

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



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**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 Alvah Stone Mill

other names/site number Montague Book Mill

2. Location

street & number 42 Greenfield Road N/A not for publication

city or town Montague N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Franklin code 011 zip code 01351

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

5/5/97

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

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

Date of Action

Patricia Andrews

6/30/97

Alvah Stone Mill
Name of Property

Franklin County, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(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	
5	0	buildings
2	0	sites
6	0	structures
7	0	objects
20	0	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)

- INDUSTRY: manufacturing, mill
- INDUSTRY: manufacturing, factory
- INDUSTRY: energy facility, powerplant
- INDUSTRY: energy facility, hydroelectric dam

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE: trade, specialty store, bookstore
- COMMERCE: trade, restaurant, cafe

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone, brick, concrete
- walls wood, weatherboard; stucco
- roof slate, asphalt, metal/tin
- other

Narrative Description

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

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7. DESCRIPTION

Setting

The Alvah Stone mill complex is located in Montague Center, one of the five villages which make up the town of Montague, a Connecticut River valley town, in Franklin County, Massachusetts. Montague Center is a pristine 19th century village surrounded by farmland and composed primarily of early to mid-19th century buildings arranged around a triangular green. The mill is located at the village center on the north bank of the Sawmill River, which flows from Lake Wyola on the east, passes through Montague Center, and makes its way along a sinuous course to the Connecticut River on the west. At this point in the river's course, the water flows over a rock-strewn bed, through a steep ravine which is roughly fifty feet deep. (Photograph No. 1) River banks near the water are thickly covered with plants common to the region, and higher up with woodland trees which contribute to an impression of ravine depth.

The mill complex is at a natural drop in the river which has been heightened by a now-breached dam. (Photograph No. 2) (#6, sketch map). Remains of a second timber frame dam (#18, sketch map) and the site of a second mill, the Lawrence mill, (#17, sketch map) dating from the 18th and 19th centuries are located approximately two hundred feet downstream. A 20th century vehicular bridge over the river crosses several hundred feet upstream as part of Main Street/Turners Falls Road. (Photograph No. 2) The mill is on Greenfield Road which originates at this bridge. Outside the borders of the district, yet fronting on Greenfield Road, are three 20th century residential buildings.

General building characteristics

There are five buildings, six structures, seven objects and two sites which make up the mill complex. The principal building is the Alvah Stone grist mill, 440 Greenfield Road, c.1764-1834 (MHC # 58) (Photograph No.3) (#1, sketch map).

The mill building is a fine example of an early 19th century post and beam manufacturing building which rests, in part, on foundations dating from the 18th century. The mill building is located on a rather steep slope between Greenfield Road on the north and the Sawmill River on the south. On the building's north facade, the building may be entered at two levels. Entry to the lower floor of the mill is reached from a semi-circular drive which descends from Greenfield

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Road; and entry to the upper floor is reached by an wood walkway which crosses directly from the road into the second story. A concrete embankment lines the north side of the semi-circular drive. (Photograph No.3)

The weatherboard-covered building rests on rubble stone, concrete and brick foundations, reflecting its several periods of construction. It is twelve bays wide, one to four bays deep, and is made up of three sections. The main block of the building, the oldest section, is in the center. East and west wings extend asymmetrically from the center section for an irregular plan.

The center section, the grist mill of 1834, is two stories in height on the north and three and a half stories in height on the south, beneath a front gabled, slate-covered roof. A transverse gable interrupts the roof on its west elevation. (Photograph No.4) The center section is three bays wide and approximately the same depth for a square plan. The east wing (1934) also steps down the slope from one and a half stories on the north to three and a half stories on the south. It is an end gabled wing under a slate roof, four bays wide and four bays deep. The west wing (1934) is two stories in height, and is four bays wide and one bay deep. It is clapboard sided and has a tin-covered, shed roof. It does not step down to the river.

On the south facade of the west ell, a contemporary wooden deck extends above the river's edge linking the central and western portions of the building. The deck is reached by a well-designed ramp to allow wheelchair accessibility.

Decorative elements

Fenestration in the mill building is somewhat irregular in placement and in configuration, which is typical for a 19th century manufacturing building whose functions have changed over a long period of time. The main window type in the older central section is a large scale, 12/8 double hung sash. Two of these windows flank a 4/4 sash on the south facade at the third story and one at the same level on the front beside the entrance. It is balanced on the other side of the entrance by a 2/2 sash. In the main section on the second or gallery level on the south there are three bays of 4/4 sash. On the floor below, the power house level, there are two south bays of 12/8 sash and a door entry. The east wing has predominately 12/8 sash which lets a great deal of light into the south side of the building where four bays of them make up most of the facade. The west wing has 6/6 sash on both north and south facades topped on the south by a clerestory row of lights. Elsewhere one can find 12-light fixed sash, and hopper windows, 1/1, and 8-light fixed sash. All the windows are in good condition and make for a well-illuminated interior.

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Doors into the building are typical for a manufacturing building. As with the windows, they are from both the 1834 and 1934 construction periods and retain their original hardware. Both floors of the grist mill section of the building are entered through broad, double-leaf, wood doors; and the second floor doors are sheltered beneath a slate-covered, shed roof portico. Each wing has a single wood, or wood and glass, door on the north facade from the 1930s. A new door was inserted on the south facade of the west wing. There is a single wood door on the south facade of the grist mill exiting from the power room. (Photograph No. 5)

Two chimneys rise from the roof of the east wing: a contemporary metal kitchen stack and an original, parged brick chimney. There are none on either the central section nor the west wing; however, a small dormer does appear on the south side of the roof of the east wing.

As this is a utilitarian building, there are few simply decorative elements. Rather, the strength of the building's construction and the quality of its materials are its attraction. Characteristic of the practical features which have an almost incidental ornamental effect is the large square cupola which is set on the center of the grist mill roof and lets light into the interior of the attic. It is weatherboard sided, has a hipped roof and is illuminated with 2/2 sash on each of its four facades. Its profile is one of the identifying features of the building.

Significant interior features

The most significant interior features of the mill building are the components of its 1834 post and beam construction. They are unpainted and exposed in most rooms; they impose a regularity and sense of solidity to the interior spaces. Bracing to the posts on the exterior walls of the central section is functional but has an additional decorative effect. Posts are enclosed in a tongue and groove matchboard siding which probably dates from the 1930s. Matchboard is also used as an interior finish of the grist mill on the walls, around and between windows and doors, and in stairwells, and the walls of the east wing. It is used on the ceiling of the east wing's upper story as well, where it is laid in a decorative herringbone fashion in a wooden grid. There are no ceilings elsewhere in the building, but joists from the floor above are exposed, as would have been the case in most manufacturing buildings of the 1830s.

Hardwood floors which appear to date from the 1934 alterations to the building are in uniformly good condition. They show oil stains from years beneath machinery.

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By virtue of its stepped construction on the river bank, the three-part building makes floor level changes for somewhat irregular sections, but the floor plan is relatively simple with each floor of the three sections opening to its adjacent section. The exception to the open floor plan among the three sections is the east wing where its upper level, reached from the driveway, occupies only half of the potential floor and descends by stairs to the next level which is consequently two stories in height on the south. Stairs connect each floor level of the center, grist mill section, and a trap door covers a stair between the gallery or second floor down to the power house on the first floor.

