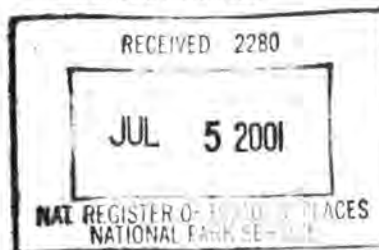


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

871



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

1. Name of Property

historic name West Sutton Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Central Tpk., Douglas, Town Farm, West Sutton Rds. not for publication

city or town Sutton vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01590

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.)

Brona Simon

June 29, 2001

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

8.8.01

West Sutton Historic District
Name of Property

Worcester, Massachusetts
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

building(s)

district

site

structure

object

Number of Resources within Property

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 34 | 32 | building |
| 4 | 0 | sites |
| 5 | 0 | structures |
| 2 | 0 | objects |
| 45 | 33 | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Name of related multiple property listing

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings

EDUCATION/school

RELIGION/religious facility/church

FUNERARY/cemetery/burial ground

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural fields

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/outbuildings/barns, etc.

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/

manufacturing facility

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings

RELIGION/religious facility/church

FUNERARY/cemetery/burial ground

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage/silos

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural fields

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility/barns

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural

outbuildings/barns/toolsheds

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/granite BRICK

walls WOOD/weatherboard

SYNTHETICS/vinyl

BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

(SEE ATTACHED)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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West Sutton Historic District
Sutton (Worcester), MA

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The West Sutton Historic District is situated in the southwest corner of the town of Sutton, Massachusetts. The western boundary of the district is marked by the town line that divides the town of Sutton from the adjoining town of Oxford. Situated twelve miles south of the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, Sutton is located in the Blackstone River Valley in the southeast section of Worcester County, and 32 miles northwest of Providence, Rhode Island. The town's population is approximately 7,000.

The West Sutton Historic District represents a well-preserved major portion of an important rural community that flourished in Sutton during the 19th century. The historic district is composed of West Sutton Village and outlying farms and farmland immediately north and south of the village, an area of approximately 460 acres.

West Sutton Village

Extent of Village Settlement and Settlement Patterns

West Sutton Village is a linear clustered settlement concentrated along a section of Central Turnpike between Manchaug Road on the east, and the Oxford town line on the west. It is most densely developed around the intersections of the turnpike with West Sutton, Douglas, and Town Farm roads. The village settlement also extends a very short distance northward along West Sutton Road, as far as the West Sutton Cemetery, ca.1811-present, (Map # 33, MHC # 804), on the west side, and as far as the former Phelps-Shaw Saw Mill, 381 West Sutton Road, 1830, astylistic, (Map # 34, MHC # 282), on the east side.

Architecture and Building Types in the Village

A variety of buildings dating mostly from the late-18th- through the mid-19th- century are found in the village. Among them are single-family dwellings, barns and other outbuildings, a former tavern, a church, a former school, a cemetery, and a former water powered sawmill.

Evidence of an Industrial Past

A notable feature of the village is the survival of dams, stone-lined waterways, and ponds associated with the history of water powered industry there. Four former water powered industrial sites are situated along a stream that runs north of, and parallel to, Central Turnpike. This former industrial area extends from just west of Town Farm Road to just east of West Sutton Road. Industrial sites surviving in the village include four dams with their associated ponds (Map # 34, 31, 29, 26B), foundations of a former saw or grist mill (Map # 29C), and a former saw mill building (Map # 34).

Outlying Farms

Settlement Patterns, Landscape, and Architecture in the Rural Section of the Historic District

Outside West Sutton village proper the historic district is less densely settled. Here lie scattered 18th and 19th century farmhouses, accompanied by mostly modern agricultural outbuildings. Several are set in a landscape of actively-worked

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West Sutton Historic District
Sutton (Worcester), MA

farmland. Land around others, although no longer farmed, still consists of open, undeveloped fields, pastures, and wooded areas. In this area rural landscape is the predominant feature, even though there is a scattering here and there of mid- and late-20th century houses on smaller lots.

Long, sweeping rural vistas link the village settlement to the surrounding countryside. Rural vistas of this kind, until quite recently a common sight in Sutton, have now become a rarity here. It is, therefore, both surprising and of great significance that these remarkable views have survived intact in West Sutton, despite encroaching residential development on the fringes of the historic area.

A long and panoramic view of farms and farmland extends from Central Turnpike at the west end of the village northward along Town Farm Road. Even longer rural views can be had from one hilltop farm to another, extending nearly the entire north-south length of the historic district. An uninterrupted panorama of rolling farmland sweeps from the Brigham Farm, 150 Town Farm Road, 1876, Greek Revival (Map # 22, MHC # 235), atop the hill on Town Farm Road, southward to the Rich-Stockwell Farm, 86 Douglas Road, 18th century, Federal (Map # 27, MHC # 271) and back again. These two farmhouses with their associated silos and outbuildings are landmarks for one another at either end of this vista. Near them, open fields surround other former farmhouses.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the historic district is generally hilly. From east to west along Central Turnpike through West Sutton village, the landscape changes from a relatively flat area at the eastern end of about 600 feet in elevation to an uphill climb west of Douglas Road, culminating in a summit of between 700 and 800 feet in height, a gradual decline, then a leveling off to around 700 feet near the Oxford town line. A similar rolling topography extends north-south across the farmland on either side of the village. The high points in the district, between about 800 and 900 feet in elevation, are found to the north and south of Central Turnpike. Brigham Hill at the north end of the district, the location of Brigham Farm (Map # 22) is the highest point, at about 888 feet. The Rich-Stockwell Farm is also on a high point, at about 800 feet in elevation. The hill at the west end of Central Turnpike in West Sutton village is slightly lower, between 700 and 800 feet high.

SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT

Houses in West Sutton Village are set close to the road with only small lawns in front. In the rural areas, houses are set close to the road but are surrounded on the other sides by accompanying agricultural fields, meadows, pastures, and woods. Historically, in the rural sections, houses were set well apart from one another. However, a few 20th century houses for family members of farm owners have been built near existing historic farmhouses. One example of this trend can be seen at the Amos Holman Farm (Map # 24) where a late 20th century Colonial Revival style house has been built across the road at 190 Town Farm Road (Map # 20) for a daughter of the owner on a subdivided section of the farm.

Subdivision of farmland for family dwellings has also occurred on land owned by Whittier Farms, Incorporated. Whittier Farms is the present owner of the Brigham Farm, 150 Town Farm Road (Map # 22, MHC # 235), the Rich-Stockwell

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West Sutton Historic District
Sutton (Worcester), MA

Farm, 86 Douglas Road (Map # 7, MHC # 271) and land that once belonged to the Rich-Reed House, 115 Douglas Road, 1790's, Georgian (Map # 5, MHC # 276). The Rich-Reed House itself, on a small house lot, has been sold off as a separate non-family residence. A short distance west of the Rich-Stockwell Farmhouse (Map # 7), now part of Whittier Farms, a late 20th century Colonial Revival style house has been built for Whittier family member at 7 Douglas Turnpike (Map # 6). Another late 20th century Whittier family house stands at 118 Douglas Road (Map # 36) opposite the Rich-Reed House. This ranch type house has a small barn and is part of a small agricultural operation, a blueberry farm on an approximately five-acre lot.

TREES

Tree-lined roads are an important part of the character of most sections of the district. At Brigham Farm at the top of the hill on Town Farm Road trees are not allowed to grow on the east side of the road, allowing a sweeping view of the landscape to the south. Rows of trees have been planted purposefully along the roads in some areas, such as in front of the Hooker-Batchellor House, 645 Central Turnpike (Photo # 1, left side), and along both sides of the section of Douglas Road south of the intersection with Douglas Turnpike (Photo # 9). In other places trees have grown up on their own. Many of them have grown to large sizes, providing the roadways with a frame of greenery. Volunteer trees on the north side of Central Turnpike in West Sutton Village give balance to the planted trees across the road (Photo # 1, right side). An example of a place where impromptu growth has created a distinctive scenic view is at the foot of Town Farm Road, where trees frame the view of the Baptist Meeting House on Central Turnpike (Photo # 6).

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Most of the buildings in the West Sutton Historic District date from the late-18th century through the late-19th century. A few 20th century dwellings and outbuildings are scattered through the area. Most houses and smaller outbuildings are of wood, although a single brick dwelling, the Paris Tourtellott House, 668 Central Turnpike, 1830, Federal (Map # 17, MHC # 154) is found in the area. One-, one-and-a-half and two-story houses are common. Most are of the five-bay, center-entry, gable-end type. For this type, center chimneys predominate. Paired interior chimneys are also common. Only a few examples of gable front houses are found here. Roofs of buildings of all types are mostly gabled. Eaves are largely close. Some have gable returns, while some have none. There are also two houses in the district with hip roofs: the Samuel Waters Tavern, 650 Central Turnpike, 1770's, c1800, Georgian (Map # 29, MHC # 144) and the Bastow-Phelps House, 651 Central Turnpike, 1817, Federal (Map # 8, MHC # 146).

Several 19th and early 20th century barns are found in the village portion of the West Sutton Historic District. However, all of the farm outbuildings in the district date from the mid-late 20th century and are utilitarian in design. The 20th century farm barns are larger in size than the 19th century barns found in the village section of the district. Unlike the earlier all-wood barns, they are of concrete block, or may be sheathed with corrugated metal and corrugated fiberglass.

STYLES REPRESENTED IN THE DISTRICT

Historic styles represented in the West Sutton Historic District include Georgian, Federal, Neo-Classical, Greek Revival,

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Sutton (Worcester), MA

Late Greek Revival, Vernacular, and Arts and Crafts. As is to be expected of a rural settlement of this period, houses are generally unimposing and many have practically no ornament at all. There are, however, several houses that do possess some notable ornamental features: the Georgian style Samuel Waters Tavern and Rich-Reed House, the Federal style Bastow-Phelps House, and the Greek Revival style Hooker-Batchellor House. Although mid- and late-20th century houses in the area are clearly modern in design and appearance, their modest size and simple appearance is generally compatible with the historic buildings in the area.

Georgian Style

Two houses in the West Sutton Historic Area bear Georgian features. They are:

Samuel Waters Tavern, 650 Central Turnpike; late 18th c, Georgian, Map # 29, MHC # 144), Illustration # 1

This two-story, five-bay, center-entry house is unique in Sutton both for its form and for its ornamental treatment. It is one of the most highly ornamented buildings in West Sutton Village. The lower portion of the main facade takes the five-bay, center-entry form, while the upper portion is articulated symmetrically as three bays. Consisting of a projecting cube-like, hip-roofed center section with an integral arcaded porch that extends the width of the main facade, it has a one-story, gable-roofed wing on the east side and a 1 ½-story, gable-roofed wing on the west side. The porch, which supports the quoined front portion of the second floor of the main body of the house, is composed of three segmented arches that are trimmed with keystone ornament and rest on square posts. The blocky look of the central section, its strongly projecting window frames, and heavy Classical style ornamental features have the character of the Georgian style, despite the apparently ca.1800 date of the construction of this part of the house. The original portion is said to be the 1 ½-story west wing, possibly built as early as 1775.

A notable feature of the interior is a second floor ballroom with intact and extremely well preserved hand painted decoration on the walls, wainscot, doors, and doorframes. Probably dating from the early 19th century, this decoration consists of a faux wood-grained wainscot, faux-grained woodwork, and a repeated floral motif on the walls in imitation of wallpaper. Similar wallpaper-like ornament is also found on the wall of two smaller adjoining second-floor rooms. No careful study of the style of these decorations or of other decorative wall painting in Sutton has ever been carried out; so, it is not possible to attribute them to any specific painter. It is tempting to believe that they might be the work of Samuel Waters, who is believed to have executed wall decorations in Sutton houses.

Rich-Reed House, 115 Douglas Road, 1791, Map # 5, MHC # 276 , Photo # 10

This two-story, five-bay, center-entry, center-chimney, gable-end house has strongly projecting window frames, heavy cornice window caps, and a large pilaster-architrave-cornice door frame with a bolection moulding in the frieze and a rectangular transom over the door -- all features that are characteristic of the Georgian style. The window caps and the imposing character of the door frame makes this one of the more elaborate houses in the West Sutton Historic District. An ell that extended from the rear during the 19th century no longer exists.

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West Sutton Historic District
Sutton (Worcester), MA

Federal Style

In the West Sutton Historic Area one-and-a-half and two-story examples of the Federal style are found.

Bastow-Phelps House, 651 Central Turnpike, 1817, Map # 8, MHC # 146

This large, two-story, five-bay, center-entry, single-pile, hip-roofed house has paired interior chimneys and a two-story rear ell. It is one of the more imposing houses in the West Sutton Historic District. An outstanding element of its design is the large, finely detailed pilaster-architrave-cornice doorframe at the main entrance, framing a fanlight transom and $\frac{3}{4}$ length sidelights. The entrance on the west side of the house has a simpler pilaster-architrave-cornice door frame with a rectangular transom. This secondary entrance straddles the southwest corner of the main body of the house and the northwest corner of the rear ell. Its placement may indicate that it was a later addition. The paired chimney arrangement suggests that its interior includes a gracious center hall with stairway.

Jonathan Dudley, Jr. House, 654 Central Turnpike, 1826, Map # 28, MHC # 148

This two-story, five-bay, center-entry, gable-end, single-pile house has slightly projecting eaves with gable returns and a one-story rear ell. Although it is simple in its overall treatment, it has one of the more highly ornamented doorframes in the West Sutton Historic District. Its Federal style pilaster-architrave-cornice doorframe is of slim proportions, surrounding a shuttered fanlight and $\frac{2}{3}$ length sidelights. A simpler, cornice-framed door that existed until recent years on the east side of the house has been removed. Like the side entrance at the Bastow-Phelps House across the road, it straddled the back corner of the front portion of the house and the front portion of the rear ell.

Examples of the two-story, five-bay, center-entry, gable-end double-pile form include:

Rich-Stockwell House, 86 Douglas Road; early-late 18thc, 1919; Map # 7, MHC # 271, Photos # 7, 8, & 9

This gable-roofed house has a two-story rear ell and an attached two-story carriage house. The oldest part of this house is said to have been built as a "saltbox" in the 1720s by early Sutton settler, Samuel Rich. Further physical investigation is necessary to confirm or deny this claim. Rich's son, Amos, is also said to have enlarged the earlier house for use as a tavern by adding to the west end and constructing an ell on the north side. The second floor of the ell is said to have included a ballroom. A two-story Beverly-jog extends from the west end of the house.

The house was further enlarged and modernized in 1919 by Monroe Wallace and his son, Clarence. They added two upstairs rooms, changing the silhouette from its old saltbox form, part of which can still be seen on the west end of the house. Shingle siding was replaced by clapboards at that time. Windows, plaster, and flooring were also replaced. A mid-late 20th century blind fanlight ornaments the main entrance. The original central chimney was removed in the late 20th century to provide more interior space.

Sutton Town Farm, 112 Town Farm Road, ca. 1803, Map # 23, MHC # 233

This gable-roofed, center-chimney house is simple in its treatment with little ornament. Window and door frames are of the plain board type. Eaves are close with no gable returns. It is not known how much original exterior trim might have been lost when the house was damaged by fire in 1948.

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Examples of one and one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, center-entry, gable-end, double-pile houses are also found in the district:

Waters-Hutchinson House, 635 Central Turnpike, c.1816, Map # 2, MHC # 264, Photo # 4

This one-story, five-bay, center-entry, center-chimney, gable-end, double-pile house is simple in its features. It has the close eaves, low-relief gable returns, and low-relief, plain board window frames that are characteristic of the Federal style. The slim-featured doorframe with half-length sidelights may not be original.

Chase & Harback Wheelwright Shop-Waters House, 656 Central Turnpike, ca.1817, Map # 27, MHC # 150, Photo # 2

This 1 ½-story, five-bay, center-entry, gable-end, double-pile house has paired interior chimneys, close eaves and no returns. It is of the knee-wall type that was popular for this form during the early 19th century, providing more headroom at the second level. Neither its main entrance nor its window frames bear ornamental detailing. Set on a hillside site, it has a brick basement level above grade on the southeast corner.

Amos R. Holman Farmhouse, 157 Town Farm Road, 1842, Map # 24, MHC # 237

This 1 ½-story, five-bay, center-entry, center-chimney, gable-end, double-pile house is a late expression of the Federal style. The gabled section projecting from the center of the main facade appears to be a later addition.

An example of a 1 ½-story, five-bay, center-entry, gable-end, single-pile house is:

Sumner Kenney House, 686 Central Turnpike, 1832, Map # 15, MHC # 155

This plain, unadorned center-chimney house has close eaves and gable returns. A knee-wall allows for ample headroom at the second level.

An example of a 1 ½-story, three-bay, center-entry, gable-end, double-pile house is:

Emory Putnam House, 692 Central Turnpike, ca.1832, Map # 14, MHC # 156

This knee-wall, center-chimney house is extremely simple and has no gable returns or other ornament. Its three-bay main facade consists of a one-story mid-late 19th century bay window on either side of the center entrance. It is not known whether this house was originally treated with three or five bays.

Neo-Classical Style Expression of the Federal Style

West Sutton Baptist Meeting House, 659 Central Turnpike, 1829, Map # 10, MHC # 151

This gable-front church building takes a temple-front form, with a tetra style porch the width of the facade. The porch consists of a full pediment, supported by four, slim, smooth-shafted Doric columns. The tower rising from the front portion of the roof is composed of the lower two stages of the original three-stage bell tower that was originally topped with a tall spire. The spire and third stage were blown down in the 1938 hurricane and never replaced. The ca. 1959, one-story, seven-bay, side-gable wing on the east side of the building has close eaves. Two entrances framed with pilaster-architrave-cornice door frames open in the first and seventh bays on the north (main) façade of this wing.

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West Sutton Historic District
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Federal-Greek Revival Transitional Style

Two two-story houses that have three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front facades are examples of a transition from the traditional five-bay, center-entry house form to the gable-front form that became widely popular in New England during the mid-19th century with the popularity of the Greek Revival style. Both of these houses have stylistic features that are strongly Federal style in spirit, even though the gable-front form is typically associated with the Greek Revival style. In both cases, the house is a five-bay house turned with its gable end to become the major street facade.

Paris Tourtellott House, 668 Central Turnpike, 1830, Map # 17, MHC # 154

This brick house could have become a traditional five-bay, center-entry house (note the five bays on the east facade), but, instead, it has been turned with the gable-end facing the street and serving as the main facade. Window sills and lintels are of stone and are flush with the brick walls. This masonry treatment is characteristic of brick houses of both the Federal and Greek Revival periods. Eaves are close with low-relief gable returns as was typical of the Federal style. The roof and upper portion of the gable-end wall were rebuilt after they were damaged in the 1938 hurricane, so the historic authenticity of the eave treatment is not certain. Paired interior end chimneys are positioned at the middle of the eastern slope of the roof, as is often seen in Sutton five-bay, center entry Federal period houses.

Mason-Sibley House, 655 Central Turnpike, 1830, Map # 9, MHC # 149

It is unclear what was originally intended as the main facade of this house. The street facade bears the characteristically Greek Revival style three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front form and a simplified Greek Revival pilaster-architrave-cornice door frame. However, the east facade takes the traditional five-bay, center-entry, center-chimney form popular during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This form, the close eaves, and low-relief gable returns are characteristics associated with the Federal style. The door on this side is framed with a simple board frame.

Greek Revival Style

Several examples of the Greek Revival style are found in the West Sutton Historic District. They consist of several dwellings and the former village schoolhouse. All take the gable front form that is characteristic of the style.

West Sutton District School, 631 Central Turnpike; 1818, ca.1850, Map # 1, MHC # 263, Photo # 3, Illustration # 2 is a one-story, two-bay, gable-front schoolhouse that is four bays deep. Although said to have been built in 1818, this building bears the weighty Classical features associated with full-blown Greek Revival style of the 1840s and 1850s. Greek Revival features include substantial paneled pilasters, a wide two-part frieze (both along the sides and in the gable), broad eaves with gable returns, plain window frames, and a main entrance framed with paneled pilasters, an architrave-cornice cap, and a four-pane transom. One of the two matching entrances that were originally placed symmetrically on the main facade was removed when the building was converted to residential use in the 1940s, and was replaced with a pair of windows set close together. A window with a blind round arch above it is set at the center of the facade gable.

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West Sutton Historic District
Sutton (Worcester), MA

Although the roundheaded blind fan ornament that now occupies the blind portion of the window may not be original, it reflects the appearance of the window shown in this location in a 1906 photograph of the school (see Illustration). Window sash are 6/6 as was typical of the Greek Revival period.

