion of the front was removed in 1988 for a sunroom addition. The door surround, perhaps remodelled, includes a transom and sidelights. Windows have been replaced. Behind the main block is a two story ell with appended east shed-roofed one story sunroom. Behind the ell are two other additions, one of which appears to be a remodeled shed. The Thomas S. Dickinson House at 47 Main Street (1846, map #28, MHC #12, **photo #9**), a two story three bay sidehall house, has a clapboarded tympanum, narrow cornerboards instead of pilasters, and a medium-width frieze.^v The windows of this house may be original: longer 12/12 lower windows, and shorter 8/12s on the second floor. Some wooden louvered shutters remain on the house. A full front porch was recently removed, and the facade is currently in disrepair. The Greek Revival doorframe has panelled pilasters and a dentillated cornice; the top of the door crown was removed for the porch addition. The front door has six panels. The house's roof is slate, and the foundation is rubblestone. A shed is included in a one story ell. A second door of recent date is located on the four bay east side. The 2 1/2 story house at 36 Main Street, once the Bartlett Harness Shop (c1852, map #25, MHC #10) is unique among district Greek Revival examples in having a central door on a three bay front, an arrangement that was traditional for commercial buildings. The house has been altered with aluminum siding, a metal door canopy, and replaced windows. Behind the house is a 1 1/2 story ell with slate roof, shed-roofed porch, and an appended two story shed. Agricultural outbuildings including three small sheds and a barn once used as Gordon Johnson's Livery Stable (c1870?) stand on the house's unusually large lot, which extends from the river to Elm Street. A mobile home, one of the district's two intrusions, is located behind a shed on the rear of the lot.

A smaller Greek Revival house with 1 1/2 stories at 24 Main Street (Albert Clark / Patrick House, c1847,

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 6

map #19, MHC #4, **photo #3**) is front-gabled, decorated with panelled corner pilasters, gable returns, and a frieze with architrave molding. These ornaments are large for the scale of the house, as are prominent eaves. On the facade a side-placed door stands next to two lower 6/1 windows, all with panelled frames and corner blocks. Two upper front windows have plain frames. Beneath a full-front wood-decked porch supported by Gothic double posts with Stick Style brackets, the walls are flushboarded. Other walls are clapboarded. The foundation is painted brick. Behind three bay sides, a one story ell with east side sunporch appends a one story shed.

An unusual example with Greek Revival features is the two story cruciform Daniel Elmore House at 59 Elm Street (c1849, map #14, MHC #26) with low-pitched roofs and enclosed gable pediments. A porch placed in a corner between front and side bays has a slightly peaked frieze. The turned post now supporting the porch is not original.^{vi} The house has a distinctive front bay window on the first floor shaped like a prow with elongated windows. The bay is flushboarded, as are the tympana of the gables. Two upper central windows are narrow and elongated; most windows are 1/1s, though windows in the front bay are multi-paned. The house has been aluminum-sided, and shutters are not original. The foundation is cut granite. A two story ell has been enlarged since the turn-of-century with a one story south sunroom. A long red-painted two story barn with south-facing dormer, once a hardware store, extends behind the ell. A north side door to the barn under a gabled hood has a Queen Anne style door with borders of small panes above and below a larger central pane. Barn windows are 6/6s.

The Conway House (43 Main Street, c1840?, map #26, MHC #11, **photo #9**), which retains a Greek Revival doorway and the traditional L-shape of inns and taverns, is a side-gabled 2 1/2 story hotel today called the Conway Inn. Other Greek Revival features were removed when the formerly larger building was repaired and rebuilt after a fire in 1948.^{vii} The doorway has a broad pilastered frame and panelled, recessed sides surrounding the inset door. An 8-panelled door, possibly original, is flanked by sidelights. Three-part panelling above the door takes the place of a transom. The present asymmetric front has five irregular bays, with three doors on the first floor and a central door on the second floor. A door to a taproom and lunchroom and another taking the place of a former window are of recent date. Small six-paned windows were added to the tavern room. The Inn has a full front shed-roofed porch with turned posts and a railing with closely spaced square balusters. Cobblestone and concrete piers, appearing to be of early 20th century construction, flank steps to the porch. The building is clapboarded, with a single ridge chimney and gable returns. The four bay west side is longer than the two bay east side, reflecting the extension of an original front-gabled block. Windows are 6/6. The foundation is brick. A one story addition is attached on the rear.

The two story house at 45 Elm Street (Gurdon Edgerton House, c1851, map #12, MHC #24) is a hybrid of Greek Revival and Italianate styles. A front-gabled main block with low-pitched roof, flushboarded front

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 7

gable, wide corner pilasters, and wide entablature are typically of Greek Revival, as is an inset doorway with full-length sidelights on a side of the three bay front. Slightly peaked drip moldings on windows suggest pediments. Wide boxed eaves with narrow edge moldings and returns, and paired roof brackets with pendants, however, are Italianate in style, as is a door hood with bracketed cornice. The clapboarded house includes two blocked south windows and remodeled lower front windows. Other windows are 6/6, 1/1, and 2/2. A two story red-painted ell, on which some window moldings are also peaked, includes an open south porch and a one story addition; solar panels are mounted on the ell roof. A small open shed is appended on the rear. A barn, recently resided, stands in the rear yard.

A commercial building erected in the 1840s (the General James Whitney Store (50 Main Street, c1842, map #29, MHC #13, photo #5)) is also front-gabled, typical of shops of the early nineteenth century. The oldest surviving commercial building in the district, the building has 1 1/2 stories, a central doorway, and a one story wing. One historic photograph suggests the store had narrow panelled corner pilasters in the nineteenth century.^{viii} Two elongated windows, now 6/6, formerly 4/4, are located over the door. Two multipaned display windows with angled sides flank the door, inset under a pent roof; these windows have been remodelled several times by different store owners. The building is clapboarded, and shows evidence on the side elevation that a rear addition was made. Another door and several windows of varying shapes are located on the west side, and several 3/3 cornice windows are positioned on the east side. Eaves are of medium width; rake boards and eave moldings are present. The slate roof is flashed with metal along the eaves. During the nineteenth century, a porch with Victorian posts spanned the front of the main block and wing.

A house of similar scale at 12 Main Street (Stephen Whitney/ Henry Billings House, c1847, map #17, MHC #2, photo #3) combines Greek Revival and Gothic Revival features.^{ix} The front-gabled 1 1/2 story house has a sidehall plan, two lower windows, and a door with two-thirds length sidelights. The house has an unusual double layered cornice, the upper section of which is edged with fine dentils; this cornice decorates the rakes of the facade and the sides. The roof pitch is steeper than on most Greek Revival houses, and eave overhangs are fairly wide. A Gothic Revival flat-roofed porch spans the front, elaborate with double posts and frieze. Circular cutouts ornament the frieze and the midpoints of posts. A jigsawed edging of pendant trefoils also decorates the porch frieze. Porch decking is wood, and there is no railing. Windows are 6/6 except for some 3/3 cornice windows on a 1 1/2 story ell. A one story rectangular east bay includes a street-facing door reached by steps. Behind the ell is a one story shed with weathered red paint.

Another front-gabled house with vestigial Greek Revival porch columns (these being very slender, though fluted, in Doric style) stands next door at 16 Main Street (William T. Clapp House, c1847, map #18, MHC #3, photo #3). Except for a door and sidelights that appear to be of recent date, this house is an unusually intact example of an early romantic house with a suggestion of the emerging Italianate style that A. J.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 8

Downing called "the bracketed mode."^x The 1 1/2 story house has a very low-pitched roof with broad eaves along which are single widely spaced brackets with curved, fairly simple profiles. The clapboarded, cream-colored house has a three bay front and two bay sides. Single brackets similarly shaped but smaller than roof brackets ornament the flat-roofed full front porch, and the porch frieze is decorated with rounded, jigsawed dentils. Under the porch, walls are flushboarded and windows are full-length. A spindled railing of late nineteenth century design connects the fluted porch columns. The house's elongated 4/4 double hung windows also are original, painted dark red. On the sides of the building these windows are paired; a pair on the east side has been blocked. Wooden dark green louvered shutters are segmented, capable of closing only at tops or bottoms, if desired. The house's main block has a cut granite foundation and a metal roof.^{xi} Appended to the rear is a 1 1/2 story ell with 6/6 windows and an inset east porch. On the west side, the ell's upper cornice windows are four-paned. Attached behind the ell is a red-painted 1 1/2 story barn with vertical board cladding. The interior is said to have a large chimney including a fireplace, bake oven, and water-heating basin.

Within the Conway Center district, two cruciform Gothic Revival houses (51 Elm Street, and 8 Main Street) have steep-pitched roofs with wide eaves and 1.5 stories. Both houses have been aluminum-sided and altered, though original vergeboards with trefoil designs survive on the Methodist Parsonage (8 Main Street, 1848, map #16, MHC #1), the larger of the two houses. The parsonage retains the general form of the original house, a central gabled bay with lower roof ridge attached to a large side-gabled block, but fine details were lost with remodeling and residing in the late 1950s. At that time owners installed new windows and removed the first floor part of the front bay, creating a porch with square posts over a relocated doorway.^{xii} Upper windows remain narrow and paired, but lower front windows, formerly long, were shortened, and hood moldings were removed. Most windows are 2/2s. A 1 1/2 story ell includes six-paned cornice windows, some 6/6s, and a second door with braced hood which appears to have survived remodeling. A shed with brown stained vertical siding appends the ell, and behind it, a shed-roofed addition of recent date has open sides. The Henry Clary House at 51 Elm Street (c1849, map #13, MHC #25) has a central gabled bay and side-gabled bays with roofs of similar height. Gothic trim has not survived on this house, and windows have been replaced.^{xiii} The main door is centered on the front. Another door enters the north wing under a small porch supported by a turned post. A one story semi-hexagonal bay faces south on the south wing; the central window has a stained glass transom. Another decorative round window is located on the south side of the central projecting bay. The house has a brick and concrete foundation. A two story ell includes upper south-facing windows of recent design; a rear 1 1/2 story block covers an integral south-facing porch with turned posts. A 1 1/2 story barn with vertical board siding is attached in the rear.

Incorporating Gothic features such as board and batten siding and peaked lintels, the large side-gabled three story barn at 75 Main Street (map #36, photo #12) is said to have been built between 1856 and 1862.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 9

Prominently placed on Main Street next to the South River bridge, the barn contains horse stalls and was probably used by a livery business. Because of sloping ground on the riverbank, three stories are exposed on the east side, the lower one marked with small square windows, and the upper two with 6/6 windows; windows on the back are not regularly aligned. The front of the barn, the west side, has three bays, each with a 6/6 upper window and large double leafed side-hinged four panel doors on ground level. Appended to both sides of the barn are 1 1/2 story gabled wings of unequal sizes with west side doors. The wing nearest the street is clapboarded on the gabled side, but otherwise board and batten; a door has six panels; windows are 6/6. The larger, vine-covered wing farthest from the street retains a wood shingle roof and has batten doors. Doors on the north and east lead to the lower level of the main block and wing. On the roof ridge stands an Italianate cupola with paired round-headed louvered openings and a weathervane. The pyramidal cupola roof is concavely arched, underpinned with scrolled brackets.

A vernacular 1 1/2 story house (LaChappelle/ Germain House, 34 Academy Hill Road map #6, MHC #31, **photo #18**) dates from c1855. The side-gabled clapboarded house has three front windows, no door on the main block, and a north side with two asymmetrically placed windows. A doorway is located under a shed-roofed porch on a one story wing rather than on the main block. The door is panelled with a rectangular window that appears to date from the late nineteenth century. Supported by square posts, the porch roof has a lower pitch than roofs of the wing and main block. Eaves are of medium width; there are no gable returns. Door and window surrounds lack ornamentation. A six-paned square south window overlooks the wing on the second floor. The wing appears to have been built in two sections. The section nearest the house, which includes the door, is clapboarded like the main block; the second part of the wing is flushboarded. Windows are 2/2. A low foundation and off-center ridge chimney are brick. A two car garage, which deeds suggest was once a store, appends the wing. Its roof pitch matches the porch. The garage has overhead doors and panel siding.

One of few late nineteenth century banks surviving in the Connecticut Valley region is the Brick Bank (32 Main Street, map #23, MHC #8, photo #4), an Italianate two story block rebuilt after a fire in 1878.^{xiv} The ridge-hip-roofed brick building has segmentally arched window and door frames with brownstone keystones and springers and brick voussoirs. Sills and a base course are also brownstone. The door, under a four light transom, stands on a side of the three bay front. The building has two bay sides. Upper windows are 2/2s with arched tops; lower rectangular 12/12 windows have arched crowns infilled with wood panels incised with simple designs. A multi-stepped brick corbelled cornice includes a modillion-like pattern. The roof is reddish slate. A one story brick addition with clapboarded gables appends the back of the building. Entrance to the building, where the Town Clerk maintains a first floor office, may also be made from a rear parking area through the addition. Business offices are located on the second floor.

Without ornamentation except for turn-of-century porches, two two story vernacular district houses appear

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 10

to date from the 1880s. The red-painted Isaiah Brown Rental House at 22 Academy Hill Road (c1880, map #4, MHC #29, **photo #18**) is a front-gabled two story building with a two story wing. The door stands on a side of the two bay main block beneath a Queen Anne wraparound, hip-roofed porch, which photographs show was not an original feature of the house. The porch has turned posts, a spindled railing, and scrolled brackets. The door is of late nineteenth century style, with panels and a rectangular window. A smaller shed-roofed porch covers a door on the three bay street-facing side of the wing. It too has a spindled railing, but square posts. The house has a slate roof, and eaves are fairly wide. Windows on the house are 2/2s, in plain frames, except for an attic 3/3 window. Lower windows on the north side are paired. The clapboarded house with ridge chimney has a brick foundation. An unpainted deck of recent date with railing and stairs has been added on the second floor level south of the wing. The house at 95 Main Street (c1885?, map #38, MHC #21) presents a side gable to the street like its neighbor, the brick Federal house at 75 Main Street.^{xv} The front door, under a shed-roofed late nineteenth century porch, enters the main block next to a two story front shed-roofed addition. The porch has a turned post and cutout railing. The door is of late nineteenth century design with panels and a rectangular window. The gabled side facing the street has three bays, on which a lower window may have been blocked. A two story gabled bay appends the rear, having some upper 4/2 windows that appear to be original. Most windows are 6/1s, and wood-framed storm windows are 2/2s. A centrally located chimney protrudes from the roof ridge. The house has been aluminum-sided, which may have covered or destroyed original trim. Attached on the south side are a two story wing and a one story shed. The house has a brick foundation.

Another front-gabled house from the 1880s, the Dr. John B. Laidley House (32 Elm Street, c1885, map #11, MHC #23, **photo #19**), the only shingled house in the district, is a 2 1/2 story three bay building with a wing and attached barn. The main block has a roof of variegated color slate with prominent eaves. The house appears to have a sidehall plan, with a side-placed door under a flat-hip-roofed porch. Porch posts are square, and the railing is shingled. On the north side, lower windows are paired, and a small square window appears to light a stairwell. On the south side, three upper windows stand in front of a wing. The asphalt-roofed 1 1/2 story wing includes two wall dormers with wide eaves and a partly enclosed shed-roofed porch with second door. Main block and wing windows are 2/2s. The shingled front-gabled 1 1/2 story barn has side-hinged, diagonally braced doors on one side of the front, a 6/6 gable window, and a slate roof. North of the house is an unusually large sideyard planted with lawn, deciduous trees, and flower beds.

During the 1890s several wood-frame buildings with Queen Anne features were built in Conway Center. The oldest is Masonic Hall (98 Main Street, 1895, map #39, MHC #19, **photo #15**), a three story ridge-hip-roofed rectangular building in which Queen Anne ornamentation is concentrated on three porches. These gabled porches, centered on the front, and off-center on the east and west sides, have turned posts, spindled railings, and friezes with swags of beaded ornaments on spindles. Porch pediments are fishscale-shingled, with small modillions on horizontal cornices. Original doors, double-leafed on the front, are panelled below

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 11

rectangular windows. On the front roof is a large hip-roofed dormer with tripartite window. On side roofs, triangular attic vents with Chinese patterned louvers are in need of repair. Foundations are brick on the front and concrete block in the rear. On the downhill, east side a third basement story is exposed, reached by another door with rectangular window. The building has four windows at the second floor level on the front, and six on the sides. Windows are 2/2 except for two on the southwest corner that are half-blocked with fishscale shingles, a configuration visible in early photographs of the building. Masonic Hall has clapboarded walls and a slate roof with prominent boxed eaves. Cornerboards are narrow and panelled.