Beginning with the east wing (1934), the functions of the building spaces are as follows. The upper fourth floor level of the east wing is a small cafe sales area. It steps down to the third floor cafe seating area. The floor below is an office/sitting room which can be entered only from the center section of the building. The first level is the location of the penstock.

The center section of the building (c.1764 and 1834) has a bookstore on the upper two floors, an art gallery/performance space on the second floor from which the outside deck can be reached on the west. On the first floor is the power house which contains the hydroelectric equipment and the fire protection equipment.

The west wing (1934) has on its upper floor an extension of the book store and on its lower level handicapped rest rooms and storage space.

Outbuildings

The remaining four buildings on the property are two manufacturing related outbuildings, and two small sheds. The first outbuilding, which dates c. 1890, is an unused storage shed which was a tool crib and is located directly to the west of the mill building. (Photograph No. 6) (#2 sketch map). One story in height beneath a shed roof, the building is five bays long and two bays deep. Windows on the south side are 6/6 sash and on the west side are 4/4. The north facade is without windows and the east has a double, garage-type, door opening. The exterior of the building is weatherboard sided with a section of vertical siding across the north where half of the original gable building was removed. It sits on dry laid, river stone foundations.

The second outbuilding, formerly a die cutting shop, is located about twenty feet north west of the mill building. (Photograph No. 7) (#3, sketch map). It is a two story, weatherboard sided building (c.1934) with a brick and stucco addition on its west end (c.1945). The roof is slate

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covered and is end gabled. The building is six bays wide on the south and seven on the north. It is two bays deep. On the south, there are three bays of floor length 9/9 windows then a brick addition of three bays. The addition sits on a concrete base and exterior steel stairs reach to the second floor office door. The roof line of the addition extends beyond that of the eastern end of the building and is supported by braces. On the west facade the gable end is stucco-filled, above two, 9 light windows. The north facade is all weatherboard and is only one story in height. Sash on the north is 6/6, there is a pedestrian entry and a double door entry behind a concrete loading dock. The entry facade on the east is two stories in height. The corner entry has a single leaf door, flanked by two, 9/9 sash windows, placed one above the other. A four light transom above the door further adds to the airiness of the entry. On the second floor is a bank of three 6/6 windows beside a single 6/6. The building is occupied by a store on the first floor and offices above.

Two fire hydrant-related sheds are located close to Greenfield Road on the east side of the mill. One is an octagonal, board and batten sided building under an octagonal roof. It contains a fire hydrant, according to a sign on its door. The second is a wooden shed-roof shed described as a fire hose house. The two are set on a concrete pad, and both date 1880-90. (#4, #5, sketch map).

Water power structures

The timber frame dam is located at a drop in the river of 9'-3" and is composed of a timber frame spillway which is 108 feet wide supported at each end by a concrete abutment. (Photograph No. 2) (#6, sketch map) The spillway is 9'-3" high above a concrete slab and stonework foundations to create a head of 18'-6". Vertical wood supports are 7'-6" apart across the spillway, but there is a 30' - 40' breach in the dam mid-way across where it has deteriorated. When it is intact, the dam creates a reservoir which extends 600' upstream and has a pond surface area of 0.8 acres. The date of construction of the first dam is not known, however, it was rebuilt in 1901 and once again in 1936 and the remaining structure may have elements, such as the stonework foundations from the earlier dam.

Water diverted from the dam at its north end, passes through a white oak sided raceway (now silted in) (#7, sketch map), enters the building on its south eastern end, at the basement level, through a metal trash rack which is 8' in height and 12' wide. (Photograph No. 1) The water passes the trash rack and enters a steel penstock which is 4.5' in diameter through a head gate, operated from the floor above, under the west wing before it enters the power room under the central section of the building and splits into three penstocks corresponding to the three

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horizontal turbines in the room. (Photograph Nos. 8 and 9) Water then passes through the turbines and exits into the former wheel pit for the water wheel, which operated here until 1933, but which now acts as a plunge pool. Water exits the building at its southwest corner by a short tailrace and re-enters the river. (#8-16, sketch map). In the power room a few of the elements of line shafting, for direct mechanical translation of power and for indirect generation via an electrical generator, remain. A wooden walkway allows circulation around the outer perimeter of the room.

Alterations or changes to the property

The long period of operation and changing functions at the mill have been responsible for a number of important alterations. First, the mill building itself has been altered to accommodate changing functions. What began as a corn mill in the 18th century was probably altered to include fulling or carding and sawmill functions in the early years of the 19th century, then was wholly rebuilt, except for a section of early rubble stone foundations, and expanded as a grist mill in 1834. The building was subsequently altered from a grist mill to a metal stamping machine operation in 1934 before becoming a bookstore/cafe and performance space in the 1980s.

Little is known about the appearance of the original corn mill other than the existence of its foundations which now contain the power house. (Photograph No. 5) From these foundations it is possible imaginatively to reconstruct the general outlines of the mill which would have been considerably smaller than the present building. Given the foundation size (30' x 55'), the need to accommodate a water wheel, and the configuration of the sloping river bank, the building would not have risen more than two stories above the river and one story above the lower roadway. Alterations to incorporate carding and fulling operations are unrecorded, but in 1834 the mill was rebuilt and expanded to operate as a grist mill. This alteration resulted in the central section of the mill as it largely is today retaining only the earlier foundations which form the north, east and west walls of the power house and the south foundation wall at the river's edge. This portion of the mill remained relatively unchanged since the water wheel from the original mill continued to serve the grist mill. The wooden portion of the building above the foundations was new in 1834. A photograph from the turn of the century documents its appearance with its main entrance on the lower roadway. Accounts from the time of its grist mill operation mention that grain was poured down a chute to a grinding wheel, after which the ground meal was lifted back up by elevator to be bagged. This was a typical setup for grinding grain with the elevator consisting of a belt system which ran inside a wooden shaft. Two of the grinding stones can be seen today at

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the water's edge, but none of the other grist equipment remains in the building. (#19,20, sketch map).

In 1934 alterations were almost as dramatic as they had been in 1834. Two wings were added to the main mill building; the water wheel was removed and replaced by a generator, three turbines, and a penstock, together with trash racks, a head gate and shut off gates for each turbine. The shut off gates rose through two floors so turbines could be opened and closed from each main manufacturing floor. Machinery for the manufacture of hydraulic marking machines was then installed.

The timber frame dam has been rebuilt twice, in 1901 and again in 1936, in addition to annual repairs to flash boards and structural members. It took six men one year to rebuild the dam in 1936 after the flood of that year. According to one who worked on it, the 1901 reconstruction had reused timbers from its predecessor, but the 1936 work involved all new timbers and planks.

A trap door in the bottom of the dam was reopened and a new one put in its place. Concrete abutments were added and the foundations were reinforced, in addition to the new wooden structure. There may be some portions of the stone foundations, however, which date from 1901 or earlier.

Condition

Among the resources which make up the grist mill property, the dam is in the most deteriorated condition. Structural members of wood are severely deteriorated and in fact several of them have given way causing a breach in the dam which increases with each spring. Stonework, in the foundations has in several areas been loosened and lost.

The mill building and outbuildings have been well-maintained and are in good condition. The hydroelectric equipment may be reused after reconditioning.