Houses built in the Greek Revival style in the West Sutton Historic District take the three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front form that is the most common form for dwellings of that style.

2 ½-story examples include the:

Hooker-Batchellor House, 645 Central Turnpike, ca1838, Map # 3, MHC # 141

Greek Revival features include paneled corner pilasters, a fileted frieze, broad eaves, a full pediment, and a pilaster-architrave-cornice doorframe with triglyphs in the frieze and with full sidelights and a transom. The character of the exterior trim on this house and that on the West Sutton District School are similar. The paneled pilasters and wide frieze are similar in appearance. The trim on both is weighty and typical of the best examples of the Greek Revival style built at the peak of its popularity in the mid-19th century.

Brigham Farm, 150 Town Farm Road, 1876, Map # 2, MHC # 235, Photo # 7 - landscape

Today covered with synthetic siding, this house has lost much of its original trim. It nonetheless has a close resemblance to mid-19th century houses of the Greek Revival style. Greek Revival features include the gable-front, sidehall-entry form and its broad eaves with gable returns. Pairs of brackets, typical of the late 19th century have been removed from the eaves. Friezes have been covered over or removed. Original porch posts have been replaced.

A 1 ½-story version of the Greek Revival style, gable-front, sidehall-entry house form is:

Hooker-Brown House, 646 Central Turnpike, ca1840's, Map # 30, MHC # 143, Photo # 1 right

Because of 20th century alteration by the application of asbestos shingles, it is unclear what changes to the original trim might have occurred here. However, it appears that this house was built as a simple cottage with only hints of Greek Revival ornament. These include the broad eaves and the door with full-length sidelights. The original door frame may have been removed. If it consists of plain boards, the frame may have merely been covered with the present siding.

Arts and Crafts Bungalow Style

Erastus Plummer House, 658 Central Turnpike, 1922, Map # 26 , MHC # 266

This 1 ½-story house is a cross between a gable-end Bungalow and gable-front Bungalow. The use of a façade dormer that is nearly the width of the entire façade, and nearly as tall as a full-size facade gable, creates a cross-gable effect that is unusual for a Bungalow. However, the practical result is that it offers almost as much headroom at the second story level as there is on the second floor of a full two-story house. Bungalow features seen here include broad eaves, broad facade gable, wood-shingle trim in the gables, and a one-story front porch extending the width of the main facade. The Bungalow, which was popular in the United States between about 1915 and 1930, is usually treated with Arts and Crafts style trim. However, this house also has the Classical eaves and frieze of the Greek Revival and Colonial Revival styles. The granite slab foundation on which the house stands may be the foundation of the former brick hotel that

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stood on this site until it burned in 1916. If that is the case its use may explain the unusual form of this house.

AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS

Barns

Most buildings of all styles and periods found within the West Sutton Historic District are modest in size, scale, and architectural ornament. The largest buildings in the district are mostly modern barns associated with farming uses. Most of the barns and farm outbuildings in the historic area are modern. A group of four major barns or sheds (Map 7B, 7E, 7F, & 7G) and two enameled metal Harvestore silos (Map # 7C & 7D) stand across Douglas Road from the Rich-Stockwell farmhouse and are part of the large working dairy farm there. The outbuildings are sheathed either in wood or corrugated metal, and all appear to date from the second half of the 20th century. A large concrete block and wood barn complex (Map # 22A) with two silos (Map # 22B & 22C) (of corrugated metal?) are part of the Brigham Farm on Town Farm Road. They appear to date from the mid-20th century. A large, rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed, wood-sheathed, indoor equestrian ring (Map # 3B), just recently completed behind the Hooker-Batchellor House at 645 Central Turnpike in West Sutton Village, is another large-scale 20th century outbuilding.

Further study is necessary to ascertain dates of construction for outbuildings associated with historic houses in the West Sutton Historic Area. However, it presently appears that few 19th century outbuildings exist in the area today. A small English barn stands immediately south of the West Sutton Cemetery. It has a 19th century appearance and is shown on the 1898 atlas map without indication of ownership or purpose. It is possible that it originally served as a hearse house for the adjoining cemetery, however, no information documenting either its date or original use has been discovered by current research. A small shed/barn behind the Hooker-Brown House, 646 Central Turnpike, Map # 30), has the appearance of a 19th century building, yet its is not shown on the 1898 atlas map. A small barn adapted to use as a garage (Map 2A) at the Waters-Hutchinson House, 635 Central Turnpike, has a 19th century appearance and stands on the site of a barn shown on the 1898 map. Because of the newness of its exterior finish, it is unclear whether the present building is the original or a reconstruction.

The most imposing barn in the district is a large 1902 barn with a rectangular cupola on top (Map # 3A) that accompanies the Hooker-Batchellor House, 645 Central Turnpike. A gable-front New England barn, it has broad eaves with no returns. Decorative features include friezes at the eaves and a cupola at the center of the roof ridge. Attached to the ell of the house, this barn replaced a smaller 19th century barn on the property.

CEMETERIES

Two cemeteries are included within the bounds of the West Sutton Historic District.

The oldest is the Waters Burying Ground, Town Farm Road, Map # 25, Illustration # 3

A private, family burying ground, it dates from as early as the mid-18th century and probably earlier. Buried here are

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members of the Waters family, one of the earliest families to settle in the West Sutton area. Also buried here is the immediate family of Tarrant Putnam (1716-1794). Because only the earliest stones in the cemetery are unmarked, it is not known whether other burials represent additional families.

This cemetery fronts directly on Town Farm Road. It is surrounded by a low, dry-laid, stone fence of about three feet in height. The fence runs about 90 feet along the road and is about 120 feet deep. It has a single narrow entrance on the side facing the road, while the other three sides are completely enclosed. The cemetery is of the traditional open type with no trees or plantings within it. Most of the burials here are marked by crudely shaped granite head and foot stones. Most have roughly rounded tops and with no inscriptions. These granite markers are probably the earliest markers in this burying ground, where a total of fifty or more burials can be identified. Some of these rough markers are nearly entirely buried in the ground. All of the slate stones with shaped tops belong to members of the family of Tarrant Putnam, dating from as early as 1757 and as late as 1812. Some take the bedstead form and some the arch-haunch form, while others are more elaborate shapes consisting of a series of baroque curves. Only one of these slate headstones is carved with a motif other than a winged angel head in the firmament, flanked by pinwheels. The 1812 headstone of Mrs. Priscilla Putnam, the wife of Tarrant, is decorated with the urn and willow motif popular during the early 19th century. Each headstone is accompanied by a smaller slate footstone inscribed with the name of the deceased.

The Waters family monument, built in 1773 by Ebenezer Waters, is set on a grassy mound on the south side of the burying ground. It rests over a burial crypt with its low entrance (now blocked up) in a stone wall facing south and located below the level of the main portion of the cemetery. Consisting of a low, rectangular, box-like enclosure of slim, random, stone blocks, the monument has a brownstone slab on top (Illustration # 3) inscribed with the names of those buried there. In this crypt are buried Ebenezer Waters (d.1800) and members of his family, the most recent of whom died in 1872. The 1872 burial appears to be the most recent in this burying ground. The Waters Burying Ground is still privately owned, but is now cared for by the town.

West Sutton Cemetery, West Sutton Road, ca.1811-present, Map # 33, MHC # 804

Originally established as a neighborhood cemetery, the West Sutton Cemetery has been under the care of the Town of Sutton since 1913. This cemetery is of the traditional open type. It is generally flat with a narrow terraced area at the rear, where there are only a few burials. The only landscaping in the cemetery is limited to a row of maple trees along the street perimeter and a cluster of several tall evergreen trees that are planted at the center of the terraced area at the back. The cemetery is enclosed within a dry-laid stone fence of irregular, random granite. Along the street this fence takes the form of a retaining wall. In it there is an opening for a stair from the street near the southern end and four wide openings situated at regular intervals northward of the stair. With gates made of black-painted iron pipe, they provide vehicular entrances from the street.

The southern end of the cemetery contains the oldest graves. The far northern end contains 20th century graves, mostly from the second half of the century. The retaining wall along the road also reflects this same sequence. The section at the southern end is older and is capped with large stone slabs. That to the north (including three of the four vehicle entrances) is newer and is capped with concrete coping. The row of maples also reflects the northward expansion of the cemetery, with the oldest and largest trees concentrated at the southern end. A cannon, of about seven feet in length and

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supported on a conical iron base, stands near the road in front of the cemetery retaining wall.

Stones in the cemetery include slate stones of the arch-haunch type carved with angel heads or willow/urn patterns, dating from the early 19th century. Marble stones with no ornamental features, dating to the early-mid-19th century, are more common than slate stones. Mid-late 19th century column and obelisk markers of marble are scattered through the older portions of the cemetery. Heavy late 19th and early 20th century stones, many of gray granite, are also common. Most mid- and late-20th century stones are of granite of a variety of colors. Many are of substantial size.

OBJECTS AND STRUCTURES

Milestone

The 50 mile milestone, 676 Central Turnpike, early-mid 18th century, Map # 16A is a roughly formed marker is of ferruginous granite with a segmented-arched top and straight sides. Oriented parallel to the road, it has the words "50 Miles to BOSTON" incised across its face in sans serif letters.

Industrial Sites, Dams, and Industrial Waterways

Hotel Dam, under Town Farm Road (near Erastus Plummer House, 658 Central Turnpike), pre-1831?, Map # 26B

This dam creates a large pond to its west. That pond became known in the 19th century as the "Hotel Pond" because of its vicinity to a hotel that stood on the site of the Erastus Plummer House, 658 Central Turnpike (Map # 26). The dam structure is difficult to see because Town Farm Road passes over it. It is built of random undressed stones and rises seven feet or more from the level of the brook. At the top are three mid-late 20th century, corrugated, galvanized metal culverts that allow water to flow from the pond into the brook and downstream to the Phelps Pond below.

A dam has occupied this site since at least as early as 1831. It is unclear whether or not this is the site at which a dam was built to operate a triphammer as early as 1795. A wheelwright's shop occupied a site a short distance southeast of the dam (exact location unclear) during the early 19th century. Daniel C. Tourtellott, the owner of the above-mentioned hotel, is said to have had a wheelwright's shop (no longer standing) behind the hotel. A wheelwright's shop is shown, with no owner indicated, just behind the hotel on the 1831 map. There are no obvious remains of that shop near the brook in that general location today. Further physical and documentary research is necessary to clarify the history of this and other industrial sites on this stream.

Phelps Mill Dam and waterways (Map # 29A, MHC # 929); and foundations (Map # 29B, MHC # 930; Map # 29C, MHC # 929, behind Waters Tavern, 650 Central Turnpike, ca.1850s

The dry-laid stone dam (Map # 26A) at this site may date from the late 1850s, when a saw and grist mill were built nearby. It is still a functioning dam, holding back a small pond to its west. The waterway leading eastward of the dam is lined with dry-laid stone. Because the present owner is actively doing stonework all along this stream, it is difficult to tell from visual inspection what may or may not be original. Foundations, parts of foundations, or retaining walls apparently related to the mid-19th century Phelps grist and saw mills are found east of the dam. They include a dry-laid stone wall found immediately north of the dam (Map # 26B) and a rectangular dry-laid stone foundation on which an outbuilding

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(Map # 26C) has recently been built behind (north of) the Waters Tavern. This foundation appears to be that of the Phelps Saw Mill destroyed by the 1938 hurricane. Although this site is believed to have been occupied by a variety of earlier industrial uses, it is not presently known what, if any, evidence of their existence survives here.

Shingle Mill-Wagon Shop Site, Dam and Waterway, West Sutton Road, ca.1866, rebuilt ca.1980s-1990s, Map # 31, MHC #946

A dam set close to West Sutton Road holds back a small pond west of it. Outflow from the pond passes into a T-shaped stone-lined waterway east of the dam. Beyond the waterway, it passes under the road to the Phelps-Shaw Pond on the other side. The dry-laid, undressed stone dam and waterway found at the Shingle Mill-Wagon Shop Site correspond to the location of Hooker's shingle mill that was in operation here during the mid-late 19th century. In the 1890's the shingle mill was replaced by a wagon shop at the same location. A blacksmith's shop and wheelwright's shop had occupied this same site from 1861 to 1866, before the shingle mill. It is not clear whether the present structures represent more than one of these periods of operation.

Phelps-Shaw Sawmill, 381 West Sutton Road, 1830, Map # 34, MHC # 282, Photo # 5

A mill building, a dam, and a pond are all intact today on this site. The mill building consists of a long, gable-roofed, one-story section with a narrow gable-roofed, two-story section perpendicular to it at its western end. Both sections have vertical board siding and broad eaves with no returns. The simplicity of the architecture makes a visual estimation of the date of the building difficult.

It is said that a sawmill was located at this same site in the early 18th century. However, it does not seem likely that any of the present building or the dam dates from that time. A sawmill, and presumably a dam, were built here in 1830. A sawmill seems to have remained in continuous operation here from that date through the 1950s. It is not known how much of the existing building and dam may survive from 1830 or how much of what is seen here today is a result of later additions and alterations. The undressed stone dam and undressed stone lining of the pond are set in mortar. It is likely that the mortar was applied as a mid-late 20th century treatment to the existing structure.

20th Century Buildings in the West Sutton Historic District

The character of the West Sutton Historic District is established by its 18th and 19th century buildings and by its village and rural settings. However, some evidence of the 20th century life of the area can also be seen here. A few early-late 20th century buildings are found at scattered locations in the historic district. They include several dwellings, barns, and outbuildings. The outbuildings at the two working farms, Brigham Farm and the Rich-Stockwell Farm, all date from the mid- and late 20th century, reflecting their current use as income-producing modern farming operations. A barn and a chicken house for battery-raised chicken farming at the Amos R. Holman Farm, 197 Town Farm Road, ca.1845, Federal (Map # 24, MHC #237) both appear to date from the early-mid-20th century period.

Two of the 20th century buildings in the district are commercial buildings, the only commercial buildings existing within the district today. One is located at 661 Central Turnpike (Map # 11), just west of the Baptist Meeting House. It is a mid-

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late 20th century stucco (over concrete block?), one-story building with a long, one-story, shed-like rear section sheathed in corrugated metal. The other is a one-story retail "milk store", a combination farm stand-convenience store, on Douglas Turnpike (Map # 7A) that stands opposite the Rich-Stockwell Farmhouse. This late 20th century, 1 ½-story, gambrel-roofed, wood building with a one-story porch is part of the operation of the Rich-Stockwell Farm (now Whittier Farms).

Exclusion from the Historic District of a Contiguous Area on Douglas Road

Because former farmland on a section of Douglas Road close to Central Turnpike has been subdivided and developed with new houses within the last twenty years or so, it has not been included in the historic area (see map). Yet, the lay of the land and wooded areas on the west side of Douglas Road have largely disguised this contiguous non-agricultural portion of the landscape, keeping the rural vistas intact from within the historic area.

The integrity of the rural character in the landscape of the historic area is also assisted by the fact that, both on Central Turnpike and Douglas Turnpike, contiguous areas immediately over the Oxford town line are still open and rural. This extension of rural landscape over the line into Oxford makes an important contribution to the historic district since it is part of the broad vistas seen from vantage points within the district.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are located in the district it is highly likely that sites are present. Six sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Most known sites in the area have been identified around the shores of larger ponds and bordering streams or brooks. Environmental characteristics of the district include several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites. Well drained, level to moderately sloping upland terraces and hill top areas are present throughout the district within 1000 feet of wetlands now represented by swamps, streams and ponds. Many ponds in the district today were streams before they were dammed during the historic period. Wetlands in the northern portion of the district are represented by the headwaters of Singletary Brook, much of which is now dammed at several locations creating numerous ponds. That watershed drains northeasterly to Singletary Pond and the Blackstone River. Interconnected swamps and streams, now dammed at several locations, are also present in the southern portion of the district. All drainage in the district is part of the Blackstone River drainage. Early historic period evidence of Native Americans in the district also supports the potential for prehistoric sites in the area. Mauchaug, one of 10 "Praying Indian" villages destroyed during King Philips War is thought to have existed in the West Sutton area. The precise location for the village is unknown, however, local historical sources identify its location southeast of the present Baptist Meeting House in West Sutton Village and within the historic district. Two Native trails are also reported to have intersected in the village. Those trails roughly correspond to Boston and West Sutton Roads running north/south and the Mendon Road and West Sutton Turnpike, running east/west. It is possible that the presence of Mauchaug and Native trails within the district represent a pattern of Native American landuse in the area

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that extends back into the prehistoric period. Given the above information, the size of the district (460 acres), and the availability of open space, a high probability exists for locating prehistoric resources in the district.

A high probability also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. Documentary resources have identified the sites of numerous residential, civic, and industrial sites in the district. Despite these listings, few sites have been systematically studied. Most sites lack detailed information relating to their integrity and the complete sequence of land use at their locations. Surface remains at few, if any sites have been mapped and identified by their date of construction and historic period use. At many sites, it is unclear which period of operation is represented by existing surface remains. Rebuilding has also occurred at several industrial sites resulting in questions as to how closely the present structures reflect the remains of the industries that occupied the site. Given the above information, while several historic archaeological sites have been identified in the district, further historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing is necessary to identify the integrity and the history of the sites and various enterprises that operated in West Sutton Village. No buildings are known to survive anywhere in the district or in Sutton from the earliest period of the town's history. West Sutton is one of the town's longest settled areas. Structural evidence of residences, farmsteads, outbuildings, and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive from the dispersed rural settlement that characterized the district after initial settlement in 1721 at the Rich-Stockwell House at 86 Douglas Road. Portions of that house are believed to date from the 1721 settlement, however, further physical examination of the house site is needed to confirm or deny that claim. Archaeological resources associated with the home (1724) of Richard Waters, also an early settler, may also survive in the district at the intersection of what are now Central Turnpike and West Sutton Road. The precise location of this house is unknown, however it may have stood near the mill he built on the approximate site of the Phelps-Shaw Saw Mill at 381 Sutton Road. Another early residence that may survive as an archaeological resource in the district is the Amos Waters House at the east corner of Central Turnpike and Town Farm Road near the Erastus Plummer House at 658 Central Turnpike. That house was standing in the 1750's but no longer survives today. No other sites from the district's early period of settlement are known, however, they are expected. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the frequency of known and potential sites and extant structures increases as the district begins to acquire the characteristics of a linear clustered settlement in the village proper with a less densely settled rural agricultural landscape outside the village. Our knowledge of residential sites from this period is, however, underreported. More late-18th and 19th century residential sites and farmsteads should be known for the district area indicating the importance of parcel level deed research to identify ownership of various portions of the district. Structural evidence of residential sites, outbuildings and farmsteads should survive in the district as separate archaeological sites and with extant buildings. Known sites of residences and farmsteads dating to the late-18th and 19th century period include an ell originally attached to the Rich-Reed House (1791) at 115 Douglas Road and an earlier 18th or 19th century house demolished prior to construction of the present house at Brigham Farm (1876) at 150 Town Farm Road. Structural evidence from outbuildings should represent a common archaeological resource in the district since no 18th century and few 19th century outbuildings exist in the area today. Structural evidence may survive from a barn originally located across the road from the Town Farm farmhouse (1803) at 112 Town Farm Road. That barn was associated with the operation of the Town Farm (1837-1942). The Town Farm was sold to the town in 1837. An earlier building may have existed on the property.