After a fire destroyed a cabinetmaker's house and shop and a store on the south side of Main Street, two multiple-unit residential buildings with Queen Anne features (Alvan Lawrence Houses, 25 and 27 Main Street, map #20-21, MHC #25-26, **photo #8**) were built in 1898-99. Originally separate buildings, the two were joined by a second floor bridge about 1982 by Tecton Corporation, a firm then using the buildings for offices; the houses now appear to be in residential use. The eastern building (25 Main Street) is a 2 1/2 story side-gabled duplex with five bays; two central doors are located under a hip-roofed Queen Anne wood-decked porch with turned posts, scrolled brackets, and spindle railing. A plywood screen skirts the porch beside wooden steps. The building has two ridge chimneys, a front shed-roofed dormer with tripartite window, and one story bays on each side, semi-hexagonal on the east and rectangular on the west. Behind metal storm doors are Queen Anne panelled doors with square windows. Windows are 2/2s. An open porch on the back has a shed roof and square posts. Half of the facade of the front-gabled 2 1/2 story building at 27 Main Street is recessed to make a double deck inset porch. The porches have posts and railings matching those at 25 Main Street. A second porch on the side beneath the underpass has turned posts of larger proportions and a spindled railing. Doors on the first and second floors open onto the porches; the lower door is Queen Anne in style. A double hung stairwell window on the east side is also a Queen Anne type, with a border of small, square stained glass panes; a transom with diagonal muntins crowns a larger front window; the front attic window is Queen Anne in style, with many square panes. Other windows are 2/2s. On the west side of the house is a gabled two story bay. Both buildings are clapboarded with brick foundations.

Larger than other district houses, an asymmetric Queen Anne house (Edward Affhauser House, 70 Main Street, 1904-1905, map #34, MHC #16, **photo #13**) stands west of South River, deeply setback from Main Street. The 2 1/2 story house has a main front-gabled block, intersecting gabled bays on the sides, and a large wraparound porch. The main roof is slate. Decorative fishscale and wave-patterned shingles ornament gables. Rounded, shingled sidewalls frame paired attic windows in the front gable; below the windows is a low-pitched apron of slate. Except for gable sheathing, the house is clapboarded, with panelled cornerboards. The large hip-roofed porch across the front and east side is gabled over front steps. Scrolled brackets top turned porch posts; the railing is made of square balusters; lattice screens the foundation. A hip-roofed porch with similar ornaments on the west side covers a second door. A third door leads into the east

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 12

bay from the back of the main porch. The west bay is angled on the first floor; scrolled brackets underpin the second story above the angled sides of the bay. Windows are mostly 1/1s. Solar panels are mounted on a side roof. A rear porch on the east side appears to have been enclosed. A large front-gabled 1 1/2 story barn behind the house has 6/6 and 2/2 windows; doors are side-hinged and trolley-hung. The front gabled side has vertical board siding; other sides are clapboarded.

The town's notable Field Memorial Library (1 Elm Street, 1901, map #10, MHC #22, **photo #2**), a high style neoclassical stone building with copper dome, stands on a terrace at the east end of Main Street. With this jewel of a library dedicated to the memory of his parents, Marshall Field gave to his home town a miniature example of Beaux Arts classicism abundantly represented at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago and typified by another of his benefactions, the Field Museum in Chicago. Its highly detailed design and lavish use of expensive materials contrasts with the practical, often vernacular character of many district buildings. Designed by architects Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge of Boston, the 1 1/2 story building with low-pitched roofs has a long axis parallel to Elm Street. A front porch and rear stack room intersect a central rotunda under a twenty-five foot diameter dome. Encircled by basal and cornice moldings, the building's finely tooled limestone^{xvi} ashlar exterior is composed of broad planes with corner piers and recessed panels containing tripartite windows. Pilaster-mullions separate the large single panes of the windows. On both sides of the front in low relief carving are the names of Conway's Civil War casualties. Above cornices at gable peaks and building corners are anthemion-shaped acroteria. On an octagonal base, the copper dome is ridged, topped by an ocular skylight. Other low-pitched roofs are also copper. The porch includes fluted Ionic columns, a marble floor, and rusticated interior walls topped with a cornice of Greek key design. Additional acroteria crown a metal-framed anteroom sheltering the doorway; double doors under the inscription "Free to All" have rectangular beveled glass windows. Egg and dart designs, scroll-shaped brackets, and dentilling ornament the doorway entablature. The finely carved tympanum of the porch includes a laurel wreath and scrolls of foliar ornaments. Flanking the porch are fluted lightposts with globe lamps on lionpaw feet. The building has a granite foundation. A pale, creamy brick is used to sheathe the rear elevation and the ell that houses book stacks; these walls are not visible from the street; in the rear as well, paired doors can be reached on the basement level by a vehicle passing from the street through a gap in the stone wall on the north end of the property. The library interior is richly ornamented. Ionic columns and dados of Brescia violet marble circle the rotunda, framing marble doorways and arched niches. The rotunda floor is a colorful marble mosaic. The dome, painted golden yellow, tops a gilded key-designed cornice. In the reading rooms wooden shelves and wainscot are dark stained oak, and floors are oak parquet. Large fireplace surrounds are marble. Reading rooms have coffered ceilings.

Two small vernacular houses on Academy Hill Road were built late in the nineteenth century. The 1 1/2 story side-gabled Henry Germain House at 37 Academy Hill Road (c1899, map #7, MHC #32, **photo #17**) has an asymmetric front with off-center door under a small hip-roofed porch with square posts, small

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 13

brackets, and side square-baluster railings. The building has wide eaves, a roof with fairly low pitch, and a concrete foundation. Second story side windows are paired and smaller than lower 2/2 windows; there are four lower west side windows. A 1 1/2 story ell is flanked on the west by a one story porch under a shed roof; the porch, now enclosed, retains a cutout railing and brackets on square posts. On the east side a similarly ornamented enclosed porch extends from the main block. On the east side of the ell is a shed dormer. A one story red-painted garage with metal roof is attached to the south side of the ell. In the yard is a free-standing garage, used formerly as a blacksmith and wagon-making shop, with hipped corrugated metal roof and two overhead doors; a small gabled addition is attached to the garage.

Across the road, 38 Academy Hill Road (c1890, map #8, MHC #33), the smallest house in the district, originated as the Ulric Germain Blacksmith Shop. The side-gabled one story building has a low-pitched roof, wing, and oversized front porch supported by turned and square posts. The door is off center, with two flanking windows on one side and a single window on the other. The building has four 2/2 windows along the north side. A portion of the south side is shingled, while remaining walls are clapboarded. The south side wing, asymmetrically saltbox-shaped, is in disrepair, with tarpaper front and roof. Some of the wing windows are louvered and of recent date. Roofing is asphalt and corrugated metal. The house stands on sloping low land along Pumpkin Hollow Brook below the grade of the roadway.

Three commercial buildings on Main Street were built or remodeled during the twentieth century. The Hawkes Block (86 Main Street, map #37, MHC #18, **photo #14**) built in 1895, replaced an older burned building; it too was damaged by fire in the 1960s, and thereafter remodeled in Colonial Revival style. Before the fire the building was hip-roofed with a front dormer; it is now front-gabled. The 2 1/2 story rectangular building includes two shops of unequal width with multi-paned display windows on the first floor. Doors to the shops are recessed at angles on a central, integral, triangular-shaped porch. Display windows wrap the front corners of the building, extending to narrow windows on the sides. Four 12/12 upper front windows abut a cornice. In the flushboarded pediment a semi-circular fanlight dates from the 1964 remodelling. West side windows are irregular in size and placement; they include a pair with arched transom of recent date. A shed-roofed one story bay with panel siding and door under a pent roof appends the west side. The six bay east side also includes a doorway. The clapboarded building has a rubblestone foundation with concrete facing.

The brick and concrete block one story Germain's Garage (33 Main Street, 1921, map #24, MHC #9, **photo #8**) has a facade ornamented with a stepped and peaked parapet as well as quoins and tabbed window and door frames of concrete block that simulates rough-cut stone.^{xvii} A string course of the concrete and a pattern of extending bricks ornament the parapet. The concrete originally contrasted in color with the brick walls laid in Flemish bond, but today all has been painted red. The building has a low-pitched, nearly flat roof. On the front two doors flank three larger central openings that are a display window and two overhead

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 14

garage doors. One of the doors with a blocked window includes horizontal panelling. On the building's sides are three bays with segmentally arched windows separated by brick piers. Some side windows are blocked. A brick wall on the west side connects the front garage with a wider rear building, also a one story brick structure with segmentally arched windows. An overhead garage door is located on the east side of the rear building. Facing Pumpkin Hollow Brook, the back of the rear building has six bays with windows and an exterior brick chimney.

The Pease Garage (46 Main Street, map #27, MHC #20, **photo #5**), built in 1924 to house a trucking business, is a stucco one story building with central garage door and flanking offices. The long rectangular building has a front-gabled new metal roof concealed by a peaked front parapet with wood cornice. A seven bay east side has two 12/12 windows, four 12/16s, and one blocked window. On the west side there is a blocked side door. The two offices on the facade were remodelled in recent years with pent roofs of heavy wood shakes, windows with vertical muntins, and doors including small upper windows. The wood-framed opening for the central, overhead garage door is topped by a cornice molding.

After a fire in 1950 destroyed a wood-frame 2 1/2 story Queen Anne style Town Hall (1885) that included a corner octagonal tower with ogee roof, the present two story brick Colonial Revival Town Hall (5 Academy Hill Road, map #2, MHC #27) was built in 1951. The building stands at an angle to Academy Hill Road, facing the Main Street intersection. The front-gabled building has variegated color brick walls laid in Flemish bond and exaggerated rusticated corner blocks topped by large gable returns. An octagonal cupola on a square base with pilasters, slatted ventilators in rounded openings, a rounded roof, and a weathervane stands on the front peak of the roof. A centered Colonial Revival gabled porch with arched underside and Tuscan columns and pilasters shelters double leaf doors topped by a semi-circular arched slatted wooden fan. On the second floor in the central bay is an 8/8 window with semi-circular fanlight transom. The window is ornamented with cast concrete springers and keystone; voussoirs are brick. Other windows with splayed brick lintels are mostly 6/6s, though on the six bay sides there are some 8/8s. Sills and the foundation are concrete. Painted wooden panels connect upper and lower windows on the building's sides.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Environmental characteristics of the area represent several locational criteria (slope, drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites. Most of the district is composed of well drained level to moderately sloping floodplain and adjacent terrace landforms within 1000 feet of the South River and Pumpkin Hollow Brook, tributaries of the Deerfield and Connecticut Rivers. Both drainages converge a few hundred feet upstream from the Main Street bridge. Native American

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 15

settlement patterns have been identified in similar environmental contexts elsewhere in the Connecticut Valley area. Given the above information and the size of the district (23.94 acres), a high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric resources in the district.

A high potential also exists for the identification of historic archaeological resources in the district. While settlement occurred in the district locale by the 1760's, no 18th century structures are known to survive in the district. Structural evidence of 18th and 19th century institutional, civic, commercial, industrial and residential buildings should survive with associated occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells). During the 18th century, settlement was dispersed indicating potential sites from this period could be spread throughout any part of the district. Archaeological evidence from one of the few 18th century residential sites in the district may survive in the area in front of the present house at 70 Main Street. That house was moved to Old Deerfield in the 1940's. Another potential 18th century residential site may survive associated with the George Rogers Homestead. That property extended from the river east to the bank lot at 32 Main Street. A structure is implied on that property, possibly during the late 18th century, by its reference as a homestead when purchased by Zeeb Wells in the early 19th century. Each of the above structures implies the Main Street corridor as a potential area for additional 18th century residential sites. Structural remains from 18th century civic/institutional buildings may also survive in the district area. Archaeological evidence from a brick schoolhouse, built in the 1790's, may survive in the vicinity of the traffic island at the east end of Main Street. Several potential 18th century industrial sites may also survive in the Conway Center area. Structural remains may survive from the town's first grist mill, built by Caleb Sharp in 1767 near the Main Street bridge. Archaeological evidence from a 1790's oil and fulling mill located on the South River may survive, possibly in the district. Structural remains from a tan house, possibly built before 1800 southeast of the Main Street Bridge and mentioned in an 1809 transaction may also survive.

During the 19th century, potential archaeological sites increase in frequency throughout the district, however, potential commercial, industrial and civic/institutional sites continue to outnumber residential sites. Structural evidence may survive from two residences moved for construction of the Field Library in 1901. The Morse-Bosworth House (c.1847) was moved to 15 Academy Hill Road and the Larned Rice House (c.1848) was moved to 31 Academy Hill Road. Archaeological evidence from the Theodore Bartlett House may also be present in the vicinity of the present Pease Garage at 46 Main Street. Archaeological evidence may also survive from a church hall, built in 1868 by a later occupant of the Bartlett House behind the house. Potential sites of 19th century civic/institutional buildings may also survive in the district. Archaeological evidence from Conway's first Town Hall (1885) may survive in the vicinity of the existing structure at 5 Academy Hill Road. The original Town Hall burned in 1950 and was rebuilt one year later. Archaeological evidence might also survive from an old wooden schoolhouse that stood across Academy Hill Road from the Town Hall. That structure was cleared in 1902 for a park. Commercial and industrial structures dating from the 19th century represent the most common potential archaeological sites in the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16Conway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.

district. Most larger commercial and industrial sites should be located near the South River and the Main Street Bridge area with evidence of smaller enterprises present throughout the district. By the 1830's, hat, comb, harness makers, boot and shoe makers, chair and cabinet makers were located in the district area supplied by mills in and around the Conway Center locale. Structural evidence may survive from the Otis Childs tannery located south and west of the Main Street bridge. The Childs tannery contained a bark house and tanning vats. After its purchase by William J. Clappen in 1846, the tannery was destroyed by a flood in 1869. Archaeological evidence may also survive from the Kaulback and Hamilton tannery opened in 1871 in the same general area. Structural evidence from several mills may survive in the South River/Main Street bridge locale. Archaeological evidence from oil and textile mills, known to be present in the early 19th century on the north side of Main Street, west of the bridge, may be present. An early 19th century linter shop, no longer extant, was also established by Zeeb Wells on the Rogers Homestead property.

Archaeological evidence might also be present from an 1850's or early 1860's steam sawmill located on South River near Morse's brick house at 75 Main Street. Archaeological evidence from 19th century grist and saw mills should also survive in the district area. Survivals may be present from a gristmill built by Emory Brown in c.1880 near the Main Street bridge. Evidence may also survive from a probable 19th century sawmill located nearby that burned in 1901. Archaeological evidence may be present from several smaller shops that lined both sides of Main Street during the 19th century. Structural remains from several blacksmith shops dating to the late 19th century and later may be present along Main Street. A blacksmith shop and town pound are indicated in deeds on the north side of Main Street in the early 19th century. Specific sites for blacksmith shops include Aaron Hale's shop located near his house on the south side of Main Street and Joseph Wheelock's blacksmith shop located on the north side of Main Street opposite his house at 53 Main Street on the south side of the street. A woodworking shop was also established in the district prior to 1848 by Emory Tilton across from his house at 8 Main Street. Larger shops were also present in the district. Structural evidence may be present from a mid 19th century two story store housing a stove and tin shop in the vicinity of the structure now standing at 27 Main Street. Similar evidence may also survive from a shoe store of the same period originally located on the Germain Garage lot at 33 Main Street. Archaeological evidence associated with a bakery established in the old Hamilton saltbox at the site in front of 70 Main Street may also survive. Fires in the 19th century were also responsible for destroying several commercial buildings in the district. Structural evidence could survive from an 1854 brick bank destroyed by fire in 1878 and immediately rebuilt. Archaeological evidence may also survive from buildings destroyed during a large fire in 1898 on the south side of Main Street during which the old Lawrence Block was consumed as well as a cabinetmaking and undertaking shop owned by Emerson Foote. Water power related resources represent another type of archaeological resource whose presence is documented in the district. By 1832, at least one mill race is documented south of the house that now stands at 75 Main Street. Structural remains including stonework from this resource and probably others should survive in the district. Occupational related features (trash pits/areas, privies, wells) represent another important resource type that

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Conway Center HD

Name of Property

Franklin, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1830-1949

Significant Dates

1830

1901

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge (Field Library)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 7,8 Page 17, 1

should survive in the district with extant structures as well as those which no longer survive. These features can survive in the context of residential, commercial and industrial structures as well as combinations thereof.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

The Conway Center Historic District, including an outstanding concentration of buildings from the two decades preceding the Civil War and reflecting town development from 1830 to 1930, is an enduring center of town life, containing residential, institutional, civic, and commercial buildings. Under Criterion A it reflects town development from a period of antebellum industrial prosperity until after the automobile's arrival in the early twentieth century. Under Criterion C its picturesquely clustered buildings compose one of western Massachusetts' finer groupings of antebellum buildings and of small scale country architecture. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the district fulfills National Register Criterion A and C at the local level.