The district includes two sites: the foundations of the Lawrence mill which may date from the 1760s, and undated portions of a sawmill dam. (#17, 18 sketch map) Both are remnants only, having been destroyed in the late 1960s. At that time the dam went out, not to be repaired and the sawmill was closed and taken down.

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Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 8**Landscape features and vegetation**

The landscape setting of the mill, a gently sloping river valley which deepens to a ravine at the falls, has changed during the several hundred years of its occupation, principally as the vegetation along its banks has been alternately cleared and then allowed to reestablish. A turn of the century photograph taken from below the mill looking upstream, illustrates one of the periods of clearing. It shows the north bank completely cleared of trees at the two adjacent mill sites. The south bank appears much as it does today, lightly wooded with a mixture of pine, maple and birch trees. Since that photograph, the north bank has reforested and may look more as it did in the 1790s to 1820s than its c.1890-1900 appearance.

The appearance of the river itself has changed slightly. Each summer, sand is spread for a public beach upstream at Lake Wyola. The sand then washes downstream to the mill and over the years has caused some silting in of the river bank above the dam and of the raceway between the dam and the mill. The river bed itself remains a well-worn bedrock surface.

The final observable change in the landscape is the raising and widening of Greenfield Road which has increased the slope to the river and the apparent height of the north river bank. Whereas now the road is level with the upper floor of the mill, in the 19th century the slope was more gradual from road to river and the site less precipitous at the mill.

Vegetation along the river has been characterized by an ecological consultant as "disturbed river bank communities". Among the most numerous plants at the edge of the river are coltsfoot, beggar's ticks, mullein, barberry, raspberry and bittersweet nightshade. Willows and dogwood grow further away from the water, and on the south bank above the shrubs are beech, sugar maple, elm and white pine trees. These are stream side plant communities, and as such may have been present here since the mills first operated on the site. At the bridge above the dam the vegetation is considered highly disturbed and is more typical of roadside plants: mullein, purple loosestrife, Japanese knotweed, barberry, coltsfoot and nettle.

Industrial machinery

The hydroelectric machinery which was assembled by the Martin Machine Company at the mill had impressive histories before arriving in Montague. Two of the three horizontal 18" Francis turbines are thought to have been manufactured by the J. W. Jolly Company of Holyoke. Each c. 1910 turbine has a 50 kw capacity. The two turbines first installed in the mill had been part of

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the generating plant which ran the Greenfield-to-Conway streetcar line. When the streetcar line was closed, the turbines and penstocks were discarded, and during the winter of 1933 they were pulled out of a deep ravine in Conway for reuse by the Martin Machine Company. A third turbine was added at a later date. Some of the Martin Company machines were directly or mechanically powered by one turbine, the rest were electrically powered from the second and third turbines which also provided electricity for lighting the building.

The generator was brought to the site from Mt. Holyoke where it had powered the cog railroad which carried visitors and sightseers to Summit House at the top of the mountain. The generator is a 62-kva synchronous generator.

The boundaries selected for this mill complex are its property lines which include all the important resources: the dam at the drop in the Sawmill River, the buildings, objects and structures contained within the mill. The property lines were chosen to include the foundations and dam site of a second mill, the Lawrence mill, which was in operation at the time of the drawing of the map of 1764, and was in operation as sawmill and then utility power house, then once again as a sawmill until the late 1960s.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are specifically located on the Alvah Stone Mill property, sites may be present. At least three prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), including one site, 19-FR-210, located on the opposite side of Greenfield Road opposite the mill.

That site was located in 1983 during archaeological testing for the proposed Greenfield Road Reconstruction Project. Material recovered from the site contains chipping debitage including chert, rhyolite and quartz flakes, calcimined bone, and Middle Woodland ceramic fragments. The site was reported to extend lengthwise for at least 15.0 meters along Greenfield Road; however, its width is unknown indicating it may extend across the road onto the Alvah Stone Mill property.

The physical characteristics of the district include locational criteria (slope, drainage, distance to water) highly favorable for many types of prehistoric sites. While the property is generally steeply sloped, it does include several areas where well-drained soils on level to moderately sloping terraces are present adjacent to the Sawmill River and its floodplain. This tributary drains westward to the Connecticut River, located approximately 1.5 miles to the west. The mill

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site also includes two fall lines in the river, which may further enhance the favorability of this location, especially as a site location focused on fishery activities. Given the above information, the size of the district (6.2 acres), and the presence of a known site on the opposite side of the road from the nominated property, a high potential exists for the recovery of significant prehistoric resources.

There is also a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological resources in the nominated area. Archaeological survivals from several mills, waterpower-related resources, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should exist on the property covering a period beginning prior to 1764 into the 20th century. This date is derived from the 1764 Elisha Root map, which illustrates two gristmills at the Alvah Stone Mill site between Greenwich Road and the Sawmill River. The second mill site is probably the site of the later Lawrence Mill, located approximately 200 feet downstream from the Alvah Stone Mill. The association between the Alvah Stone Mill and Joseph Root/Root's Mill is based on an 1835 conveyance record for what became the Stone mill by referring to it as "Root's Mill". These associations and cartographic evidence date the two gristmills to 1764 or earlier. Foundation remains can exist from these early mills, possibly incorporated into later mills, as well as structural remains from their related waterworks, including headraces, tailraces, and wheel pits. Some stonework from the existing dams also survive from this period. It is unclear whether or not a second dam was present at this early date or whether the second mill somehow functioned from water at the first dam. If a second mill dam did exist, it was probably located at the lower falls where a later dam was known to exist. If a second dam did exist at this location, archaeological survivals from various waterpower-related structures may exist including evidence of headraces, tailraces, wheel pits, and dam abutments or footings. While both mills continued to operate as gristmills, other functions were also added. A 1794 map of the area indicates the Stone mill continuing as a corn mill with the second downstream mill operating as a corn and sawmill. The 1830 Josiah Gould plan of the town continues to list the mills as sawing and grist grinding but also identifies both mills as clothiers' mills, suggesting they began carding a fulling wool. From ca. 1764 to ca. 1830, both mills continued to operate much the same as they did in 1764. If changes were made, indications of them may be present as archaeological resources. Occupational-related features (trash areas, privies, wells) may also be present at both mill sites related to changing industrial functions of the mills and industrial workers.