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More information survives from commercial, civic and industrial sites and structures in the district than from residential sites and farmsteads. Taverns were present in West Sutton Village during the 18th and 19th centuries, however, as with many other components of the village that no longer survive, further research is necessary to document the dates of operation and exact location for many of the taverns known to historically exist. Current research has not documented the earliest tavern and its period of operation in West Sutton Village. The Samuel Waters Tavern may have operated as early as the 1770's, however, no tavern is shown on the 1795 map of West Sutton. Structural evidence may survive from the Reuben Waters Tavern that operated at the location of the Erastus Plummer House at 658 Central Turnpike at the turn of the 19th century. Similar evidence may also survive from the early 19th century Tourtellott inn or hotel, a two story brick structure built after the Waters Inn was moved across the road. The Tourtellott hotel was destroyed by fire in 1915. Archaeological resources associated with several stores known to have operated in the village during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries may also survive. Structural evidence and archaeological features associated with the early 19th century West Sutton Village Store may survive at the present location of the Jonathan Dudley Jr. House (1826) at 654 Central Turnpike immediately west of the Waters Tavern. Similar survivals may also exist from the Parsons and later Lilley Store that operated east of the Baptist Meeting House from the mid 19th through turn of the 20th century. That store was torn down when the Baptist Meeting House was built. The front part of the lot where the store stood is now vacant. Civic structures may also survive in the district. Structural evidence may survive at the site of the West Sutton District School (1818) that originally stood immediately north of the West Sutton Cemetery. Similar evidence may also survive from an earlier school that stood north of the 1818 school and was converted to a dwelling in 1831. The earlier school no longer survives. Unmarked burials, evidence from boundary markers including post molds from fence posts, and artifacts associated with burial and memorial services may also exist with the two cemeteries present in the district. The Waters Burying Ground may contain archaeological resources associated with some of the earliest settlers in the village possibly dating from the early to mid-18th century. That cemetery is a family burial ground and includes the members of the Waters and Putnam families. Other families, presently unknown, may also be present. Many of the earliest stones are unmarked and crudely chipped from granite. The West Sutton Cemetery on West Sutton Road, is also included in the district. That cemetery was originally established as a neighborhood cemetery then operated by the town after 1913. The oldest graves are present in the southern portion of the cemetery. Structural evidence, usually represented by stonework, is also present for several industrial sites, dams and power canals in the district. Each of these sites have been discussed earlier in this nomination. They include several sawmills, a triphammer shop, grist mill, cider mill, wheelwright shops, blacksmith shops, hoe and scythe manufactories, ashery, distillery, shingle factory, and a wagon shop. Many of these industries occupy the same general location and may have shared and/or modified water power resources over time. Industrial sites may include stone foundations from industrial buildings, outbuildings and evidence of occupational related features, especially industrial trash areas. Dams can include stratigraphic evidence of their construction including stone cores and soil layers. Water- power canals can include stone lined wheel pits, head races, tail races and reservoir areas. Archaeological evidence of industrial activities or manufacturing may also be present at a smaller scale in residences and outbuildings.

(end)

West Sutton Historic District
Name of Property

Worcester, Massachusetts
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.)
(see attached)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1721-1951

Significant Dates

c1721 - Settlement of Rich-Stockwell Farm
c1775 - Construction of Waters Tavern
1830 - Opening of Central Turnpike

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

N/a

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 Service

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West Sutton Historic District
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The West Sutton Historic District is historically and architecturally significant as a well-preserved 19th century rural village with contiguous 18th and 19th century dispersed farmsteads on its periphery. The district is of outstanding significance to the town as a microcosm of the once predominant, but now fast disappearing, rural character of Sutton. A notable feature of the district is the wide range of historic resources preserved here, including the clustering of dwellings in the village settlement, a tavern, a church, a school, a cemetery, a turnpike milestone, a sawmill, dams and ponds for waterpowered industry, scattered farmhouses, agricultural fields, and a few historic barns and outbuildings. The open land that surrounds the village settlement is the most sweeping historic open rural landscape in Sutton to survive in active agricultural use by several contiguous farms. Now rare in Sutton, the continuing agricultural use of this farmland has helped to maintain much of the characteristic 19th century landscape and spatial arrangement of the district.

The period of significance of the West Sutton Historic District extends from about 1721 through 1951. The period begins in 1721 with the first settlement of the Rich-Stockwell Farm by Samuel Rich and the construction of the first mill on the stream, sometimes called Mill Brook, at the approximate site of the present Phelps-Shaw Saw Mill. By the end of the period in 1950 many important components of neighborhood's historic identity had been lost. The post office closed in 1901. The village store closed in 1931 and the local school was closed in the 1940s. During the 1950s the Phelps-Shaw Saw Mill closed down, depriving the village of the last vestige of the small scale industry that gave it birth. Today historic West Sutton Village is essentially a residential neighborhood with a single large farming enterprise operating on its outskirts.

The West Sutton Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets National Register Criteria A, and C, at the local level. Under Criterion A the area is significant for its association with the early history and development of the town of Sutton. First settled in 1721, West Sutton is one of the town's longest settled areas. It is also the site of one of the town's earliest clustered settlements. Encouraged by the area's good farmland, a satisfactory waterpower source, and its location on Central Turnpike, West Sutton Village grew up in the 19th century as the social, business, and industrial center of this farming neighborhood. Under Criterion C the West Sutton Historic District is significant for the good state of preservation of the generally vernacular expressions of 18th and 19th century architectural styles and the variety of building types represented here. Ranging from Georgian to Greek Revival in style, they represent residential, commercial, institutional, industrial types, as well as outbuildings.

ORIGINS AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF WEST SUTTON AND WEST SUTTON VILLAGE

Early History of West Sutton

Stoughton-Dudley Grant

West Sutton is closely tied to the early history of Massachusetts as well as to the early history of the Town of Sutton. This territory was actually set aside as a land grant before Sutton itself was established as a town in 1704, and before its first

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settlers arrived in 1716. What is now West Sutton was part of the 1681 Stoughton-Dudley grant made by the General Court of Massachusetts to William Stoughton and Joseph Dudley in reward for their services of acquiring extensive lands in central Massachusetts from the Nipmuck Indians. Both Stoughton and Dudley were men of importance in the colony. Stoughton was Lieutenant Governor for about nine years and acting Governor for a brief period. He was also the Chief Justice of the court that tried the Salem witchcraft cases in 1692. Dudley was Governor for about thirteen years. Under a commission of King James II, he served for about seven months as "President of New England", apparently the only person ever to hold that title.

The location of the Stoughton-Dudley land was known as "Marichouge" or "Manchoug". At some point it came to be known as "Manchaug Farm". This name is believed to have been derived from a Nipmuck village named Manchaug, which was a known native settlement as early as 1668 and which was burned in 1675. It was one of ten "Praying Indian" villages destroyed in the hostilities between Native Americans and the English during King Philip's War. Although its precise location is not known, the village is thought to have existed in the West Sutton area. According to the History of Sutton, vol. II, this village may have stood southwest of the present Baptist Meeting House in West Sutton Village and within the historic district. This location has been suggested by 17th century descriptions of the location of the village in relationship to other regional landmarks of which the location is known.

In 1712, 200 more acres were added to the Stoughton-Dudley grant and the whole was divided into two separate parts, each consisting of 1,000 acres and each still being known as "Manchaug Farm." The easternmost portion, the part that was later to become West Sutton, was set aside for Stoughton's heirs, while the westernmost portion was given to Dudley, who was still living at that time. In that same year William Tailer became the sole owner of the 1,000-acre Stoughton portion.

The Waters and Rich Families and Early Settlement of the Area

The history of the settlement of West Sutton began in December of 1720 when Richard Waters of Salem and Samuel Rich of Bellingham purchased the entire Stoughton portion from Tailer for 600 pounds. Possibly as early as 1721, Samuel Rich built his house within the West Sutton Historic District at what is now the intersection of Douglas Road and Douglas Turnpike. That house may have been incorporated into the present Rich-Stockwell House, 86 Douglas Road, Federal; early-late 18th c.; 1919; Map # 7, MHC # 271, or it may have stood on the same approximate site. At about the same time, according to the History of Sutton, vol. II, Richard Waters built his house in West Sutton (but outside the historic district) on the approximate site of the 1767 Waters-Bullard House, 11 Waters Road (MHC form # 240). Waters also built a mill in 1721 within the historic district at the approximate site of the Phelps-Shaw Saw Mill, 381 West Sutton Road, Map # 34. The same source states that in 1724 Richard Waters built a house (no longer standing) within the historic district at the intersection of what are now Central Turnpike and West Sutton Road. It is possible that the builder of that house was the younger Richard Waters, a son of the original settler. Histories do not indicate the precise location of this house, but it appears to have stood only a short distance from the mill. It may have been an old house referred to in the History of Sutton, vol. I, that once stood at the northeast corner of the intersection (possibly in the vicinity of a late 20th century house on this corner at 636 Central Turnpike, Map # 35). Amos Waters (d. 1772), a son of the original settler, Richard

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Waters, built a house at the east corner of Central Turnpike and Town Farm Road, the site of the Erastus Plummer House, 658 Central Turnpike (Map # 26). That house was standing as early as the late 1750s.

The dwellings of the original Rich and Waters settlers were farmhouses, each surrounded by a large acreage. In 1722 the joint holdings were divided into two parts. A north-south line separated Waters' eastern two-thirds from Rich's western one-third. Current research has not shown exactly where that dividing line ran. It may have followed the approximate north-south route of Town Farm Road in the north part of the district and extending southward along the same line of direction. Such a division places the known holdings of the Waters and the Rich families in their appropriate locations.

In 1723 the holdings of both men were annexed to the town of Oxford for a brief period. The association of the former Stoughton grant with the Town of Sutton began only a short time later. Waters' farm was made part of the town of Sutton in 1726 and, then, two years later, Rich's farm was also annexed to the town.

West Sutton's Early Potential for Growth

The ingredients for the growth of a village existed in West Sutton from the days of the earliest settlement here. The existence of waterpower potential along the stream here encouraged Richard Waters to build a mill here almost immediately after his purchase of the land in 1720. The presence of the mill may have caused him, or his son, to build a house near it soon after that, further promoting the development of the area. Later in the 18th century, a variety of other industrial uses took advantage of the waterpower and began to cluster around the stream here. Two native trails that intersected here even before the earliest English settlement of the West Sutton area encouraged colonial roads to pass this way. These native trails are believed to correspond to Boston and West Sutton roads, arriving from the north, and Mendon Road and Central Turnpike, running east to west. Even before a clustered village settlement ever began to grow up here, these former trails had become major through-routes of travel by the English colonists between Providence and Boston.

Prosperity and Change in Post-Revolutionary Sutton

Despite its potential for growth, it appears that no clustered village settlement coalesced at West Sutton until around the end of the 18th century or the early years of the 19th century. Throughout most of the 18th century, Sutton was made up of scattered farmsteads with few houses built in close proximity to one another. Even in Sutton's town center there was little clustered settlement during this time. The town of Sutton was not alone in its lack of village settlements in the 18th century. As has been shown by the work of Joseph S. Wood, New England villages, on the whole, did not grow up as densely populated centers until the late 18th and early 19th century period.

The growth of villages was part of a broader change that took place in New England after the Revolutionary War. As a result of a good economy and the positive attitude and nationalistic feeling that existed following the Revolution, a spirit of "improvement" became widespread in New England during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Extensive changes

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marked Sutton's farming habits, economy, settlement patterns, and architectural expectations during this period. It was during this time of prosperity that many of the houses that survive today throughout Sutton were built. There was an increase both in the building of new houses and in the enlargement and remodeling of existing houses here. Blossoming industry and market agriculture encouraged businesses, helping to spur the growth of Sutton Center and West Sutton as clustered settlements.

Economy: Farming and Industry

Economic conditions were favorable to Sutton after the Revolution. According to Peter Whitney's 1793 History of Worcester County, Sutton was both the second most wealthy and second largest town in Worcester County at that time. Brookfield was the largest.

All through the 18th century, Sutton was one of the most productive agricultural towns in the area. From settlement to about the time of the Revolutionary War agricultural production focused on dairy products and the raising of neat cattle. After the war, the town was known for its large grass crops, fruit harvests, and quality livestock, particularly oxen. During the fifty years that followed the Revolution, Sutton's landscape took on a more prosperous and more orderly appearance as farming operations were expanded, farmyards were reorganized, and farmhouses were enlarged. Formerly wooded land was cleared and put into cultivation for the first time. Miles of stone fences were built around agricultural fields and pastures, both old and new. The traditional English barns of earlier times were replaced by gable-front New England barns with a more efficient "in-the-front-and-out-the-back" through-cartdrive. Major improvements were made during this period to Sutton farmhouses. The wide-scale construction of farmhouse ells, helped to streamline farmwork by providing specialized indoor work areas located in convenient proximity to farm outbuildings and the outdoor farmyard.

During the post-Revolutionary period small industry began to flourish in the town. Peter Whitney reported that in 1793 the town had three fulling mills, six sawmills, ten gristmills, seven triphammers, five scythe, hoe and ax shops, one paper mill, one oil mill, and six potash works. It appears that it was such small industry that helped spur the growth of West Sutton Village. Several of these cited industries appear to have been in operation along the brook in West Sutton in the 1790's. Comb-making and card-making were also begun during this period. Larger scale industry was soon to take its place here also as the Industrial Revolution began to take hold along its waterways. By the mid-1820s, three textile mills were operating in Sutton.

Settlement Patterns

Before the Revolution, Sutton was a town of dispersed farmsteads. Even though a few houses and a very limited amount of commercial activity did exist near the meeting house in Sutton Center before the end of the 18th century, settlement there was quite sparse, just as it was in West Sutton. Then, shortly before the year 1800, village settlements began to grow up both at Sutton Center and at West Sutton. As textile factories were located on major waterpower sites in town during the 1810s and 1820s, villages also began to grow up around them, providing workers with housing and the services

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they needed and attracting industry-related businesses to settle there (see Area Forms for Wilkinsonville Village Historic Area and Manchaug Village Historic Area).

The 1831 map of Sutton shows that by the early years of the 19th century West Sutton was one of several villages that were just then becoming clustered settlements. West Sutton village, together with Sutton Center, Wilkinsonville, and Manchaug all had attained a clustering of dwellings that could be seen as distinct neighborhood settlements by 1831. Sutton Center and West Sutton were the most evolved of the four villages. At that time both of them had a full complement of dwellings, industry, businesses, inn, church, burying ground, and school.

The more recently established textile manufacturing villages of Wilkinsonville (1823) and Manchaug (1824) were behind Sutton's two other villages in their development. In 1831, Wilkinsonville had cotton mills, several dwellings, a church and a hotel, but Manchaug was much further behind. It was the smallest and least developed of all Sutton's villages. It still had neither a church nor an inn or hotel in 1831. While the schools in Sutton Center and West Sutton were located within the more densely settled area of the village, both Wilkinsonville and Manchaug were served by rural schools that were some distance away from the village centers.

Transportation

During the early years of the 19th century, improved transportation also encouraged the town's blossoming industry and trade. In 1828 the opening of the Blackstone Canal through the Sutton manufacturing village of Wilkinsonville facilitated the transportation of local raw materials and manufactured goods to and from Worcester, and Providence, and beyond. Central Turnpike was laid out in 1826 and opened in 1830 as an improved east-west route through the southern section of town connecting Boston and Hartford, Connecticut. Especially during the early years of the 19th century, Sutton's earlier success in agriculture was further augmented by the increase in market farming that was promoted by the growth of industry and improved transportation in the region.

Samuel Waters and the Growth of West Sutton Village

The earliest clustering of dwellings in West Sutton village seems to have occurred due to land subdivision among Waters family members. This intra-family subdivision corresponds to the period of the initial growth and early development of West Sutton as a village, during the late 18th-early 19th century period.

The pivotal figure in West Sutton during this period of growth was Samuel Waters (1750-1828), the son of Richard Waters, junior, and the grandson of the original settler, Richard Waters. Most of the early development of the village settlement was related, in one way or another, to him. Known as Elder Waters, he was described in the History of Sutton, vol. I, as "in many respects a remarkable man; noted for his vigor, integrity and determination." A man of many abilities and interests, Waters is intimately tied not only to the subdivision of property that created the village but also to multiple businesses and industries that must have acted to encourage a clustered settlement there. He was a tavernkeeper, distiller, and a Baptist minister, as well as the owner of an ashery (for potash), a grist mill, a saw mill, two blacksmith shops, and a

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carriage painting business (see below, Multiple Waters Family Industries). All of these activities, except his job as a minister, were carried out in West Sutton near his house. Since stores were often associated during this same period with taverns, it is not unlikely that he was also at least a part owner in an early general store in the community. In fact, his son-in-law, Thomas Smith (see below), operated a store in the village around 1800. Samuel Waters is also credited with some of the decorative wall painting still to be found in old Sutton houses.

Possibly as early as the 1770s Samuel Waters, built a house, the nucleus of the present Samuel Waters Tavern, 650 Central Turnpike, ca.1770's, ca. 1800, Federal, Map # 29 , MHC # 144, Illustration # 1, which he also operated as a tavern. A long building (possibly built around 1800), no longer standing on the west corner of the intersection of Central Turnpike and West Sutton Road, belonged to storekeeper Captain Thomas Smith, the husband of Sally Waters (1778-1862), Samuel Waters' second child. Amos Waters is said to have built the Waters-Hutchinson House, 335 Central Turnpike, 1816, Federal, Map # 2, MHC # 264 , Photo # 4. Amos Waters had a double connection to this area since he was the son of Samuel's uncle, Amos (see mentioned above), and also married Samuel's daughter, Patty, in 1802. The Bastow-Phelps House, 651 Central Turnpike, 1817, Federal, Map # 8, MHC # 146, also has a connection to Samuel Waters. It was built as the home of a lawyer, Sumner Bastow, who married Tamar Waters, another of Samuel Waters' daughters. Bastow's law office, which once stood on the south side of Central Turnpike, presumably not far from his house, was later moved to its present site at 664 Central Turnpike, ca.1817, Federal, Map # 18, MHC # 153, and converted first to use as a shop and later as a dwelling. Deed research could help clarify details of the history of the early subdivision and development of West Sutton Village.

Central Turnpike

Although a clustering of buildings already existed here during the early years of the 19th century, the growth of the area as a village is likely to have been encouraged after the Central Turnpike was opened. Central Turnpike was built as an improved east-west route of travel from Boston to Hartford. It began at a point near the center of the present town of Wellesley and passed through Framingham, Ashland, Oxford, Sutton and Webster to the Connecticut line and on to Hartford. Although the roads were laid out both in Middlesex and Worcester counties in 1826, the road did not open until 1830. The section passing through Sutton was made public in 1836 and the entire Massachusetts section was made toll free in 1839.

West Sutton Village as a Full-fledged Settlement

The section of Town Farm Road between the house of Daniel Tourtellott (later Sutton Town Farm, Map # 23) and Central Turnpike was laid out in 1829, suggesting that the settlement at West Sutton Village was already a destination by that date. That possibility seems to be confirmed by the fact that the 1831 map of Sutton shows a group of thirteen buildings standing at West Sutton Village. By that date the village had acquired a full complement of component parts. In addition to a cluster of houses, and probably at least one store, were: the Baptist Meeting House, 657 Central Turnpike, 1829, Neo-Classical style with steeple (Map # 10, MHC # 151); Tourtelotte's Inn (a hotel built of brick) (no longer standing at the site of 658 Central Turnpike, Map # 26); and a wheelwright's shop behind the hotel (Map # 26B). The map does not make it clear what other industries were active in the village at that time. Nearby on West Sutton Road were also the

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West Sutton Cemetery (Map # 33, MHC # 804) and the West Sutton District School, which then stood immediately north of the cemetery but was later moved to its present site on Central Turnpike (Map # 1, MHC # 263). The school, now remodeled in the Greek Revival style, was built in 1818 to replace an earlier schoolhouse north of it. In 1831 an earlier schoolhouse (no longer standing today) on West Sutton Road had been converted to use as a dwelling.

Industry in West Sutton During the 18th Century

Industry was certainly another incentive to the growth of West Sutton as a village. A variety of industries, a number of which were operated by waterpower, were carried on here during the 18th and 19th centuries. During this period as many as four industrial waterpower sites were in use here at different times. They were associated with four dams and their respective ponds, all of which are still in existence: 1) the so-called "Hotel Pond" west of Town Farm Road, 2) the pond below the Hotel Pond west of the mill site behind the Waters Tavern, 3) a small pond west of the Shingle Mill-Wagon Shop Dam (immediately west of West Sutton Road), and 4) a pond east of West Sutton Road on which the Phelps-Shaw Sawmill, 381 West Sutton Road, stands.

Multiple Waters Family Industries

At an unspecified date, apparently during the lifetime of Samuel Waters (1750-1828), there stood behind his house, Waters Tavern at 650 Central Turnpike, an ashery, a distillery, and two blacksmith shops -- one for the production of scythes and one for the manufacture of hoes. One of these blacksmith shops was run on water power (possibly containing a triphammer). The History of Sutton, vol. I, says that this waterpower site was the same site occupied in the 1870's by Phelps' mill (without distinguishing between the locations of the Phelps saw and grist mills which according to the 1870 and 1898 maps were separate buildings). A stone foundation on which an outbuilding has recently been built behind Waters Tavern may be the foundation of one of the Phelps mill buildings.

Further research is necessary to verify the statement that the Waters site and the Phelps site are the same. The pond that powered the Phelps mills is not shown on the 1831 map. Instead a pond existed at that time close to West Sutton Road at the Shingle Mill-Wagon Shop Site (Map # 31). This suggests the possibility that Waters' water powered blacksmith shop might have been located there instead of directly behind his house.