Criterion A. Conway Center reflects the development of the town.

Early Conway history summary. Prior to its settlement by English colonials after the French and Indian Wars, Conway was called South West, or Deerfield Commons, territory included in a 1712 grant extending Deerfield's western boundary nine miles west of the Connecticut River. If they existed, deeds compensating native Americans for the territory have not survived. An unsafe arena of frontier guerrilla warfare for a century after King Philip's War, Conway land had little appeal for English settlers until the defeat of Montreal in 1760. Before settlers arrived in the 1760s, however, colonials used the land for timber, hunting, and grazing livestock. A road to Huntstown (Ashfield), a town settled earlier, was laid out through South West in 1754. In 1763 seven tiers of lots in South West were surveyed and apportioned to Deerfield owners according to their rank. By 1767, when Deerfield was raising taxes to build a new meetinghouse, a sufficient number of settlers, about fifty families, petitioned for separation.^{xviii} Deerfield and the General Court accepted their petition the same year. Colonial governor Francis Bernard named the town Conway after Field Marshall Henry Seymour Conway, a British minister who in 1766 led the move to repeal the Stamp Act in the House of Commons.^{xix}

Early settlement in Conway, largely in the eastern tiers of lots, was dispersed.^{xx} Nevertheless, two small village nuclei grew on Baptist Hill and in Pumpkin Hollow. The first road through town from southern

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 2

Deerfield to Huntstown (Ashfield) passed over a South River bridge (1763) located north of the present central village and continued up Baptist Hill on today's Cemetery Hill Road and Pine Hill Road. On this road, close to Baptist Hill, the town's first tavern was built.^{xxi} A lot on Baptist Hill, judged to be centrally located, was set aside as a houselot for the town's first minister, Rev. John Emerson.^{xxii} The second Town Meeting chose a committee to determine the geographical center of town for a Meetinghouse location. After some argument, they found that "the center lot" lay in Pumpkin Hollow. There they erected a meetinghouse in 1769 and a schoolhouse in 1770.^{xxiii} New roads through Pumpkin Hollow supported a second tavern.^{xxiv} A north-south road linking Pumpkin Hollow with a ferry over the Deerfield River to Shelburne was laid out in 1767. Elm Street in the Historic District was a part of this road. Another county road laid out in 1785 passed from Pumpkin Hollow to Ashfield over today's Maple Street and along the South River.^{xxv} Federal period stores were located in both Pumpkin Hollow and Baptist Hill. A Baptist Church, first located in Burkeville (1791) moved to Baptist Hill in 1810. As late as 1839, Barber's engraving of Conway depicted Pumpkin Hollow rather than today's central village.

Activity in the central village area before the 1830s. Early water powered industries and a new bridge across South River were catalysts for development on "the Flat," the area that became Conway Center.^{xxvi} After the town's incorporation, the first South River bridge, swept away in a flood, was replaced by a new bridge erected where the present Main Street bridge is located. The road over the bridge (Main Street) connected on the east with an altered layout of the county road and on the west with the road over Baptist and Pine Hills. The town's first gristmill (erected before 1767), built and run by Caleb Sharp, was also located near the new bridge.^{xxvii} Elijah Wells, owner of lot 78, which included much of the Center District, lived during the early years of the town on what would later be called Academy Hill above Pumpkin Hollow.^{xxviii}

The town reached its peak population during the 1790s, a probable time for the appearance of a new brick schoolhouse north of Pumpkin Hollow. The school stood near the present traffic island on the east end of Main Street. South River's descent in the vicinity of the bridge attracted water powered industries, which in the 1790s included an oil and fulling mill.^{xxix} A blacksmith shop and the town pound that appear on early nineteenth century deeds may have been located by this time on the north side of Main Street.^{xxx} A "tan house" mentioned in an 1809 transaction may also have stood southeast of the bridge before 1800.^{xxxi} The only Conway Center building known to survive from the eighteenth century is a two story three bay center chimney saltbox, a house moved from a roadside position in front of the present house at 70 Main Street to nearby Old Deerfield during the 1940s.^{xxxii}

Encouraged by the embargo associated with the War of 1812 and an abundance of local raw material, a woolen mill was established by the Conway Center bridge about 1810; the mill is said to have later converted to cotton production.^{xxxiii} Zeeb Wells, a Conway native described in deeds as a "clothier," gradually pieced together holdings in the vicinity of the bridge during the years after the war. He bought the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 3

George Rogers homestead, which extended from the river east to the bank lot (32 Main Street), and Aaron Hale's blacksmith shop (north of Main) and house lot (south of Main).^{xxxiv} Wells built a linter shop on the former Rogers lot. Deeds reveal that except for the linter shop, the oil and textile mills stood west of the bridge on the north side of Main Street.^{xxxv} Wells also bought land west of the bridge on both sides of Main Street.^{xxxvi} A distillery, which he acquired, stood south of Main Street east of the bridge in 1818.^{xxxvii} At this time, land on the eastern end of Main Street was farmland owned by Charles E. Billings, who lived on the hill east of the Center; Billings, who inherited the land from his father, farmed, invested in his brother Elisha's store in Pumpkin Hollow, and played an active role in town affairs. In 1820 Otis Childs, a Conway native, bought the plot northeast of the bridge which Wells had earlier acquired. In 1821 he bought from Wells land south and west of the bridge which he planned to develop as a tannery with a bark house and tan vats.^{xxxviii}

The 1830s in Conway. The two oldest buildings remaining in Conway Center appear to date from the early 1830s, from this time of small scale industries, most of which were located near the Main Street bridge.^{xxxix} In 1831 Joseph Wheelock, a blacksmith, bought a house lot south of Main Street and the blacksmith shop on the north side (Joseph Wheelock H., 53 Main Street, c1831, photo #8).^{xl} Already on the south lot there was a cider mill and cider distillery. Eliphas Morse, a machinist from Hopkinton, bought land from James Leach in 1833 and appears about that time to have built the brick Federal house (Eliphas Morse H., 75 Main Street, c1833). The house remained in the family for several decades, passing after his death in 1862 to his daughter Lucy Wells, who finally sold it in 1868.^{xli} The source of brick was probably local clay from deposits along South River, beds utilized during times of building activity.

In 1832 the county road from Deerfield was relocated, following a lower route along the Mill River into Conway, probably facilitating the carting of goods in and out of town. After buying a piece of land south of Main Street in 1831, Franklin Childs, a younger brother of Otis Childs, built the Conway House (43 Main Street, c1840?, photo #9).^{xlii} The appearance of a tavern in the central village was a harbinger of a shift of town activities from Pumpkin Hollow and Baptist Hill to the Center during the following decade. The building is noteworthy as one of less than a dozen taverns built in the Massachusetts Connecticut Valley after the Federal period.^{xliii}

Zeeb Wells formed a partnership in his mill with James Leach of Taunton in 1832.^{xliiv} By this date a millrace had been constructed, located south of the house that now stands at 75 Main Street.^{xliv} In 1833 the mills consisted of an oil mill building and factory (probably textile), and a clothier's shop with carding, picking, fulling, dyeing, and draping capabilities.^{xlvi} Though there were already signs of growth in Conway, as revealed by the splitting of the Center school district in 1835, the construction of two larger fabric mills in 1837 triggered an influx of workers and the beginning of a building boom in Conway. One of these was

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 4

Edmund Burke's woolen mill, the Conway Manufacturing Company, in Burkeville, the other a cotton mill north of the village opened by Asa Howland. The same year, a connection between Burkeville and Conway Center was completed with the laying out of River Street.^{xlvii}

A decade of rapid growth: the 1840s. Acknowledging the shifting population center, the Congregational Church in 1841 erected a new Greek Revival church on a rise halfway between the old Pumpkin Hollow Meetinghouse and the central village. Following construction, town meetings were held in the church basement. James S. Whitney, a new arrival from South Deerfield, bought the former Zeeb Wells parcel northeast of the bridge in 1842 on which he opened a general store. The 1842 deed indicated that hay scales and a store with attached horse shed already stood on the parcel (50 Main Street, photo #5), but town historian Charles Pease said that Whitney built the store that stands there today.^{xlviii} A front-gabled building such as the present store is a typical store design that could have been built during the Federal period as well as in the mid-nineteenth century. Whitney may have also built the house at 52 Main Street which stood on the same parcel and was mentioned when he sold the property in 1855 to Dr. Erasmus Hamilton; Pease, however, maintains that Whitney lived on Baptist Hill.^{xlix} Whitney was a prominent resident during his years in Conway, serving as Town Clerk and state Representative. In 1846 he and Charles Wells opened a factory off River Street that made seamless cotton bags. Whitney also helped secure a charter for the town's first bank in 1854.

Other developments contributed to Conway's remarkable growth during the 1840s, when its population expanded by thirty percent. By 1839 Alonzo Parker was acquiring property for the Conway Tool Company, located in Burkeville, which manufactured carpenters' and joiners' tools.ⁱ The company was active throughout the 1840s, employing eighty workers. In 1845, the Burke mill made \$56,000 worth of satin and built a new mill. The same year the Howland cotton mills produced \$26,000 worth of "printing cloth," sheeting, cotton yarn, and cotton batting. That year too, an unidentified firm in Conway made \$10,000 worth of linen "bosoms and collars", a brickyard produced building material for new houses, and hat, comb, and harness makers were active. A tannery supplied boot and shoe makers, and utilizing the town's lumber were sawmills and chair and cabinet makers. That year Conway farmers were second in the county in butter and cheese production.ⁱⁱ The town's growth prompted the development of a new cemetery, Pine Grove, in 1845.

A widespread economic recession in 1837 may have triggered the bankruptcy of the Billings store in Pumpkin Hollow in 1838. The Billings brothers' indebtedness caused Charles E. Billings' farm on the hill east of the Center and his land on "the Flat" to be siezed. Charles Parsons, who had lived on a farm on the old road to Ashfield, bought Charles Billings' property from creditors, and moved to what was later known as Parsons' Hill.ⁱⁱⁱ The prosperous farmer showed his business acumen in dividing his newly acquired land along Main Street into narrow building lots, which he began to sell as houselots to town entrepreneurs in 1845.^{liii}

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 5

After 1845 single family houses sprang up rapidly on Parsons' lots. The houses were of fashionable design, probably influenced by the cottages, or country residences in publications of Downing and Davis. Emery Tilton (Emery Tilton H., 8 Main Street, 1848), whose workshop was said to contain planes and tools for decorative wood trim, and David Lyons (David Lyons H., 28 Main Street, c1846), a cabinetmaker and undertaker, were both craftsmen who bought houselots from Charles Parsons and who may have been involved in housebuilding activities. Tilton's own house once had far more Gothic embellishment than what appears today.^{liv} The Main and Elm Street residential neighborhood contrasted with the worker tenements springing up along River Street and in Burkeville where there was an influx of Irish and other foreign millworkers. Surnames in the Center during this period were English, though in 1855 Conway had the second largest percentage of foreign-born residents in Franklin County.^{lv}

William T. Clapp bought the former Otis Childs tannery in 1846 and a lot from Parsons for a house in 1847 (William T. Clapp House, 16 Main Street, c1847, photo #10).^{lvi} Clapp maintained a prosperous tanning business by the bridge (on the lot where 69 Main Street stands today) until a flood washed away his buildings in 1869. Stephen Whitney built the house at 12 Main Street about 1847, later selling it to Henry W. Billings, who ran an insurance business, and who for many years was Town Treasurer and Town Clerk. Emery Tilton, who built the house at 8 Main Street in 1848, had earlier set up a woodworking shop across Main Street which he sold in 1844 to David Lyons.^{lvii} David Lyons built a house across Main Street from his shop (David Lyons House, 28 Main Street, c1846). Next door at 24 Main Street, Albert Clarke built a house about 1847, also on a lot from Parsons.^{lviii} Tilton bought Conway House (43 Main Street) in 1845 from Franklin Childs, selling it two years later, and speculated with additional land north of his own houselot. He divided the land along Elm Street into lots and sold them from 1849 to 1851.^{lix} Owners of the Elm Street houses were Daniel Elmore (59 Elm Street, c1849), Henry Clary (51 Elm, c1849), and Gurdon Edgerton (45 Elm Street, c1851). Edgerton was one of three who bought the general store on Main Street from James Whitney in 1855. Another of those who would buy the general store, Thomas S. Dickinson, bought land on the south side of Main Street and built a Greek Revival house about 1846 (47 Main Street).^{lx} Theodore Bartlett, a harness maker whose father had kept a shop in Pumpkin Hollow, moved to Main Street and built a shop (36 Main Street) about 1852. His house (not extant) stood next door to the west.^{lxi}

Franklin Childs sold two other houselots on Elm in the late 1840s located where the Library (1 Elm Street, 1901) now stands. The houses built on the lots were moved in 1900 to Academy Hill Road before Library construction began. The southerly lot was sold to Larned Rice in 1847, who built a house afterwards owned by an elderly Otis Childs. The moved Rice-Childs house now stands at 31 Academy Hill Road. A house built on the northerly lot, sold to Eliphas Morse in 1848, was occupied by his daughter Sally Morse Bosworth and her husband. This house now stands at 15 Academy Hill Road (photo #16).^{lxii}

Conway Center during the mid-nineteenth century. Conway businesses remained vital during the 1850s and 60s. In 1855 three cotton mills produced \$41,000 worth of goods and goods from the Burke woolen mill

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 6

were valued at \$150,000; at this time the Burke mill was responsible for eighty-five percent of Franklin County's woolen production. The Civil War and government purchases of woolens brought additional prosperity to the Burke mills, whose production in 1865 was valued at \$350,000. The cotton mills in 1865 had expanded as well, in spite of probable difficulties with cotton supply; two mills produced \$197,700 worth of goods. Their success was probably due to the arrival in Conway of Richard M. Tucker and his son-in-law Chelsea Cook from Connecticut. Tucker had worked in the cotton business since childhood. Rebuilding the old cotton bag mill off River Street, Tucker began to manufacture cotton warps and yarns. Tucker and Cook later expanded into a second mill north of the village, the old Howland mill; the company employed ninety workers. Richard Tucker owned and occupied the Morse brick house (75 Main Street) in the 1870s and early 1880s, and it remained in the Tucker-Cook family until after 1900.^{lxxiii} The Tucker family also owned the store at 50 Main Street from 1865 to 1889.

The Conway Mutual Insurance Company organized in 1849, in 1854 becoming the Conway Stock and Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Dr. E. D. Hamilton (52 Main Street) was president, and Henry W. Billings (12 Main Street), treasurer. In 1854 the firm built a brick front-gabled two story building with parapet and arched windows on the lot where the Brick Bank stands today (32 Main Street). In 1854 when the Conway Bank, one of the earliest banks in the area, received a charter, it shared the building.^{lxxiv} Dr. Hamilton (52 Main Street) was also a president of the bank. In 1864, after the bank reorganized, John D. Todd became president and lived in the house at 28 Main Street. In 1873 Marshall Field, a native son and Chicago department store magnate, bought the house at 28 Main Street for his widowed sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen Field.