Documentary evidence indicates the 1820-30 period as the first dates when changes were occurring to structures in the area. During this period, Colonial Cephas Lawrence purchased the second downstream mill, now known as the Lawrence mill, and operated it as a sawmill and

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carding mill. It is conjectured that Lawrence built the second dam at this time. In 1834 the Alvah Stone Mill was rebuilt, incorporating portions of the earlier mill into its design. This mill continued to grind grain into the 20th century, with most mill operators also farmers before and/or during their tenure as millers. One miller, George Stratton, reconstructed the dam in 1901. During the 1930s, a resurgence of industrial activity occurred at the Alvah Stone Mill with the purchase of the mill by Frank Martin and the beginning of the Martin Machine Company. Martin also transformed the mill from water wheel to turbine-generated power. Martin reportedly demolished several outbuildings to lower taxes as he neared retirement age. Structural remains can survive from these buildings which may date to the 19th century or earlier. Martin also rebuilt the dam again in 1936. The Lawrence mill operated as a sawmill throughout much of the 19th and 20th centuries. During the late 19th and early 20th century, the Lawrence mill was used as a utility powerhouse. The second downstream dam was destroyed in the late 1960s, after which the sawmill was also demolished. Visible structural remains from the Lawrence Mill and dam can date from the 19th and 20th centuries; however, the remains can also include portions of structures that date back to the original 1760s mill. Archaeological evidence of outbuildings and occupational-related features should also survive in the vicinity of the Lawrence Mill.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- ENGINEERING
- INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1764 - 1947

Significant Dates

1834, 1934 (alterations to mill)
1901, 1936 (rebuilding of dam)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Alvah Stone Mill
Name of Property

Franklin County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.2 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18	702060	4712330	3. 18	702070	4712100
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 18	702260	4712200	4. 18	702010	4712360
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 Bonnie Parsons, Senior Planner for Historic Preservation with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 1997

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 Dr. Allen Ross

street & number 91 Taylor Hill Road telephone 413-367-2464

city or town Montague state MA zip code 01351

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

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Montague, (Franklin County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Alvah Stone Mill in Montague, Massachusetts, together with its timber frame dam, 18th century power house foundations and wheel pit, penstock, turbines, tailrace, and associated equipment represents the long history of New England's water power driven industry from the 18th century to 1987. (Photograph No. 1) The mill is locally significant for its two hundred year role in Montague's agricultural economy as a sawmill and gristmill. It is further exemplary for having made the transition to 20th century manufacturing needs and accommodating engineering advances in the technology of water power production while remaining at a small scale. As the industry which created dies and stamping machines for nationally recognized products, such as Oneida silverware and Louisville Slugger baseball bats, the Martin Machine Company made an important contribution to local industry.

The Alvah Stone mill is the most intact remaining mill complex in the town of Montague. The mill meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places and is of local significance.

Contact Period (1500-1620)

It is thought that during the Contact period Montague was the location of two large native American populations, the Pocumtucks, who were centered in nearby Deerfield, and the Norwottucks who were concentrated further south in the Connecticut River Valley in Hadley, Hatfield and Northampton, but ranged north along the river into Montague. The Connecticut River lowlands, including Montague Center, were a locus of activity for these two native groups, the offering the river, fertile land and woods. Fishing sites for salmon and shad runs were recorded from the 17th century at Turner's and Miller's Falls; agriculture was highly likely along the fertile flood plains of the Connecticut River, and hunting was traditionally considered excellent in the area.

Trails established by the Pocumtucks and Norwottucks formed the basis for a network of later roads and were a determining factor in the later development of Montague. Native American trails in a north-south direction are roughly represented today by Old Sunderland Road, and Taylor Hill Road, which forded the Sawmill River at a single fording spot upstream of the mill and split off across the Montague Plain as Old Northfield Road and Montague Road.

(continued)

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Montague, (Franklin County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 2**Plantation Period (1620-1675)**

Around 1664, Mohawks who came to the Connecticut River valley from New York and Canada during the summers for hunting and fishing, attacked the Pocumtucks, and destroyed several Pocumtuck villages in the Montague area. The attack was the first in a series of many setbacks which eventually ended in the disappearance of native Americans from the area. By the end of the period the conflict shifted from among native American groups to an alliance of native Americans and French Canadians against English settlers. There was no settlement by the English, however, in Montague during this period, although settlers from nearby Deerfield and Swampfield (Sunderland) may have come here to hunt.

During the Plantation Period began the division of land which ultimately led to the creation of Montague as a separate community. The land was at first made part of a single plantation, the Hadley Plantation, which was established in 1661. A northern tract of the vast Hadley Plantation was partitioned off in 1673 as Swampfield, containing what was to become Montague. Settlement in Montague might have come earlier had conflict with native Americans not made this land too dangerous for settlers until the first quarter of the 18th century.

With the spread of King Philip's war to western Massachusetts in 1675, Swampfield, which had been settled by a few families in the area of Sunderland, was abandoned. Native American attacks on Deerfield and Hatfield forced settlers who had come to the southern part of Swampfield to leave the territory and move south to within reach of the relative safety of Hatfield and Hadley's palisaded centers.

The war brought together native American groups who clustered in the Montague and Deerfield area. Indians from Canada and King Philip's followers from Rhode Island joined the local Nipmuc groups of Capawonks, Nonotucks and Norwottucks. One of the first attacks was in 1676 when King Philip's Indians drove off cattle and horses in Hatfield. A counterattack by militia from Springfield took place in Montague (Turners Falls) killing a disproportionate number of native Americans. King Philip died, his followers were dispersed, and some of the native American groups who survived the conflict left the region.

Colonial Period (1675-1775)

Between 1677 and 1688 fighting in the region paused. It began again in a series of encounters which were known collectively as King William's War from 1688 to 1698 and as Queen Anne's War from 1703 to 1713. The massacre at neighboring Deerfield took place during this latter war

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in 1704. Skirmishes actually continued in the region until 1725 when a treaty was signed in Boston, but Swampfield was reconstituted before the treaty, in 1714, and by 1716 it once again included the area north of the Sawmill River, known by then as Hunting Hills. In 1718 Swampfield was incorporated as Sunderland, and when the Sunderland proprietors took possession of their home lots in 1729-30, all the remaining land in the plantation, including all of Hunting Hills, belonged to them as undivided common land. In June of 1751 Hunting Hills had grown enough to be set off as a separate parish and between 1753 and 1754 it was incorporated as Montague.

Local historians date the first settlement of Hunting Hills either in 1715-16 when lumbermen came to build a sawmill on the Sawmill River, or from 1726-27 when the first farm was established on Taylor Hill. Harry Fiske says in his *Recollections* of 1991 that 1715 was earliest record of a mill on Sawmill River constructed by Edward Alling, his son Edward Alling, Jr. and Benjamin Munn. Edward Pearson Pressey in his 1910 *History of Montague* dates the first settlement from 1726 when Ebenezer Marsh built a small cabin on Taylor Hill. Whether settlement dates from industrial or agricultural activity, the fact is that the town's attraction for settlers was based on its potential for water power and for successful agriculture.

Construction of a meeting house in 1753 and a bridge across the Sawmill River three years later, established Montague Center as the town's first religious and civic center. A school house followed c. 1757 and an animal pound in 1766. In 1765 there were 49 houses in Montague with a total of 392 people. Among the families were some who had fled Deerfield and Sunderland during the war, and others were settlers from Hadley and Greenfield.

Mills were essential initially for primary settlement, but then for the on-going support of agriculture. In the Massachusetts Provincial Tax Valuation list of 1771 there are five mills listed for Montague, the second highest number of mills in Franklin County. One person Joseph Root is listed as owning two of the five, a grist mill, and a fulling mill. The earliest known map of Montague, the 1764 Elisha Root map, identifies a few property types without owners' names. The map shows at this location on the Sawmill River two mills, identified by the map key as corn or grist mills, between Greenfield Road and the Sawmill River. One of the early mill's foundations appears to remain today as part of the Stone mill. The second mill's foundations may also remain at the mill site downstream from the Stone mill, known as the Lawrence sawmill. The connection between Joseph Root's mills, and the Alvah Stone mill may be made through a deed of 1835. The deed for what ultimately became the Stone mill refers to it as

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“Root’s Mill” a partial share of which was transferred from Erastus Root to Joseph Root. The second record for what ultimately became known as the Lawrence sawmill and is now only a site, documents a transfer of a partial share of the sawmill property from Erastus to Joseph Root in 1835 as well. While deeds for land transfers do not definitively pinpoint buildings on a particular piece of property, these two records are highly suggestive. (Photograph No. 5)

The same Tax Valuation list informs us that by 1771 there were 74 houses in Montague. Residents raised pigs, cows, goats and sheep, and produced cider, hay and grain in addition to vegetables for their own consumption. Lumbering continued with cut timber shipped down the Connecticut River to Hartford.

