

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE**  
PRESENTS, THAT *I Samuel Clark of Williamstown in the County*  
*of Berkshire and Commonwealth of Massachusetts Gent<sup>y</sup>*

in Consideration of the just Sum of *five Hundred*<sup>sixty</sup> pounds,  
to me in Hand paid before the Delivery hereof, by *William Young of*  
*Williamstown in the County and Commonwealth aforesaid*  
*Gent<sup>y</sup>*

I have bargained, sold, aliened, granted, bargained, and sold, and do, by these Presents, give, grant,  
the said *William Young* and absolutely convey and confirm unto him  
Heirs and Assigns forever, *a certain piece of land situate*

*in Williamstown aforesaid viz<sup>t</sup> one fifty*  
*acre lot Second division of fifty acre lots No thirty four*  
*drawn in favour of house lot No sixty one and also*  
*one other fifty acre lot adjoining west on the aforesaid*  
*said lot the No of which is thirty six said lot is*  
*bounded North and likewise South on the highways*  
*East on Samuel Sloan & west on Isaac Sherwood lands*

*containing one thousand & five acres less it the same*  
*more or less and also one piece of land*  
*containing twenty acres situate in said Williamstown bounded*  
*North on Aaron Deming East on Martha Woodcock South on*  
*Ruben Mangrow, also one other piece East of Andrew Young Draw*  
*in favour of house lot No fifteen adjoining on Andrew*  
*Young's land & containing twenty acres*

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said granted and bargained Premises, together with  
all their Appurtenances, free of all Encumbrances whatsoever, to him the said *William*  
*Young* Heirs and Assigns, as an absolute Estate of

Inheritance in Fee Simple forever. AND I the said *Samuel Clark*  
for my self my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, do covenant and engage the  
above demised Premises to him the said *William Young*  
Heirs and Assigns, against all Claims and Demands of any Person or Persons whatsoever,  
forever hereafter to WARRANT, secure, and defend, by these Presents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I do hereunto set my Hand and Seal this *16<sup>th</sup>*  
Day of *Feb<sup>y</sup>* 1797 *Sam<sup>l</sup> Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety*

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered,  
in Presence of

*Sam<sup>l</sup> Giles*  
*Dan Thayer*  
*Fre<sup>d</sup> Macie*

*Samuel Clark*  
*& wife — Anne F Clark*  
*mark*



Berkshire Co

New Lisbon N<sup>h</sup> February 1790

Personally appeared Samuel Clark the  
Signer and Sealer of the within written  
Instrument by him subscribed and acknowledged  
the same to be his free act and deed  
Before Me Nathaniel Walther Just of Peace

Attest me this 8<sup>th</sup> day of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1818