Although the precise location of the distillery operated by Samuel Waters is unknown, it was surely sited along the stream, since distilleries required an abundant source of water. At this site, the distillery was also convenient to nearby points of distribution, Waters Tavern, and whatever general store was in operation at that time in the community. Samuel Waters' distillery made cider brandy by taking farmers' excess cider and converting it to alcohol. Waters, in spite of the fact that he was a man of the cloth, saw no conflict between his religious calling and the source of his income. The late 18th-early 19th century period in which he lived was a time when the hard cider and cider brandy were staple drinks of the region and when alcoholic beverages were a daily requirement of the general public. In fact, he told of how his hours at the distillery gave him time for contemplation and the composition of his sermons:

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When I want to impress on my hearers the awful subject of future punishment, this big fire which I keep continually burning affords an illustration of the fire of hell which is not quenched. The worm of the distillery reminds me of what Christ has said about the worm that never dies. And then the product, the spirit of the cider, represents the evil spirits by which men are tempted and in danger of being destroyed.

19th Century Industries in West Sutton Village

On the 1831 map a wheelwright's shop is the only water-powered industry shown operating in the village. It stood on the south side of the brook (Map # 26B), immediately behind the Erastus Plummer House, 658 Central Turnpike, then the site of Tourtellott's Inn (or hotel). According to the History of Sutton, vol. I, Daniel Tourtellott ran a wheelwright's shop. Because of the family connection to the hotel, it seems probable that the shop behind the hotel was his.

The house at 656 Central Turnpike, ca.1817, Federal (Map # 27, MHC #150) was converted to residential use from what was a wheelwright's shop, owned by Reuben F. Chase (b.1787) and Origen Harback (b.1791). Little is known about its period and length of operation. It is also unclear whether or not its present location is the same as its original site.

According to the History of Sutton, vol. I, James Phelps (1798-1863), who lived in the large and elegant Bastow-Phelps House, 651 Central Turnpike, was responsible for much of the mill construction in West Sutton village from the 1830s through the 1860s. Phelps was a millwright by trade, an inventor, and a manufacturer of Fourdrinier paper machines. He was also an esteemed figure in the West Sutton community as well as in the region. His obituary reported in the Worcester Aegis describes his merits and some of his contributions:

The death of James Phelps, Esq., of Sutton, noticed in the last Aegis and Transcript, will attract wide attention among the elder members of the business community. He was formerly a large manufacturer of paper machinery. The disastrous period for all manufacturers, previous to the passage of the bankrupt law of 1841, compelled Mr. Phelps to take the benefit of that act, and at the age of fifty years he was left entirely destitute of property. With most men at that age and under such circumstances, further enterprise would have been wholly paralyzed. But possessing great hopefulness and mechanical talent, he put forth new efforts to retrieve his fortunes; invented what is well known as "Phelps Patent Rag Washer," and by the manufacture of that useful machine [making a profit of \$60,000], he supported himself under great bodily infirmities [suffering from gout, he was confined to a wheelchair but continued personally to oversee his business affairs in the community], gave remunerative employment to many laborers, paid debts from which he had been legally discharged, and saved a moderated competency for his family. Few men have left a purer name for integrity and enterprise, and his loss will be deeply felt by his family and by the community where he has so long resided.

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James Phelps is said to have been responsible for the construction of the Phelps-Shaw Saw Mill, 381 West Sutton Road, in 1830. He is credited also with building the present dam and saw and grist mills (no longer standing) for his son, Henry (1837-1880), behind the Waters Tavern in 1856 and 1858 respectively. In 1861 he built a blacksmith shop and a wheelwright shop (no longer standing) at the site of the Shingle Mill-Wagon Shop Site west of West Sutton Road. Destroyed by fire in 1866, these two shops were replaced a short time later by Veranus C. Hooker's Shingle Mill (no longer standing).

During the late 19th century, West Sutton village continued to be a small industrial center. It was dominated by wood-related industries at a time when lumbering and woodworking were an important enterprise in Sutton. In 1865 the town's eight sawmills were producing nearly 700,000 feet of boards and 140,000 shingles. At the same time, small shops at various locations in Sutton were producing other wood products, such as baskets, casks, coffins, coaches, wagons, railroad cars, sleighs, and other wooden wares. In 1870, Henry H. Phelps' grist and saw mills were still in operation behind Waters Tavern and Hooker's Shingle Mill was operating at the same site mentioned above. A blacksmith's shop and a saw mill were active at two separate locations on the east side of West Sutton Road. The owner of both was S. J. Shaw. The blacksmith shop (no longer standing) stood closer to West Sutton Road on the north bank of the pond near the sawmill there. This appears to have been the same blacksmith's shop that is seen on the east side of West Sutton Road on the 1857 map.

The 1898 atlas map still shows a sawmill in operation at the Phelps site behind Waters Tavern, owned by Phelps' heirs. Powered by a waterwheel that was 20 feet in diameter, it continued in operation through the 1920s. The building was blown down in the 1938 hurricane. Also seen on the 1898 atlas is the Phelps-Shaw Saw Mill east of West Sutton Road. A wagon shop, but no owner for it, is shown at that date on the same site as the 1866 Hooker Shingle Mill.

The Phelps grist mill behind the Waters Tavern was converted to use as a cider mill in 1898 by Charles S. Phelps (1867-1962), son of Henry H. Phelps. Capitalizing on the town's large apple production at this time, Phelps made cider "while you wait," each batch from a customer's own apples. In 1902 he made 3,000 gallons of cider in a ten-hour day with two helpers. The cost for pressing the apples into cider was one-and-a-half cents per gallon.

The last of the waterpowered mill sites in West Sutton to remain in use was the Phelps-Shaw Sawmill (Map # 34, Photo # 5). According to the History of Sutton, vol. II, it was still operating in 1952. Further research is necessary to record a more thorough history of the sites and of the various enterprises that operated in West Sutton village.

BUSINESS IN WEST SUTTON

West Sutton Village Taverns

Current research has not shown what was the earliest tavern in West Sutton. The most long-lived location of a tavern-inn-hotel in West Sutton Village was at the east corner of the intersection of Central Turnpike and Town Farm Road (Map # 26), the location of the present Erastus Plummer House, 658 Central Turnpike. A tavern was first operated at this site probably some time around the turn of the 19th century by Capt. Reuben Waters. Waters kept a tavern in the house built

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by his father, Amos Waters (mentioned above), the son pioneer settler, Richard Waters. The business was later taken over by his nephew, Col. Jason Waters and then by George C. Earle (see below, A Tavern Outside West Sutton Village), and then by the brothers Paris and George A. Tourtellott. At an unknown date during the early years of the 19th century, the Tourtellotts moved the earlier building (no longer standing) across the road and built a new two-story brick hotel building (no longer standing) on the site of the earlier tavern. After the opening of the Central Turnpike in 1830, this inn was a noted stage tavern. Two stagecoaches a day stopped here on the round trip between Boston and Hartford. Known as Tourtellott's Inn or Tourtellott's Hotel, it is seen on Sutton maps of 1831 and 1857. After the advent of railroads, traffic on the road dwindled, and it was more difficult to sustain a hotel operation here. Nonetheless the thirteen-room hotel was still functioning and had been in operation for over one hundred years when it was destroyed by fire in 1915. In addition to being the scene of generations of neighborhood social gatherings and dances, the village library was located in its east end at the time of the fire.

Samuel Waters' Tavern is believed to have been in operation in West Sutton as early as the late 18th century. The 1795 map of Sutton indicates that the approximate route of the present Central Turnpike through West Sutton village was considered "the Most direct Road to Providence" and was, therefore, a suitable location for a tavern. However, no tavern is seen at the location of West Sutton village on the 1795 map. Waters' Tavern was certainly in business when it was made the headquarters of Sutton's Olive Branch Order of Masons sometime between about 1815 and 1820. Further research is necessary to learn the actual dates of operation of the tavern. The History of Sutton, vol. I, mentions the existence of taverns in the village other than Reuben and Samuel Waters'. Further study will be required to learn their dates of operation and exact locations. Study of tavern and liquor licenses at the Worcester County Courthouse could help clarify the early histories of both tavernkeeping and storekeeping in West Sutton.

A Tavern Outside West Sutton Village

At least one other tavern, located outside of the village itself, is said to have existed within the historic area. Located south of the village at the intersection of Douglas Road and Douglas Turnpike, it was operated by Amos Rich (b. 1757) at the Rich-Stockwell Farm, 86 Douglas Road (Map # 7). Probably first opened some time during the late 18th century, it was in business for an unspecified period. Published histories are not clear about how long a tavern was in business here. However, Amos Rich's son-in-law, George C. Earle, who was living there in 1831, was a long-time tavernkeeper in West Sutton village. As early as around the turn of the 19th century he kept the tavern mentioned above on the east corner of Central Turnpike and Town Farm Road. He was also the keeper of the brick hotel in West Sutton Village around the middle of the 19th century. This fact suggests the possibility that Earle may at some point have continued the Rich family tavern operation on Douglas Road during his ownership of the farm.

It seems likely that Rich's Tavern must have flourished during the early 19th century. Travel along this way would certainly have been encouraged when the Douglas Turnpike was opened in 1810, passing directly in front of it. Known locally as Douglas Turnpike, this road was actually the Douglas, Sutton and Oxford Turnpike. It ran from the Rhode Island line, where it met the Providence and Douglas Turnpike, through the center of the town of Douglas, through the

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extreme southwesterly corner of Sutton, and into Oxford as far as the county road near where the Central Turnpike was later built. Perhaps even more traffic passed this way after the road was made public in 1834.

Stores

No historic store buildings survive in West Sutton today. However, several sites have been identified as the locations of stores operated during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. The earliest West Sutton Village store mentioned in published Sutton histories is a store first operated during the early 19th century by Waters family relations. It occupied a building (no longer standing) that stood on the site of the 1826 Jonathan Dudley, Jr. House, 654 Central Turnpike immediately west of the Waters Tavern. The first storekeeper was Col. Thomas Smith, the son-in-law of Samuel Waters. He was succeeded by Bastow & Hovey.

The most long-lived store location in the village was a spot (Map # 10B) immediately east of the Baptist Meeting House where a store was operated from at least as early as the mid-19th century through the turn of the 20th century. It was first kept by Lyman Parsons and later by Gibbs Lilley (see MHC form # 59) who also kept a store in Sutton Center (see Sutton Center NR). The next storekeeper was Amos R. Holman, who built the Amos R. Holman House on Town Farm Road. For many years during the late 19th and early 20th centuries it was operated by Henry B. Bullard (b. 1839) from 1869 through the early years of the 20th century. He and his wife lived for many years in an apartment over the store.

At least for part of the time that this store was in operation, a post office was also housed there. The post office closed in 1901 after Rural Free Delivery was instituted. The introduction of that service had other effects on the village as well. With the elimination of the post office the daily stagecoach stop in West Sutton ceased. People received only one mail delivery a day and also lost the opportunity for daily socializing while waiting at the post office for the sorting of the mail. According to Mr. Bullard, he was able to count on a profit of about forty percent when he first started in the business. But in later years, probably especially so after the post office was closed, his profit margin was much diminished. This store was closed in 1931 as the advent of the automobile was changing peoples' shopping habits. The building was torn down in 1958 at about the time the parish hall of the Baptist Meeting House was built. The front part of the lot where the store stood, immediately east of the Baptist Meeting House, is now vacant (and also part of the parking lot?). Further study may uncover the locations of other stores in the village.

EDUCATION

The West Sutton District School, 631 Central Turnpike, 1818, Greek Revival, Map # 1, MHC # 263, Photo # 3, Illustration # 2, originally stood on a site immediately north of the West Sutton Cemetery. Today that site is included in the expanded cemetery, composing its northeast corner. The existing West Sutton District School building replaced an earlier schoolhouse that stood just north of it. Converted to a dwelling by 1831, the earlier building no longer survives. The 1818 schoolhouse was apparently updated in the Greek Revival style during the mid-19th century. In 1889, in an effort to give the one-room school a more pleasant setting, the building was moved to its present location. The West Sutton School was closed in 1943 as part of the gradual consolidation of schools in Sutton. After it no longer was needed

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as a school, the schoolhouse was sold by the town in 1947 and converted to a residence by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nelson. It still serves as a residence today.

Miss Lucy Waters Phelps (1876-1965) was a teacher at the West Sutton District School for over twenty years during the early 20th century. A life-long resident of West Sutton, she was known locally not only as a teacher but also for her suffragist efforts. She was also a journalist and an active member of the American Press Writers' Association for more than twenty-five years.

Lucy Phelps was closely tied to West Sutton, not only by personal involvement in the community but also by heredity. She was the daughter of Henry H. Phelps and Julia Matilda Waters Phelps. Her father, and later her brother Charles Phelps, operated the saw and grist mills behind the Waters Tavern, where she lived for most of her life. Her paternal grandfather was inventor-millwright, James Phelps (see Bastow-Phelps House and 19th Century Industry in West Sutton). Her mother, an educated woman, attended the Oread Institute, a pioneer woman's college in nearby Worcester. She was the great-granddaughter of Stephen Waters, a brother of Samuel Waters. Through their Waters family connections, the Phelps came to own the Waters Tavern and its accompanying waterpower sites.

In addition to her teaching, Lucy Phelps was active in local affairs. At the age of twenty-one she became the first woman in Sutton to register to vote. At that time no Sutton woman had ever registered to vote, although women had had the right to vote for school committee members in Massachusetts municipalities for nearly a quarter of a century. She fought for national woman's suffrage and is remembered locally for having nailed the bluebird suffrage symbol to each of the posts at the front of her home at Waters Tavern. Illustration # 4 shows her in suffragist garb standing on Central Turnpike near her home in West Sutton village. In 1928 she helped organize the West Sutton Community League for the betterment of West Sutton. Later in life she and her brother operated a roadside stand, "Paine Haven," selling ice cream and candy on Central Turnpike east of West Sutton village, outside the historic district.

Literary Institute and Private High School

According to the History of Sutton, vol. I, the West Sutton Literary Institute existed for a time in a building that once stood opposite 668 Central Turnpike. It was established and carried on by Rev. George A. Willard. The Institute did not survive after Willard left Sutton. Willard also ran a private high school for a while in the Thomas Smith house (no longer standing) on the corner of Central Turnpike and West Sutton Road. The dates of these institutions are not mentioned, however, the Thomas Smith house was taken down between 1857 and 1870. The Town of Sutton did not support a public high school until 1873.

RELIGION

Some inhabitants of West Sutton were Congregationalists by religion. Others were Baptists. Until the construction of the Baptist Meeting House in the village in 1829, the people of West Sutton, no matter their religious persuasion, traveled to other parts of town for worship services.

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Baptist Church

The construction of the West Sutton Baptist Meeting House, 659 Central Turnpike, 1829, Federal, Map # 10, MHC # 151, Photo # 6, Illustration # 5, made an important contribution to the village-like appearance of the settlement at West Sutton during the early years of the 19th century. Sutton's Baptist congregation, first established in 1735, was the fourth oldest in Massachusetts. The meeting house built in West Sutton was its third building. Rev. Samuel Waters (the same Samuel Waters of Waters Tavern in West Sutton) was the pastor of the Sutton Baptist congregation from 1799 to 1825. During his pastorate its meetinghouse (no longer standing) was at a different location, on Boston Road in the Freeland Hill section of town. The History of Sutton indicates that the location of the new meeting house in West Sutton was more convenient than the previous site. It is not known what influence Samuel Waters or his family had in the decision. Rev. Waters died the year before its construction. In any case, the location of a church here clearly solidified the development of West Sutton as a community center.

MILESTONE

The roughly-formed 50 mile milestone, 676 Central Turnpike, early-mid 18th c., Map # 16A has the words "50 Miles to BOSTON" incised across its face. It is one of four historic mile markers in Sutton noting the distance to Boston. This is the only one known to exist on Central Turnpike. The others, found on Boston Road, are believed to date to the late 18th century.

Current research has not discovered the date of the milestone on Central Turnpike. Its rough appearance may suggest a pre-19th century date. Although larger in size, it is not unlike crude tombstones found at the Waters Burying Ground on Town Farm Road in the historic district. The tombstones presumably date from the early and mid 18th century. Because the route of Central Turnpike through the center of West Sutton village was long-distance route of travel in the 18th century, it may be that this stone was set here much before the Central Turnpike toll road was opened in 1830.

CEMETERIES

Two cemeteries are included within the bounds of the West Sutton Historic District:

The smaller of the two, the Waters Burying Ground, Town Farm Road, early-mid 18th century, (Map # 25) is the oldest and was established as a private burying place. The earliest date of use of this cemetery is not known. However, the History of Sutton, vol. I, mentions the burial of pioneer Richard Waters' granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Waters Sigourney, in this burying ground in 1746. It indicates that there were no headstones, but "stone marks" at this time. The "stone marks" are apparently low, crudely formed, mostly round-headed granite stones, nearly entirely buried in the ground. These are the most numerous stones in this cemetery. They also seem to be the oldest stones placed here. The History of Sutton reference suggests that they never had any inscriptions on them. It may be that the use of this burying place by the Waters family began as early as 1725-6 when the original Richard Waters died. However, no documentation of this fact has been uncovered by current research.

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Richard Waters (d. 1787) (the son of pioneer West Sutton settler, Richard Waters) and his wife, Anna (d. 1788), are buried in a crypt built in this burying ground by their son, Ebenezer, in 1773. Ebenezer Waters lived outside the West Sutton Historic District at 11 Waters Road in West Sutton, the site of the first house built by his pioneer grandfather, Richard Waters. Ebenezer (d. 1808), his two wives (d. 1762 and 1771), and his daughter are also buried in the crypt, along with other close family members (see Illustration # 3). One of these is Prudence Waters, the daughter and eldest child of Ebenezer's brother, Samuel (Rev. or Elder Waters). Although her parents are buried in the West Sutton Burying Ground, she died in 1794 at the age of 19 before that cemetery existed. Presumably that is the reason she is buried here.

The only slate stones in the burying ground are those of Tarrant Putnam and his family. It is not known what relationship the Putnams had with the Waters that caused them to be buried here. The large size of the stones of Putnam and his two wives and the elaborate Baroque forms of a couple of the stones in this group suggest the wealth and social standing of this family in the community. Tarrant Putnam was a member of the pioneer Putnam family that settled land in the West Sutton area as early as the 1720's. His father, Tarrant Putnam (b. 1688), was the brother of Cornelius Putnam who settled Century Farm, 33 Century Farm Road (outside the West Sutton Historic District) in about 1724 (see MHC Area Form L, Putnam Area). The son Tarrant Putnam, buried here, owned a large farm that extended from the present 576 Boston Road (outside the historic district) westward to include what later became the Sutton Town Farm and the Brigham Farm on Town Farm Road within the West Sutton Historic District.

West Sutton Cemetery, West Sutton Road, ca.1811-present (Map # 33, MHC # 804)

Originally established as a neighborhood cemetery, the West Sutton Cemetery is now under the care of the Town of Sutton. Burials in the West Sutton Cemetery seem to have begun in the early years of the 19th century. Stones marked with dates as early as 1811 can be found there. This burying ground is still in use today, with burials as recent as 1998. The cemetery was enlarged during the early 20th century. The lot at the northeast corner of the cemetery where the West Sutton School stood before it was moved to Central Turnpike in 1889 was taken up for cemetery use some time after 1898, providing space for continued 20th century burials here.

Rev. Samuel Waters (d.1828) and his wife, Prudence (d. 1837), are buried here. The names of other members of the Waters family and many other West Sutton residents are found on these tombstones. They include: Putnam, Chase, Bullard, Marsh, Hutchinson, Bastow, Stockwell, Woodbury, Tourtellott, Rich, King, Morse, Hooker, Phelps, and Dudley, among others.

DEVELOPMENT OF OUTLYING PORTIONS OF THE HISTORIC AREA

Southern Section

The histories of two of the early farms within the southern section of the historic district are closely related through their association with the pioneer Rich family. Members of this family occupied both houses for several generations. In later times, the properties were, again, often related to one another through ownership by members of related families.

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The nucleus of the Rich-Stockwell House is said to have been built between about 1721 and 1724 by Samuel Rich, one of Sutton's early settlers. In 1728, in response to Rich's petition to the Massachusetts General Court, the farm, all or part of which was then located in the town of Oxford, was made part of the town of Sutton. Rich owned a large piece of property that encompassed what later became several separate farms in the western section of town.

Two following generations of Richs lived in the Rich-Stockwell House. Samuel's son, Amos, who had been born in the house in 1757, kept a tavern there. Amos was succeeded as owner by his son, Amos, Jr., and, in turn, by Amos, Junior's brother-in-law, George C. Earle. Published histories are not clear on how many of these men kept tavern here. The 1831 map of Sutton shows "Col. Earle" as the owner but does not show it as a tavern or inn.