Between 1770 and 1820 many of Montague’s farmers added to their mixed crop agriculture by stall-feeding cattle to diversify their income. Fattening cattle required fertile soil and acreage suitable for tillage, mowing and pastures, all of which were found in the intervale lands along the Connecticut River. In Franklin County fattening cattle was an important activity. Smaller farms averaged four cattle and the larger farms raised up to twenty, fattening them on “provender” which was a mixture of Indian corn with “oats-’n-peas”, which farmers grew on their tillable land while the cattle were in the hilltowns for the summer. The Root/Stone mill as a corn mill would have been the location for grinding this grain mixture which was highly effective for fattening cattle before they were driven to the Brighton stock yards outside Boston.

Connections to neighboring towns improved significantly during the Colonial period. Greenfield Road was added to the two existing north-south roads by 1764 as travel back and forth to Greenfield and Sunderland increased, and by 1766 ferry service to Deerfield was begun across the Connecticut River. Ferry Road was built as an east-west connector across the Montague Plains between Montague and Greenfield Roads to the river.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

Water powered industry along the Sawmill River began to realize its potential during the Federal period; grist and sawmills continued to be closely associated with farming. The number of water powered mills grew to eight, and diversifying their functions. A 1794 map of the town shows the Stone mill as a corn mill (#1, sketch map) with a second mill downstream of it as both a corn and sawmill (#17, sketch map). The Josiah Gould Plan of the town in 1830 identifies these two mills functioning as clothiers mills which suggests they began carding or fulling wool, in addition to

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sawing and grist grinding functions. Between 1820 and 1830 Colonel Cephas Lawrence bought the second mill and operated it as a sawmill and carding mill, and Lawrence may have been responsible for construction of the second dam. (#18, sketch map)

Montague's connections to neighboring hilltowns on east and west within Franklin County improved during this period. The Sunderland Cross Road was probably established as an east-west connector from Federal Street to Montague and Greenfield Roads. The north-south routes were improving to Greenfield and Millers Falls and east-west connections increased in number across the Montague Plain.

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

During the early industrial period, the lessons of the Industrial Revolution which were learned in Lowell, Waltham, Lawrence and on a smaller scale in scores of New England communities were studied by entrepreneurs at home and abroad. Engineers and surveyors scoured the region's river systems for water power/industrial potential, and investment groups formed, hoping to duplicate the success of the Boston Associates. It is no surprise that Montague with the Connecticut and Miller Rivers would be discovered, and plans for industrial development put to work. Montague City was begun in one of these schemes with investors from Holland who proceeded as far as to build some of the envisioned workers' housing. But capital investments were not sustained and Montague's industrial development never approached the level of Lowell.

The Industrial Revolution was profoundly changing the economy of New England, and the villages of Montague City and Turners Falls acted as the lightning rods for entrepreneurs in Montague. In contrast, water-powered mills in the service of agriculture persisted as essential elements in the town's economy. Alvah Stone mill represents the second of these parallel, co-existing segments of economic activity. Just as farming demanded persistence and hard work and gave little in the form of quick returns, the small river-run sawmills, gristmills and factories that made boxes for produce or tools for cultivation worked on narrow margins of profit, yet were key to the livelihood of a majority of townspeople.

At the beginning of this period the mill had been in operation for over sixty-six years, so it is not surprising that in 1834 it was rebuilt and began operation as a grist mill by Alvah Stone. It was known as "Stone's Mill" for decades to come and ground grain for townspeople well into the 20th century. The mill drew its customers from beyond the town's borders, too. Sunderland's Franklin Williams kept a diary in which he mentions in 1853 that he took his grain to be ground

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in Montague rather than at the closer Whitmore's Mills in North Sunderland because the Montague mill charged less.

Alvah Stone also built a house (now gone) on the north side of Greenfield Road across from the mill. The Lawrence mill just downstream operated primarily as a sawmill, but also beat rugs and built boxes for figs during the period.

There were attempts in Montague Center to use the Sawmill River to power a few more local industries. The 1855 G. Stevens Map of Montague Center shows that several canals had been built in town to bring water to the small industries there, which included the manufacture of sash and shingles, scythes, rakes, spikes, nails and canhooks, furniture, carpet and candy. In 1855 Montague's sawmills led the county in the number of board feet cut.

Local industry was successful enough to warrant the railroad coming to town. In 1851 the Massachusetts and Vermont Railroad made a circuit into Montague Center and established a depot. The New London and Northern Railroad arrived in 1855 and together these lines which were about a quarter of a mile from the Alvah Stone grist mill were a boost to local industry. The railroad also was an indirect benefit to agriculture and to the mill, as whole grain was brought in by rail for grinding and sale to Montague's dairy and livestock farmers.

After Alvah Stone, the mill was operated by his son Lucian Stone until 1856 when he sold it to Samuel S. Holton. Sylvester Bangs followed as miller in the 1860s.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

There was always a close connection between miller and farmer at the Alvah Stone mill and sometimes they were one and the same. William H. Nims was miller in the 1890s and Chairman of the Trustees of the Montague Agricultural School between 1911 and 1913. In 1895 Marcellus Stratton, who followed Nims at the mill, was a farmer on Depot Road as was the younger George M. Stratton. In 1897 Marcellus bought the mill and ran it until George took over in 1904. George Stratton was responsible for reconstruction of the dam in 1901, then took over the mill's work and shifted his occupation in the census records from "farmer" to "miller", until he retired in 1919.

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The actual builder of the new dam was Edward E. Whitney. (#6. sketch map) Whitney was an active and diversified builder in Montague Center constructing bridge embankments, and houses, altering, repairing, and moving buildings until his death in 1939.

After the 1890s the town's disparate industries began to fail, so town historian Edward Pressey and his wife brought the Arts and Crafts movement to Montague Center c.1900 in an effort to substitute handicraft for the faltering industry. While the idea appealed to among some residents, it was not a success. It was not until the 1930s that industry was to make a comeback in Montague Center, and then it was at the Alvah Stone Mill. Meanwhile the grist mill continued its operations until Stratton's retirement in 1919 when it was closed. The second mill, the Lawrence mill, was converted to become the first electric light plant in town, producing electricity to run the streetcars of Montague Center.