In 1851 Parker's tool company moved to Greenfield. The South River Cutlery Company for a few years made up for the loss of jobs, building a large new factory in Burkeville in 1851 and employing 135 workers. In the early 1850s there was also a chair factory in Burkeville. Farmers contributed to Conway's prosperity after 1860 when they started growing tobacco, a profitable crop. Harness and cabinet making continued on Main Street, a two story front-gabled store housing a stove and tin shop did business where 27 Main Street stands today, a shoe store stood on the Germain Garage lot (33 Main Street), and an impressive two story temple front Stearns store (not extant) faced Main Street from the base of Baptist Hill. During the late 1850s or early 1860s a steam sawmill owned by William Wait was located on South River near the Morse's brick house (75 Main Street). A low private road along the river connected the mill to River Street. A barn, probably the one now standing next to the Morse house, was used by a livery business.^{lxxv} In 1869 a serious South River flood made Main Street a lake and destroyed the William Clapp tannery. Kaulbach and Hamilton reopened a tannery in the same location before 1871.

Conway churches in the early 1850s were large and thriving. The Congregational Ladies Benevolent Society had organized in 1845. A Methodist church, organized for the first time in 1852 in Burkeville, met for years in Burkeville schools, stores, and homes before erecting their own building. In 1868, however,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 7

Oliver Field, who then lived in the former Theodore Bartlett house (on the site of the Pease Garage, 46 Main Street), built a hall for the church behind his house.^{lxvi} When the group outgrew the hall it built a church on River Street in 1872. The Baptists continued to meet in a church they erected in 1840 on Baptist Hill. The Morning Sun Lodge of Masons restarted in 1869 and met in specially furnished rooms of Conway House (43 Main Street).

Though several select schools had provided high school level education to Conway students, there was a move in the early 1850s to organize a local academy. A two story building was erected on Academy Hill in 1853 in a location deemed equidistant from the three villages of Pumpkin Hollow, the Center, and Burkeville. The same year, the Committee of the Conway High School Association petitioned Town Meeting for a new road linking the school with the Center.^{lxvii} Academy Hill Road was accordingly laid out in 1853. A map of 1858, shows a relocated Center schoolhouse on the lot south of Main Street, now the Town Hall Common (map #1).^{lxviii} By 1858 as well the house at 34 Academy Hill Road (photo #18) had been built; owned by William Clapp, it may have housed a tannery worker. The Academy burned in 1861 and was replaced by a one story Italianate building; in 1865 it was transferred to the town and became a public high school.

The later nineteenth and early twentieth century in Conway Center. The bank building erected in 1854 burned in 1878, along with many of the books in a subscription library then kept in the building.^{lxix} The bank officers built a new brick building the same year (Brick Bank, 32 Main Street, 1878, photo #4), and remaining books, as well as donations from Marshall Field, became the nucleus of a town public library. In 1887 the newly organized Conway Savings Bank installed itself on the upper floor of the bank building. In 1885 the Congregational Church between the Center and Pumpkin Hollow burned and was replaced by the present Stick Style church. The same year the town built its first Town Hall, a Queen Anne style wood frame building with corner octagonal tower. It stood on the same Academy Hill Road lot occupied by the the present Town Hall (5 Academy Hill Road) and included a room for the town library. In 1885 the Methodists also bought the house at 8 Main Street to use for a parsonage.

Conway's failure to route a railroad through town made it difficult for town industries to compete with more advantageously located companies. The nearest railroad depots stood along the Deerfield River on the northern border of town.^{lxx} Truckers with teams of horses continued to play a vital role, supplying the only transport available for raw materials and finished goods. In 1869 Gordon H. Johnson bought a livery stable on Main Street behind the Bartlett harness shop from earlier owners Henry and Solomon Pease; the building he used appears to be the barn now standing behind the house at 36 Main Street.^{lxxi} Johnson, who remained in business until 1916, also ran a stage line to Ashfield.^{lxxii} William Bartlett, a son of Theodore, remained in business making harnesses until 1910, though the shop had moved from Main to River Street. Other truckers were located in Burkeville.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 8

Blacksmithing remained an important Conway occupation. During the 1890s the Germain, a family of Quebec origin, built blacksmith shops on Academy Hill Road. At the turn-of-century French Canadians were the largest minority group in Conway. Henry LaChappelle had bought the house at 34 Academy Hill Road in 1876, at which time a shop of some sort was on the property.^{lxxiii} Rudolph Germain bought the shop and house from Selina LaChappelle in 1889.^{lxxiv} Isaiah M. Brown, who had bought the sawmill between the Tucker House (75 Main Street) and South River in 1875, had also built a house on Academy Hill Road which he appears to have rented to others (22 Academy Hill Road, c1880).^{lxxv} Brown provided mortgages to the Germain. A deed of 1895 shows that Ulric Germain, a younger brother of Rudolph, bought the house and shop at 34 Academy Hill Road as well as a tract on the south side of the road; he had already set up a blacksmith shop on the south- west side of his lot.^{lxxvi} The property then extended to Pumpkin Hollow Brook, and the building that is now the house at 38 Academy Hill Road appears to have originally been Ulric Germain's blacksmith shop. In 1900 Ulric's blacksmith shop and a store in the house's wing (now a garage) are again mentioned in a deed.^{lxxvii} Ulric's younger brother Henry acquired lots across Academy Hill Road in 1899 and 1900, and built himself the house at 37 Academy Hill Road.^{lxxviii} Douglas W. Parker bought the Henry Germain House in 1915 and continued to do blacksmithing and wagonmaking in a large shed on the lot until the 1960s.^{lxxix} Both Ulric and Rudolph were listed in a Conway directory of 1916 as blacksmiths. By then, however, Henry Germain had shifted from horse to electric-powered transport, employed as a motorman on the Conway Street Railroad.

A determined effort by local businesses to establish a street railway began in the 1890s. The town voted to contribute to an private fund established in 1894, and that year a contract for construction was signed with Daniel O'Connell of Holyoke. One of the most active leaders in the effort to establish the railway was Dr. John B. Laidley. Laidley, a physician and surgeon, was a resident of Elm Street, having bought a lot in 1885 from Charles Parsons (John B. Laidley House, 32 Elm Street, photo #4).^{lxxx} His enthusiasm, wit, and diplomacy were credited for the success of the street railway.^{lxxxi} In April 1895 the trolley began to run a seven mile route from the Conway station of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad near the Deerfield River to the Center. It ran on Shelburne Falls Road, stopping at the west end of Main Street (by the traffic island, map #40) and in Burkeville. In 1905 the Women's Christian Temperance Union supplied a drinking fountain for thirsty travelers on the traffic island (photo #14). In 1897 a bridge built across the Deerfield River from Conway station connected the street railway with the Boston and Maine Railroad. In 1896 the same group that organized the street railway formed the Conway Electric Power and Light Company. A new dam across South River near Conway Station and a power station provided electricity for the town as well as for the street railway. The trolley was exceptional in that it carried freight as well as passengers. After a long debate in Boston, the Conway Electric Street Railway was the first permitted to carry freight in Massachusetts. For some years the street railway carried lumber, as much as 800 gallons of milk per day, and butter produced at the Conway Cooperative Creamery. Trolley track spurs were located by each of the town mills. Laidley managed the street railroad for twelve years and was its strongest champion, helping to attract new industries to Conway.^{lxxxii}

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9Conway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.

Masonic Hall (98 Main Street, **photo #15**), built in 1896, housed the offices of the street railroad, the post office, and the meeting rooms of the Morning Sun Lodge. The Hawkes Block (86 Main Street), housing a general store, was first built in 1884. After a fire destroyed it and a neighboring, competing market run by Homer Cooley, Hawkes built a new structure in 1894. A drug store run by Henry Hopkins did business in the Hawkes Block until 1900. Edward Affhauser, who built the house at 70 Main Street (**photo #13**) in 1904, continued to run a pharmacy in the Hawkes Block. Upstairs in the Hawkes block was a wigwam and meeting room for the Wequonock Tribe of Red Men, a fraternal organization founded in 1899. Later, opulently furnished upper rooms were used by a social club of young Conway men, the Conway Club, before being converted in 1916 into an apartment.^{lxxxiii} A bakery was established in the old Hamilton saltbox in 1899 (site in front of 70 Main Street). Near the Main Street bridge Emory Brown built a gristmill about 1880 that was sold to Alvin Boice in 1896; the nearby sawmill burned in 1901.

A large fire on the south side of Main Street in 1898 consumed the old Lawrence Block and the long-enduring cabinetmaking and undertaking shop then owned by Emerson Foote. Alvan Lawrence immediately rebuilt the devastated area with two Queen Anne houses, one a single family house (27 Main Street) and one a duplex (25 Main Street, **photo #8**). In 1899 on Elm Street, I. N. Hitchcock opened a hardware and farm implements store in a rear barn on his property (59 Elm Street). The greatest changes in the eastern part of the Center, however, were brought about by Marshall Field, who in 1899 decided to build Conway a public library.

Marshall Field was born on a farm on Field's hill southeast of Pumpkin Hollow, the son of John and Fidelia Nash Field. After attending school in Pumpkin Hollow, he left town at age seventeen to begin work in a Pittsfield country store; after moving to Chicago at age twenty-one he had a lucrative career as a merchant. His company survived the Great Fire of 1871, after which he became the principal investor in Marshall Field and Company, owner of a thriving, world-renowned department store. Field was a patron and supporter in 1893 of the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and donor of the Field Museum of Natural History. His largesse also supported the University of Chicago. He said, however, that the gift that gave him the greatest pleasure was the Conway library (Field Memorial Library, 1 Elm Street, **photo #2**), which he built as a free library for the town in memory of his parents.

Field visited Conway in 1899, accompanied by a landscape architect (unidentified), and chose a library site at the east end of Main Street then occupied by two houses built in the late 1840s.^{lxxxiv} Field persuaded the female occupants of the houses, Sarah Pease and Lucy A. Wells (daughter of Eliphas Morse), to sell their property but retain their buildings. These were moved to Academy Hill Road to two adjacent lots sold to the women by Charles and Lyman Parsons.^{lxxxv} The northernmost house of Lucy Wells became 15 Academy Hill Road, and the southernmost house of Sarah Pease became 31 Academy Hill Road (**photo #16**). Field engaged the Boston architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge to design the library. Construction began in 1900 after tracks of the street railroad were laid along Main Street to transport building materials.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 10

The street was carefully graded so that loaded cars would roll down the street to the site, and empty cars could be drawn back to Masonic Square by horses. The Fourth of July, 1900 was cornerstone-laying day. On July 13th, 1901, exactly fifty years after Marshall Field left Conway, the dedication took place. Field and a large number of residents attended, an occasion for speeches and festivity.

In 1902 the town built a large, central school on the edge of Burkeville. This was probably a time for removing the old wooden schoolhouse that had stood across Academy Hill Road from Town Hall, clearing the lot for a park (map #1). The traffic island (map #15) and urn in memory of unknown soldiers in front of the Library appear to have been installed after library construction.^{lxxxvi} The late nineteenth and early twentieth century was a time for architectural beautification as well, when a number of Center residents updated their houses with porches. The house at 75 Main Street had a Victorian porch by 1879 when owned by Richard Tucker. In 1885 after the Hamilton's daughter Clara had married Arthur Cook and was living in the Dr. Erasmus Hamilton House (52 Main Street), a "piazza" was added to the front (**photos #6-7**). When photographed by the Howes Brothers in the late nineteenth century, the house at 51 Elm Street had been transformed with a sweeping wraparound spindled and bracketed Queen Anne porch with corner pavilion.^{lxxxvii} The Isaiah Brown House at 22 Academy Hill Road originally had no porch; the present wraparound porch is also of Queen Anne design. By 1890 as well Conway House (43 Main Street), with a facade extending east from the original block, had a double deck, full front porch. The hotel is the only location in the Center that seems to have catered to summer tourists. After 1900, a porch was added to the Greek Revival Thomas S. Dickinson House (47 Main Street).^{lxxxviii}

The street railway did not save the town's textile mills, which were affected by the deaths and retirement of their directors. The cotton mills were in decline after the death of Richard Tucker in 1884. Chelsea Cook managed the mills until his death in 1905; they closed in 1907. The Burke woolen mills were sold to Edward Delabarre in 1867, who expanded them and produced fancy cassimeres (a woolen suiting fabric), employing more than a hundred workers. In 1881 they became Walter E. Delabarre and Company, still producing cassimeres. Upon Walter Delabarre's retirement in 1892, however, the woolen mills closed. In 1904, a year after they were restarted by New York investors, the woolen mills burned and were not rebuilt. Two new industries, however, were lured to town by new buildings funded by town taxpayers. The shoemaker DeWolfe, Bagnall, and Company came from Marlboro in 1896, locating in a factory (not extant) on the Tucker cotton mill site by River Street; it employed 120 workers. When the company closed its doors in 1918, Conway lost a fifth of its population. The duck coat makers Darby and Moore came in 1900 from North Adams, also lured by a new three story building behind Masonic Hall (not extant). They were not successful, lasting only a couple of years. The general store at 50 Main Street, after having been run by the Delabarres, was sold to George M. Darby in 1899. A company that lasted longer than other industries in Conway was Conant and Donelson, tap and die makers, who came from Greenfield in 1909. The company built a brick building in Burkeville (still used by Orchard Equipment and Supply Company) on the site of

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 11

the Delabarre woolen mills. As town industries weakened, Burkeville's separate identity faded; by the 1920s the term Conway signified the double village. A decreasing population led to the consolidation of the town's three Protestant churches, which became one Union Church in 1919.

After 1920 in Conway Center. The Conway Electric Street Railway, which ran up deficits and struggled to survive, was purchased by the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1907 and abandoned by them in 1919. Dr. Laidley had died in 1910, but there was still community support for the line. Townspeople volunteered their labor and made donations to keep it running. When it closed for good in 1921, the first abandonment of a western Massachusetts street railroad, Conway was left without any form of rail service.^{lxxxix}

Conway saw its first automobile in 1902. As traffic increased, the state took over the road from Deerfield to Ashfield (Route 116) and rebuilt it in 1917 and 1918. Additional improvements were made to the road through the western part of the Center in 1925, including the concrete bridge (map #32) presently spanning South River. After the duck coat factory closed its doors in a building behind Masonic Hall, two brothers who were sons of Rudolph Germain, opened a garage there. Leon and Victor Germain then organized L. C. Germain and Company and in 1921 built the brick garage on Main Street (Germain's Garage, 33 Main Street, photo #8). According to a photograph, the brothers pumped gasoline and may have sold Chevrolet and Nash cars.^{xc} The garage remained in the same family until 1962. During some of this period, the Germaines owned the houses at 25 and 27 Main Street. In 1924 George Pease, son of horse trucker Solomon Pease, opened another garage on Main Street (46 Main Street) to house his updated trucking firm.^{xcii} During the 1920s automobile tourists were able to stop at an ice cream parlor in the house at 52 Main Street run by the Aldric Belair family.

Town businesses continued to occupy buildings along Main Street, but the slower pace of the town's industries and automobile access to shopping elsewhere made it difficult for businesses to survive. The town population declined, reaching a low in the 1940s. The agricultural base of the town's economy (dairying, tobacco, maple sugar, fruit and vegetables) assumed a greater importance during these years. The tap and die shop remained in Conway after Conant's death in 1936, run by Edward F. Delabarre and Earl Farrar and then a chain of other owners, but the building was finally sold in 1962 to Orchard Equipment and Supply. Conway Center retailing remained for some decades. During the 1920s and 30s a market and Affhauser's drug store did business in the Hawkes Block (86 Main Street), owned by Floyd Clark. Clark moved his market to the old Hamilton saltbox in front of 70 Main Street, a country store appealing to tourists, and a First National store moved into the Hawkes Block. A fire badly damaged the Hawkes Block in 1964; after it was rebuilt, various offices and businesses occupied the two street level shops. In the mid-1940s after Clark's occupation, the Dr. Washington Hamilton House was moved and reconstructed in Old Deerfield.^{xciii} In Masonic Hall (98 Main Street), Wayne E. Roberts kept a plumbing and heating business from 1915 to 1956. Harry Hassell ran the store at 50 Main Street from 1910 to 1931, followed by Harold Fournier after 1939. The 1938 hurricane, which again caused Main Street to flood, damaged the building. Fournier put in a

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 12

new cellar and foundation before opening his store. The same flood dislodged the town jail, which beached behind 53 Main Street; it was then attached to the house as an ell. Tom Williams kept an antique store in the building at 50 Main Street before selling it to the Conway Historical Society in 1981. A town historical museum has occupied the building since 1986. Conway House (43 Main Street) suffered a fire in 1948; the hotel as rebuilt by its owners, the Galligan brothers, is smaller than the turn-of-century building. Now known as the Conway Inn, it has a barroom and serves light meals. Another fire in 1950 destroyed the old wood-frame Town Hall built in 1885; the next year, the present brick building was erected (5 Academy Hill Road). In 1984 the Brick Bank (32 Main Street) ceased to house a bank. The Bank of Boston, then occupying the building, built a new building on Parsons Hill outside of the Center. Tekton Corporation, which imports heating systems, bought the building and put offices on the second floor as well as in the houses 25 and 27 Main Street. Town offices now occupy the downstairs floor of the bank building. The Library (Field Memorial Library, 1 Elm Street) benefitted from the presence of Conway's best known resident of the mid-twentieth century, American Poet Laureate Archibald MacLeish, who served on the Library board. In the early 1950s MacLeish successfully obtained a gift from Marshall Field III for improving and maintaining the Library. MacLeish was also instrumental in organizing a number of western Massachusetts libraries to cooperatively share services.