In 1835 the property was sold out of the family to Captain Chandler Stockwell (1813-1862). Stockwell lived here until his death and was succeeded in ownership by several generations of his descendants. From 1876 to 1886 his grandson, Henry Wellington Putnam, lived here. In about 1884 the farm was bought by Munro Wallace (d. 1929) who was married to Stockwell's granddaughter, J. Estelle Putnam (c.1851-1934). In 1884 Lucy H. Putnam writing to her sister, Hannah, living in Minnesota, mentioned this acquisition (Putnam Letters Collection):

You asked where Munro had bought a farm. It is the one that is so cald [sic] the Capt. Stockwell farm. His Father has ben [sic] up with Munro to help him set out plants. He thinks there is no kneed [sic] of his going out west to get prayrey [sic] land. This is good enough.

According to the History of Sutton, vol. II, Munro and Estelle carried on the farm, kept summer boarders, had old-fashioned husking bees, and held dances in the old tavern ballroom. After their deaths, their son, Clarence E. Wallace, continued to occupy the house and operate the farm as recently as the 1950s.

South of the Rich-Stockwell Farm is the Rich-Reed House, 115 Douglas Road, Map # 5, MHC # 276, Photo # 10, built in 1791 by a member of the family of the original Samuel Rich. Presumably, the farm on which this house stood was part of Rich's original large holding, mentioned above. According to the 1878 History of Sutton, this house was built by his son, Samuel Rich, Jr. (b.1735), who had married Ruth Putnam in 1761. However, it seems more likely that the builder of this house was actually his grandson, Samuel Rich (b.1769), the son of Samuel Rich, Jr.

The next owner was John Rich, apparently the great-grandson of the original Samuel Rich. John Rich married Rhoda Hunt in 1801 and is shown as the owner on the 1831 map of Sutton. They enlarged and repaired the house and built a barn (no longer standing). Their children, John, Jr. (b.1803) and George (b.1805), inherited the property. In 1838 George Rich married Sarah Stockwell, the daughter of neighbor Chandler Stockwell (Rich-Stockwell House). They raised their children here. The property was sold to (distant cousins?) Henry S. and James W. Stockwell, who are shown on the 1870 map as owners. Apparently as a business enterprise, the Stockwell brothers owned and operated numerous Sutton farms during the late 19th century.

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By 1876, Aaron Reed (or Read) had taken ownership of the property. He continued to live there until his death at the age of 85 in 1904. In 1916, his daughter, Etta Reed Phillips, sold the property to Clarence Wallace, whose father owned the Rich-Stockwell Farm north of it. During the mid-20th century both farms were sold by the Wallace family to the Whittier family, the present owners of Whittier Farms, a large landholding that extends from the Douglas Town Line northward to include the Brigham Farm on Town Farm Road.

Northern Section

Details of the earliest history of the land included in the farms at the north end of the historic district have not been made so neatly clear by current research. The land that made up both the Town Farm and Brigham Farm is known to have belonged at one time to Tarrant Putnam (d1795) (see Waters Burying Ground), meaning that it may have been part of early land purchases by the pioneer Putnam family. Current research has not made it clear how much of the historic district north of Central Turnpike was originally owned by the Rich and Waters families. It may be that the Amos R. Holman Farm (Map # 24) on Town Farm Road was originally Waters property, since it is contiguous to the lot occupied by the mid-18th century house of Amos Waters, later the hotel site (Map # 26). Deed research will be necessary to document the earlier ownership of the various portions of the present historic district.

Town Farm

The house at the Sutton Town Farm, 112 Town Farm Road, Federal, 1803, Map # 23, MHC # 233 is the oldest house standing in the northern portion of the West Sutton Historic District. It was built in 1803 by Deacon Daniel Harwood. It is not known whether or not there might have been an earlier house on this site. This farm was owned by others after Deacon Harwood. Daniel Tourtelotte (see Industries), who may have owned it as early as 1809, sold the property to the town in 1837.

It served as the Sutton Town Farm, or Poor Farm, from 1837 to 1942, and was operated by the Town of Sutton to care for citizens of the town who had no way to provide for themselves, either due to age or infirmity or due to personal misfortune and the lack of family members capable of caring for them.

Sutton Town Farm consisted of about 150 acres, of which it is estimated that during the early 20th century about two-thirds were cultivated and about one-third served as pasture. The food raised on the farm and products from the dairy there fed the inmates and the manager. The income from the farm also assisted in covering the cost of their maintenance by the town. The inmates and the farm manager lived in separate parts of the house.

The Amos R. Holman House, 197 Town Farm Road, Federal, Map # 24, MHC # 237, was built by Amos Holman in 1845. Holman was a storekeeper in West Sutton Village (see above under Stores). The 1831 map shows no houses at this location at that date, suggesting that this was the first dwelling to have been built on this site.

The house at Brigham Farm, 150 Town Farm Road, 1876, Greek Revival, Map # 22, MHC # 235, was built by Henry Brigham. Brigham had previously owned a farm (outside the historic district?) south of the Town Farm that had been

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owned at an early date by Deacon Tarrant Putnam (see Waters Burying Ground). At the time of Brigham's purchase of the property at 150 Town Farm Road, a house built at an unidentified date by Timothy Davis stood on it, further north on the west side of the road. The old house is seen on the 1870 atlas but no longer existed by 1898. It is assumed that Brigham demolished the earlier house after he had built the new one. After later ownership by several others, this farm came into the hands of a member of the Whittier family about 1917. A working farm, it still belongs to Whittier family members today and is part of Whittier Farms. The Whittier Farms enterprise consists of Whittier family holdings that include Brigham Farm and extend southward across Central Turnpike to include the Rich-Stockwell Farm and land that once was part of the farm associated with the Rich-Reed House. Today, with the addition of these other farms, Whittier holdings make up most of the land in the southwest corner of Sutton.

ARCHITECTURE IN WEST SUTTON

The architecture found in the West Sutton Historic District today represents the period from possibly as early as the early-mid 18th century through the late 20th century. Most numerous here are buildings dating from the late 18th-early-19th century period, when the village was in the process of formation as a clustered settlement. Most are vernacular expressions of the Federal style, although there are a few examples of the late Georgian style from the same period, as well.

They reflect an important period of change in the outlook and the economy of the town. During this period the town was becoming more refined in its tastes, building new, larger, and more highly ornamented houses, and enlarging and improving its existing building stock to meet the requirements of an increasingly market-oriented economy. Examples of the Greek Revival style scattered through the district at a later period are evidence of the continuing prosperity of the area in the mid-19th century as a local industrial center focusing on sawmilling and other small artisanal enterprises. A dearth of late-19th and early 20th century buildings in the historic district reflects the pronounced shift of predominance during this period from small scale to large scale industry and from local to regional and national markets for industrial products, both in New England and in the United States, in general.

Character of the Town's Earliest Houses

No buildings are known to survive anywhere in Sutton from the earliest period of the town's history. It is believed that most of the houses built at that time were quite small. For example, the house of Capt. John Stockwell (no longer standing) in the Eight Lots section of town, where the first town meeting was held in 1718, is said to have measured only 15' x 10'. Other early houses must not only have been small, but also very simple in their treatment since even Sutton's most important buildings, the 1720 first meeting house and the early 18th century "Old Sutton Tavern", were finished in rough, unpainted clapboard or plank exteriors with no adornment. No pictures or thorough descriptions of early Sutton dwellings are known to exist, other than that of the Old Sutton Tavern. All of the town's small, early dwellings were either replaced with larger ones or were incorporated into larger structures during later remodelings. So, we have little way of knowing much about their original forms or appearance, although future probate research might give some clue as to the number and uses of rooms found in Sutton's early 18th century dwellings.

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Before about 1800, most people in Sutton seem to have lived in houses that were small in size and only one story in height. Small houses of one- or one-and-a-half stories were the majority in Central Massachusetts during the 18th and early 19th centuries (Steinitz, p. 22). However, some early Sutton families also lived in two-story houses. Recent physical investigations of Sutton houses by architectural historian Nora Pat Small have shown that numerous pre-Revolutionary two-story, single-cell houses (one room on each of two stories) were later incorporated into larger dwellings (Small, pp.85-86). She found that between one-third and one-half of the housing stock in Sutton in 1798 consisted of two-story houses. Two-story houses were widely used in Massachusetts beginning as early as the 17th century, although they were certainly not the norm.

Surviving Pre-Revolutionary Houses in West Sutton

Almost all of the early buildings in West Sutton date to the period around the turn of the 19th century. There are only two houses in the West Sutton Historic District that are believed to have surviving pre-Revolutionary portions. They are the Rich-Stockwell Farmhouse, 86 Douglas Road; early-late 18th c, ca. 1800, 1919; Federal, Map # 7, MHC # 271, Photos # 7, 8, 9) and the Samuel Waters Tavern, 650 Central Turnpike; ca.1775, ca. 1800; Georgian, Map # 29, MHC # 144, Illustration # 1. Although they are believed to contain earlier portions, both houses were updated in the late 18th or early 19th century period. Their exteriors reflect most obviously their dates of alteration, rather than their dates of construction. It can only be assumed that the original houses were small, since small houses were typical of the pre-Revolutionary period. It is not known whether or not either one of the original portions of these dwellings might have been two stories in height. See Section 7 for descriptions of these two houses.

Georgian Dwellings in West Sutton

Buildings built or updated during the late 18th and early 19th century period in the West Sutton Historic District are either Georgian or Federal in style. The Georgian style Rich-Reed House, 115 Douglas Road, Map # 5, MHC # 276, Photo # 10, is believed to have been built in 1791 and the Georgian style main body of the Samuel Waters Tavern may have been built around the same time or as late as about 1800. Some of the town's most wealthy and respected citizens built their houses in the Georgian style between the 1760s and the 1790s. Examples are the finely detailed 1797 Lazarus LeBaron Tavern in Sutton Center (see MHC form # 75 and Sutton Center NR) and the elaborate Ebenezer Waters House, 11 Waters Road just outside the West Sutton Historic District, ca.1767 (MHC form # 240), built by Rev. Samuel Waters' brother. The Georgian style Whipple-Mills-Sibley House in Sutton Center (see Sutton Center NR) is also believed to have been built in the 1760's. While the houses of a few of the town's more well-to-do were trimmed with the weighty Classical ornament typical of the Georgian style, most houses built in Sutton during the same period were quite plain in their exterior treatment no matter whether they were one or two stories height and or whether they were small or large in size.

Federal Style Buildings

During the 1790s, in places like Boston and Salem, the Federal style was popular for the new houses being built for prominent citizens. Yet, in Sutton the Federal style was rarely used until around the second or third decade of the 19th

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century. Such a stylistic lag was not uncommon for Massachusetts country towns far from more style-conscious major centers. In fact, Asher Benjamin's builder's handbook, The Country Builder's Assistant, which made examples of the Federal style easily available to those living far from urban centers, was not published until 1797.

West Sutton's most elaborate dwelling in the Federal style is the 1817 Bastow-Phelps House, 651 Central Turnpike (Map # 8, MHC # 146). It is also probably the finest example of a Federal style dwelling in Sutton. Its hip roof, the large and finely detailed door frame with broad fanlight, its paired chimneys and center-hall plan, and its delicate, low-relief trim distinguish it from the most imposing examples of the Georgian style in West Sutton. This house is among the earliest high style examples of the Federal style built in Sutton. The John Morse House, built a few years earlier (in about 1811-1815) in Sutton Center (see Sutton Center Historic District NR), is similar in its two-story, hip-roof, five-bay, center-entry, single-pile, paired chimney, center hall plan. Yet it is much more prim in appearance with a smaller door frame and smaller fanlight.

While quite a number of houses were built in the West Sutton Historic District during the Federal period, most were much less highly ornamented than the Bastow-Phelps House. Across the street from it, at 654 Central Turnpike, the two-story, five-bay, center entry, single-pile Jonathan Dudley, Jr., House, 1826, Map # 28, MHC # 148, is similar in pretensions. It has a smaller and less finely finished door frame, a more common gable roof, instead of a hip roof, and plain, rather than moulded, window frames. By further comparison, other Federal period houses in the district are even plainer. The two-story, five-bay, center-entry, double-pile, side-gable Town Farm Farmhouse, 112 Town Farm Road, 1803, Map # 23, MHC # 233, can be called Federal in its style because of its close eaves and low relief finish. Like most other houses of the same period and style in Sutton, it has an old-fashioned center chimney, which prevents it from having a gracious through-passage stairhall, and practically no ornament at all. Despite its ample size, its exterior treatment is austere and simple. Smaller houses of the period are equally plain in their exterior finish. The only features that distinguish them as Federal style buildings are their close eaves and low relief trim. Window and door trim is of plain boards. Examples are the one-story, five-bay, center-entry, center-chimney, side-gable 1816 Waters-Hutchinson House, 635 Central Turnpike, Map # 2, MHC # 264, Photo # 4; the 1 1/2-story, five-bay, center-entry, center-chimney, single-pile, side-gable Sumner Kenney House, 686 Central Turnpike, 1832, Map # 15, MHC # 155; and the 1 1/2-story, five-bay, center-entry, paired interior chimney double-pile Chase & Harback Shop-Waters House, 656 Central Turnpike, ca.1817, Map # 27, MHC # 150, Photo # 2 left.

The knee-wall, which provides a half-story in some of these smaller houses, allowed more headroom at the second level than did the low-ceilinged garret of a single-story house. A sign of the growing expectations in the early 19th century for more ample living accommodations, the knee-wall was widely used in small Central Massachusetts houses after the turn of the 19th century to create houses with a full half-story. Its use is seen not only in the Sumner Kenney House and the Chase & Harback-Waters House, cited above, but also in other small Federal period houses, including the Emory Putnam House, 692 Central Turnpike, 1832 (Map # 14, MHC # 156) and the Amos R. Holman House, 197 Town Farm Road, ca.1845 (Map # 24, MHC # 237)

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Federal Style Neo-Classical Meeting House

The West Sutton Baptist Meeting House, 659 Central Turnpike, 1829, Map # 10, MHC # 151, Photo # 6 is Federal in style and takes the gable-front, temple form inspired by Roman classicism. Taking the form of a Classical temple, the Baptist Meeting House has a gable-front façade with full pediment and an integral front porch supported on four smooth-shafted columns. The smooth-shafted columns and the roundheaded windows and doors are of Roman inspiration. The slim, low-relief proportions of the columns and trim are Federal style in character. The bell tower, now missing its hexagonal third stage, crowned with a decorative railing, and the spire above it, was inspired by the bell towers of the 17th century London churches of Christopher Wren.

Built at the end of the Federal period and just as the Greek Revival style was coming into vogue in this country, this church could be confused with the Greek Revival style because of its temple-like appearance. Yet its derivation is not Greek and its proportions are slim and low in relief, as was typical of the Federal style. Stockier, more blocky forms and more high-relief and weighty proportions were characteristic of Greek Revival style buildings that were built later in the same temple form as the Baptist Meeting House. For example, the temple-front South Sutton Baptist Church on Barnett Road, remodeled in the Greek Revival style in 1845, has those somewhat heavier proportions.

The gable-front form began to appear in American buildings during the Federal period, but was later made widely popular by the Greek Revival style. Early examples in this country of buildings built in the gable-front, temple form were the 1799-1801 Roman-inspired Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia by Benjamin Latrobe and by William Strickland's 1818 Greek Revival style Second Bank of the United States, also in Philadelphia. Both of these buildings were influential in encouraging the adoption of gable-front and temple-form buildings in the United States. Temple-form buildings of Roman inspiration were built with increasing frequency after about 1800. During the second and third decades of the 19th century, the Greek Revival style and the gable-front form, inspired by the Classical temples of ancient Greece, began to become even more widely popular in the United States.

The general character and the proportions of the Baptist Meeting House are similar to those of two other Sutton churches built at about the same time -- the 1828 St. John's Church (Episcopal) in Wilkinsonville (see MHC form # 208 and Wilkinsonville Village Area Form, Illustration # 6) and the 1829 Congregational Meeting House in Sutton Center (see Sutton Center NR, Illustration # 7). The Baptist Meeting House is more temple-like in appearance than the other two churches, with its gable-front form, its integral porch, and its simpler adornment. By contrast, the others are more complex in the design of their main facades. Both have a pedimented projecting porch that is lower and narrower in width than the pedimented façade of the main body of the building (in the manner of Palladio). The Gothic-arched windows and doors of the Congregational Meeting House and the originally Gothic-arched doors (now altered) of St. John's follow a Romantic trend disseminated by 18th century English architectural pattern books, which is not repeated in the Baptist Meeting House. Of these two, only the Congregational Meeting House in the town center has a Wren-inspired bell tower. The Congregational Meeting House is not only larger than the churches in West Sutton and Wilkinsonville, but it is also

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the most imposing of the three, with its tall, four-stage bell tower and spire and with its more elaborate exterior ornamental trim.

During the early 19th century, when new churches were built in Sutton, congregations all through the region were building new gable-front buildings that looked like churches and that were adorned with sometimes elaborate Classical detailing. The newly popular church-like form, inspired by the steepled London city churches of Christopher Wren, was first introduced into New England by Anglican churches in the early 18th century. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries many New England congregations of different religious persuasions replaced their old outdated meeting houses or remodeled them in the newly popular form. Gradually, church-like buildings replaced the old-style meeting house all together. When the Sutton churches were built in the third decade of the 19th century, the Neo-Classical style was popular for new religious buildings in New England. In Sutton at that time, the Greek Revival idiom had not yet superseded the Roman idiom for Neo-Classical style buildings.

Transitional Federal-Greek Revival Style

The Greek Revival style appeared hard on the heels of the Federal style in Sutton. The Federal style had barely begun to take hold when influences of the newer Greek Revival style began to be seen. So, buildings that combined characteristics of both styles soon appeared. During the 1820's and 1830's a sort of hybrid Federal-Greek Revival style of building began to be built in Sutton. Both in Sutton and in Central Massachusetts in general, the use of buildings of the gable front form began to occur during the late Federal period.

The gable-front form is derived both from Neo-Classical architecture of Palladio and Robert Adam, which influenced the Federal style, and from the ancient Greek temple, which was the inspiration for the Greek Revival style. Buildings of this transitional period often use the gable front form and Classical ornamental details, yet they are most typically treated with the slim proportions and low-relief that are associated with the Federal style. In some cases these buildings were simply expressions of the Neo-Classical style that was popular concurrently with the Federal style. This seems to have been the case with several of the town's churches built during this period -- the Baptist Meeting House, the Congregational Meeting House, and St. John's Church (Episcopal). In other cases, there seems to have been a moment when in country towns local builders interpreted characteristics of the new Greek Revival style in the vocabulary of the Federal style.

In West Sutton such transitional expressions include two houses both apparently built in the 1830s: They are the brick Paris Tourtellott House, 668 Central Turnpike (Map # 17, MHC # 154) and the Mason-Sibley House, 655 Central Turnpike (Map # 9, MHC # 149). Both are two-story houses, five bays deep, with their gable ends turned to the street and treated as main facades. The main facades of both houses take the three-bay, sidehall-entry form most commonly associated with the Greek Revival style, while their eave trim is low-relief in the Federal manner. The Mason-Sibley House, in addition to this gable-front façade, also has a center entrance on the five-bay east side that gives that façade the look of a simple Federal period dwelling.

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Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style captured the imagination of the American public from the late 1820s through the 1860s. Inspired by ancient Greek temples, this style is characterized by gable-front buildings adorned with Greek Classical trim. The most high style versions were composed of blocky forms that recalled the stone construction of Greek models. They were imposing in character and ornamented with weighty Classical details. By the 1830s and 1840s gable-front buildings in the Greek Revival style were widely popular in New England. During the middle decades of the century, gable-front and temple forms were adopted for buildings of all sorts, from banks, to courthouses, to churches, to dwellings.

Nineteenth century American architects took inspiration for the Greek Revival style from English publications illustrated with drawings of ancient Greek buildings by Stuart and Revett and others. But by the 1830s, publications, such as those by the Massachusetts builder Asher Benjamin, became the stylistic resources for the carpenter-builders who were building Greek Revival buildings in smaller cities and towns.

Since West Sutton had completed most of its growth by the mid-19th century, only a few buildings were built here in the Greek Revival style. No temple-front Greek Revival buildings seem to have been built in Sutton at all. Here a more simplified gable-front building was used. Four examples can be found in the West Sutton Historic District. The best preserved and most high style examples include:

Hooker-Batchellor House, 645 Central Turnpike, ca.1838, Map # 3, MHC # 141

This is one of the most high style and most highly ornamented houses in the West Sutton Historic District. It is also the most high style example of the Greek Revival in the district and one of the best preserved and finely finished examples of a two-story, gable-front Greek Revival dwelling in Sutton.