Early Modern Period (1915-1940)

In 1933 Frank Martin bought the idled Alvah Stone mill from George Stratton to begin the Martin Machine Company. It was Martin who converted from water wheel to turbine generated power. (Photographs No. 8 and 9) The company manufactured marking dies and hydraulic marking machines and to do so gathered engravers and machinists of considerable talent. The Martiin Machine Company's stamping dies were a specialty. The Lunt Silver comapny contracted the company, for instance, to create a marking die which required Martin's engravers to reduce the Presidential Seal from the dollar bill to imprint on silverware. This silverware was then stamped and distriubted to American embassies throughout the world. Martin's machinists were responsible for developing and patenting in 1908 the #12 marking machine which was operated by an oil hydraulic feed mechanism and was able to make precise markings on *curved* surfaces. Impressions were stamped on irregular shovel handles, scissors, golf clubs, hammers, axes, pliers, wrenches, screwdrivers, musical cymbals and Oneida sterling silver tableware. The company advertised its ability to create machines which could handle items that varied in thickness or diameter and could mark wood, steel or even eggshells. One particularly famous example of their work was the Louisville Slugger baseball bat, but Adirondack bats and wartime shell casings were also stamped by Martin machines.

The Martin Machine Company gathered a small but extraordinarily skilled group of about eight men, working on thirty to thirty-five machines. They designed and engraved dies and tooled machines steadily between 1934 and 1974. One of them, Ed Siwizki, was considered one of the best machinists in the country. A gunsmith, he also created muzzle loaders for the Bicentennial

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and highly prized fishing reels. His workbench was pictured in *Machinists Handbook* in 1937 as a perfectly organized bench of its kind.

The company was not spared during the floods of 1936. Flood water wreaked havoc on the dam; water crested fourteen inches over its top; debris blocked the trash racks and the whole area silted in. The Works Progress Administration put local men to work in towns across the region digging out from the flood debris and silt, and in Montague they went to work cleaning the dam and mill area with shovels. Martin had to rebuild the dam, however. He recruited young men who set up sandbags to divert the water from the dam, so that construction could take place without interrupting water flow into the turbines. At the end of a year the six had built a dam which was so level and even that vibrations from the falling water caused the whole town to shake. The dam had to be slightly altered from its perfection to stop the vibrations.

Frank Martin tried to keep relations smooth with townspeople as the Machine Company was the only industry in a pastoral village. He stocked the pond above the dam with fish and put in benches; he was also known for keeping a closet full of surplus baseball bats which he donated to the town's teams from time to time.

Modern Period (1940-present)

When Martin was near retirement in the 1970s, he demolished several outbuildings on the property to keep taxes low, and reduced the company's accounts to keep just a few of his best employees working until 1977. The buildings he took down were storage sheds located at the west end of the property in the location of the existing outbuildings, which had been constructed in the 1930s. That year he sold the business to a former employee Roy Cowdrey, but kept ownership of the buildings. Cowdrey continued to operate the business until 1987 when he left the mill, discarded all the fine old machinery, and moved the business to Turners Falls. After changing hands several times, the vacant mill building was bought and converted to its current use as a book store and cafe in 1988. The die building has served as a rental building for offices, a local folklore society, and paper goods store.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in the Montague area are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can provide important information relating to Native American adaptations to a riverine environment, a

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unique opportunity within the state of Massachusetts. The Connecticut Valley temperate forest riverine environment differs from more eastern parts of the state which contain extensive coastal and lake resources. Prehistoric sites in this area offer an opportunity to study Native American adaptations in a riverine area not influenced by the presence of these resources. This analysis of human adaptation to a riverine environment can lead to important information in a variety of specific typical areas. The location of at least one and possibly two natural fall lines in the Sawmill River may indicate the potential for information related to Native fishery activities.

These locations were favored sites for the exploitation of anadromous fish resources during different seasons of the year. This analysis can also provide important information relating to seasonal aspects of Native settlement and subsistence models used in the area. The presence of a known prehistoric site on the opposite site of Greenfield Road, opposite the mill complex, also indicates several important research areas based on cultural material recovered on that site and their potential extension to the nominated area. Prehistoric materials recovered on the property may present the opportunity for the study of ceramic technology and style, particularly during the Middle Woodland period. Analysis in these areas can lead to significant information concerning Native American social organization during different periods of prehistory. Sites in this area can also contribute information on local/regional patterns of prehistoric exchange. This analysis may be facilitated by the location of sites in the area to the larger Connecticut River valley riverine system which was probably an important north/south communication and exchange corridor prehistorically. Tributary streams of the Connecticut River including the Sawmill River may have served as east/west or lateral corridors within that larger system. These networks may have facilitated the exchange of goods, people and ideas which can be indicated in material goods such as ceramics, lithics, features, and the internal configuration of sites in the area.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information documenting the evolution of industry and waterpower in the town of Montague and New England from the 18th through the 20th centuries. Archaeological testing around the Alvah Stone Mill and at the Lawrence mill site has the potential to document the full range of occupation for both mills and when each mill was constructed, an unknown factor today. Analysis of archaeological information as well as existing structures can document various period of construction for each mill and possibly which portions, if any, of earlier structures were rebuilt or reused in later buildings. These studies can also determine changes in the mill structures which were made due to changing or the addition of new functions at the mills.

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Archaeological research at the mill complex can also document the evolution of waterpower systems at the mill complex and the waterpower relationships between the two mills.

Archaeological testing in the area of waterpower-related structures and later detailed analysis of the layout of these components has the potential to determine the construction dates for the two dams and which portions of earlier dams may survive within the present structures. This analysis can also determine modifications that may have been made to bedrock or ledge in the dam areas during their construction. Archaeological resources may be present that indicate if a dam at the lower falls was constructed at the same time the dam for the Alvah Stone Mill was built. If it can be determined that a second downstream dam did not exist during the early 18th century period, archaeological resources, including headraces, tailraces, and other canals may exist which directed water flow between each mill and the river and between the mills. The methods of construction and locations for these resources are significant information through which the evolution and division of waterpower at the mill complex can be studied. Wooded as well as masonry dam and waterpower canal structures are present throughout the mill complex related to both mill sites; however, these resources have not been mapped or described in detail. Wheel pits should also exist for both mill structures. Excavations around the Alvah Stone Mill and inside the existing wheel pit can provide important information on wheel technology as well as the possible location of the ca. 1764 wheel pit. Similar excavations at the Lawrence mill site can also document the location of that mill's wheel pit and modifications that were made as the mill switched between functions as a gristmill, sawmill, and utility power house. The locations of outbuildings and occupational-related features may also survive at each mill. Analysis of these archaeological survivals can also produce important information relating to each mill's industrial functions, technologies employed, products produced, and workers at the mills. At the Alvah Stone Mill, several outbuildings were demolished in the mid 20th century by mill owner Frank Martin to reduce taxes as he neared retirement. Archaeological survivals from these buildings and others during the 200 years earlier may survive on the property. Identification of their locations and function can be important in reconstructing the various periods of mill use and function. Outbuildings may have functioned as machine shops, grain and lumber storage sheds, as well as general warehouses. Similar outbuildings and potential for information may also exist with the Lawrence mill; however, due to its longer function as a sawmill, outbuilding functions may be more closely related to that industry. Occupational-related features (trash areas, privies, wells) may also be present with each mill. Each of these resources can provide important information relating to technologies in use at the mills and the products they produced. Analysis of trash pit contents may contain tools, tool parts, and manufactures products describing tool technologies and production during the long period of production for each mill. This information

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can be used to trace the evolution of sawmill and grist power technologies over a 200-plus year development of industrial history in New England. Detailed analysis of occupational-related features can also provide valuable insights into the lives of workers at the mills, including information on such areas as overall working conditions, sanitation, and the socioeconomic status of workers.