Registered Office North district return  
and recorded in Book No 23 page 214

By L Washburn Regy

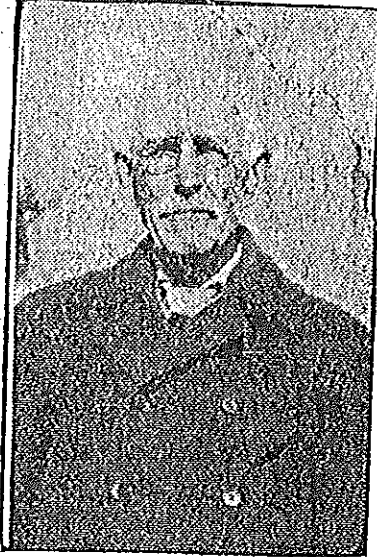
Clark do ye  
a Doc

# Old South Williamstown House Where Masons Met in Secret

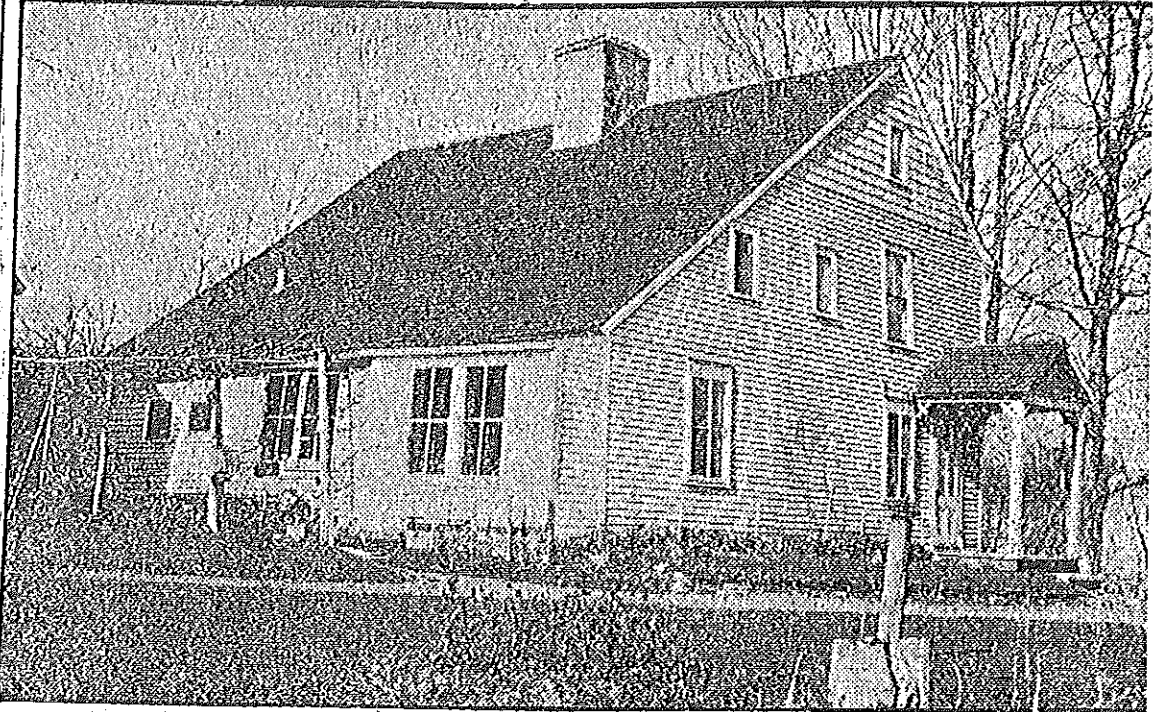
house and 26 acres of land. Here George W. Smith spent his life. Maj William Young, who bought the house in 1772, set off one of the chambers as a secret place of meeting of Friendship lodge of Masons of South Williamstown. He went through the various offices and for 12 years was a state representative.

## Meeting Chamber Unchanged

This Masonic chamber with high vaulted ceiling, wide panels over a substantial mantel and spacious, fire-



GEORGE W. SMITH



place, a secret cupboard built in the wall, where Masonic emblems were kept is unchanged from the time it was occupied. The room, which had locked shutters and a doorway behind years ago Mr Smith unearthed in his garden a brass Masonic symbol. An air of mystery and of antiquity permeates the old lodge room. It continued to be used by the fraternity up to the time of the Morgan expose.

The old house has four fireplaces. The one in the kitchen is large enough for four-foot sticks of wood. Beside this fireplace is the original brick oven. Suspended over the landing of the narrow stairway, characteristic of houses of this type built before the Revolution, Mr Smith kept the flintlock gun that his grandfather used at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, and again at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. Mr Smith also had his grandfather's powder horn, highly polished, inscribed as follows: "William Young His Powder Horn Made at No 3 in Charlestown, September 4 day 1775."

## Many Interesting Antiques

Stored away in Mr Smith's cupboards which were full of interesting curios and antiques, were Maj Young's silver watch and charm made in England, his silver shoe buckles, his Masonic apron and a silhouette of the major. Another valuable keepsake was the major's whisky flask which has a picture of the first president and is known as the Washington bottle. Mr Smith had quite a little old china, including Lowestoft.

The dwelling is located on Sloan street, southwest of the old Greylock institute. Maj William Young died in this house in 1808. His daughter, Zerviah, married Loring Smith and George W. Smith was their only son.

At the time of his greatest prosperity Maj Young owned 1000 acres at South Williamstown. Thompson J. Skinner was treasurer of the commonwealth in 1806 and 1807. He absconded with about \$70,000, which Maj Young and 15 other bondsmen,



## Presented Original Copy of Masonic By-Laws

Officers and some of the older members of the Williams lodge of Masons last evening visited Mrs. Belle Smith at her home on Sloan road.

Mrs. Smith's home is believed to be the first frame structure built in Williamstown, dating back to 1766. At that time it was known as Capt. Clark's Tavern.