Rather than taking the form of a Greek temple with a pedimented porch supported by a row of columns, this house, like many other Greek Revival houses in the town, has a façade pediment, a frieze, and paneled pilasters at the corners to recall the temple colonnade. The quality of the trim on this house has the bulk and weight that is typical of the Greek Revival style at its finest, as was characteristic of the mid-19th century period of the style's greatest popularity in New England.

The extensive use of ornamental features, such as the Greek key-motif on the door frame, the large and imposing door frame with both sidelights and transom are evidence that this house was intended for a person of some importance in the community. It was built and may first have been occupied by Veranus C. Hooker, a West Sutton millwright and builder, who later also operated the shingle mill at the Shingle Mill-Wagon Shop site (Map # 31)

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West Sutton District School, 631 Central Turnpike: 1818, ca.1830s-1850s; Map # 1; MHC # 263, Photo # 3, Illustration # 2

This building takes the gable-front form with façade pediment, wide frieze, and paneled pilasters that is common for substantial, but less imposing Greek Revival buildings. Similarities between the ornamental features found on the West Sutton School and on the Hooker-Batchellor House suggest that the school may have been remodeled in the Greek Revival style by Veranus Hooker, who is believed to have built the house.

Other Greek Revival houses in the historic district also take the gable-front form, but have lost many of their ornamental features due to the application of synthetic siding.

Arts and Crafts Style

The only early 20th century building in the historic district is the Erastus Plummer House, 658 Central Turnpike, 1922, Map # 26, MHC # 266

This house is a well-preserved example of a style that was popular in Sutton during the early 20th century. Several dwellings in the Arts and Crafts style are found around the town. Although standardized, mail-order houses in this style were common in the United States during that period, the Sutton examples take a variety of forms and appear to be individual expressions. The most common characteristics among them are broad eaves, broad rooflines, horizontal lines, plain trim, and a single-story porch extending across the width of the main façade. While it does not take the typical bungalow form, with the roof sweeping down to form a roof over an integral porch, this house has much of the feeling of a bungalow when seen from the front. This is due to the broad porch, the sheltering lines of the façade dormer, and the dormer trimmed at its peak with wood shingle.

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West Sutton Historic District
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PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

While the West Sutton Center Historic District shows evidence of its 20th century existence, development during this century has not yet overwhelmed it. Nonetheless, concerted effort will be necessary to preserve the unique historic character of the district in the future. Planning is urgent since Sutton, at large, is undergoing wholesale development for suburban housing. The economy is good and the recent opening of an exit from the Massachusetts Turnpike nearby in Millbury has made the town a desirable location for Boston and west-of-Boston commuter housing. As these circumstances encourage growth, the town will be forced to change.

To preserve the essence of West Sutton's character in the face of development, the town has already inaugurated planning measures that should help preserve the village character of West Sutton Village. However, the residential development of existing farmland within the historic district will continue unless efforts are made to encourage agricultural pursuits, or at least to preserve the open space that is now used as farmland or is currently undeveloped.

The urgency of planning for the preservation of farmland was made sadly clear while the National Register nomination was being prepared. Just before the nomination application was completed, development occurred on the fringes of the proposed historic district. Not only did this development cause the size of the district to be decreased, but it also had a damaging effect on the rural the settings of other properties that are included in the district. At the north end of the

district, the old Town Farm barn was demolished across the road from the Town Farm farmhouse. This meant the loss of what had been the only surviving historic, timberframe, mortise and tenon barn in the rural section of the historic district. It also meant the loss of an important part of the built rural landscape. The former Town Farm has lost a defining outbuilding, a building that told us that the house was a farmhouse and not just a dwelling. When large, modern houses were built across the road from the Town Farm farmhouse, open fields, another vital feature of its rural landscape, were also lost. This loss was a great one, even though there is open land immediately around the house itself. Its historic rural setting has been inalterably changed. At the south end of the district, another similar change has occurred. Today, the Rich-Reed House, one of the most outstanding historic houses included in the historic district no longer looks out over a rolling hayfield that only a few months ago extended all the way to the Douglas town line. Instead, it overlooks a large modern house that has been built practically in its lap. More houses will eventually be built south of the new house on the other lots that have been subdivided from the same field.

The West Sutton Historic District is of outstanding significance both to the town and to the region. The integrity of a 19th century rural village and its outlying farms is rare not only in Sutton but also in central Massachusetts as a whole. For these reasons, efforts should be made by the town to do whatever is necessary for its preservation. If the continued subdivision of farmland is not kept in check, the sort of development that has occurred in recent months at both the north and south ends of the district will continue to eat away at the rural setting until it is gone.

To counteract the sale of farmland for suburban development, it will be necessary to devise methods to encourage farming and the preservation of farmland and to find ways to make it unnecessary for farmers to sell off the fringes of their farms

(continued)

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West Sutton Historic District
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in order to survive. Although preserving open land by acquisition is a possible solution, the preservation of actual farming activity would best preserve the historic character of the district. There should be a broad base in town of citizen support for rural preservation measures, since it is likely that both families that have lived here for generations and families that have moved here to enjoy the "rural" setting would support special efforts to preserve this unique section of town.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in the Sutton area are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area may contain information that contributes significantly to research into interior/upland activities and adaptations. This information can be important in our understanding of the Central Massachusetts region and the Blackstone River drainage. Prehistoric sites in the district may contain significant information that documents the importance of upland resources and their seasonal/functional role in Native American settlement and subsistence strategies in the area. Information may be present that forms the basis of comparison between interior and coastal adaptations and how these changed through time. Prehistoric sites in the district may also contribute significant information to studies of lithic technology in the region. The wide variety of lithics represented in chipped stone tools found in the Central Massachusetts region may be useful in addressing questions of changing exchange networks, territoriality, and social boundaries. The presence of steatite, a mineral used for domestic, ceremonial and possibly exchange purposes, at sites and quarries in the region may also contribute information relating to source areas for that material. The Silvermine Steatite Quarry lies approximately 2000 feet from the northeast corner of the district. The proximity of this quarry to the district indicates a higher than average potential for prehistoric sites in the district to contain information relating to this lithic resource.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic attributes that characterized the growth of a linear clustered settlement that developed in a Central Massachusetts community of dispersed farmsteads in an overall rural agricultural landscape. Additional historic research combined with archaeological survey and testing can be used to document the town and district's first period of settlement for which no extant buildings survive. Historic and archaeological research can be used to identify the locations of these structures, their integrity, form and function. Structural evidence of building remains and the detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features and artifact distributions can be used to identify the layout of early farmsteads, architectural details of the early structures, and the dates of initial construction and later renovations. Additional research may also identify earlier structures that were incorporated into extant late- 18th century buildings. Archaeological research, especially the analysis of contents from occupational related features may also contribute significant information relating to the health, diet and domestic activities of the town's early settlers. Information may also exist that documents early agricultural activities and the changes that occurred as farming evolved from an early emphasis on subsistence to market economy. Information may be present that identifies changes in dispersed rural farmsteads through time and their relationship to village growth. Research methodologies identified above may also contribute significant information on the sites of late-18th and 19th century structures in the district. Residential sites and farmsteads from this period are

(continued)

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 26West Sutton Historic District
Sutton (Worcester), MA

underreported in the district. More sites should exist in the village and in outlying areas. Commercial, civic and industrial sites are the most well represented sites documented in the literature for the late-18th and 19th century period as the West Sutton Village grew as the social, business, and industrial center of this farming neighborhood. Detailed analysis of structural evidence and features from late-18th and 19th century residential sites may contribute additional information relating to changes in agricultural life as village settlement grew. Information may also be present that documents residential life in the village. Structural evidence from commercial, civic, and industrial sites can contribute physical evidence of those buildings and their activities. This information can be used to document patterns of growth of the linear clustered village and architectural details of the structures important in that development. Detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features associated with commercial and civic structures may contribute important information relating to the community population in general and the transient population that traveled through the village. Archaeological features at the sites of village stores may contain information on the types of goods that moved through the village, either from markets to local farms and businesses or from local farms and businesses to regional markets. Industrial sites in the village can also contribute important information relating to village growth and the goods and technologies important to that growth. Information may exist that documents the growth of industry from smaller cottage industries to larger industrial operations at water-powered mills. This information may include changes in the types of goods produced as the demands of local and regional economies changed during the late-18th and 19th centuries. Information may be present that documents the extent to which village industry produced goods for local farms and businesses and for export. Sawmills, gristmills, shingle factories, distilleries, blacksmith shops, wheelwright shops and hoe and scythe manufactories all produces goods and services important to farmsteads, residents and businesses in the village. Comparative analysis of features from residential sites, farmsteads and industries in the village may contribute evidence that documents the extent that these components of the district were interdependent. Information relating to technologies used at various industries may also be obtained through archaeological research. Important information may exist indicating technological change through time and the extent that local industries used technologies characteristic for the period. The analysis of water-power related sites and features can also contribute important information relating to the evolution of industrial power and the relationship of mills in the district. Archaeological resources can document the evolution of water-power technologies during the 18th and 19th centuries and the changes that occurred as steam and electrical power were employed. Evidence may be present indicating patterns of re-use for water-power facilities as power canals and dams were used to create electrical power or for cooling. Evidence may also be present indicating why water power persisted at some sites. Careful analysis and recording of the stonework that remains from dams and power canals may identify periods of rebuilding for these structures and which components belong to specific industries and periods of use. Cemeteries can also contribute important information relating to the significance of the district. Identification and recording of unmarked graves can contribute information relating to the distribution of burials in the cemetery. This information can be used to reconstruct family burial areas present at both cemeteries in the district and, areas that may have been used for paupers and unknown persons. The Sutton Town Farm operated at 112 Town Farm Road from 1837-1942 and may have used one or both cemeteries in the district. The Waters Burying Ground on Town Farm Road was been used as a family burying ground since the 18th century. The West Sutton Cemetery was originally

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West Sutton Historic District
Sutton (Worcester), MA

established as a neighborhood cemetery in the early 19th century then taken over by the town in 1913. Unknown burials may also exist on the Town Farm property. Mapping of archaeological features such as post molds in the vicinity of each cemetery can also help document the boundaries of the cemetery. Careful study of skeletal remains can also contribute important information relating to the health and pathologies of the district's early settlers and later population. Artifactual evidence may also exist at each cemetery that documents burial offerings and memorial services for individuals and families.

(end)

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West Sutton Historic District
Sutton (Worcester), MA

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Sutton (Worcester), MA

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(end)

West Sutton Historic District
Name of Property

Worcester, Massachusetts
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 460 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 19 Zone | 267320 Easting | 4667500 Northing | 3. 19 Zone | 268380 Easting | 4668000 Northing |
| 2. 19 Zone | 268320 Easting | 4668110 Northing | 4. 19 Zone | 268340 Easting | 4667800 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 Susan McDaniel Ceccacci with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization for Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2001

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8740

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Rev. 10-90)

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West Sutton Historic District
Sutton (Worcester), MA

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)

UTM COORDINATES

| <u>POINT</u> | <u>ZONE</u> | <u>EASTING</u> | <u>NORTHING</u> |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| E | 19 | 268/200 | 46/67/860 |
| F | 19 | 268/090 | 46/67/780 |
| G | 19 | 268/100 | 46/67/680 |
| H | 19 | 268/050 | 46/67/640 |
| I | 19 | 268/060 | 46/67/610 |
| J | 19 | 268/210 | 46/67/670 |
| K | 19 | 268/260 | 46/67/540 |
| L | 19 | 268/240 | 46/67/380 |
| M | 19 | 268/100 | 46/67/300 |
| N | 19 | 268/100 | 46/67/180 |
| O | 19 | 268/320 | 46/67/200 |
| P | 19 | 268/340 | 46/66/980 |
| Q | 19 | 268/320 | 46/66/880 |
| R | 19 | 268/530 | 46/66/930 |
| S | 19 | 268/700 | 46/66/380 |
| T | 19 | 268/760 | 46/66/420 |
| U | 19 | 268/820 | 46/66/280 |
| V | 19 | 268/890 | 46/66/330 |
| VV | 19 | 268/970 | 46/66/240 |
| W | 19 | 268/770 | 46/66/160 |
| X | 19 | 268/800 | 46/66/080 |
| Y | 19 | 268/680 | 46/66/060 |
| Z | 19 | 268/700 | 46/65/970 |
| AA | 19 | 268/630 | 46/65/960 |
| BB | 19 | 268/670 | 46/65/860 |
| CC | 19 | 268/590 | 46/65/810 |
| DD | 19 | 268/980 | 46/64/680 |
| EE | 19 | 268/720 | 46/64/560 |
| FF | 19 | 268/760 | 46/64/470 |
| GG | 19 | 268/770 | 46/64/460 |
| HH | 19 | 268/650 | 46/64/350 |

(continued)

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West Sutton Historic District
Sutton (Worcester), MA

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of this district are indicated on Sutton Assessor's Maps # 28, 34, 35, 40, and 41.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Boundaries have been selected to include the intact 18th-19th century village and its landscape and the contiguous undeveloped rural landscape north and south of the village. Boundaries have been drawn to allow the inclusion of as much of the rural landscape as possible in the face of encroaching suburban development on its fringes. In most cases boundaries follow property lines of properties that contribute significant historical, architectural, and/or landscape features to the district. In a few cases, the boundaries have been drawn to include strategic portions of lots in an effort to include as much rural and undeveloped landscape as possible in the district. This is the case with Lots 29/1 and 35/80, which extend the district eastward east of Town Farm Road.

Until very recently the south and north ends of the historic district were completely isolated by landscape features from non-agricultural, modern encroachment nearby. However, while the compilation of the National Register nomination was in progress, new dwellings began to be built on suburban lots subdivided from former farmland at both ends of the district. Originally planned for inclusion in the district, several areas now under development have been eliminated.

Beginning in the northeast corner of the district, the district boundary follows the eastern side of Town Farm Road for a short distance to avoid Lots 28/11 and 28/12, which no longer preserve their historic rural character due to development there. At the south end of the historic district, the boundary ends at the southern boundaries of Lots 47/8, 47/9, and 47/10. Lot 47/2, a former open field that would have carried the district all the way to the Douglas town line, has been eliminated because it has been subdivided into several house lots and is being built up with houses. West of it, on the opposite side of Douglas Road, Lot 47/9 has not been included because it already contains a modern house on a suburban lot.

Although a late 20th century house is associated with Lots 47/7 and 47/8, it contributes to the rural landscape, since it is used for agricultural purposes. Built on land that was formerly part of Whittier Farms, it is operated as a small blueberry farm. Belonging to members of the Whittier family, it is part of the historic continuum of the property both for its agricultural use and for its Whittier family relationship. Visually, it contributes both a continuation of the rural landscape and an important row of large maple trees along the west side of Douglas Road, opposite the 18th century Georgian Rich-Reed House across from it.

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West Sutton Historic District
Sutton (Worcester), MA

PHOTOGRAPHS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Photographer: Susan Ceccacci **Date:** 1999

Location of negatives: Sutton Historical Commission

1. Central Turnpike looking W from intersection with West Sutton Road
2. Central Turnpike looking NE
3. 631 Central Turnpike (West Sutton District School), looking SE
4. 635 Central Turnpike, looking SW
5. 381 West Sutton Road (Phelps-Shaw sawmill, millpond), looking E from West Sutton Road
6. Looking S on Town Farm Road with Baptist Meeting House, 651 Central Turnpike
7. Landscape looking S from 150 Town Farm Road (Brigham Farm), 86 Douglas Road (Rich-Stockwell farm) is seen on horizon
8. Douglas Road looking SW with Rich-Stockwell farm in distance
9. Douglas Road looking N with Rich-Stockwell farm framed by trees
10. 115 Douglas Road (Rich-Reed House) main façade, looking N

Illustrations

1. Historic view of Waters Tavern, 650 Central Turnpike
2. West Sutton District School, 1906
3. Brownstone slab on top of Waters monument at Waters Burying Ground
4. Lucy Waters Phelps, early 20th century, wearing suffragette garb
5. Baptist Meeting House, shown before loss of belltower, pre-1938
6. Illustration of Baptist Meeting House
7. St. John's Church, Wilkinsonville, 1870s

(end)



ILLUSTRATION #1, Historic view of Waters Tavern, 650 Central Turnpike. The left wing is said to be the original section built about 1775 By Samuel Waters. The main body is believed to have been added in about 1800 by his son, Joshua. The upper rooms on the main façade of the main body of the house contain well preserved decorative wall paintings.

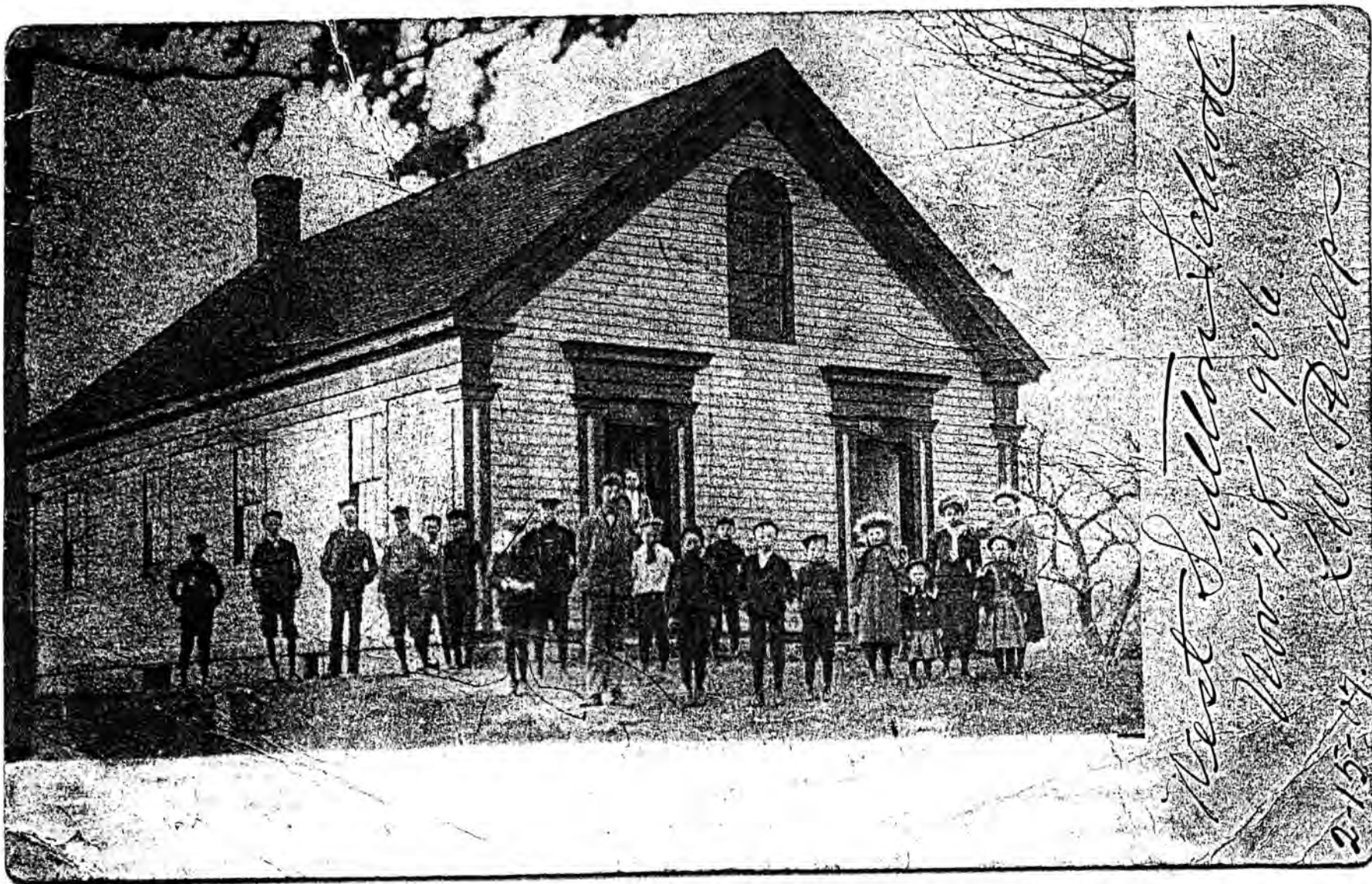


ILLUSTRATION # 2 West Sutton District School in 1906 This photograph belonged to teacher, Lucy Waters Phelps. The class in front of the school may be hers. This view shows the treatment of the main façade before alterations were made to convert it to residential use in 1947. Compare with recent photograph, Photo # 3.