(end)

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Alvah Stone Mill
Montague, (Franklin County)
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(end)

**ALVAH STONE MILL
MONTAGUE, (FRANKLIN COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	C/NC
1	42 Greenfield Road	Alvah Stone mill	c. 1764-1934	Greek Revival mill	B	C
2	42 Greenfield Road	tool crib	c. 1934	utilitarian	B	C
3	42 Greenfield Road	die house	c. 1934	utilitarian	B	C
4	42 Greenfield Road	fire hydrant house	c. 1890	utilitarian	B	C
5	42 Greenfield Road	fire hose house	c. 1890	utilitarian	B	C
6	42 Greenfield Road	dam	c. 1830-1934	timber frame	St.	C
7	42 Greenfield Road	raceway (intake)	c. 1910	utilitarian	St.	C
8	42 Greenfield Road	penstock	c. 1900	utilitarian	St.	C
9	42 Greenfield Road	Francis turbine	c. 1900	horizontal	O	C
10	42 Greenfield Road	Francis turbine	c. 1900	horizontal	O	C
11	42 Greenfield Road	Francis turbine	unknown	horizontal	O	C
12	42 Greenfield Road	electrical generator	unknown	synchronous	O	C
13	42 Greenfield Road	wheel pit	c. 1764	utilitarian	St.	C

**ALVAH STONE MILL
MONTAGUE, (FRANKLIN COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	RESOURCE	C/NC
14	42 Greenfield Road	tailrace	c. 1934	utilitarian	St.	C
15	42 Greenfield Road	trash racks	c. 1934	utilitarian	O	C
16	42 Greenfield Road	head gates	c. 1934	utilitarian	St.	C
17	42 Greenfield Road	Lawrence mill	c. 1760 and 1830	foundations part.	S	C
18	42 Greenfield Road	Lawrence mill dam	c. 1830	abutments part.	S	C
19	42 Greenfield Road	grinding stone	c. 1834		O	C
20	42 Greenfield Road	grinding stone	c. 1834		O	C

B: Building
ST: Structure

C: Contributing
S: Site

NC: Non-contributing
O: Object

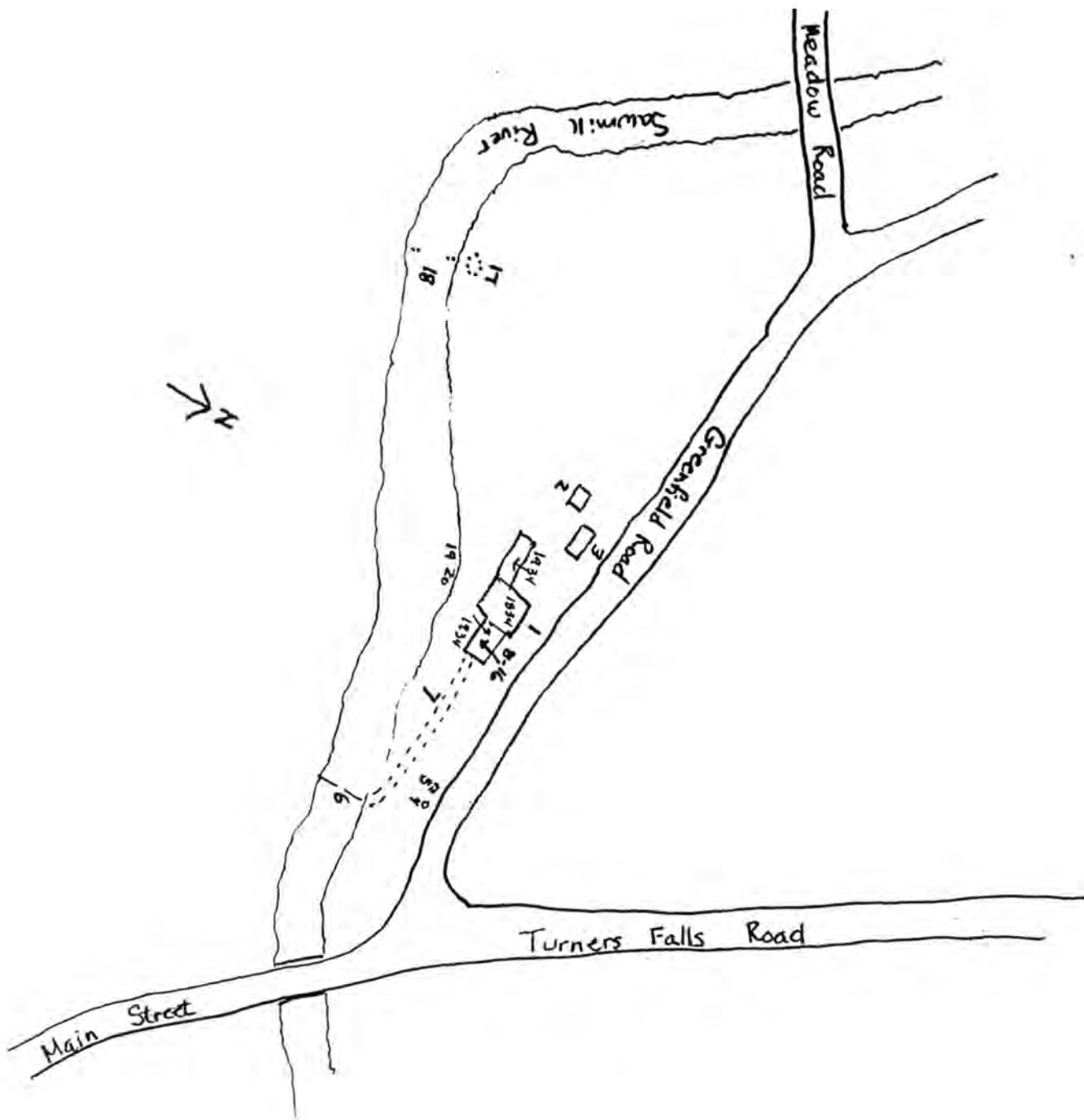
Resource	Contributing	Non-contributing
Buildings	5	0
Structures	6	0
Objects	7	0
Sites	2	0
Total	20	0

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Alvah Stone Mill
Montague (Franklin Co.), MA

Section number _____ Page _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Alvah Stone Mill

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 5/16/97 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/28/97
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/13/97 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/30/97
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 97000562

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 6/30/97 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



NOTE
This Map is Not Intended
For Use in Conveyancing

FY 1997
MONTAGUE
SCALE 1" = 200'
42



Montague Mill (Alvah Stone Mill)

Greenfield Road

Franklin, MA

Bonnie Parsons

Feb. 1995

PVPC

View WSR

Photo No. 1

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Moulagen Mill (Alvah Stone Mill)
Greenfield Road
Franklin^{Co.}, MA
Bonnie Parsons
PRP
February, 1995
View East
Photo No. 2





Montague Mill (also Stone Mill)
Greenfield Road
Franklin Co., MA
P.V.P.
Bonnie Parsons
February, 1995
View South west
Photo No. 3



Montagu Mill (Alvah Stone Mill)

Greenfield Road
Franklin County, MA

Bonnie Passon

PVPC
February, 1995
View North East
Photo No. 4



Montague Mill (Alvah Stone Mill)

Greenfield Road

Franklin County, MA

Bonnie Parsons

PVPC
February, 1995
U. S. north east
Photo No. 5



Montague Mill (Alban Stone Mill & Tool Crib)

Greenfield Road
Franklin County, MA

Bonnie Parsons

PVPL

February, 1995

U-cw wsr

Photo No. 6

THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED BY KODAK



Mootague Mill (Alvah Stone Mill) Die Cutting Shop

Greenfield Road

Franklin County, MA

Bonnie Parsons

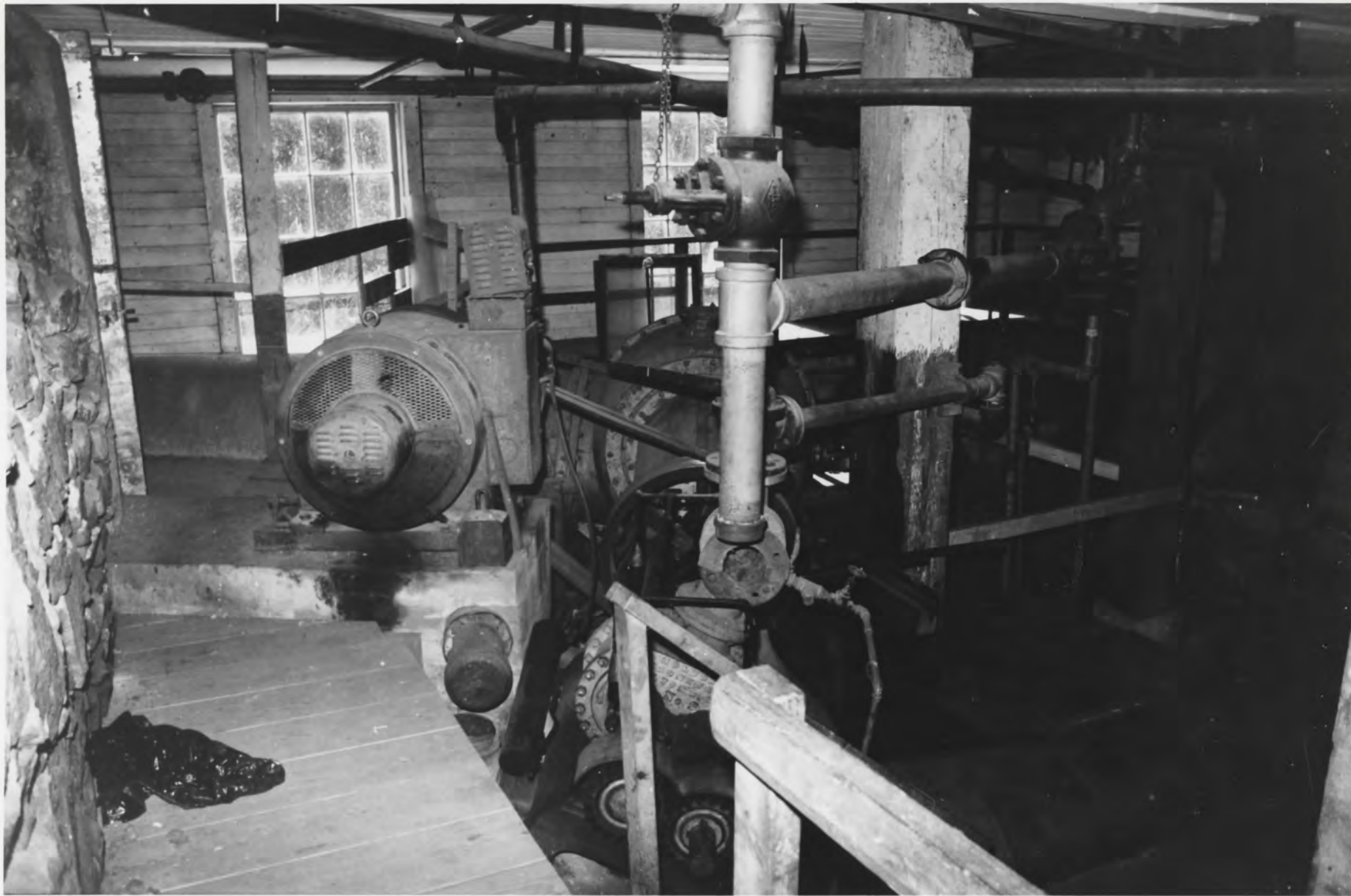
February, 1995

PVPC

U.W. Smith west

Photo No. 7





Mootown Mill (also known as Stone Mill) Power House

Greenfield Road
Franklin County, MA

Bonnie Parsons

February, 1995

PUPC

J.W. South

Photo No. 8



Montague mill (Alvah Stone mill) Power House

Greenfield Road

Franklin County, MA

Bonnie Parsons

February, 1995

PVPL

U. W. Jones West

Photo No. 9



airrac



←
Foundation

↑
Wall

Tailroom here

Exposed old foundations of sawmill in rubble stone,
and wall of trestle leading from sawmill.



V: us into Sawmill foundations. ~~3~~ 4 to turbine in
Center.

FEB 97 01440 NNNAA



Lower Falls. Circled area of possible abutment remains.

FEB 97 01440 NNNAA

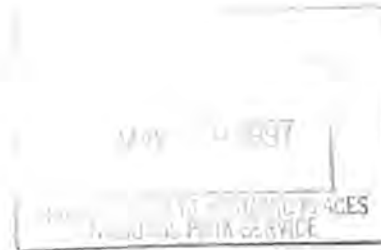


The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

5/5
~~April 29~~, 1997

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Alvah Stone Mill, Greenfield Road, Montague (Franklin County), 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 property within the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: Dr. Allen Ross, 91 Taylor Hill Road, Montague, MA
Mr. Richard Colton, Chair, Montague Historical Commission
Mr. Leon A. Momaney, Chair, Montague Board of Selectmen
Ms. Bonnie Parsons, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Enclosure



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

97-562
ok

June 2, 1997

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127



Attn: Patrick Andrus

Re: Alvah Stone Mill, Montague (Franklin Co.), MA (pending nomination)

Dear Ms. Shull:

I have been notified by the property owner that an incorrect street address was listed on a National Register nomination recently submitted to your office. Please change the street address for the Alvah Stone Mill in Montague (Franklin Co.), MA to read: 440 Greenfield Road, not 42 Greenfield Road.

As of this date we have not received notification that this property has been accepted for inclusion in the National Register. The nomination package was sent to Washington during the first week of May, and it may not have been processed for approval. I would appreciate it if this technical correction could be made.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: Dr. Allen Ross, 91 Taylor Hill Road, Montague
Mr. Richard Colton, Chair, Montague Historical Commission



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

June 26, 1997

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find additional documentation for the following National Register nomination as requested in a telephone call to this office yesterday:

Alvah Stone Mill, Greenfield Road, Montague (Franklin Co.), MA

Please let me know if I can be of further service.

Sincerely,

Philip Bergen
National Register Assistant
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosures: photographs of site (9)
site map on continuation sheet
assessor's map of Montague