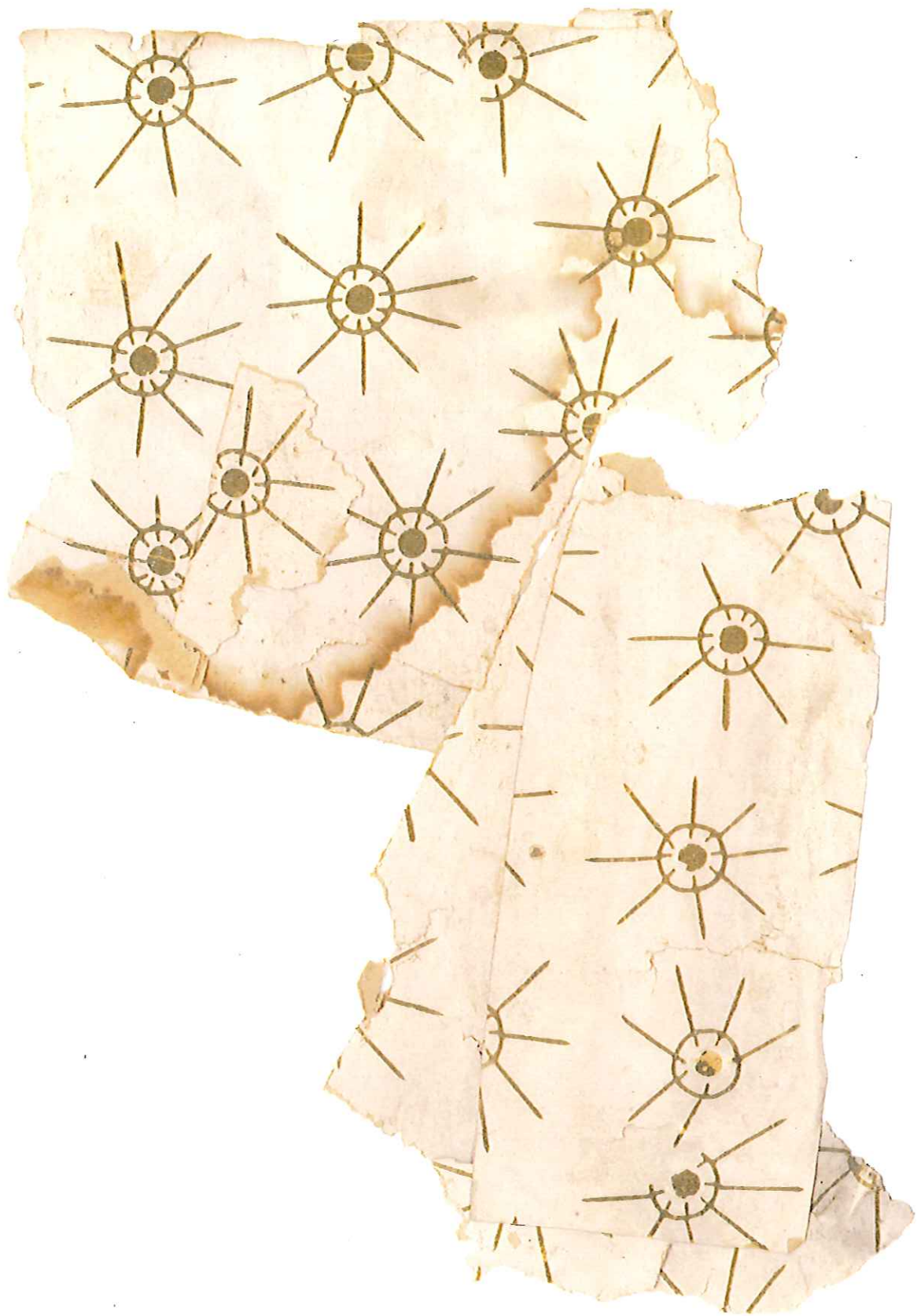
In the large room of the second floor, called the ball room, Friendship lodge of Masons was organized in 1785 and met there until 1828.

Mrs. Smith showed the many fine antiques in the house and the visitors were particularly attracted by the wide boards in the floors, some of them over 22 inches in width. The hand wrought hinges and the several types of fireplaces also drew much comment.

Mrs. Smith is the widow of George W. Smith a charter member of the Williams lodge. Mrs. Smith presented Wallace E. Greene, master of the Williams lodge, a copy of the original by-laws of the lodge dated 1872 and an antique code book of the Masonic order. These gifts will be placed in the archives of Williams lodge.

*Transcript*

10-20-48



Wall paper from Dome  
ceiling (Mason Room)  
Sloan Rd.

Mrs. Leonard Godfrey  
Sloan Road  
Williamstown, Massachusetts

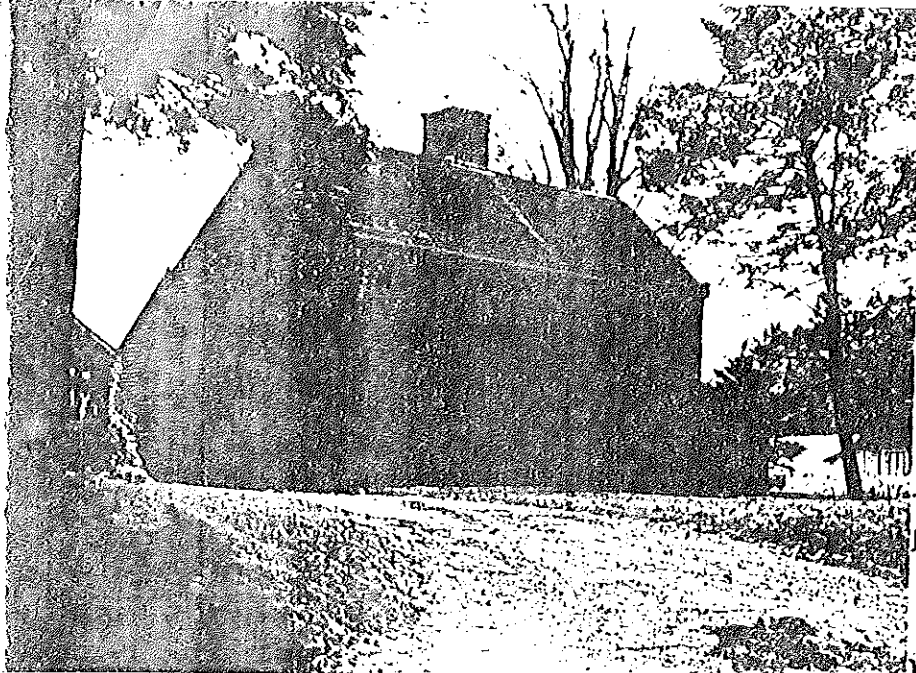
Excerpt.