Sutton Historical Society

This Tomb Built by Ebenezer
Waters Sep. 18th 1773.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | Richard Waters Died May 7 th 1787 in ye 87 th year of his Age | |
| Mary \times Wife of Eben ^r Waters Died Nov 27 th 1771 in ye 23 rd year of her age | Anna late Wife of Rich ^d Waters Died Feby 20 th 1788 In ye 73 rd year of her | |
| Maria wife of Artemas Bullard died June 6. 1798 Aet 29 | Mary Waters Died Jan ^y 21 1762 in ye 29 th Year of her Age | Prudence daugh ^r of Saml Waters died June 5 th 1794 Aet 19 |

Ebenezer Waters Esq^r

Died Feb. 2 1808 Aet 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Mary wife of Eben^r Waters Esq

died Oct. 31. 1833 Aet 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ years

MARIA, daughter of Rev Joseph Goffe
died Feb. 13 1837 aged 35 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Joseph Goffe
of Millbury, died Jan. 26 1839 aged 68 years.

Rev. Joseph Goffe of Millbury
died April 24 1846 Aged 79 years 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos.

Joseph Goffe Jr. in Montgomery Ala.
died Aug. 13 1847 Aged 42 years 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos.

Mrs. Hannah P. F. Wife of Eben^r W. Goffe
died Dec. 13 1847 aged 46 years 8 mos.

Mrs. Philena G. wife of Silas Goddard
and daughter of Rev J. Goffe

died May 24 1848 aged 38 years $\frac{1}{2}$ mo.

Miss Eliza daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Goffe
died Jan. 1. 1859 aged 50 years 10 mos. & 10 dys.

Ebenezer Waters Goffe

Born Apr. 23 1799.

Died Jan. 27 1872.

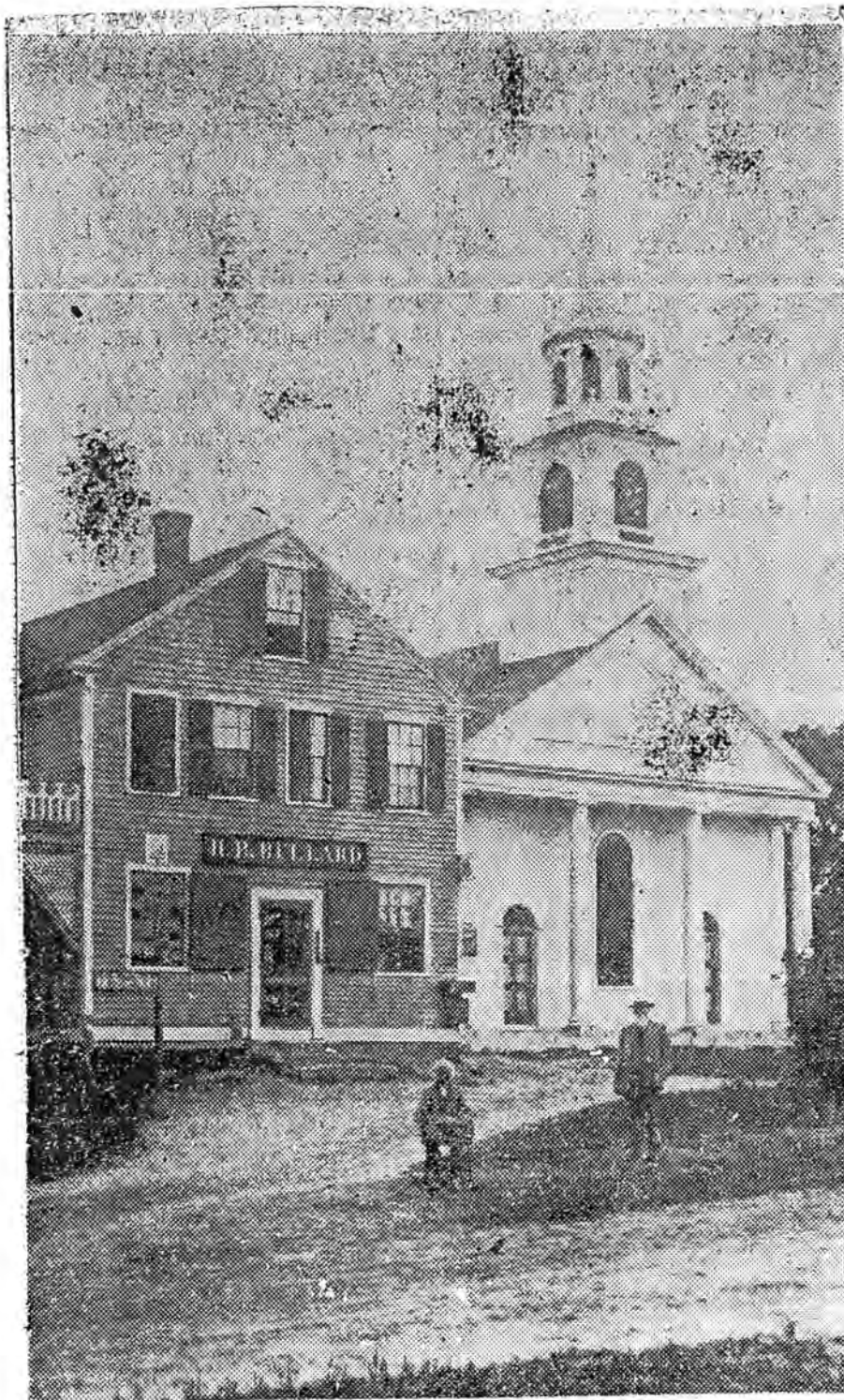
TOMB AT WEST SUTTON.

ILLUSTRATION # 3 Illustration of the brownstone slab on top of Waters monument (Waters Crypt) in the Waters Burying Ground, Town Farm Road Names of those buried in the crypt below the monument are carved on the slab.



Sutton Hist Soc

ILLUSTRATION # 4 Early 20th century photograph of Lucy Waters Phelps wearing suffragist garb This view shows her standing in Central Turnpike near her home at Waters Tavern, 650 Central Turnpike. A teacher at West Sutton District School and a pioneer Sutton suffragist, she was the daughter of Henry H. Phelps, the granddaughter of James Phelps, and great-great-great granddaughter of original West Sutton settler, Richard Waters.



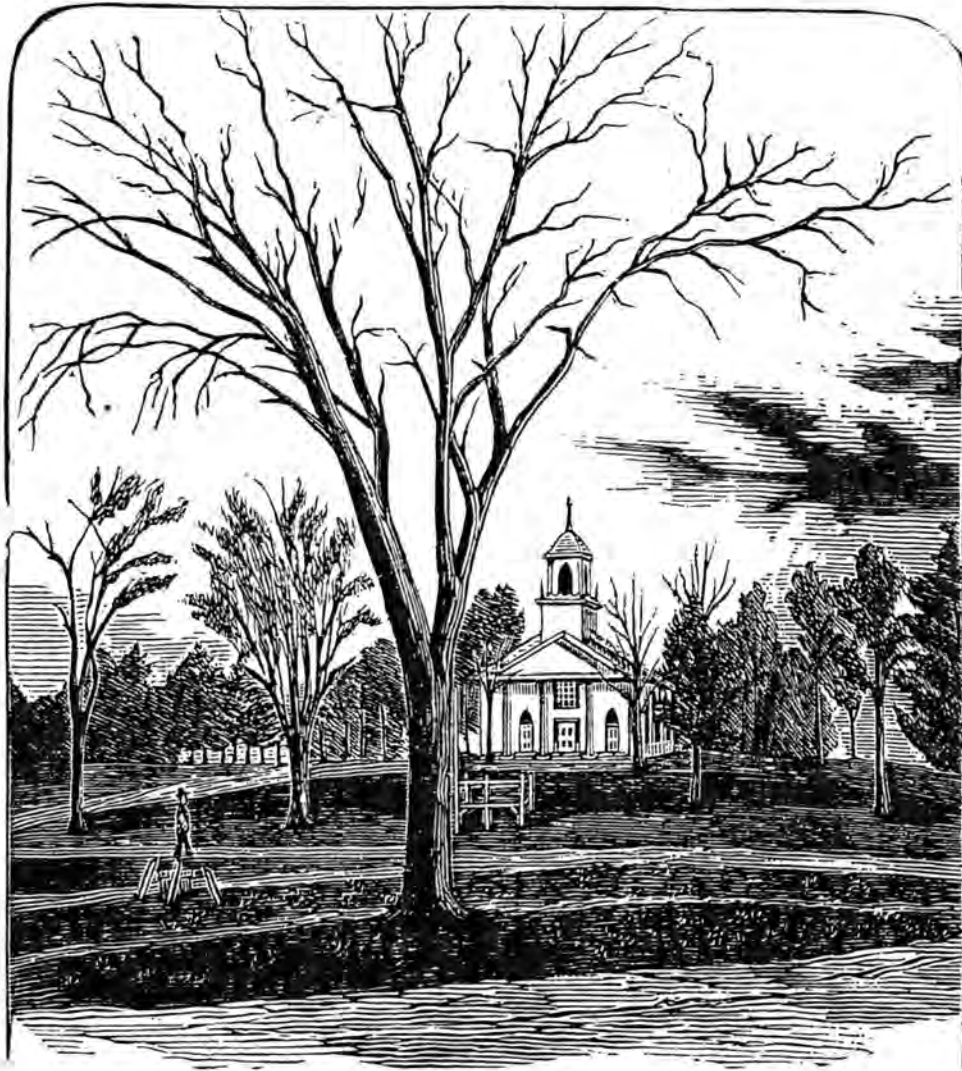
WEST SUTTON — The old General Store Building, purchased in 1938 by the West Sutton Baptist Church for use as a Parish House and torn down in Nov. 1959 and a new one built.

ILLUSTRATION # 5 West Sutton Baptist Meeting House, 1829, shown before the loss of the upper portions of the belltower in 1938 The building on the left is the Bullard Store (no longer standing) on Central Turnpike. Its site is now a vacant lot and/or part of the present church parking lot.



BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST SUTTON.

ILLUSTRATION # 5A West Sutton Baptist Meeting House, 1829, shown before the loss of the upper portions of the belltower in 1938 (1870's view from *History of Sutton*, vol. I)



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WILKINSONVILLE.

ILLUSTRATION # 6 St. John's Church (Episcopal), Wilkinsonville, Sutton, 1828, shown as it appeared before 20th century alterations (1870's view from *History of Sutton*, vol. 1)

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Central Turnpike

| Map # | Assess # | MHC # | Street # | Historic Name | Date | Style | Status | Resource |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 35/12 | 263 | 631 | West Sutton District School | 1818;1850? | Greek Revival | C | B |
| | 35/12 | | " | garage | c1949 | | C | B |
| 2 | 35/11 | 284 | 635 | Waters-HutchInson House | 1816 | Federal | C | B |
| 2A | 35/11 | | | barn | late-20thc | | NC | B |
| 2B | 35/11 | | | shed | late-20thc | | NC | B |
| 35 | 35/123 | 265 | 636 | new house | 1999 | Colonial Revival | NC | B |
| 3 | 35/10 | 141 | 645 | Hooker-Batchellor House | c1838 | Greek Revival | C | B |
| 3A | 35/10 | 142 | " | barn | 1902 | elem Gk R | C | B |
| 3B | 35/10 | | " | riding rink | 1999 | astylistic | NC | B |
| 3C | 35/10 | | " | Heritage Tree - beech | | | C | O |
| 30 | 35/66 | 143 | 646 | Hooker-Brown House | c1840's | elem Greek Revival | C | B |
| | 35/66 | | | barn | 19th?-e20thc? | | C | B |
| 29 | 35/82 | 144 | 650 | Samuel Waters Tavern | c1770's, 1800 | Georgian | C | B |
| 29A | 35/93 | 929 | " | Phelps Mill dam & waterways | 1850's | | C | S |
| 29B | 35/93 | 930 | " | stonework | 1850's | | C | S |
| 29C | 35/93 | 145 | " | modern shop on | c1990's | 19thcastylistic | NC | B |
| 29C | | | " | old foundation | c1850's | | C | S |
| 8 | 35/6 | 146 | 651 | Bastow-Phelps House | 1817 | Federal | C | B |
| | 35/6 | 147 | " | shed | 1817? | astylistic | C | B |
| 28 | 35/67 | 148 | 654 | Jonathan Dudley, Jr. House | 1826 | Federal | C | B |
| 9 | 35/5 | 149 | 655 | Mason-Sibley House | c1830's | Greek Revival | C | B |
| | 35/5 | | | shed | 19thc? | | C | B |
| 27 | 35/68 | 150 | 656 | Chase&Harback Shop-Waters Hs | c1817 | Federal | C | B |

Central Turnpike

| Map # | Assess # | MHC # | Street # | Historic Name | Date | Style | Status | Resource |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|----------|
| 26 | 35/69 | 266 | 658 | Erastus Plummer House | 1922 | Bungalow | C | B |
| 26A | 35/71 | | " | garage | c1930 | | C | B |
| 26B | 35/126 | 931 | | Hotel Dam | 18th-19thc | | C | S |
| 26B | 35/126 | | | Wheelwright Shop Site | e-19thc | | C | SI |
| 10 | 35/3&4 | 151 | 657 | Baptist Meeting House | 1829 | Neo-Classical | C | B |
| 10A | 35/2 | | " | shed | e20th c? | | C | B |
| 10B | 35/4 | | 657 | Store Site | 19th-e20th | | C | SI |
| 19 | 35/72 | 152 | 662 | Putnam Shop-Patty Perry House | pre-1850 | Federal | C | B |
| | 35/72 | | " | garage | late 20th c | | NC | B |
| 18 | 35/73 | 153 | 664 | Bastow Law Office-R.Bacon Hous | c1817? | Federal | C | B |
| | 35/73 | | " | garage | e20thc | | C | B |
| 11 | 35/1 | 267 | 661 | office and warehouse | m-late 20th c | astylistic | C | B |
| 12 | 41/13 | 405 | 665 | house | c1970 | | NC | B |
| 17 | 35/74 | 154 | 668 | Paris Tourtelott House | 1830 | Federal | C | B |
| | 35/74 | | " | garage | e20thc? | | C | B |
| 16 | 40/2 | 269 | 676 | house | m-late 20th c | | NC | B |
| 16A | 40/2 | 932 | " | 50 mile to Boston milestone | 1824? | | C | O |
| 15 | 40/4 | 155 | 686 | Sumner Kenney House | 1832 | Federal | C | B |
| 14 | 40/1 | 156 | 692 | Emory Putnam House | c1832 | Federal | | |
| 13 | 40/3 | 406 | 698 | house | mid-late 20th c | ranch | NC | B |
| 13A | 40/3 | | " | barn | mid-late 20th c | | NC | B |
| 13B | 40/3 | | | shed | mid-late 20th c | | NC | B |

Douglas Road

| Map # | Assess # | MHC # | Street # | Historic Name | Date | Style | Status | Resource |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|--------|----------|
| 4 | 35/7 | 270 | 3 | house | m-l 20th c | ranch | NC | B |
| 4A | 4B | | " | garage | m-l 20th c | | NC | B |
| 4B | 35/7 | | " | garage | m-l 20th c | | NC | B |
| 7 | 41/11 | 271 | 86 | Rich-Stockwell Farm | 1721;19thc; 1919 | Federal | C | B |
| 7H | 41/11 | | | greenhouse | mid-late20thc | | | |
| 7B | 41/2 | 272 | " | barn | mid-20thc | astylistic | NC | B |
| 7E | 41/2 | 273 | " | barn complex | mid-20thc | astylistic | NC | B |
| 7F | 41/2 | 274 | " | open-sided dairy barn | late-20thc | astylistic | NC | B |
| 7G | 41/2 | 275 | " | barn | mid-20thc | astylistic | NC | B |
| 7C | 41/2 | 940 | " | silo | late-20thc | astylistic | NC | B |
| 7D | 41/2 | 941 | " | silo | late-20thc | astylistic | NC | B |
| 7A | 41/1 | | " | farm milk store | late-20thc | astylistic | NC | B |
| 5 | 47/10 | 276 | 115 | Rich-Reed House | 1790's | Georgian | C | B |
| | 47/10 | | " | shed | late-20thc | | NC | B |
| 36 | 47/7 | 277 | 118 | house | late20thc | ranch | NC | B |
| | 47/7 | | " | barn | late20thc | | NC | B |

Douglas Turnpike

| Map # | Assess # | MHC # | Street # | Historic Name | Date | Style | Status | Resource |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|----------|
| 6 | 41/31 | 278 | 7 | house | late20thc | elem Colonial Revival | NC | B |

Town Farm Road

| Map # | Assess # | MHC # | Street # | Historic Name | Date | Style | Status | Resource |
|-------|----------|--------|----------|------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|----------|
| 23 | 28/10 | 233 | 112 | Sutton Town Farm | c1803 | Federal | C | B |
| | 28/10 | | " | garage | e-20th c | | C | B |
| 22 | 34/6 | 235 | 150 | Brigham Farm | 1876 | Greek Revival | C | B |
| 22A | 34/6 | 236??? | " | barn complex | mid-20thc | | NC | B |
| 22B | 34/6 | 942 | " | silo | mid-20thc | | NC | B |
| 22C | 34/6 | 943 | " | silo | mid-20thc | | NC | B |

Town Farm Road

| Map # | Assess # | MHC # | Street # | Historic Name | Date | Style | Status | Resource |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|--------|----------|
| 21 | 34/4 | 279 | 176 | house | late-20thc | ranch | NC | B |
| 25 | 34/4 | | | Waters Burying Ground | e-m18thc | | C | SI |
| 20 | 35/70 | 280 | 190 | house | late-20thc | Colonial Revival | NC | B |
| 24 | 35/61 | 237 | 197 | Amos R. Holman Farm | c1845 | Federal | C | B |
| 24B | 35/61 | | " | barn | e-mid-20thc | | C | B |
| 24A | 35/61 | | " | chicken house | e-mid-20thc | | C | B |

West Sutton Road

| Map # | Assess # | MHC # | Street # | Historic Name | Date | Style | Status | Resource |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| 33 | 35/63 | 804 | | West Sutton Cemetery | e-19thc-present | | C | SI |
| 33A | 35/63 | | | cannon | e-20th c | | C | O |
| 32 | 35/64 | 280 | 380 | house | mid-20thc | ranch | NC | B |
| 32A | 35/64 | 281 | " | small barn | pre-1898 | | C | B |
| 34 | 35/47 | 282 | 381 | Phelps-Shaw Saw Mill | 1830 | astylistic | C | B |
| 34A | 35/47 | 945 | " | Saw Mill Dam and Pond | mid-19thc? | earth/stone | C | S |
| 34B | | | " | barn | late-20thc | | NC | B |
| 31 | 35/65 | 946 | | ShingleMill-WagonShop Dam | 19th;late20th | | C | S |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: West Sutton Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 7/05/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/17/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/02/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/20/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000871

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: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8-8-01 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

ENTERED AUG 08 2001

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



PHOTO # 1

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUTTON (WORCESTER COUNTY) MASSACHUSETTS

CENTRAL TURNPIKE LOOKING WEST FROM INTERSECTION WITH WEST SUTTON ROAD (RIGHT)

L TO R; TREES IN FRONT OF #645, 3 DOUGLAS ROAD, #651, #654, #650, #646

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI, 1999

NEGATIVE: SUTTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION



PHOTO #2

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUTTON (WORCESTER CO) MA

CENTRAL TURNPIKE LOOKING NE

L. TO R. # 656, # 654, # 650, # 646

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI

NEGATIVE: SUTTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION



PHOTO # 3

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUTTON (WORCESTER CO.) MA

#631 CENTRAL TURNPIKE (WEST SUTTON DISTRICT SCHOOL)
MAIN FACADE LOOKING SE

PHOTO : S. CECCACCI, 1999

NEGATIVE : SUTTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION



PHOTO # 4

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUTTON (WORCESTER CO.) MA

#635 CENTRAL TURNPIKE, MAIN FACADE, LOOKING SW

PHOTO : S. CECCACCI, 1999

NEGATIVE : SUTTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION



PHOTO #5

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUTTON (WORCESTER CO.) MA

381 WEST SUTTON ROAD, PHELPS-SHAW SAWMILL & MILLPOND
VIEW LOOKING EAST FROM WEST SUTTON ROAD

PHOTO: S. GECCACCI, 1999

NEGATIVE: SUTTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION



PHOTO # 6

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUTTON (WORCESTER CO.) MA

VIEW LOOKING SOUTH ON TOWN FARM ROAD WITH BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE,
651 CENTRAL TURNPIKE, FRAMED BY TREES