Criterion C. Conway Center buildings compose one of western Massachusetts' finer clusters of antebellum buildings and of small scale country architecture.

Conway Center contains an unusually fine group of small scale, wood frame buildings from the 1840s and early 1850s. Nearly forty percent of the Center's buildings were constructed in the years between 1840 and 1855. Because of the booming town economy and the availability of building lots in that period, we are provided with an exceptional view of a western Massachusetts country town during those years and the architectural choices its entrepreneur-residents were making. It is notable that Gothic Revival and early Italianate residential fashions made an impact in this small town distant from urban centers, testifying to the widespread reach of publishing houses, and perhaps to the mobility of Conway residents.

District buildings spanning the century from 1830 to 1930 in which the central village developed document the evolution of commercial, residential, and institutional types in a country setting. The Bank and tavern are both valuable in being uncommon examples of their types at their time of construction. The high style Library is a unique example of Beaux Arts neoclassicism tailored to a country scale. Marshall Field's connection as a patron with Daniel Burnham and the architects responsible for the Chicago Columbian Exposition shaped his architectural choices in the Library's design. The building was a gift of urbanity from Field to his home town. District buildings also document vernacular construction, especially in the enclave of French Canadian workers on Academy Hill Road. Jig-sawn decorative trim, more rustic than is usually found in urban settings, is found on a number of porch cornices and railings in the district.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Conway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.

The Conway central village is an unusually intact group of buildings, with only two intrusions among thirty-eight structures. These two buildings, a modern log house (map # 33) and a mobile home, are both deeply set back from the road and are not visually prominent. The mobile home cannot be seen from Main Street, blocked from view by a shed. That only two buildings are intrusions is a bittersweet testament to the stagnant town economy of the last fifty years, which has preserved a sense of being in another era in Conway Center. Though many of the buildings have remained true to their appearance at the time of construction, with original windows, wall fabric, ornamentation, and slate roofs, changes in the fabric of other buildings over time document shifts of fashion and economic circumstance, and as such are valuable evidence of town history.

Aside from its architectural and historic value, Conway Center is visually distinctive. The setting of the Conway central village, with steep hillsides forcing construction to cluster on a small strip of floodplain and framing every view with greenery, creates a picturesque arrangement unusual in this region of Berkshire hills. Expansive lots and generous yards associated with the residential areas of many New England towns are unusual in this narrowly-sited historic district.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in Conway are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can be important by contributing information that increases our understanding of Native American adaptations to temperate forest riverine environments in non-coastal areas. Sites in this area can provide important details on the importance of settlement and subsistence in the vicinity of upland tributaries and their relationship to site distributions and subsistence activities along the main course of the Connecticut River and its primary tributaries. Prehistoric sites in this area may represent a specialized adaptation to upland environments or, they may be part of an overall riverine adaptation based in the Connecticut River Valley. Prehistoric sites in this area may also contain important information that helps to understand the associations within tool assemblages and cultural sequences in the local area and region. This area has potential for locating stratified alluvial floodplain sites important in establishing the relationships between tool types and their change through time. Information may also be present from sites in the area to help analyze patterns of prehistoric exchange in the region. One interpretation for the region identifies the Connecticut River as an important north-south corridor for transportation and exchange. Secondary drainages of the Connecticut River such as the Deerfield River and its tributaries including the South River are hypothesized to have served as east-west corridors enabling wider movement of people and goods. Prehistoric sites in the district locale may contain information that helps test these models and/or offer alternative hypotheses.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 14

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics responsible for the 18th through 20th century development of the district as an enduring center of residential, institutional, civic and commercial town life. One of the more important contributions of archaeology can be the reconstruction of 18th century life in Conway Center for which little information and no structures survive. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help document the impetus for early settlement in the Conway Center locale. Initial settlement in the area was reported to be dispersed and probably agricultural, however, industry did appear to cluster at the South River in the vicinity of the Main Street bridge at an early date. By 1767, enough agricultural settlement had occurred in the area to warrant the construction of a grist mill by Caleb Sharp near the Main Street Bridge. Structural evidence from this mill may survive in the area including evidence of its water- power system. These resources could provide important information on mid 18th century gristmill technologies, construction techniques and the evolution of water power in the Conway Center area. By the late 18th century, an oil mill, fulling mill and tannery are also reported near the South River in the Center locale. Archaeological evidence of these structures may survive providing further detailed evidence of industrial production, technology, construction and importance in the district. Archaeological evidence from these industries can establish important links to related production in agriculture and husbandry through fulling mill research and harness making or boot and shoe manufacture through tannery studies. Current evidence for 18th century settlement in the Conway Center locale supports a dispersed pattern, primarily because of the lack of sites for this period. Only one definite site location has been documented at 70 Main Street with another possible site in the vicinity of the Rogers Homestead between the river and 32 Main Street. Further documentary research and archaeological testing can help document the underreported residential site category including residences related to farmsteads and the homes of mill owners. These sites and the detailed analysis of occupational related features can contribute much needed information on the overall social fabric of Conway Center's early settlement.

During the 19th century, increased frequencies for most potential site types reflect overall prosperity in town development then decline. At least three residential sites are documented from the period with additional sites expected. Potential structural remains from the Morse-Bosworth House (c.1847) and Larned Rice House (c.1848), both removed for construction of the Field Library may reflect construction techniques used for mid 19th century residential structures in the area. Similar information may also survive for the Theodore Bartlett House originally located in the vicinity of the Pease Garage at 46 Main Street. Because the Bartlett House was totally lost, archaeological resources at its site may also contain evidence of its architectural features enabling a more complete reconstruction of its form. Analysis of the contents from occupational related features associated with residential sites can also contain social, cultural and economic information related to the lives of its inhabitants. Archaeological resources associated with civic and institutional structures can also provide important information relating to their construction, architectural detail and groups that used them. These buildings include a church hall (1868) originally located in the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Conway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.

Section number 8 Page 15

vicinity of the Bartlett House, Conway's first Town Hall (1885) in the vicinity of 5 Academy Hill Road and a school house that stood across from the Town Hall. Potential industrial and commercial sites continue to represent the most common potential archaeological resource in the district. Larger industries continue to be characterized by tanneries, textile mills, saw mills and gristmills. Structural remains from these mills can verify their locations, some architectural features, construction techniques and technologies in use including power sources. Detailed analysis of related features, especially trash areas may also contain information relating to the conditions of workers and products manufactured. Smaller scale industries were also common throughout the district after 1830 including blacksmith and tin shops, hat, comb and harness makers, boot and shoe makers and chair and cabinet makers. Many of these industries were conducted in outbuilding type structures including barns and smaller sheds with some larger shops also present. Additional documentary research and archaeological testing can help locate structural evidence of these shops as well as related occupational features, especially trash pits, associated with shop structures still extant and those that no longer survive. Information recovered from this research may contribute examples of products manufactured, technologies and materials in use and, the extent to which individual shops were related to other industries and shops in the Conway Center locale. Archaeological research can also be used to document the evolution of 19th century power related technologies in the district. Hydro power was first used for power in the district in the 18th century then probably expanded in the 19th century as industry grew. Archaeological testing and primary documentary research can be used to locate mill races, tail races, wheel pits and other water power related structures. This information can be used to document the evolution of the Center's water power system and potential relationships between mills relating to the distribution of water power. Archaeological research can also document patterns of adaptive reuse of water power features, especially changes from water power to water generated electrical power. Archaeological evidence of steam power technology may also survive in the vicinity of the mid 19th century steam powered sawmill originally located near the South River at 75 Main Street.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Conway Center HD
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.

Section number 9 Page 1

9. Bibliography

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Conway Center HD
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.

Section number 9 Page 2

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(continued)

Conway Center HD
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 23.94 ac.

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18	688090	4708060	3. 18	689040	4708070
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 18	689000	4708080	4. 18	689030	4708050
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret Hepler, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 1999

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9/10 Page 3/1Conway Center HD
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.

Town of Conway, Town Meeting Records.

(end)

10. Geographical DataUTM References (continued)

5. 18 689014 4708042

Verbal Boundary Description

Indicated on accompanying assessors' maps.

Boundary Justification

The Conway Center Historic District is a densely clustered group of buildings on Main Street, Elm Street, and Academy Hill Road occupying level bottomland historically called "the Flat." Mostly developed during the 1840s and 50s, the district includes municipal buildings, financial institutions, the public library, former stores, and many of the village's single family houses dating from antebellum years. The Center's location on level land, its clustered character, its concentration of antebellum architecture, and the combination of commercial, municipal, and institutional buildings distinguish Conway Center from surrounding neighborhoods.

The historic district differs from the industrial village of Burkeville (to the west on River Street, Delabarre Avenue, and Ashfield Road), where a greater concentration of multiple-family houses, a Catholic church, and surviving industrial buildings are found. Along the River Street boundary houses of early twentieth century date or resided houses are visually discontinuous with the more intact buildings of the district. Conway Center is separated from Baptist Hill to the northwest by an abrupt slope and by the wholly residential character of the Baptist Hill neighborhood, where a number of structures date from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, before the Center was developed. To the north, the Center is bordered by open agricultural land beyond Main Street lot lines and the houses on Elm Street. To the east, a steep slope separates the district from Parsons Hill where houses, mostly of recent date, are widely spaced. Bordering the district to the south is the open land of town playing fields and the slope of Academy Hill beyond Pumpkin Hollow Brook, where houses are widely scattered. Along the southwest, South River flows behind lot lines, backed by a steep, wooded, slope without buildings.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Conway Center HD
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.

Section number photos Page _____

Photographs

Photographer: Margaret Hepler Date: May 1998
Negatives: Conway Historical Commission

1. Main Street panorama, looking east
2. Field Memorial Library, 1 Elm Street, looking south
3. 24, 16, 12 Main Street, looking northeast
4. Brick Bank, 32 Main Street, 28 Main Street, looking northeast
5. 50, 46, 36, 32 and 28 Main Street, looking east
6. 52, 50 Main Street, looking northeast
7. Doorway, 52 Main Street, looking northeast
8. 25, 27, 33, 43, 47, 53 and barn of 75 Main Street, looking west
9. 43,47,53 and barn of 75 Main Street, looking southwest
10. 43, 47 and 53 Main Street, looking southeast
11. 75 Main Street, looking west
12. barn, 75 Main Street, looking southeast
13. Affhauser House, 70 Main Street, looking northeast
14. 86 Main Street, WCTU fountain (foreground); 28, 31 Main Street (rear), looking southeast
15. Masonic Hall, 98 Main Street, looking east
16. 15, 31 Academy Hill Road, looking southwest
17. 15, 31, 37 Academy Hill Road, looking east
18. 34, 22 Academy Hill Road, looking west
19. 32 Elm Street, looking east
20. 59 Elm Street, looking southwest

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number endnotes Page 1

Section 7 Notes:

ⁱ The fence replicates one seen in a c1890 photograph of the property. Lee, p. 62 Photographs in Picturesque Franklin (1891) show the presence of wooden fences at at 75 Main. A picket fence was also present in front of 52 Main in the 1890s. CHS photograph.

ⁱⁱ A mid-nineteenth century photograph of the house is said to include no porch.

ⁱⁱⁱ See Everts, vol. 2, p. 679 for a detailed drawing of the house c1879 when it was owned by textile manufacturer Richard Tucker. It seems remarkable that the attached shed with one arched opening covered with lattice in the Everts drawing matches the present appearance. Blinds shown in the Everts drawing have been removed. Fencing as seen in the drawing is also visible in a c1890 photograph of Main Street.

^{iv} A photograph of Main Street taken c1890 (Lee, p.62) shows a distant glimpse of the houses before they were moved. 15 Academy Hill Road appears to have stood on the northern lot, and a story and a half five bay house on the southern lot. Both houses then had two chimneys, as today, but 31 Academy Hill Road seems to have been remodeled into a 2.5 story house after its move.

^v See Howes Brothers photographs, microfilm reel 17, Plate 2750B for a turn-of-century view of this house before a front porch was added. There was an integral first floor porch on the east side where the modern side door is now located. What is now a one story ell was a woodshed attached to a two story barn. The facade tympanum was also clapboarded at that date.

^{vi} A turn-of-century Howes Brothers photograph (microfilm Reel 17, plate 2743a) shows a square post. Though the house is now aluminum-sided, the photograph shows that residing did not obscure other Greek Revival features such as corner pilasters. The prow-like bay window appeared as today, except that windows were 6/9s instead of 6/6s. The present gable dormer on the barn had not been added to the south side, but a large open shed was attached to the back of the barn at a ninety-degree angle. A Sherwin Williams paint sign hung on the shed.

^{vii} A photograph from c1869 in Lee, p.78, show a large L-shaped building with eight bays along Main Street. The main block was front-gabled with three bays, including the present inset doorway. Panelled corner pilasters, a wide entablature, and flushboarded tympanum were Greek Revival in style. The present side-gabled building includes the former front gabled block and a portion of a wing, the same part of the hotel facade that was covered by a hip-roofed porch with square posts in the 1860s. A second floor front porch was added later, probably in the 1890s or early 1900s. Early in the building's history, before the hotel was fully extended, a gateway to a stable in the rear was located south of the building.

^{viii} Lee, p. 81

^{ix} See Howes Brothers photograph (Reel 17, Plate 2745A) for a turn-of-century view of this house. The house's features today, including Gothic trim and ornamentation, appear unchanged from the photograph.

^x See A. J. Downing's Cottage Residences of 1842.

^{xi} A glimpse of this house in the Howes photograph in the preceding note suggests a metal roof has been in place since the turn-of-century. The house then had a brick chimney with corbelled top.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number endnotes Page 2

^{xii} See the Howes Brothers photograph (Reel 17, Plate 2746A) for the appearance of the parsonage before remodelling and residing. Before the central bay was remodelled, cut away to create a canopy over a relocated front door, it extended to ground level and included a pair of full-length first floor windows under a hooded frame. Two twin porches with peaked, trefoil-ornamented friezes flanked the front bay, covering doors leading into the central bay and full-length paired six-pane windows on flushboarded walls. Upper central windows were elongated, of three panes each. The house was clapboarded, and hooded frames ornamented most windows. The fine vergeboards survive from the original Gothic design.

^{xiii} When the Howes Brothers took their photograph of this house c1900 (Reel 17, Plate 2742A), it was exceedingly fanciful, retaining lacy Gothic vergeboards and possessing a new Queen Anne style spindled and bracketed wraparound porch that spanned the front and swept into a circular pavilion on the south side. The house was clapboarded except for vertical sheathing under the porch.

^{xiv} The building that burned, also brick, had a front-gabled roof with parapet. Lee, p.67 Another photo (attached to inventory form) shows that upper windows were segmentally arched while lower and side windows had flat brownstone lintels. The bank also had three bays with a side-placed, transom-topped door.

^{xv} A drawing of the neighboring house at 75 Main Street made in 1879 showed a small one story house in this location that appears to have been associated with the brick house. Everts, p.679.

^{xvi} All contemporary descriptions of the building describe the stone as limestone. To this rather inexperienced surveyor, however, it appears to be sandstone, with a fine, gritty texture and a creamy warm color.

^{xvii} For a view of the garage when operated by L. C. Germain and Co. see Lee, p.82. Gas pumps then stood in front of the building, and Chevrolet and Nash signs covered the lintels of the display window and smaller garage door.

Section 8 Notes:

^{xix} The construction of Deerfield's meetinghouse causing a separation is the theory of Deerfield historian George Sheldon. Sheldon, 583, 584

^{xix} Conway had district status, sharing a representative to the General Court with Deerfield until 1775, when a General Act gave it the full rights of a town with its own representative.

^{xx} Few of the settlers seem to have come from Deerfield. Lots were sold on speculation to families, mostly of Worcester County origin. The first settler was Cyrus Rice, from Barre. Pease, 32.

^{xxi} c1765, not extant.

^{xxii} His house built in 1770 survives, a saltbox on the crown of Cemetery Hill Road.

^{xxiii} Neither is extant.

^{xxiv} The Newhall tavern survives on Pumpkin Hollow Road, close to the site of the Meetinghouse and school.

^{xxv} The second county road passed from Pumpkin Hollow over today's Maple Street to Burkeville, and then followed the South River to Ashfield.

^{xxvi} "The Flat" is a term found in many deeds of the 1840s referring to the floodplain along Main Street.

^{xxvii} Local historians disagree about the location of Sharp's mill. Pease (p. 36) thought it was located by the Main Street bridge (the gristmill standing in 1917 when Pease wrote was located there), and Affhauser thought it was located by the River Street bridge (Pease, 112). Sharp and his successor Caesar Wood were both millers of African-American descent. Pease 36.

^{xxviii} Ibid., 37.

^{xxix} Aaron Hayden established the fulling mill about 1780, and Dr. Moses Hayden ran the oil mill during the 1790s. Pease 63

^{xxx} Early deeds show the location of the blacksmith shop on the lot that is today 46 Main Street. The pound stood nearby, somewhere west of today's bank (32 Main Street). The earliest deed found mentioning the blacksmith shop and pound is from 1809, Deed 25/735.

^{xxxi} Ibid. Tanner Augustus Leonard bought the tan house, along with a number of outlying woodland parcels, probably for a supply of hemlock bark.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number endnotes Page 3

- ^{xxxii} The house stands today, refurbished with the skill of 1940s Colonial Revival carpenters, at 108 Main Street, Historic Deerfield.
- ^{xxxiii} Pease, 64. Additional evidence for this mill is found in 1819 deed references to "the woolen Factory." Franklin County Registry of Deeds 42/372.
- ^{xxxiv} Deeds 41/300, 36/528. The Rogers homelot was occupied in 1802 by Asa Sanderson.
- ^{xxxv} The mills stood between the saltbox that was moved to Deerfield and the bridge.
- ^{xxxvi} Deed 54/210.
- ^{xxxvii} Ibid.
- ^{xxxviii} Deeds 51/361 and 52/152.
- ^{xxxix} The Arms gristmill in Burkeville and Fay's mill established north of the village in 1832 were exceptions, as well as outlying sawmills.
- ^{xl} Deeds 79/6, 80/200. Since Aaron Hale, a former blacksmith, had also lived south of Main Street and used the same shop, it is possible that a house already stood on the lot Wheelock bought, though it was not mentioned in the deed.
- ^{xli} Deeds 82/163, 268/238.
- ^{xlii} Deed 79/3. Franklin Childs built his own house (not extant) east of the tavern. The tavern has not been easy to date, though it was standing by 1845 when Childs sold it to Emery Tilton. Deed 133/266.
- ^{xliii} Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Connecticut Valley. 218
- ^{xliv} Deeds 82/162, 163. Pease, 114.
- ^{xlv} On the town map of 1830, a millpond south of the bridge supplied the mills. When the pond was drained has not been discovered.
- ^{xlvi} Deed 84/186.
- ^{xlvii} Town Meeting records, 1837.
- ^{xlviii} Alonzo Parker bought the parcel some months before he sold it to Whitney, probably on speculation. Deeds 117/58 and 59.
- ^{xliv} Deed 192/86. Pease, 94.
- ⁱ See Deed 105/258 of 1839 for evidence of Parker company operations at that date.
- ⁱⁱ Figures are derived from Massachusetts state industrial statistics of 1845.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Deed 90/383, and Book of Executions 7, pp. 58, 88, 90-92, 94
- ⁱⁱⁱⁱ In several cases Parsons also supplied mortgages to the housebuilders.
- ^{lv} See endnote number twelve above.
- ^{lv} MHC Reconnaissance Survey. The first Catholic mass celebrated in Conway was in 1845. Though antagonism towards the newcomers is not preserved in town records, Conway's vote in the election of 1856 was overwhelmingly for the Know-Nothing nativist candidate for governor. Pease 68
- ^{lvi} Deed 136/176 and 141/76.
- ^{lvii} Deeds 132/35, 146/90, and 154/194.
- ^{lviii} Deed 134/377.
- ^{lix} Tilton's purchase and sale of Conway House: Deeds 133/286, 141/95; and sale of Elm Street lots: Deeds 155/173, 158/79, and 162/266.
- ^{lx} Deed 135/310.
- ^{lxi} The Bartlett house stood where the Pease Garage (1924) is located.
- ^{lxii} Deeds 142/371, 153/47.
- ^{lxiii} A detailed engraving of the house c1879 when it was in Tucker ownership is found in Everts, vol. 2, p. 679. The present house and attached shed are remarkably similar. A wooden fence then surrounded the house.
- ^{lxiv} Lee, 83.
- ^{lxv} A reference to the mill is found in Deed 231/348.
- ^{lxvi} Ibid., 31.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetConway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin Co.), Mass.Section number endnotes Page 4

^{lxvii} Town Meeting records, 1853.

^{lxviii} This may have been the same wood frame building shown in a photograph on p. 41 of Lee. The photograph, taken in the late 19th century, also shows the adjacent houses at 22 and 34 Academy Hill Road.

^{lxix} A subscription library was organized in 1821 by Rev. Edward Hitchcock, then an assistant to the elderly Congregational minister, John Emerson. The library was kept for many years in a house in Pumpkin Hollow. NPS Hitchcock tutored Buckland native Mary Lyons, later the founder of Mount Holyoke College, while he was in Conway, and later gained renown as a geologist at Amherst College.

^{lxx} The Troy and Greenfield Railroad finished construction along the Deerfield River in 1868, and the Shelburne branch of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad laid tracks in the extreme northeast part of Conway in 1884.

^{lxxi} The Johnson Livery Stable is shown in a photograph in Lee, p.78. Whether the Pease stable was the same building is not known.

^{lxxii} The stage line was still in operation under Johnson's direction as late as 1916, making two runs a day. 1916 Franklin Co.

Suburban Directory.

^{lxxiii} Deed 324/239.

^{lxxiv} Deed 404/266.

^{lxxv} For the sawmill sale from Emory Brown, see Deed 317/377. Brown's house on Academy Hill Road is mentioned in an 1883 deed, 366/274, and again in 1889 (Deed 404/266), both times with different occupants.

^{lxxvi} Deed 481/106. The deed mentions buildings on the lot, which suggests blacksmithing was already taking place there.

^{lxxvii} Deed 481/106.

^{lxxviii} Ibid., Deed 481/98.

^{lxxix} Lee, 77. Deed 619/273.

^{lxxx} Deed d383/269.

^{lxxxi} Pease, 99.

^{lxxxii} Wright, 582-633.

^{lxxxiii} Pease, 82, 83.

^{lxxxiv} The Morse-Bosworth House and Larned Rice House.

^{lxxxv} Deeds 481/62 and 481/184.

^{lxxxvi} Though a date for the island and urn have not been found in town records, the organizations whose initials appear on the urn (G.A.R., organized 1883; Women's Relief Corps., organized 1888; and the Sons of Veterans, organized in 1892) were all active about the time of the library dedication. Library construction activities would have taken place on the space in 1900-1901.

^{lxxxvii} Howes Brothers negative 2742A. Gothic vergeboards, perhaps more of Emery Tilton's work, as well as the porch have since been removed.

^{lxxxviii} A photograph in Conway Illustrated (1900) shows it without a porch. The porch was removed in 1998.

^{lxxxix} Wright, 583, 584, 633.

^{xc} Photograph in Lee, p.82.

^{xci} Deed 709/140.

^{xcii} See note 31 above.

(end)

**District Data Sheet
Conway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin County), Massachusetts**

Address	Map#	Assessors' Map/parcel #	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style/ Form	Type	Status
Academy Hill Road and Main Street	1	103/37	908	Town Hall Common			Si	C
			909	World War I Memorial		boulders	O	C
			910	World War II Memorial		with plaques	O	C
			911	Vietnam War Memorial			O	C
5 Academy Hill Road	2	103/	27	Conway Town Hall	1951	Colonial Revival	B	C
15 Academy Hill Road	3	103/7	28	Morse-Bosworth House	c1847	Federal - Greek Rev.	B	C
				Barn	moved 1900		B	C
				Shed			B	C
22 Academy Hill Road	4	103/36	29	Isaiah Brown Rental House	c1880	front-gabled with wing	B	C
31 Academy Hill Road	5	103/8	30	Larned Rice House	c1847,	Federal	B	C
				Barn	moved 1900		B	C
34 Academy Hill Road	6	103/35	31	LaChappelle - Germain House (attached garage)	c1855	side-gabled with wing	B	C
37 Academy Hill Road	7	103/9	32	Henry Germain House (attached garage)	c1899	side-gabled with ell	B	C
				Blacksmith shop/ garage			B	C
38 Academy Hill Road	8	103/34	33	Ulric Germain Blacksmith Shop	c1890	side-gabled with wing	B	C
Academy Hill Road	9		913	(bridge over Pumpkin Hollow Brook)	c1853?		St	C

**District Data Sheet
Conway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin County), Massachusetts**

Address	Map#	Assessors' Map/parcel #	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style or Form	Type	Status
1 Elm Street	10	103/47	22	Field Memorial Library	1901	Neoclassical	B	C
32 Elm Street	11	103/46	23	John B. Laidley House (attached barn)	c1885	front-gabled with wing	B	C
45 Elm Street	12	102/58	24	Gurdon Edgerton House Barn	c1851	Greek Revival/ Italianate	B B	C C
51 Elm Street	13	102/59	25	Henry Clary House (attached barn)	c1849	Gothic Revival	B	C
59 Elm Street	14	102/60	26	Daniel Elmore House (attached barn)	c1849	Greek Revival	B	C
Elm and Main Streets	15	103/48	905	Traffic island Urn	c1900	Neoclassical, cast iron	Si O	C C
8 Main Street	16	103/45	1	Emery Tilton House /Methodist Parsonage (attached shed)	1848	Gothic Revival	B	C
12 Main Street	17	103/44	2	Stephen Whitney / Henry Billings House (attached shed)	c1847	front-gabled, Gothic Revival porch	B	C
16 Main Street	18	102/57	3	William T. Clapp House (attached barn)	c1847	Victorian Eclectic	B	C
24 Main Street	19	102/56	4	Albert Clarke / Patrick House (attached shed)	c1847	Greek Revival	B	C

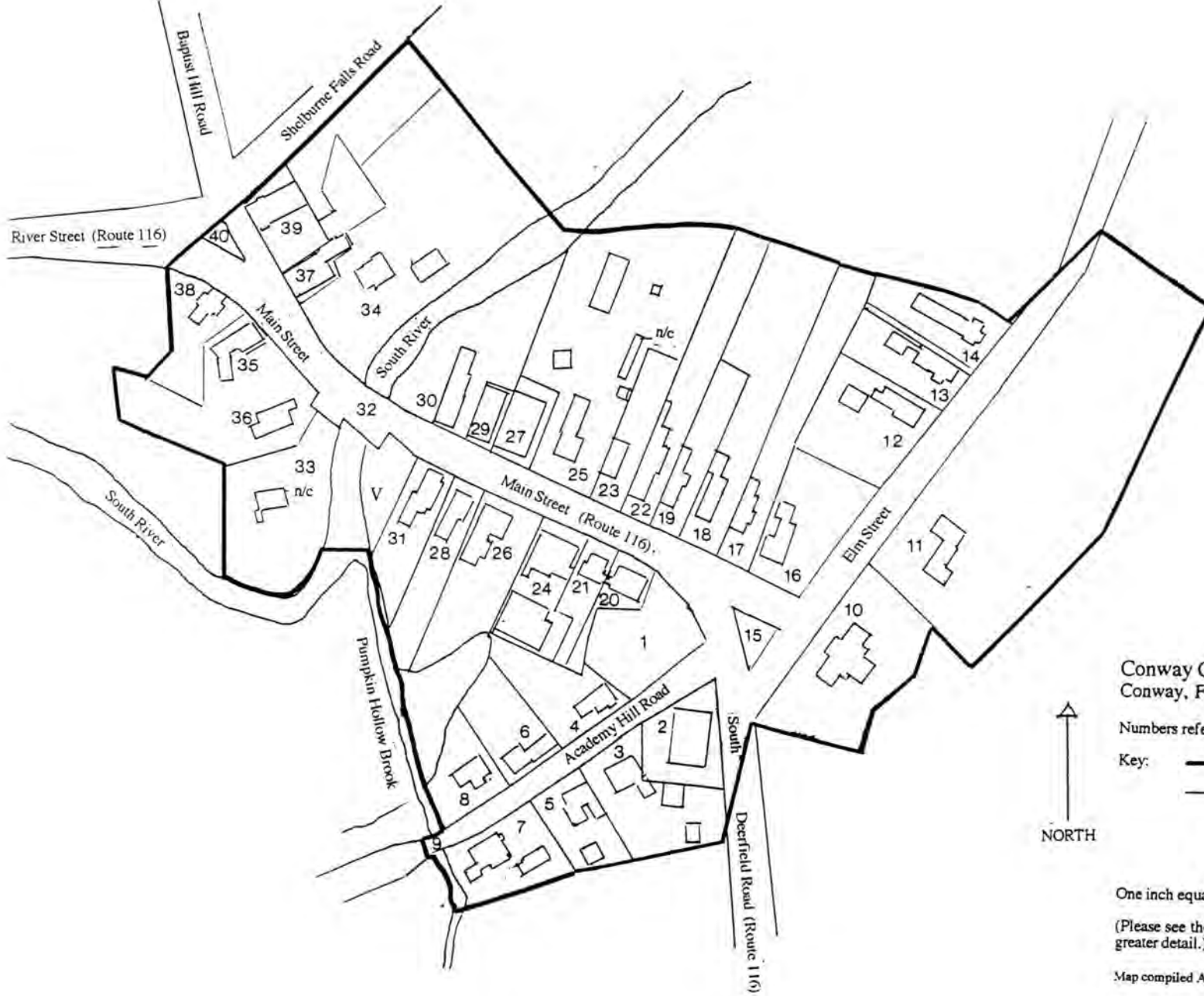
**District Data Sheet
Conway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin County), Massachusetts**

Address	Map#	Assessors' Map/parcel #	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style or Form	Type	Status
25 Main Street	20	103/38	5	Alvan Lawrence House I	1898/1899	Queen Anne side-gabled duplex	B	C
27 Main Street	21	103/39	6	Alvan Lawrence House II	1898/ 1899	front-gabled Queen Anne	B	C
28 Main Street	22	102/55	7	David Lyons House	c1846	Greek Revival	B	C
32 Main Street	23	102/54	8	The Brick Bank	1878	Italianate	B	C
33 Main Street	24	103/40	9	Germain's Garage Rear building	1921 c1921	brick commercial brick commercial	B B	C C
36 Main Street	25	102/53	10	Bartlett Harness Shop (attached shed) G. H. Johnson Livery Stable Mobile home 3 sheds	c1852 c1870?	Greek Revival front-gabled	B B	C NC
43 Main Street	26	103/41	11	Conway House	c1840?	Greek Revival	B	C
46 Main Street	27	102/52	20	George Pease Garage	1924	stucco commercial	B	C
47 Main Street	28	103/42	12	Thomas S. Dickinson H. (attached shed)	1846	Greek Revival	B	C
50 Main Street	29	102/51	13	Gen. Whitney's Store	c1842?	front-gabled with pent roof	B	C
52 Main Street	30	102/50	14	Dr. Erasmus Hamilton H. (attached barn)	c1842?	Greek Revival	B	C

**District Data Sheet
Conway Center Historic District
Conway (Franklin County), Massachusetts**

Address	Map#	Assessors' Map/parcel #	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style or Form	Type	Status
53 Main Street	31	103/43	15	Joseph Wheelock House	c1831	front-gabled with ell	B	C
Main Street		102/1		(Vacant lot)				
Main Street	32		906	(Concrete bridge)	1925		St	C
69 Main Street	33	102/2	71		1988	Modern log cabin	B	NC
70 Main Street	34	102/48	16	Edward Affhauser House Barn	1904-1905	Queen Anne	B B	C C
75 Main Street	35	102/3	17	Eliphas Morse/ Tucker House (attached shed)	c1833?	Federal	B	C
	36			Barn	c1860?	Victorian Eclectic	B	C
86 Main Street	37	102/47	18	Hawkes Block (attached shed)	1895, rebuilt 1964	Colonial Revival	B	C
95 Main Street	38	102/4	21	(attached shed)	c1885?	side-gabled with wing, front and rear two story ells	B	C
98 Main Street	39	102/46	19	Masonic Hall	1895-1896	Queen Anne	B	C
Main and River Streets, Baptist Hill and Shelburne Falls Roads	40	(no parcel #)	907	Traffic island Women's Christian Temperance Union Drinking Fountain	1905	boulder with carved basin, inscription	Si O	C C



(Dates followed by question marks have not been confirmed by deeds or statements in town histories, but are approximations based on available information.)



Conway Center Historic District Map
 Conway, Franklin County, MA

Numbers refer to properties listed on the District Data Sheet.

Key:

	Historic District boundary
	Parcel boundaries
V	Vacant lot
n/c	Intrusions



One inch equals 145 feet.

(Please see the enclosed Assessors' maps (102 and 103) for greater detail.)

Map compiled August 1998 by Margaret Hepler from 1998 Assessors' maps.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 99001043 Date Listed: 9/10/99

Conway Center Historic District Franklin MA
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

9/10/99
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR amends the district's defined Period of Significance. The Town Hall is listed as a contributing building, but it was constructed (1951) outside of the district's defined Period of Significance (1830-1949). The Period of Significance is extended to 1951 to include the contributing Town Hall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Conway Center Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 7/29/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/10/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/26/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/12/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99001043

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically and architecturally significant
late 19th/early 20th century district reflected
of town's growth*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept AEC

REVIEWER Patrick Anderson

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 9/10/99

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

508



l.: 50, 46, 32, 28, 24, and 16 Main
center: Field Library, 1 Elm St.

r.: 25, 27, 33, 43, 47, 53 Main St.

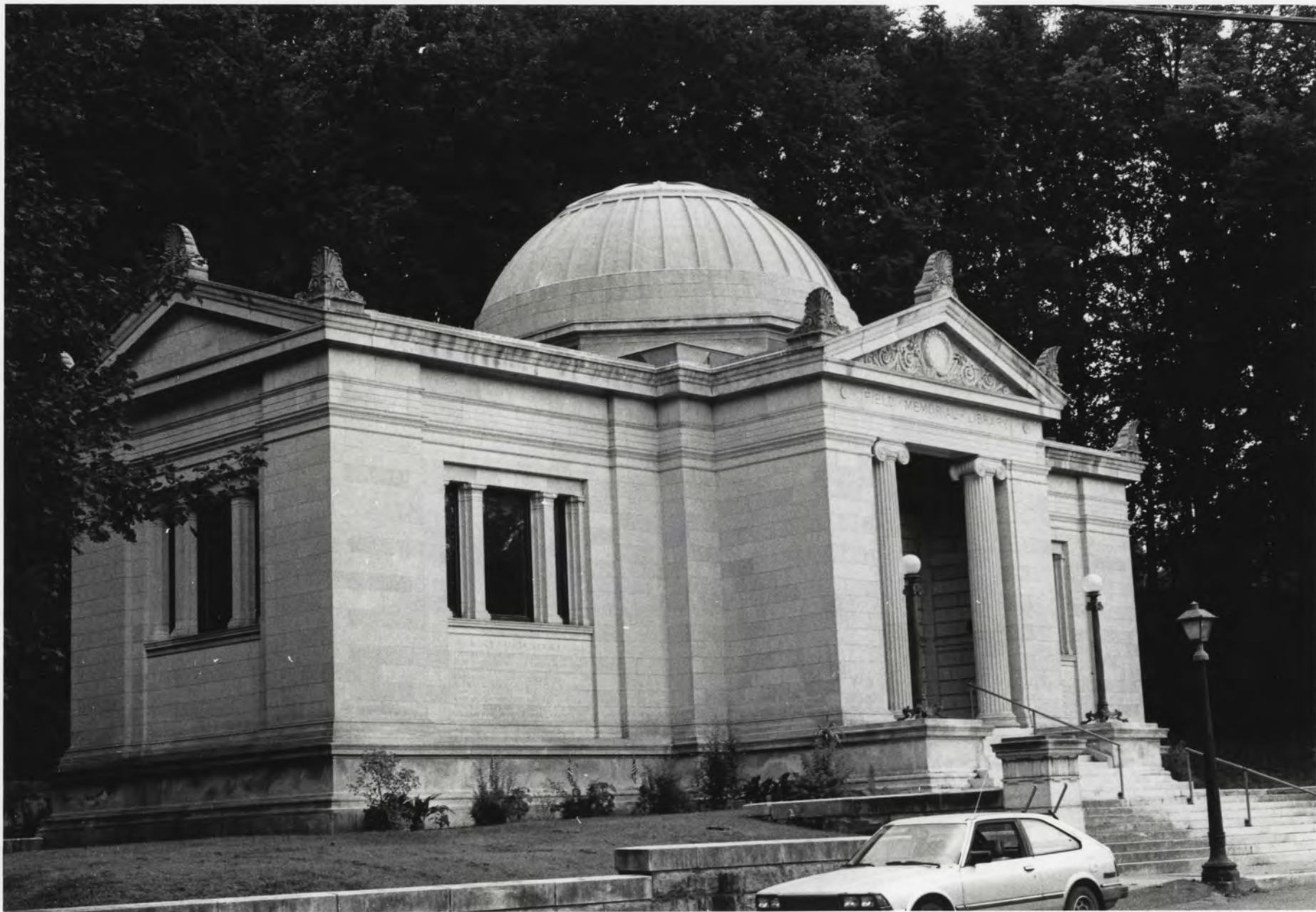
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA

M. Hepler

May 1998

Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. Files

Looking S.E.



Field Memorial Library, 1 Elm St.
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA
M. Hepler
May 1978
Negative: Conway Hist. Comm. files
Looking south.



24, 16, 12 Main St.

Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA

M. Hepler

May 1998

Negative: Conway Hist. Comm. files

Looking n.e.



Brick Bank, 32 Main St.

28 Main St.

Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA

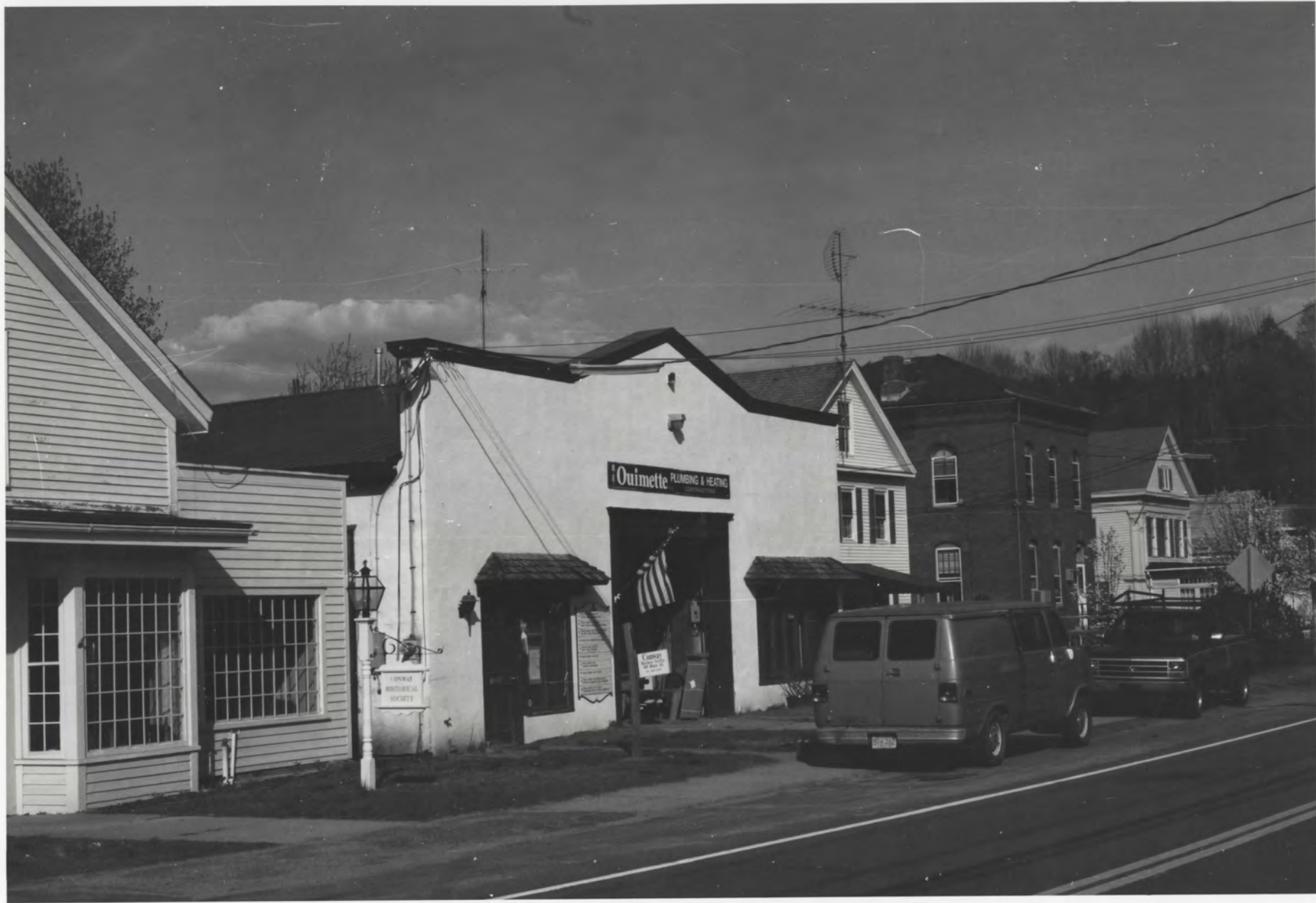
M. Hepler

May 1998

Negative: Conway Hist. Comm. files

Looking n.e.

photo # 4



50, 46, 36, 32, and 28 Main St.

Conway Center PD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA

M. Hepler

May 1998

Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. Files

Looking east.

Photo # 5



52, 50 Main St.

Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA

M. Hepler

May 1998

Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. Files

Looking n.e.

photo #6



25, 27, 33, 43, 47, 53, and barn of 75 Main St.
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA

M. Hepler

May 1998

Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. files

Looking west.

Photo # 8



Doorway, 52 Main St.
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA
M. Hepler
May 1998
Negative = Conway Hist. Comm. files
Looking n.e.

photo # 7



CONWAY INN

ESTABLISHED 1860

TOP ROOM

43, 47, 53, and barn of 75 Main St.
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA
M. Hepler
May 1998
Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. files
Looking S.W.

photo #9



SALE PENDING
DENNIS DELAP
369-4900


GOGGINS
real estate
586-7000

SPEED
LIMIT
25


43, 47, and 53 Main St.

Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA

M. Hepler

May 1958

Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. files

Looking s.e.

photo #10



75 Main St.
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA
M. Hepler
May 1998
Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. Files
Looking west.

photo # 11



barn, 75 Main St.

Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA

M. Hepler

May 1998

Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. Files

Looking S.E.

Photo #12



Affhauser House, 70 Main St.
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA
M. Hepler
May 1998
Negative: Conway Hist. Comm. files
Looking n.e.

Photo #13



Affhauser House, 70 Main St.
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA
M. Hepler
May 1998
Negative: Conway Hist. Comm. files
Looking n.e.

Photo #13



WINDY HILL
HOTEL
1912

STOP

86 Main St. and WCTU Fountain (foreground)
28, 31 Main St. (background)
Conway Center H.D., Conway, Franklin Co., MA.
M. Hepler
May 1998
Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. files
Looking s.e.



98 Main St., Masonic Hall
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA
M. Hepler
May 1998
Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. Sites
Looking east.

photo # 15



15, 31 Academy Hill Rd.
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA
M. Hepler
May 1998
Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. Files
Looking s.w.

photo # 16



15, 31, and 37 Academy Hill Rd.
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA
M. Hepler
May 1988
Negative: Conway Hist. Comm. files
Looking east.

Photo #17



34 and 22 Academy Hill Road
Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA
M. Hepler
May 1998
Negative in Hist. Comm. files
Looking west.



32 Elm St.

Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA

M. Hepler

May 1998

Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. files

Looking east.

photo #19



59 Elm St.

Conway Center HD, Conway, Franklin Co., MA

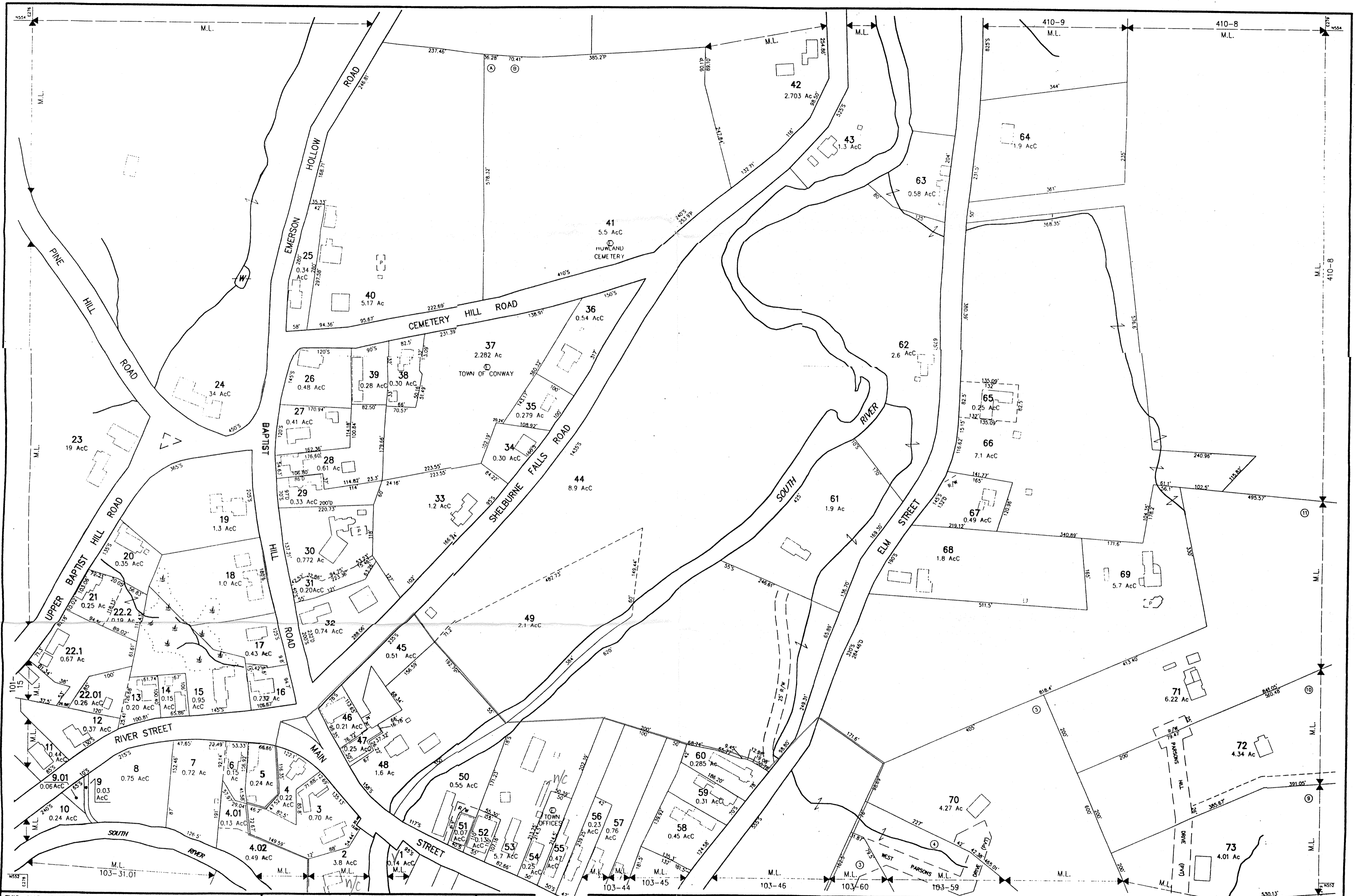
M. Hepler

May 1998

Negative in Conway Hist. Comm. files

Looking S.W.

photo # 20



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.
 PHOTOGRAPHY DATE : APRIL 13, 1988
 COMPLETION DATE : JULY 31, 1989

PRODUCED BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.
 MUNICIPAL MAPPING CONSULTANTS
 P.O. BOX 267 LITTLETON, NH 03561 8-11-97

LEGEND
 Ac ✓ AREA CALCULATED
 Ac ✓ AREA SURVEYED
 OR ✓ COMMON OWNERSHIP
 (E) EXEMPT PROPERTY
 -W- MATCH LINE
 W WETLANDS

RECORD DIMENSION 100'
 RIGHT OF WAY R/W 100'
 SCALED DIMENSION 100'S
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO. ②

SCALE 1" = 100'
 FEET 0 100 200 300
 METERS 0 30.48 60.96 91.44
 TO : January 1, 1997

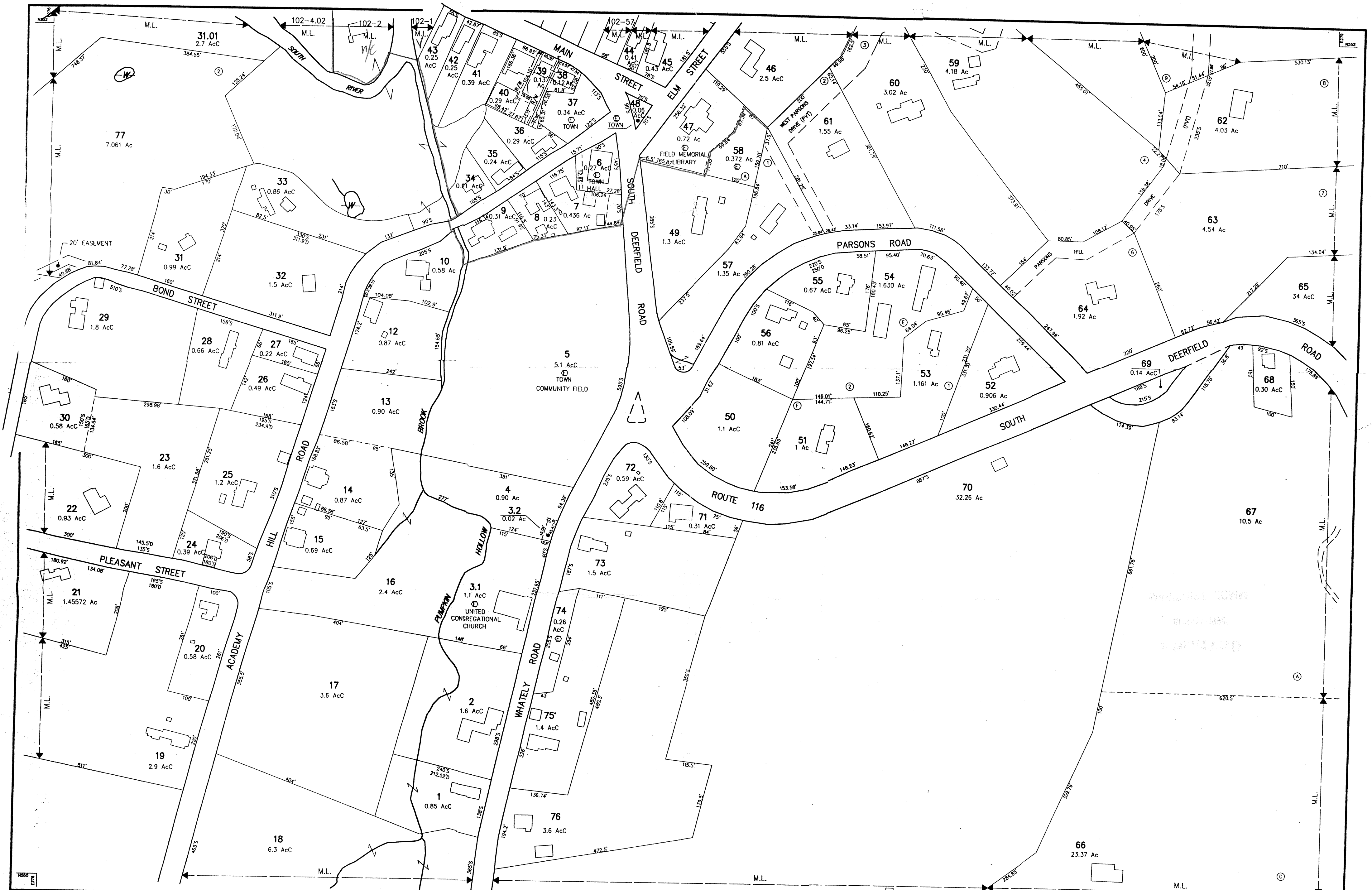
PROPERTY MAPS
CONWAY
 MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM
 410
 101
 104 103 412

MAP NO.
102

from Assessors' Office, 1998

Conway Center Historic District
 Franklin Co.



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.
 PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 13, 1988
 COMPLETION DATE: JULY 31, 1989

PRODUCED BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, Inc.
 MUNICIPAL MAPPING CONSULTANTS
 P.O. BOX 267 LITTLETON, NH 03561 8-11-97

LEGEND
 AREA CALCULATED AREA SURVEYED COMMON OWNERSHIP EXEMPT PROPERTY MATCH LINE WATER
 RECORD DIMENSION RIGHT OF WAY SCALED DIMENSION SUBDIVISION LOT NO.
 WETLANDS

SCALE = 100'
 FEET 0 100 200 300
 METERS 0 30.48 60.96 91.44
 REVISED TO: January 1, 1997

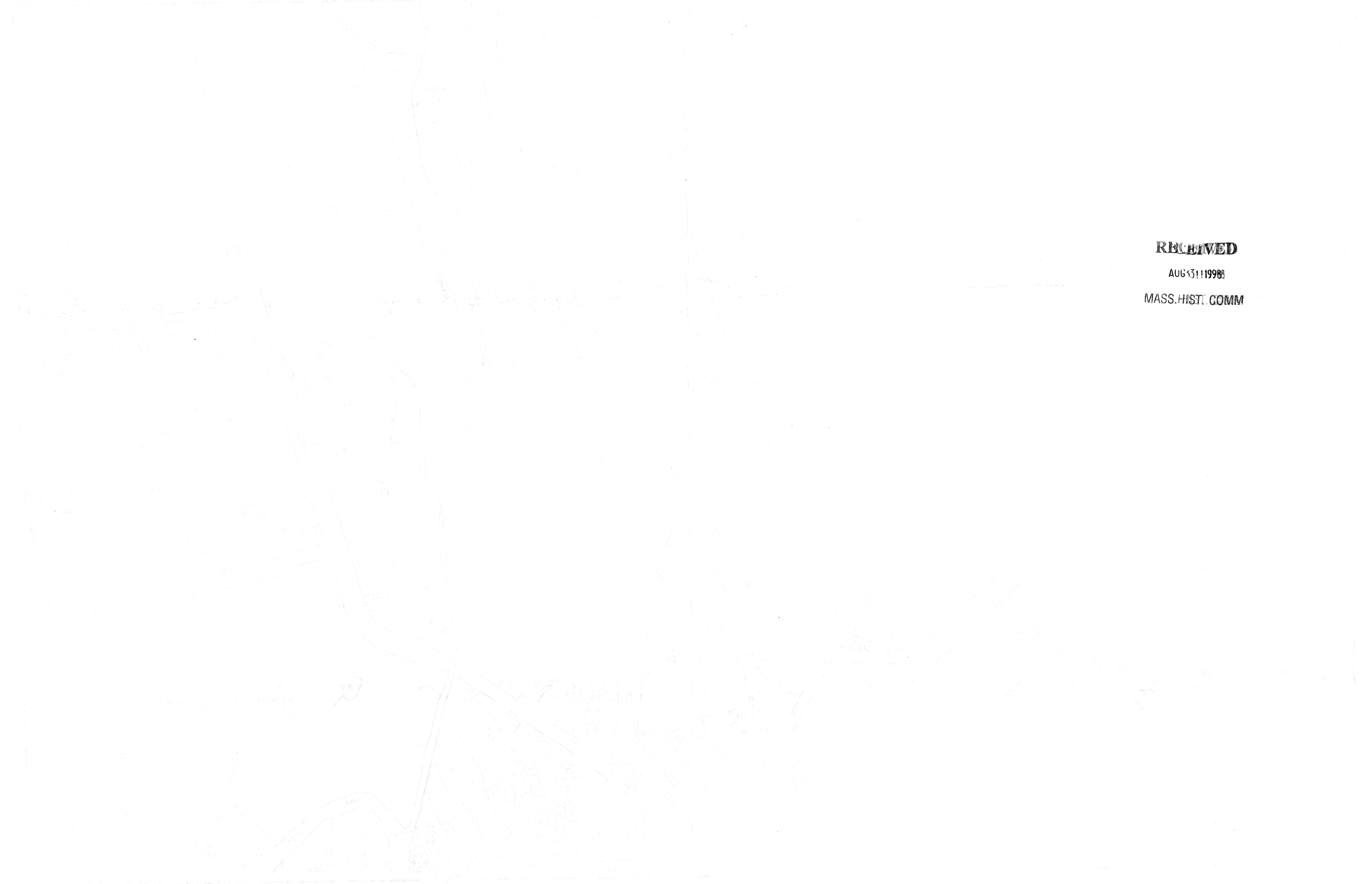
PROPERTY MAPS
CONWAY
 MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM
 101 102 410
 104 413

MAP NO.
103

NO PARCEL NO. 65

MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
STATE TAX COLLECTOR
BOSTON



RECEIVED

AUG 31 11 1998

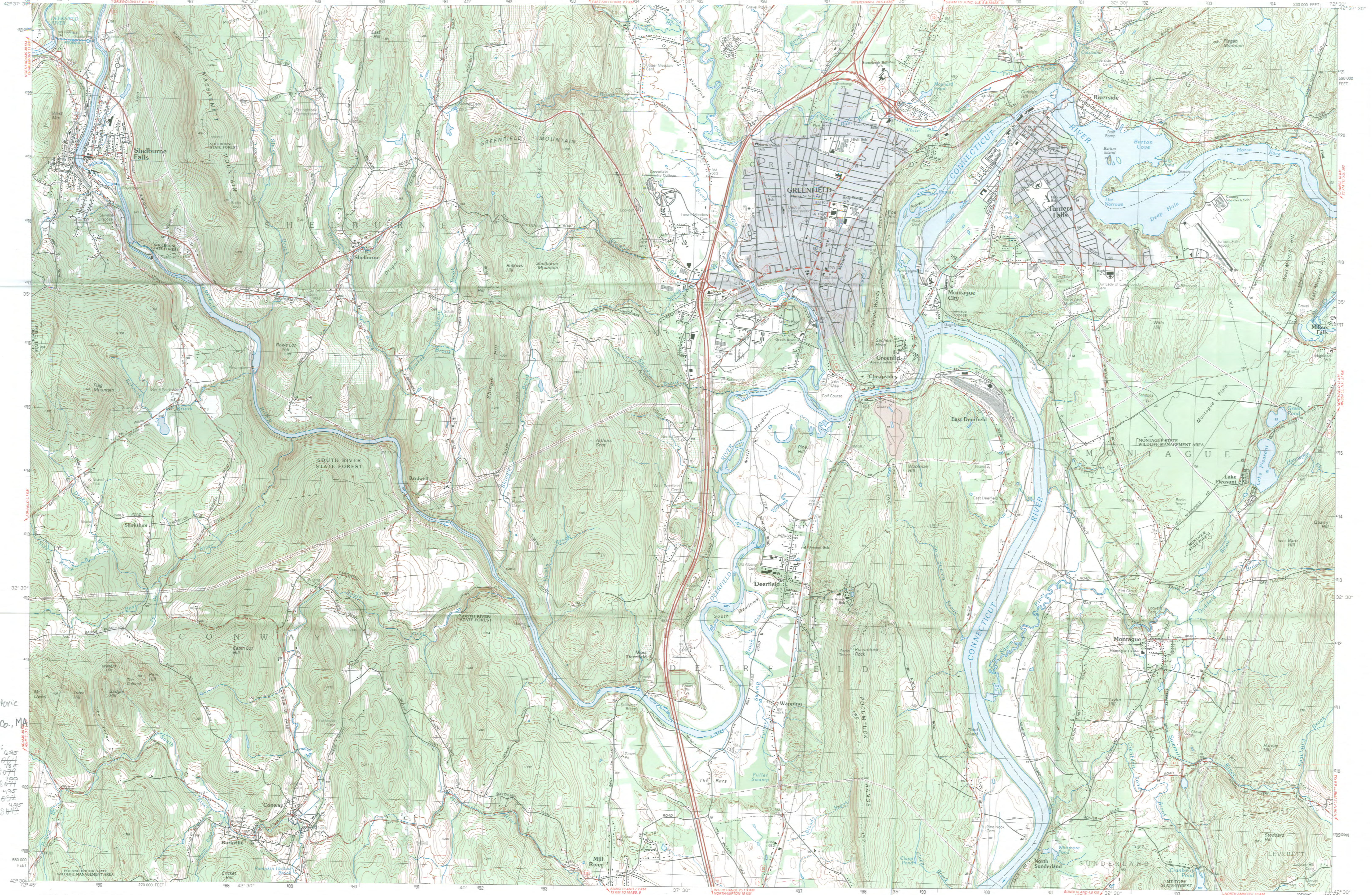
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Greenfield
 MASSACHUSETTS
 FRANKLIN CO. MASS.
 1:25 000-scale metric
 topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 1990



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1990.
 Supersedes Greenfield 1979 and Shelburne Falls 1978 1:25,000-scale maps
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18, Universal Transverse Mercator
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 38 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Meters	Feet	DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS
1	3.2808		1 Row
2	6.5617		2 Berensden
3	9.8425		3 Northfield
4	13.1234		4 Ashfield
5	16.4042		5 Orange
6	19.6850		6 Goshen
7	22.9659		7 Williamsburg
8	26.2467		8 Shutesbury
9	29.5275		
10	32.8084		

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048
 UTM grid convergence (NM) and declination (DM) at center of map
 Diagram is approximate

ISBN 0-607-23490-3
 9 780607 234909

Topographic Map Symbols

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

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

Conway Center Historic District
 Conway, Franklin Co., MA

UTM References:
 1. 18/68944/470844
 2. 18/68944/470844
 3. 18/68944/470844
 4. 18/68944/470844
 5. 18/68944/470844



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

July 23, 1999

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Conway Center Historic District, Conway (Franklin Co.), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the properties included in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. One letter of objection has been received.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Jack Ramey, Chair, Conway Historical Commission
Margaret Hepler, Preservation Consultant
Thomas Ward, Chair, Conway Board of Selectmen

BF PB
NR file

12 Evans Lane
So. Deerfield, MA 01373
May 12, 1999

Massachusetts Historic Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

RECEIVED

JUN 01 1999

Gentlemen:

MASS. HIST. COMM.

I am a property owner in the proposed Conway Center Historic District, Conway, Massachusetts which is being considered by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

This letter is to register my protest to being included in this historic district. It is important to me to be free from any type of government regulation; therefore, please give my protest due recognition when you are further discussing this proposal.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
John R. Evans, Trustee
John R. Evans, Trustee
South River Trust

Sworn and Subscribed before me on 5/28/99

John R. Evans

Linda M. Smith notary

My Commission Expires Feb. 15, 2002