" To Julia H. Godfrey, I earnestly  
petition and request that this old  
House be preserved as a landmark.

In case that it is ever sold, I trust  
that it may be sold only to some one  
who will be interested enough in its  
History, to care to preserve it for all  
time as a landmark for a Home,  
or a public Landmark. "

In a separate memoranda, I have written  
some details regarding this old house and its  
history, and the contents in the house, which  
may prove to be interesting. "





AREA

FORM NO.

Town Williamstown

Address 83 Sloan Road

Historic Name Samuel Clark House

Use: Present Residence

Farmhouse - Tavern -

Original Masonic Hall

# DESCRIPTION

Date ca 1765

Source Perry Arthur L.

Style New England Folk House

Architect - -

Exterior Wall Fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Wellhouse - Barn

Major Alterations (with dates) 1897  
Front doors changed to single door  
1989- Rooms added to west side -  
garage on the south side.  
Condition Excellent - Has been  
well maintained.

Moved Barn Date 1988/89

Acreage Lot 29 2.2 acres

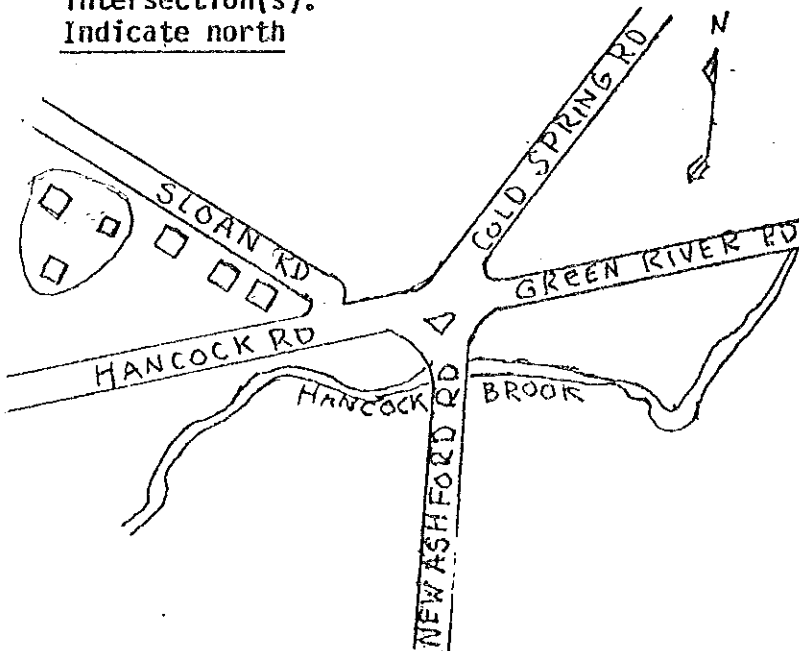
Setting Rural on the south side of  
Sloan Road- northeastern corner of  
lot borders on small brook - the  
church to the south - farmland west

Recorded by C. Dickinson

Organization South Williamstown  
Historical Committee

Date 4/91

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location  
in relation to nearest cross streets and/or  
geographical features. Indicate all buildings  
between inventoried property and nearest  
intersection(s).  
Indicate north



N 47,243,000 - E 6,441,000

UTM REFERENCE N 42° 39' 30" -W 73° 14' 30"

USGS QUADRANGLE Williamstown

SCALE 1 : 24000

*Handwritten signature and date: 12/88 F907*

## NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE** Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Salt box roof

Wood clapboard siding

Massed plan ( more than one room deep )

Central chimney

Double-hung windows

Post and beam framing

Symmetrical front facade with centered front door

No rake or eave overhang

Simple cornice detail

This dwelling is the only Salt Box styled building in the Five Corners Area. Its simple design and well maintained exterior contributes greatly to the aesthetic values of the community.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Captain Samuel Clark from Waterbury, Connecticut built the dwelling as a farmstead in 1765. It is the oldest building in the Five corners District, having served as the first tavern, Masonic Hall and residence. Masonic meetings were held on the second floor in a room with a domed ceiling. The date of these meetings has not been ascertained.

In 1777 Capt. Samuel Clark led a group of Williamstown militia in the Battle of Bennington, Vermont. He removed from South Williamstown in 1784 with William Absalon Baker and several followers, co-founding the town of Williamstown, Vermont.

Captain Clark's property was conveyed to William Young from Warren, Ma. about 1790. William Young served as a Minute Man with Capt. Samuel Sloan at Concord and Bunker Hill. He represented Williamstown in the State Legislature 1792, 93, 95 and from 1800 until 1808. The property passed from William Young to his son-in-law, Loring W. Smith. He lived out his life there being a farmer, and one-half owner in the woolen factory established by Silas Butler in 1833. He was active in the affairs of the church and was treasurer of the Proprietor's Meeting House in South Williamstown. (1845) His son George W. Smith acquired the property. He was a farmer, school master, cheese maker and custodian of the cemetery. His wife, Ethelyn Isabelle Gardner, outlived him. She taught in the South Center School for 40 yrs. She died in 1949 being known locally as E. Belle Smith.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Williamstown Assessor's map 1988 grid 303

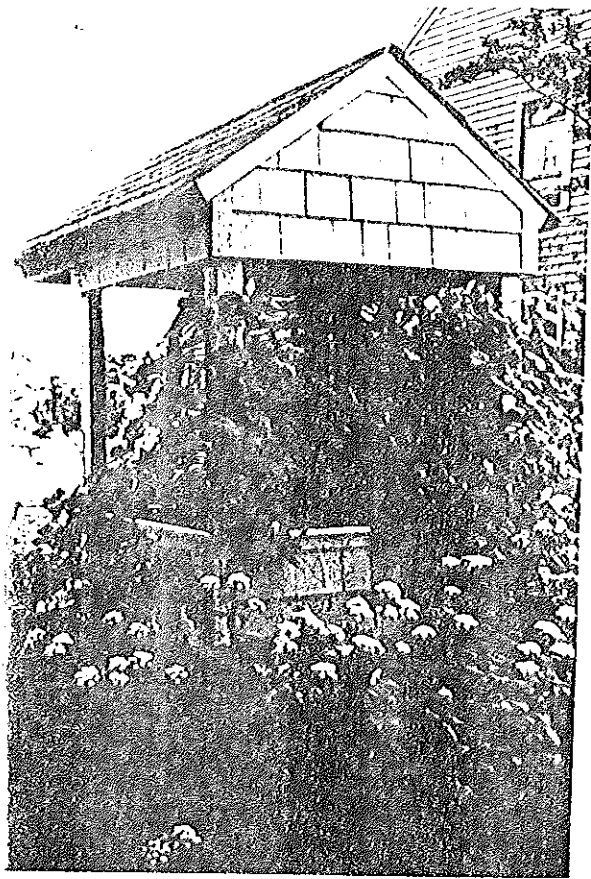
Northern Berkshire Register of Deeds, Court House 65 Park St., Adams. Ma.

Brooks R.R.R. - Williamstown The First Two Hundred Years - McClelland Press

Browne, William Bradfod - Williamstown (pamphlet)

Perry, Arthur Latham - Origins In Williamstown - Published by author 1904





AREA

FORM NO.

Town Williamstown

Address 83 Sloan Road

Name John and Carolyn Umlauf

Ownership: \_\_\_\_\_ Public

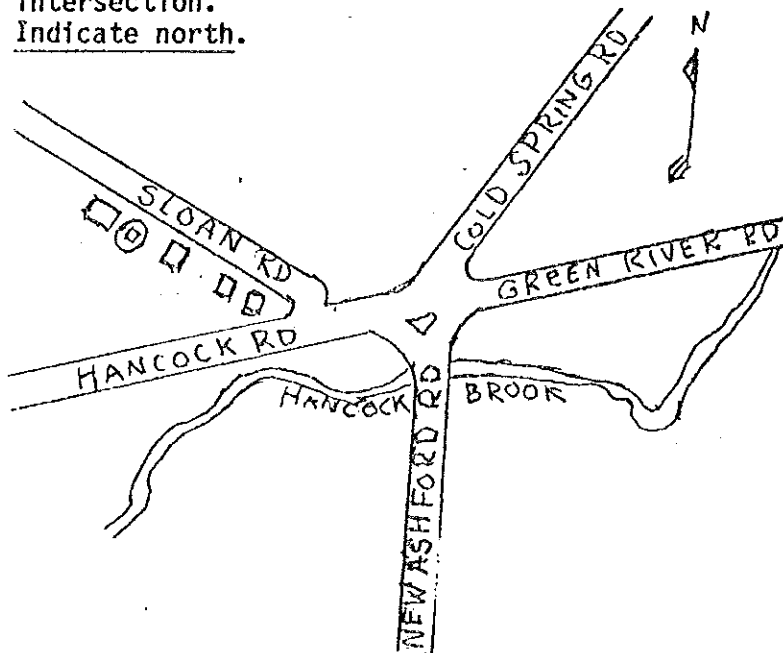
\_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ Private

Type of Structure (check one):

bridge _____	pound _____
canal _____	powder house _____
dam _____	street _____
fort _____	tower _____
gate _____	tunnel _____
kiln _____	wall _____
lighthouse _____	windmill _____

other Well house

Sketch map. Draw map showing structure's location in relation to nearest cross streets, buildings and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



N 47,243,000 - E 6,441,000  
N 42° 39' 30" - W 73° 14' 30"

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Williamstown

SCALE 1 : 24000

# DESCRIPTION

Date 1765-68

Source Origins in Williamstown - Perry

Architect Engineer/Designer (if known):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Construction material Wood

Alterations (with dates) - -

Condition Good

Moved - - Date - -

Acreage Lot 29 2.2 Acres

Setting Rural on south side of Sloan Rd. East of driveway to the house.

Recorded by C. Dickinson

Organization South Williamstown Historical Committee

Date 4/91

## NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE** Describe important design features and evaluate in terms of other structures within the community.

More emphasis was placed on practicality than than aesthetic design in the construction of the well house. It is a wooden structure five feet square and about eight feet in height. The roof is supported by four by four inch timbers, one in each corner, that extend from the stone masonry of the well. The structure is closed on four sides to a height of about three feet above ground by boards sheathed with wood shingles butting corner boards. The roof is pitched with gable ends; plain frieze and rake detail. The structure is open above the shingled sides to the roof. Underneath the roof at the level of the eaves is a wooden shaft of about five inches in diameter, on which is mounted a reel of about sixteen inches in diameter. This shaft extends horizonatally across the building. A rope long enough to reach the water in the well was anchored through a hole in the

**ISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** Explain historical importance of structure and how the structure relates to the development of the community.

The well house is of historical significance for it contributed to the daily needs of those families who resided from 1765-68 to after 1910 in the dwelling that is on now lot 29. The well house protected the well from above-ground contaminates as well as providing a means of raising water to the surface. It was also used to cool dairy products and help preserve other perishable foods in the summer time by lowering them into the cool surroundings in the well.

There is little doubt that the availability of water at this location was a major factor in Samuel Clark deciding to build his home where he did.

After 1910 water piped from the Waubeeka Spring became available. The well was no longer used, but the well house has not been changed, remaining today as a prime example of a colonial well house.

## BLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Perry, Arthur L. Origins in Williamstown : New York, Scribners Sons 1894  
Assessor's Records - - Municipal Building 31 North Street, Williamstown, Ma.



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: South Williamstown Five Corners District	Form No:
Property Name: Lot 29 Umlauf	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

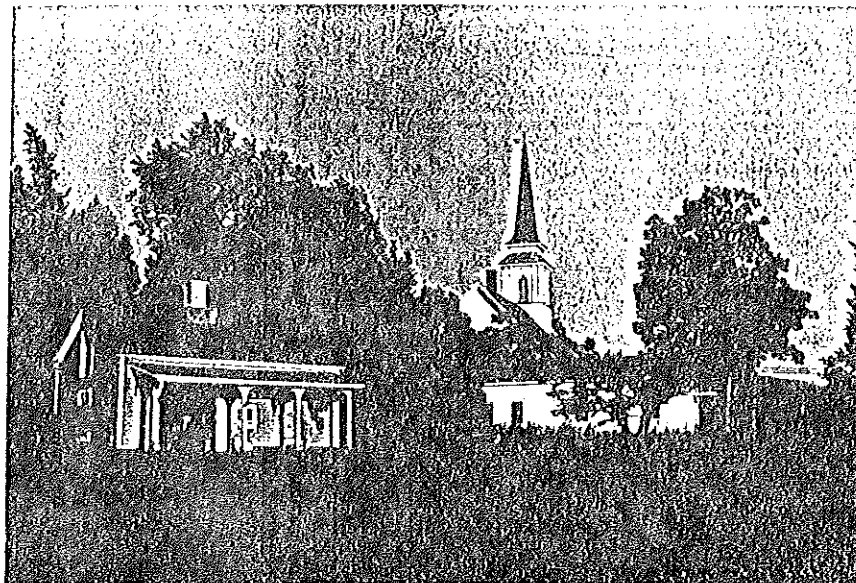
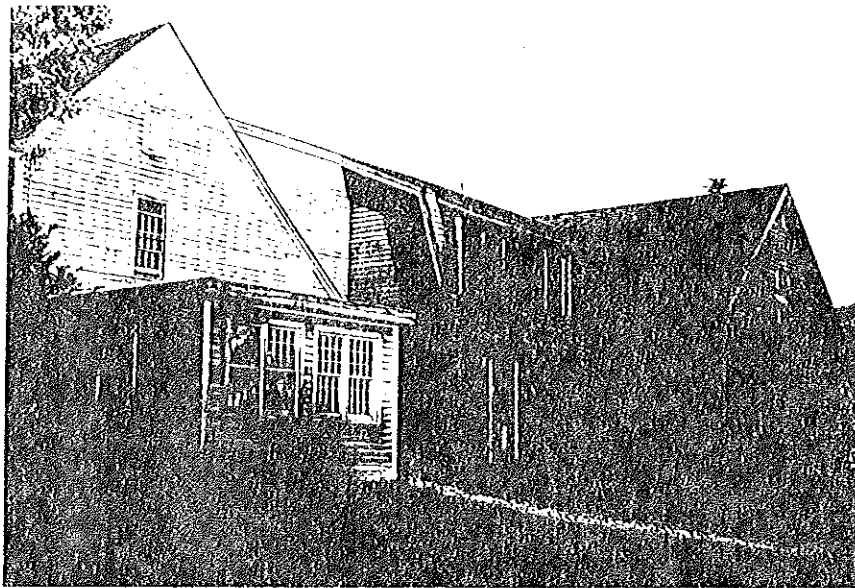
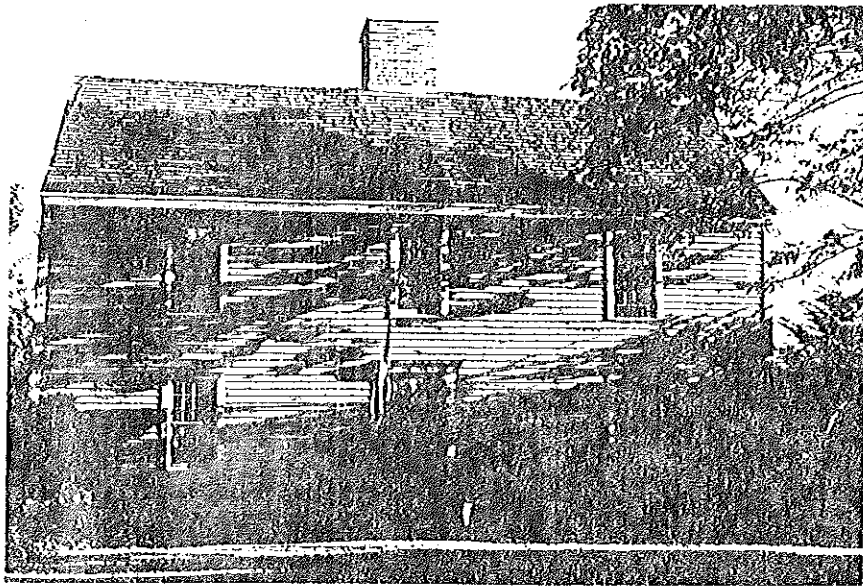
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE ---- STRUCTURE - - WELL HOUSE

shaft and the other end tied to a bucket. The rope was wound onto the shaft to the point where the bucket was slightly below the shaft. A smaller rope was tied to the reel. As the bucket was allowed to descend into the well it wound the smaller rope onto the reel. After the bucket filled pulling on the smaller rope caused the reel to turn, winding the bucket rope back on the shaft raising the bucket to a height where it could be dumped into the wooden trough extending to the outside where other buckets were placed for filling. A cleat was used as a place to tie-off the hauling rope.

Two horizontal wooden doors cover the well which has not been filled in and still has water although it is no longer used. The well house has been keep in good repair over the years with no apparent change in design.

This is the only original structure of this type that exists in the district.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom





# HISTORIC SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN

A Walking Tour of  
The Five Corners  
(Junction Routes 43 and 7)

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## DATELINE

- 1745-48 West Hoosac surveyed
- 1750 Town lots established and sold
- 1754 Drawing by lot for land in South Part
- 1760-62 Isaac Stratton cleared land
- 1762 Bridge built so that Stratton and Burbank could attend church and town meetings
- 1765 Samuel Clark built saltbox
- 1767 Samuel Sloan bought tavern site
- 1769 Isaac Stratton gave land for cemetery
- 1770 Samuel Sloan built tavern
- 1775 Captain Samuel Sloan led minute men to Charlestown and Battle of Bunker Hill
- 1777 Capt. Samuel Clark led company to Battle of Bennington
- 1790 William M. Young (descendents still living on part of land) purchases saltbox from S. Clark
- 1800 Town School Districts established
- 1805 North and South parts issued separate warrants for Town Meetings
- 1806 Ambrose Hall built his house
- 1807-08 First Schoolhouse constructed
- 1808 Second Congregational Church established
- 1808-13 Meeting house built
- 1842 Mills School/Greylock Institute founded
- 1865 South Center School built
- 1875 Present Second Congregational Church erected

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Material compiled by the History Committee  
of the South Williamstown Community . . . 1990

## NEW ASHFORD ROAD (cont.)

### *Southlawn Cemetery:*

Established (1769) on land given by first settler, Isaac Stratton. First burial in 1777; Reuben Burbank, 3-year old son of second settler family. Many early settlers buried here.

### *Clark/Dickinson House:*

Built by Ira Clark, (circa 1855) grandson of Benjamin Simonds. Later, home of William Dickinson (circa 1860), Deacon of First Congregational Church; son of John Dickinson a prominent Massachusetts educator; home of Judge Arthur Robinson, an early and prominent conservationist.

### *Stratton House Site:*

Original house built (1785) by first settler Isaac Stratton, veteran of Battle of Bennington. For many years served as Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk. Stratton Mountain (to southwest) named in his memory (1891).

## COLD SPRING ROAD

*(continues New Ashford Road, Rte. 7 north)*

### *Ambrose Hall House:*

Built in 1806 by Ambrose Hall, lawyer, banker, and great-grandfather of Sir Winston Churchill. Subsequently, one of Mills School buildings. Later, annex to Idlewild Hotel.

## SLOAN ROAD

### *Mills School/Greylock Institute Idlewild Hotel Site:*

Boy's prep school founded by Benjamin Mills (1842); burned in 1872, rebuilt as Greylock Institute, went bankrupt in 1880's and closed; Estate sold to Idlewild Hotel; prominent resort with private lake and golf course until 1920. Here L.G. Treadway started his career in hotel management. Hotel demolished in 1932.

### *Cheese Factory Site*

Factory served Idlewild Hotel and surrounding area; served as temporary schoolhouse during construction of South Center School.

### *Clark/Young House:*

Colonial saltbox built in 1765 by Captain Samuel Clark, veteran of the Battle of Bennington. Later (1790), home of William Young; served in Massachusetts General Court between 1792-1808. Second floor Masonic meeting room ("Friendship Lodge" 1785-1823) has domed ceiling with inlaid emblem.





# WAUBEEKA

## SPRING WATER

A

### MINERALIZED SPRING OF GREAT PURITY

#### Mineral & Sanitary Analysis

#### Mineral Analysis

Sodium Chlorid	Nacl	1.49
Sodium Sulfate	Na <sub>2</sub> So <sub>4</sub>	1.80
Potassium Sulfate	K <sub>2</sub> So <sub>4</sub>	0.67
Calcium Sulfate	CaSo <sub>4</sub>	4.73
Calcium Carbonate	CaSo <sub>3</sub>	23.99
Magnesium Carbonate	MgCo <sub>3</sub>	8.31
Fearic Acid	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.30
Silicon Dioxid	SiO <sub>2</sub>	3.20

#### Sanitary Analysis

Color	None
Odor	None
Total Solids	55.0
Ammonia	
Free	.044
Albuminoid	.026
Nitrites	.001
Nitrates	Trace
Phosphoric Acid	Trace

(Signed)

Brainerd Mears, Ph.D

Asst. Prof. Chemistry

Williams College    Sept. 10, 1911

### HISTORY OF WAUBEEKA SPRINGS

The South Williamstown "water supply" has a curious history. Until forty years ago people depended upon wells, springs and streams. About 1910, a company was formed to build a reservoir at Thomas Spring - high on the north face of South Mountain. It was named Waubeeka Reservoir and it was expected that its water would be sold to South Williamstown residents. Twenty-five hundred feet of six-inch pipe were laid from the reservoir to the New Ashford Road and another 2500 feet from there to Steele's Corners. The company found, however, that the town held the exclusive franchise for the sale of water. The line was thereupon sold to agents acting for the Idlewild Hotel which used the water and allowed about thirty residents along the New Ashford Road and the northern end of Hancock Road to connect a 3/4 inch pipe for an outright payment of \$100. Three farms were allowed to connect free of charge since they were deprived of water from the brook when the reservoir was built.

No one is responsible for breaks, freezing or clogging of the pipeline or for cleaning the reservoir. The first person to discover trouble either repairs it himself or rallies others. A "standing joke" in South Williamstown is that when the bacteria count in Waubeeka water rises above tolerable levels at the South Williamstown School, water is brought there from the Williamstown Water Co. Meanwhile, the school children continue to drink Waubeeka water at home.

Taken from the Second Edition of Williamstown - The First Two Hundred Years (1753 - 1953), published by the Williamstown Historical Commission, Chapter VI, page 243.