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI, 1999

NEGATIVE: SUTTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION



PHOTO # 7

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUTTON (WORCESTER CO) MA

VIEW OF LANDSCAPE LOOKING SOUTH FROM 150 TOWN FARM RD. (BRIGHAM FARM)
TOWN FARM RD. ON LEFT, 86 DOUGLAS RD. (RICH-STOCKWELL FARM) IS SEEN
ON HORIZON

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI, 1999

NEGATIVE: SUTTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION



PHOTO # 8

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUTTON (WORCESTER CO.) MA

DOUGLAS RD, LOOKING SW WITH # 86 (RICH-STOCKWELL FARM) IN DISTANCE
7 DOUGLAS TURNPIKE IS HOUSE ON FAR RIGHT

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI, 1999

NEGATIVE: SUTTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION



PHOTO #9

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUTTON (WORCESTER CO.) MA

DOUGLAS RD, LOOKING NORTH WITH #86 (RICH-STOCKWELL FARM HOUSE)
FRAMED BY TREES

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI, 1999

NEGATIVE: SUTTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION



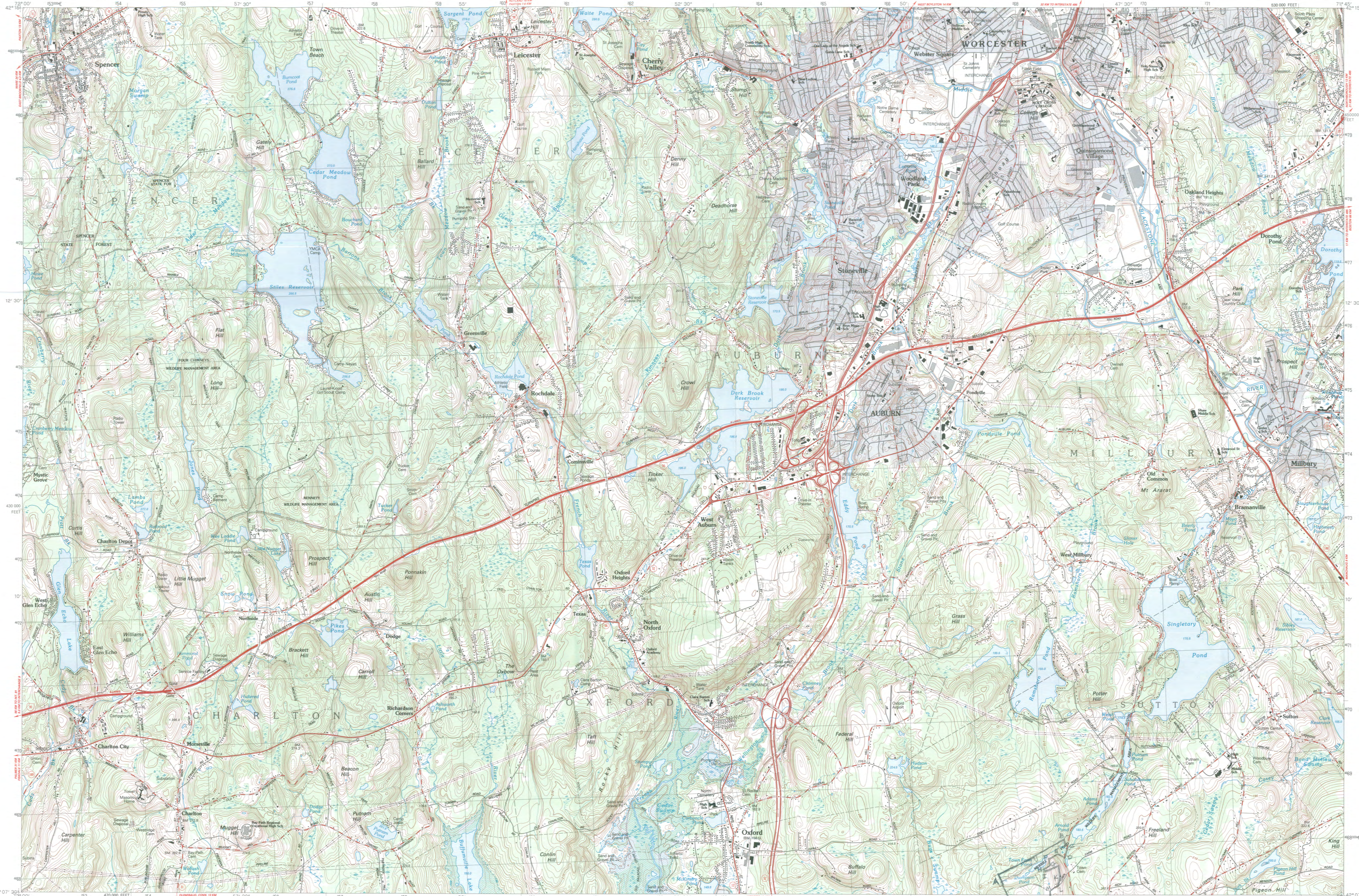
PHOTO # 10

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUTTON (WORCESTER CO.) MA

115 DOUGLAS ROAD (RICH-BEED HOUSE) MAIN FACADE, VIEW LOOKING NORTH
SHED IS BEHIND TREE ON RIGHT

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI, 1999

NEGATIVE: SUTTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Worcester South MASSACHUSETTS

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1968. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1983. Supersedes Leicester and Worcester South 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1969 and 1973.

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19: 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 6 meters south and 40 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: 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

| Meters | Feet |
|--------|---------|
| 1 | 3.2808 |
| 2 | 6.5616 |
| 3 | 9.8424 |
| 4 | 13.1232 |
| 5 | 16.4040 |
| 6 | 19.6848 |
| 7 | 22.9656 |
| 8 | 26.2464 |
| 9 | 29.5272 |
| 10 | 32.8080 |

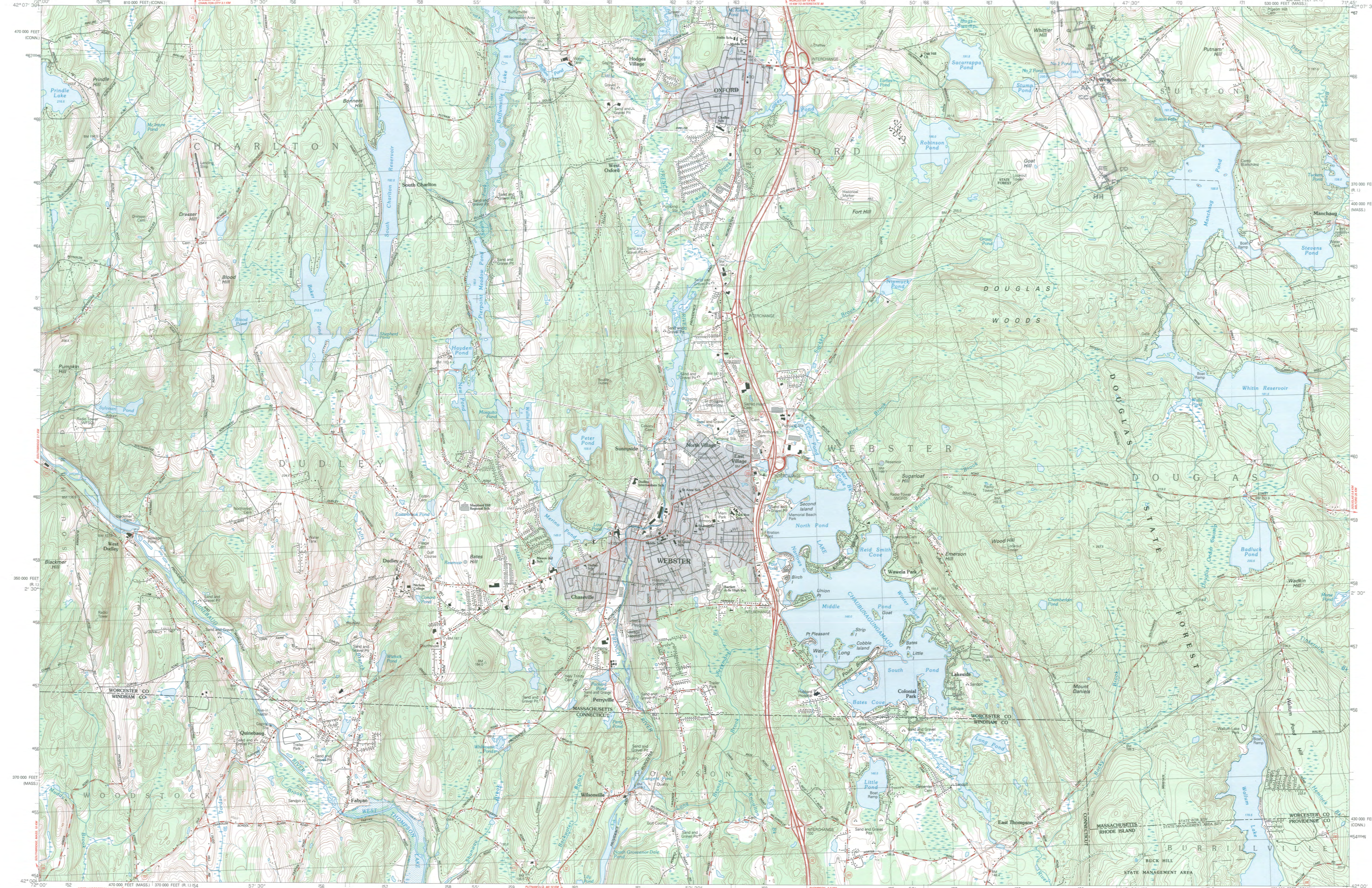
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048



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
- Footbridge: overpass, underpass
- Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- National, with monument
- State
- County, parish
- Civil township; precinct; district
- Incorporated city, village, town
- National or State reservation; small park
- Land grant with monument; found 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
- Windmill; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; oil or gas well
- Control: horizontal control; vertical control; spot elevation
- Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine; lava; sand
- Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
- Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
- Soak; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



Webster
MASS. - CONN. - R. I.
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

1982

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1980. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1982
This area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale maps: Oxford and Webster dated 1969

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19; Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone; Connecticut coordinate system, and Rhode Island coordinate system. 1927 North American Datum To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 40 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 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM of 1929
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

| CONVERSION TABLE | | DECLINATION DIAGRAM | | ADJOINING MAPS | | |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|--|----------------|----|----|
| Meters | Feet | MAGNETIC | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 3.2808 | 10° | | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 | 6.5617 | 15° | | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 3 | 9.8425 | 20° | | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 4 | 13.1234 | 25° | | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 5 | 16.4042 | 30° | | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 6 | 19.6850 | 35° | | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 7 | 22.9658 | 40° | | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 8 | 26.2467 | 45° | | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 9 | 29.5275 | 50° | | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 10 | 32.8084 | 55° | | 31 | 32 | 33 |

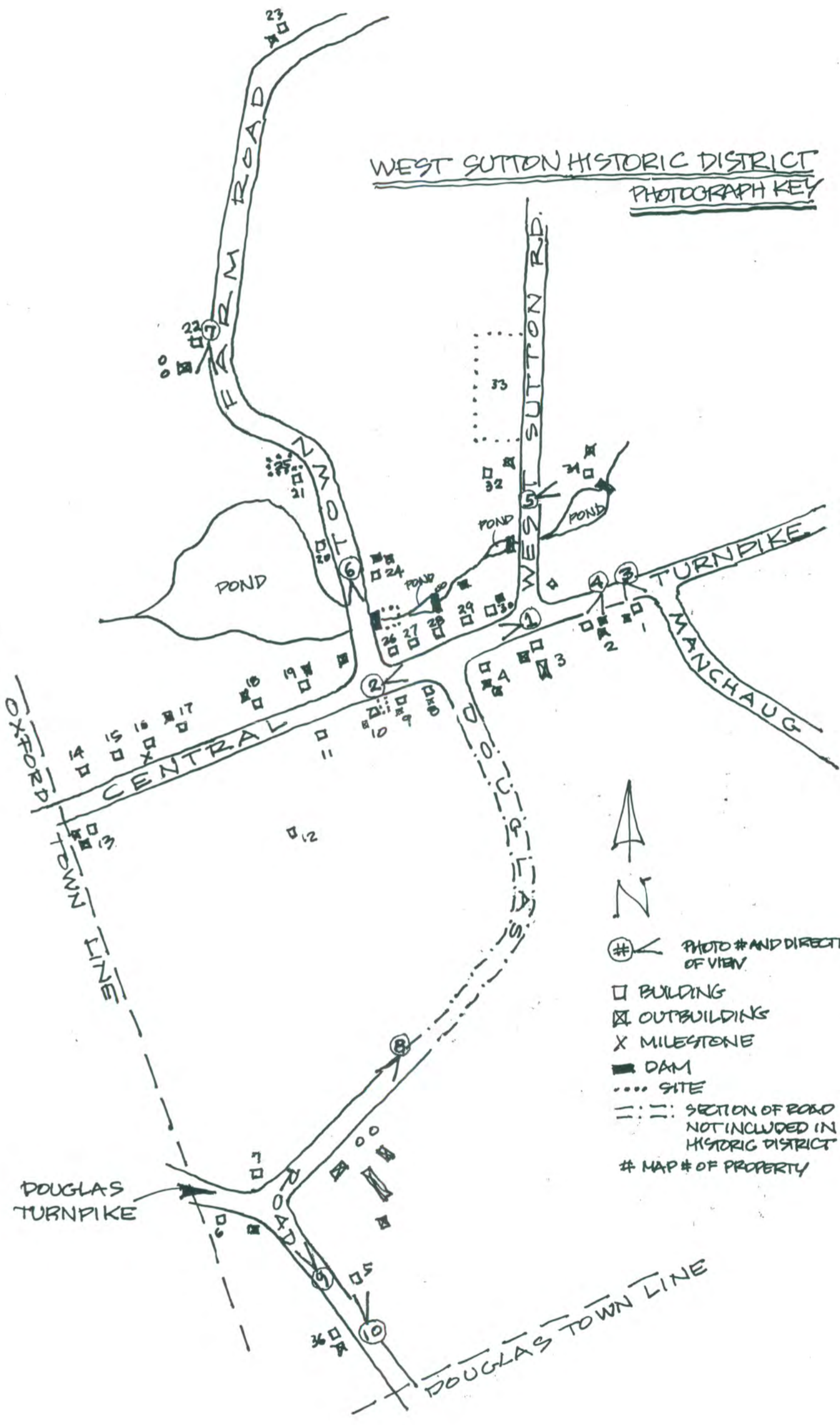
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GN and 1982 magnetic declination (MM) at center of map. Diagram is approximate

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 gauge; narrow gauge | ..... |
| Bridge: drawbridge | ..... |
| Footbridge; overpass; underpass | ..... |
| Built-up 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; found 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; sea wall | ..... |
| Cemetery; grave | ..... |
| Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument | ..... |
| Windmill; water well; spring | ..... |
| Mine shaft; prospect; shaft or ore | ..... |
| Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation | ..... |
| Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression | ..... |
| Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand | ..... |
| Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate | ..... |
| Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream | ..... |
| Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small | ..... |
| Saltmarsh; marsh; meadow; wetland | ..... |
| Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland | ..... |
| Scrub; mangrove | ..... |
| Orchard; vineyard | ..... |

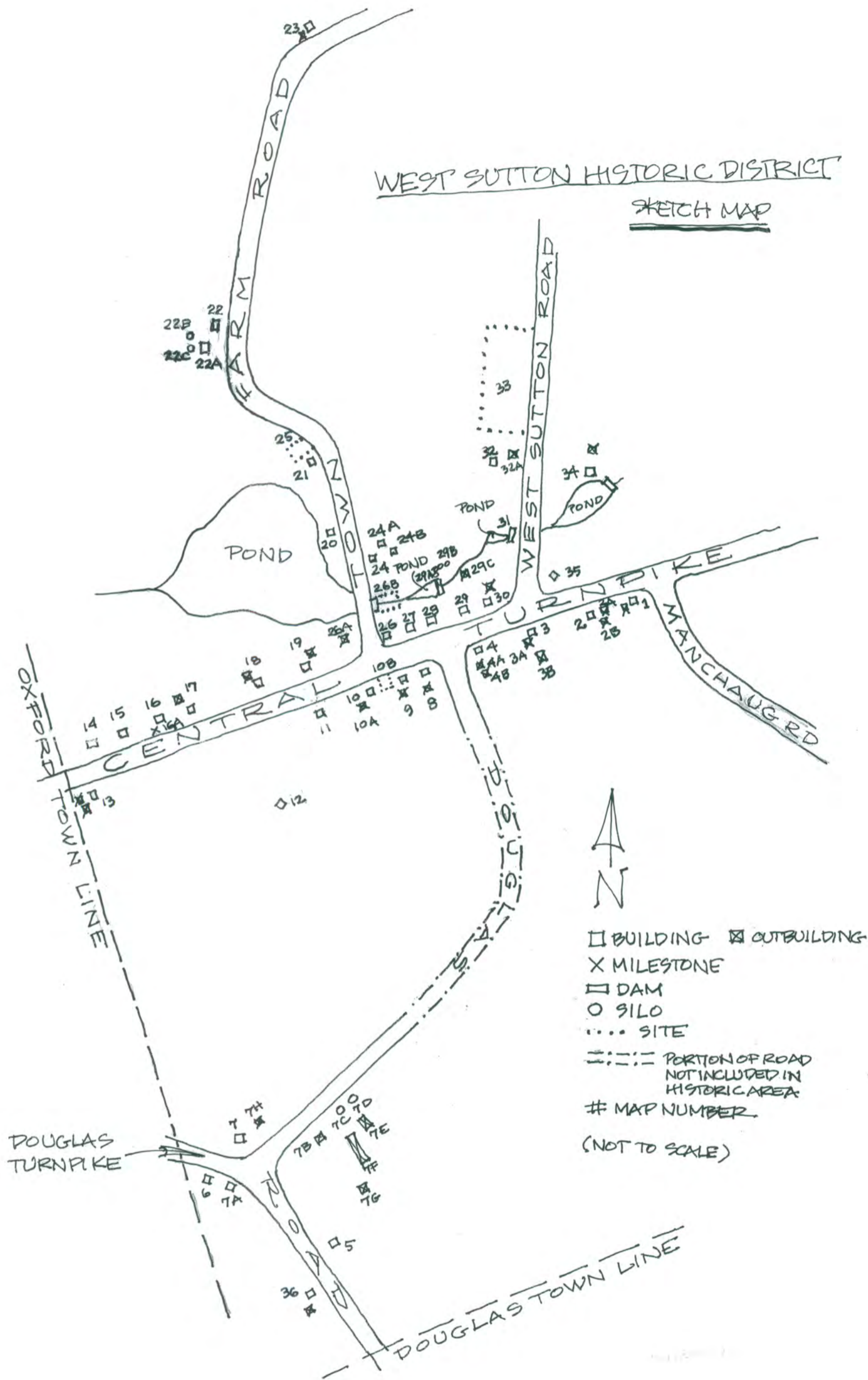
WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
PHOTOGRAPH KEY



- ⊠ PHOTO # AND DIRECTION OF VIEW
- BUILDING
- ⊠ OUTBUILDINGS
- X MILESTONE
- DAM
- SITE
- - - SECTION OF ROAD NOT INCLUDED IN HISTORIC DISTRICT
- # MAP # OF PROPERTY

WEST SUTTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

SKETCH MAP



Albertine M. Putnam
381 West Sutton Road
Sutton, MA 01590

March 7, 2001

BF
BS
FG
RECEIVED

MAR 09 2001

MASS. HIST. COM.

Mass Historical Commission
Attn: State Historic Preservation Officer
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Re: Proposed West Sutton Historic District

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am the sole owner of property located at 381 West Sutton Road, Sutton, MA located in the proposed West Sutton Historic District being described on Map 35, lots 47 and 65. I am not in favor of my property being listed in the National Register nor am I in favor of the proposed Historic District.

Very truly yours,

Albertine M Putnam
Albertine M. Putnam

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Worcester, ss

MARCH 7, 2001

Then personally appeared the above-named Albertine M. Putnam and acknowledged the foregoing vote to be her free act and deed before me.

Debra H Merrill
DEBRA H MERRILL
Notary Public
My commission expires: 06.22.03



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

June 29, 2001

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:

West Sutton HD, Sutton (Worcester), 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: Malcolm Pearson, Sutton Historical Commission
Donna Rossio, Sutton Historical Commission
Susan Ceccacci, Preservation Consultant
Robert Kneeland, Chair, Board of Selectmen
Jennifer Cortis, Planning and Economic Development

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128
www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc