

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**



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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Bradstreet Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number various numbers on Main St., Depot and Cronin Hill Rds. Bashin, Old Farms and Upper Farms Rds. N/A not for publication

city or town Hatfield N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01038

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Judith B. McDonough 5/21  
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director Date  
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Office

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 Patricia Andrews Date of Action 7/17/92

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Bradstreet Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
88	51	buildings
1	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
89	53	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- AGRICULTURAL: processing
- AGRICULTURAL: storage
- AGRICULTURE: agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE: animal facility
- AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- AGRICULTURAL: processing
- AGRICULTURAL: storage
- AGRICULTURE: agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE: animal facility
- AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- MID-19TH C.: Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Second Empire
- LATE 19TH C.: Colonial Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE: granite; BRICK
- walls \_\_\_\_\_
- roof STONE: slate; ASPHALT
- other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

## 7. DESCRIPTION

### TOPOGRAPHY AND SETTING

The village known as Bradstreet is in the town of Hatfield, in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. The topography of Hatfield is varied, stepping down to the Connecticut River from west to east in three distinct levels. On the west is the highest elevation, a section of Horse Mountain. In the middle is an area of uplands known as "The Rocks," and on the east is the flat floodplain. Bradstreet occupies the floodplain in the northeast section of Hatfield and is an agricultural area that has benefited from the soil that has been, and continues to be, deposited by the river.

The southern border of the district of Bradstreet follows the curving banks of the Connecticut where it forms an oxbow, then cuts across the northern end of Great Pond. The west boundary follows a stream at the foot of "The Rocks" beside the Great Pond and continues to the boundary with the town of Whately. The north boundary of Bradstreet is formed by its border with Whately; on the east is the Connecticut River. Marshy remnants of the Great Pond arc across the southern section of the district.

The village of Bradstreet is located primarily along two roads, a segment of Main Street running in a north and south direction and connecting Hatfield with Whately to the north, and Depot Road, which runs in an east and west direction and connects Bradstreet to North Hatfield on the west. Their crossroads serves as the village center. Cronin Hill Road, a short spur road, runs south from Depot Road. Several one-lane, dirt roads circulate into the fields east of Main Street in the district: Bashin Road, Old Farms Path, and Upper Farms Path. Spreading out behind the buildings along these field access roads are broad, open fields where strawberries, corn, pumpkins, squash, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables are grown. Along the margin of the river grow, oak, maple, birch, willow, and low bushes of sumac.

The majority of buildings of Bradstreet date from the 19th century and are primarily wood-frame, 2 to 1 1/2-story, residential and agriculture-related outbuildings. Included in the district are Greek Revival, Italianate, and Colonial Revival-style dwellings together with a fair number of vernacular tenant houses; the latter are stylistically less differentiated. Buildings are set close to Main Street and Depot Road with fields extending behind them, and their rural agricultural feeling is consistent throughout the district.

The addition of vinyl siding to buildings in the district has had an impact on the district. Unlike the use of siding in Hatfield's Upper Main Street (NR 1994), which is almost undetectable because details continue to be exposed and corner pieces are properly scaled, the siding on many of the buildings in Bradstreet has been less skillfully applied, and details are not as well handled. On active farms and on vernacular tenant houses, the use of vinyl or aluminum siding is not

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

laudable, but it is also more comprehensible than in the primarily residential districts. It is consistent with the pragmatically based decisionmaking that has traditionally gone on in this agricultural district.

Infill construction has also taken place along the district's two main roads. It has been limited to a narrow margin of scattered lots along the roadside and has not occurred to interrupt the field system. The buildings are largely outside the period of significance of the district, but their workmanship and feeling are compatible with the district.

The district has historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS****Residential Buildings**

A chronological description of residential buildings, organized by style follows.

**Federal Style (1776-1820)**

Bradstreet was not a highly settled area during the Federal period. As late as 1794, when approximately sixty buildings were indicated on a map of Hatfield along Main, Elm, and Maple Streets, only four widely separated buildings appear in the Bradstreet area. None of them remains today. However, houses that were constructed in later decades often repeated the Federal forms that were common in Hatfield, and one of these forms is found in the **16 Depot Road**, the **Dwight Bartlett House** (MHC# 36, 1847). With its date of construction falling at the end of the 1840s, house has been considered a Greek Revival cottage, but even if alterations and loss of decorative trim are taken into consideration, this 1 1/2-story house with its five-bay, east facing facade is Federal in form. It has a gable roof oriented toward the street with a nod to the Greek Revival; however, the entrance is on the long facade and is framed by narrow, paneled pilasters. Two bays deep, the house's overall proportions are modest. The door and window openings are Federal in proportion, being relatively small and narrow. A Queen Anne porch with turned posts and scroll-cut brackets adds to the stylistic brew. A fairly broad frieze encircles the main block of the house, but cornerboards are conservatively narrow. There is a one-story ell on the north and an attached garage. A livestock barn abuts the ells to form an L-shaped dooryard.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

The same Federal building form used in the Dwight Bartlett house was eminently adaptable to schoolhouses, workshops, and outbuildings of this and following periods as well. An example is the house at **14 Depot Road**, which appears to have begun as a woodshed in the 1840s (MHC #37) (Photograph No. 5), at **9 Depot Road** and was moved to its present location to be a tenement house. The building is 1 1/2 stories in height, beneath a front gable roof. It is two bays wide, although one bay, a window bay, has been filled in. There is a narrow, single-story addition on the east facade and a one-story ell on the north. The attic-story gable window is a later addition. Set back from the road, the house is on brick foundations.

**Greek Revival Style (1820-1850)**

The Greek Revival Style was one of the most represented in Hatfield. Two other NR Districts, Hatfield Center and Upper Main Street, have numerous well detailed examples of the style on both monumental and more modest scales. In comparison, Bradstreet District did not develop during this period to the extent of the other two districts; hence, the actual number of Greek Revival buildings is lower. However, there are several well-developed versions of the style and a few of the more modest cottages as well.

The **Edwin Harris House** at **487 Main Street** (MHC # 41, ca. 1850) was built by Harris, a carpenter who came to Bradstreet from Vermont and brought with him a substantial notion of what constitutes the Greek Revival. This is a 2 1/2-story, center chimney, end-gabled house, placed gable end to the street but with its entry facade facing south. Rectangular in plan, the house is five bays wide and three bays deep with a 1 1/2-story ell and a single-story garage on the west facade. Attached barns and workshops form an L-shaped side yard. Wide corner pilasters on the main block of the house are paneled and support a full entablature, which makes a return in the gable to form a pediment. Within the pediment, the raking cornice proportions are maintained from the entablature, and its rich molding provides a fully dimensional effect. The entry is a pedimented portico on paneled posts, and the door surround is framed by simple pilasters and topped by a transom. Two segmentally arched dormers on the ell appear to date from the 1860s.

The **Gilbert Morton House** at **481 Main Street** (MHC # 42, ca. 1850) is slightly less bold, but more refined in detail than the Harris house, and has two features that are stylistically more advanced. Two and a half stories in height beneath an end-gabled roof, the Morton House is five bays wide and oriented towards the street as was common during the preceding Federal period. Two bays deep, the house is rectangular in plan with three attached ells, livestock barn, and shop forming a C-shaped side yard. Paneled pilasters with unusual Ionic capitals support a wide entablature, and first-story window surrounds and the entry door surround are in low relief and pedimented. On the south facade is a column-supported side porch, which has been partially enclosed. Innovative for the period are the full-length windows of the first floor and the broad proportions of the entry with its full-length sidelights.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetBradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 4

Although it is now in poor condition, the **Elihu Marsh House** at **24 Depot Road** (MHC #35, ca. 1850) was equally as fine in its original state as were the Harris and Morton houses. The Marsh house, unlike the other two, is front gabled and has its entry on the gable end for a sidehall plan. Like the Harris House, there is a rear ell and an attached livestock barn, forming an L-shaped side yard. Greek Revival details include the corner pilasters and cornice that returns to form a pediment. First-floor windows and the entry have eared architrave surrounds. Later additions and alterations to the house include a wraparound porch, ell dormers, a first-story bay, and Queen Anne shingling.

The Greek Revival house at **462 Main Street** (ca. 1850) (Photograph No. 4) has had a history of mixed residential/office use. Constructed as a farmhouse with an adjacent tenant house on the south (now gone), this is a 1 1/2-story, front-gabled, sidehall plan house. It is a good example of the smaller Greek Revival cottage, which placed its entry in the gable end. The building has been added to with single-story enclosed porches on both the south and west facades, shingled siding added and one and 1 1/2-story ells attached to its east facade; the ells in turn adjoin a former onion storehouse that has been converted to a multifamily residence. The complex has an L shape and is situated on a corner, which would have improved its turn-of-the-century adaptation to post office and commercial use by providing a large yard for vehicles.

The **Reuben Belden House** at **448 Main Street**, now called Third Hand Farm (MHC #56, ca. 1845), is one of four houses built by Belden in Bradstreet. Originally as fine an example of the Greek Revival style as the Harris, Morton, and Marsh houses, it is now in rather worn condition. Two and a half stories in height, the main block has a series of three ells attached, forming a long rectangular plan. The last ell was a tobacco sorting shop and has been altered for use as a commercial shop with a large display window. The main block of the house has a front gable above two bays, but is entered from its south-facing, five-bay facade. Wide paneled pilasters frame the house corners and the door surround has paneled pilasters with a raised Greek key motif flanking half-length sidelights. A four-light transom tops the entry. There are two interior chimneys, and the house is set on high granite foundations. There have been several window replacements; two Colonial Revival windows with diamond-pane transoms were inserted on the street facade. A single-story Colonial Revival porch on posts was added across the entry facade and the first ell. One of its bays was subsequently enclosed.

At **70 Depot Road** is the **Abner Field House** (MHC # 24, ca. 1850) (Photograph No. 6). This building typifies the modest farmhouses that were constructed during the second half of the 19th century in Hatfield. It is 1 1/2 stories in height beneath an end-gable roof. Three bays wide and one bay deep, it has a rectangular plan. There is a four-bay ell on the back of the house, which connects to an onion storage barn for an L-shaped side yard. Now asphalt-shingle sided, the main block of the house has a center chimney just behind three gabled dormers closely placed side by side. These wide dormers are a later addition to the house, most likely from the early 1900s. The house is set on brick foundations, which appear more frequently in Hatfield after 1850. Befitting the overall simplicity of the house, the door and window surrounds are flat

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

frames. Sash is 2/2. The main door is a cross-and-bible type of four panels and appears to be original to the house.

At **54 Depot Road** is another Field family house (MHC # 28, ca.1840). It is a front-gabled house, 1 1/2 stories in height and is sidehall in plan with its entry in the gable end. Greek Revival details are the broadly framed door surround with recessed half-length sidelights. Although recessed entries are not infrequent elsewhere during this period, they are uncommon in Hatfield. Relatively wide cornerboards and frieze are also indicative of the Greek Revival, but the short eave returns reveal the house's basic simplicity. A one-story addition on the street facade incorporates both a corner and side porch, and two-story ells on the rear of the house include a two-car garage.

The **Solomon Mosher House** at **476 Main Street** (ca.1840) is one of Bradstreet's finest Greek Revival building ensembles. First, there is the house, which is 2 1/2 stories, beneath a front gabled roof. Two bays wide, the street facade's eaves make full returns to form a pediment, and paneled pilasters neatly frame the corners. The main entry is on the south-facing, side facade similar to the Reuben Belden House at 448 Main Street. The entry is typically wide, and its surround is trabeated and encloses half-length sidelights. The five bays of this facade have 6/6 window sash and their first floor lintels are pedimented, except where two bays have been replaced with a contemporary window. These same pedimented lintels are repeated on the attached livestock/equipment barn which is placed at a right angle to the house to form a side yard. Between the barn and the main block of the house is a connecting, two-story ell.

The house at **55 Depot Road**, the **Walter Field House** (MHC # 27), dates from the Greek Revival period, ca.1830; however, it has been altered over the decades, and it is primarily by its form that it can be related to the Greek Revival period. It is a 2 1/2-story house with an end-gable roof. The house is five bays wide and three bays deep and is south facing, its gable end towards Cronin Hill Road. It is a central-chimney house with an attached one-story ell and garage on the west facade. A Colonial Revival portico with engaged columns was added to the main entry. The house is aluminum sided.

### Italianate and French Second Empire

Because the Greek Revival style of building came late to Bradstreet and continued to be used into the 1850s, the Italianate and French Second Empire styles, which followed the Greek Revival across the country, overlap it here in the 1840s and 1850s. Bradstreet has several fine examples of the Italianate, but the French Second Empire is not as well represented.

Probably the earliest Italianate house in Bradstreet is at **458 Main Street** (MHC. #54, ca. 1850) (Photograph No. 3). Known also as the **Reuben Belden House** after its builder, the five-by-two-bay house has a low hipped roof with a center cupola; with its bracketed eaves and paired arched windows, it seems to have been a model for subsequent Italianate houses in the immediate area. Italianate in style are the tall proportions of the house's two stories, which are enhanced by a

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetBradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 6

wide cornice beneath a wide eave overhang. Unlike the later versions, this house has small windows of 6/6 sash. A full-length, enclosed porch on the five-bay side facade hides the entry. There is a rear two-story ell, giving the house an irregular plan.

The most high-style Italianate house in Bradstreet is almost theatrical in its exaggerated use of Italianate motifs. The **Leland Wight House at 471 Main Street** (MHC # 43, 1868) is two stories in height beneath a low hipped roof, which is intended to appear as flat as an Italian villa. As at the Reuben Belden House, there is a cupola at its roof center. Ornate paired brackets support the wide roof overhang, and a very wide frieze is arched between the bracket pairs. The brackets are repeated on a polygonal side bay and on a rear ell and attached carriage house. The Italianate arch motif reappears at the second story on a paired window which opens above a full-width porch, and on the side facade on a slightly recessed paired window which opens above the small polygonal bay. The main entry on the five-bay street facade has the tall proportions of the style and is an architrave surround with full transom and sidelights. Windows on the first floor have been extended to the floor, and surrounds on both stories are footed, an unusual detail in Hatfield. The full-width porch, which extends across the street facade, is supported on paired columns linked by a simple railing. A carriage house is attached to the rear ell and was designed with the same Italianate motifs as the main house.

The **Charles A. Jones House at 451 Main Street** (MHC # 46) was built in 1867 (Photograph No. 7) a year before the Leland Wight House at 471 Main. These two houses share with the Reuben Belden House the low hipped roof with a center Italianate cupola. The Jones house, however, is only three bays wide. It is two stories and, like its more elaborate counterparts in the Upper Main Street district, it has scrolled metal attic vents. Paired brackets at the eaves articulate the three bays of the facade and are repeated on the second-story window lintels, which are pedimented and segmented in design. Sash is 2/2. The house was updated during the Colonial Revival period with the addition of a full-width column-supported porch in front of two Colonial Revival bay windows with transoms. There is a rear ell with a one-story porch, giving the house a rectangular plan.

The **Sanford S. Belden House at 9 Depot Road** (MHC #34) was built in 1865 as an Italianate house on high granite foundations. Two and a half stories in height under an end gable roof with two interior chimneys, the house is oriented toward its side yard, its gable end toward the street. Three bays wide and two bays deep for a rectangular plan, the house has an ell on the south. The deep eave overhang forms a complete return on the gable end. An Italianate paired arch window is set in the gable field. A pair of oriel windows is on the street or north facade at the first-floor level, and window lintels are bracketed. The upper sash in the oriels is diamond paned, and there is a column-supported porch wrapping the east facade of the main block of the house and the ell. These latter two features are alterations made during the Colonial Revival period after a fire damaged the house.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

A considerably more simplified version of the Italianate style is the **John W. Field House** at **501 Main Street** (MHC #38, ca.1860). It is 1 1/2 stories in height beneath an end-gabled roof. A 1 1/2-story center pavilion and a rear ell give the house a modified cross plan. In the pavilion gable above the entry is an Italianate arched window; the entry has been severely altered with the removal of its surround and the overall installation of aluminum siding. Remaining from the entry are the tall proportions of the style and half-length sidelights. Typical of the period are the high brick foundations.

A good example of the more modest Italianate farmhouse complex is the **David Powers House** at **10-10B Cronin Hill Road** (MHC #25, ca.1875). Powers rebuilt the house after a fire destroyed an earlier house on the site. The present building is a two-story clapboard farmhouse, only three bays wide and one bay deep. It is set on high brick foundations and oriented with its gable to the road; however the main entry is on its south-facing door yard, a practice noted previously at the Dwight Bartlett House, 16 Depot Road. Typical of the district's conservative farmhouse construction is, first, that the house is two rather than 2 1/2 stories in height, and second, that its eaves are not boxed. In addition, the entry is a flat-panel door surround. A single-story shed-roof ell connects the house to two barns at a right angle to the house. The ell has two shed-roof dormers and a recent skylight.

The **O. Stanley Graves House** at **497 Main Street** (MHC #39, ca. 1860) was moved to this site before 1873, but was probably constructed a decade earlier. It is 1 1/2 stories in height beneath an end gabled roof and is placed sideways on its lot. Vinyl siding, added dormers and an enclosed porch obscure any details that might make its date and style readily apparent.

The French Second Empire style has two examples in Bradstreet, a larger-scale house and a smaller cottage. The **Frank Jones House** at **443 Main Street** (MHC #55, ca. 1865) was moved to its site some time after 1913 from the north side of Depot Road near its intersection with Main Street. The 2 1/2-story house is L-shaped in plan, with a tower at its interior angle and rear two-story ells. Now aluminum sided, the house has lost its tower roof, and its entry portico has been altered with the substitution of 1950s wrought iron posts for the originals. There is, however, sufficient detail remaining from the house's original appearance to indicate that it was rather grand. Stacked bays on the north and east facades have modillion blocks and brackets at their cornices, and dormers on the mansard roof have pedimented lintels. Dormers on the mansard ell are through-cornice, which gives them a decorative recessed appearance. A measure of the original impact of the house is the fact that the porch roof is also a shallow mansard.

At **38 Depot Road** is the **Albert A. Marsh House** (MHC #30, ca. 1880). This small mansard-roofed cottage is two stories in height and two bays wide by two bays deep for a square plan with a rear one-story ell addition. The regularity of the south facade is enlivened by two polygonal projecting bays of one story. The house has been sided with artificial shingles, and an enclosed porch has been added on the east facade, obscuring the main entrance. However, two dormers on each of these facades has segmentally arched lintels with consoles, which are ornate decorative features and suggest that the original appearance of the house was stylistically developed, if

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

modest in size. The dormers are through-cornice in their placement, similar to those at the Frank Jones House at 443 Main Street.

### Queen Anne and Colonial Revival

The Queen Anne style in Hatfield did not reach the heights it did in the neighboring towns of Northampton and Amherst, and in Bradstreet it barely exists as a definable style. The single exception is the house at **19 Cronin Hill Road** (MHC #26, ca. 1910). This is a simple two-story house with an end gable roof with neither returns nor boxed eaves. It is three bays wide and two deep for a rectangular plan. There is a rear ell. A full porch with turned supports has scrollwork brackets, typical of the Queen Anne style.

Many of the houses that were built in Bradstreet during this period were tenant houses, and their construction was strictly utilitarian. An example of this type of Queen Anne-period tenant house with no particular ornament is at **11 Old Farms Path** (MHC #50, ca. 1900). This is a two-story, front-gable house, three bays wide, with a rear one-story ell. It has an added gabled porch entry and is vinyl sided. Early 20th century stock trim and stock windows date the general time of its construction rather than decorative features characteristic of the Queen Anne style. Additional examples are found at 7, 9 and 28 Old Farms Path, as well as at 27 and 31 Depot Road.

A few houses had Queen Anne additions made to them. One such is the porch on the 1847 Dwight Bartlett House at 16 Depot Road, which has decorative scroll-cut brackets typical of the Queen Anne style.

The Colonial Revival style appears in several houses in Bradstreet and was used in two additions to earlier houses. A good example of the style is the **H. H. Field House at 42 Depot Road** (MHC #29, ca. 1900). This is a 2 1/2-story house beneath a pyramidal hip roof covered in slate. Its plan and elevation are made complex by the introduction of a transverse bay on the east facade and a single story bay window interrupting the southeast corner of the house behind a wraparound porch. On the second story, a rectangular three-bay window extends slightly from the plane of the facade above the pedimented porch entry. The porch is supported on Colonial Revival columns, which are paired at the entry. A centrally placed, hipped-roof dormer repeats the three-bay motif.

The **Oscar Belden House at 41 Depot Road** (MHC #31, ca. 1900) is another good example of the style and has the finest example of a Colonial Revival barn in Hatfield. Now aluminum sided, the 2 1/2-story house has a steeply pitched, end-gable roof whose eaves make a full return for a garrison overhang effect. The house is three bays wide and four deep with a gabled pavilion on the east. A one-story porch wraps around the north and east facades and is entered beneath a pedimented gable and supported by slender Doric columns. There are several Queen Anne motifs incorporated in the house's design. Among them is the use of fishscale shingles in the porch gable, and the multipaned sash in the main facade gable and on the west stair window. A 1 1/2-story, three-bay barn ell on the south side of the house connects the house to the Colonial

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

Revival livestock barn. This gable-roofed, clapboard barn has Palladian windows in each gable end. On the east end there are double-entry doors on a track topped by a multilight transom, which is itself topped by a portico on consoles. An addition to the barn for potato storage on the west gives the barn an L plan.

At **467 Main Street** (MHC #44, ca. 1910) is probably one of the last houses built in the Colonial Revival style in the district, yet its five-by-three-bay, end-gable house form had persisted from the early 19th century in Hatfield. Modifications were made to the house, however, to update the traditional form. On the street facade, only the second story follows the traditional five-bay formula, and at that, its central bay is a door opening onto a porch roof, rather than the usual window. On the first story there are only three bays and the two windows flanking the center entry have been enlarged, as was typical of the Colonial Revival, and given diamond pane transoms. A single-bay, one-story porch is supported by Doric columns on pedestals. There is a one-story, polygonal bay on the east facade, and the whole house is set on high, pressed-concrete block foundations.

The **Archie Graves House** at **491 Main Street** (MHC #400) was built in 1900. It is a large Colonial Revival house, 2 1/2 stories in height, with its slate-covered, gable-end roof oriented toward the street. A brick wraparound porch enclosed with jalousie windows, which appears to have been added in the 1960s covers most of the first floor and the original entry. On the south facade is a central gabled pavilion. Both the pavilion and the street facade gables have full eave returns forming pediments. The vinyl-sided house has a two-story ell on the west.

At the turn of the century, utilitarian tenement or tenant houses continued to be built in the district for farm laborers, as they had been in earlier decades. An example of one of these houses is the **Charles and Frank Jones House** at **31 Depot Street** (MHC #32, ca. 1900). This is a 2 1/2-story house, three bays wide and two bays deep under an end-gabled roof. A glass-enclosed, one-story porch has been added to the street facade and the house has been asphalt-shingle sided, so that entry and window details are not readily visible, but it is clear that the house was never more ornate. Windows are narrow and have 2/2 sash. There is a one-story rear ell.

The **Adeline A. Marsh House** at **495 Main Street** (ca. 1890) was not apparently built as a tenement house, but it does exhibit much of the same utilitarian approach to design. Set back from Main Street, the house is two stories in height, with an end-gable roof, a center chimney, and a shed roof porch over its simple entry. The house is three bays wide and one bay deep for a rectangular plan. There is a side ell. Windows are wide, which is typical of turn-of-the-century residential building in Hatfield.

Two earlier houses have had Colonial Revival porch additions. The **Elihu Marsh House** of ca. 1850 at **24 Depot Road** and the **Sanford S. Belden House** of ca. 1865 at **9 Depot Road**. Both received wraparound porches supported on columns.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
MassachusettsBungalow Style

The house form known as the bungalow is thought to have originated during the 19th century in India where its pitched roof with wide eaves and deeply recessed entry shaded the interior in the hot climate. Transported to this country, the form became extremely popular for its economy of space and materials at a time when suburbs were developing. The bungalow reflected a changing aesthetic away from the complexity of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles with their towers, bays, transverse gables, dormers, and exterior ornament, towards a simplicity of plan and ornament. The bungalow was favored by the Craftsman movement for its simplified architectural forms, which appeared hand crafted and distinct from the machine-made ornament of the Queen Anne style. Bungalows lent themselves to blending in with the surrounding landscape and to the use of local building materials, both of which features were promoted by the Craftsman movement. It should be pointed out, however, that in the hands of the many builders in the Connecticut River Valley and the rest of the country the bungalow took off in many different directions. There were Swiss chalet bungalows, Japanese-style bungalows, Colonial Revival bungalows, and western ranch bungalows. In Bradstreet a fine Colonial Revival-style bungalow is found at **435 Main Street** (MHC #57, ca. 1914) (Photograph No. 2). This is a 1 1/2-story shingled house with a very steeply pitched roof, which extends on the street facade to enclose a deep porch. Three bays wide and three bays deep, the house is square in plan with a small single-story bay on the south. A shed-roof dormer extends across the width of the roof and has an eyebrow roof line to incorporate double doors in the center of the dormer. These doors open onto a small balcony. The porch is supported on Colonial Revival-style columns, linked by a low balustrade. The wide entry with diamond-paned sidelights and the consoles at the eaves above the column capitals are also Colonial Revival in style, as is the garrison overhang on the north gable.

At **15 Old Farms Path** is a second and later example of the Bungalow style (ca.1920). One and a half stories in height and three bays wide, it is now vinyl sided, but still displays many of the best features of the style, including a roof overhang forming a deep porch. Porch supports are battered posts on an apron, and foundations are pressed concrete block.

**Barns and Outbuildings**

The Bradstreet district has a large number of outbuildings related to agriculture, the most numerous of which are barns. Tobacco barns or sheds are found in the greatest number in Bradstreet; tobacco shops, stock barns, onion and potato storage buildings, horse barns, chicken coops, and equipment sheds are also numerous. Structures such as cylindrical silos and open-plan silos, and a manure processing plant are found at one large-scale farm as well.

Most striking among the barns are the **tobacco sheds** lining Bashan Road (Photographs No. 1 and 9), Upper and Old Farms Paths, and are set back from the houses along the east side of Main Street. Bashan Road and Upper Farms Path are single-lane, unpaved, field-access roads leading from Main Street to the fields on the east. Old Farms Path has been paved where houses have

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

been built along it near Main Street; however, it, too, is a field-access road and part of the road system across the fields. Along these roads are nineteen tobacco barns on the perimeter of one of Bradstreet's largest areas of open fields along the Connecticut River. The barns are set next to the field roads and often in convenient groups. Used for tobacco storage and curing, the barns are all vertically sided and hinged for ventilation purposes. They differ in the number of bents (from approximately seven to fifteen) that determine their length, but all have gabled roofs that are tar and asphalt covered. There are double doors at each end for loading purposes and many of the barns show traces of the identifying initials and numbers of the tobacco companies for whom the crop was raised. Vine covered and empty, none of the barns is in active use at the present except for occasional storage, and all are in danger of being lost to deterioration. While tobacco was raised intensively into the 1960s in Hatfield and barns were being built during this period, the tobacco barns in Bradstreet by and large date before the 1940s. When candela tobacco leaf was introduced into cultivation in Hatfield, its need for dark, moist curing led barns to be covered with tarpaper to maintain the proper conditions. One of these candela curing barns is found across the street from the house at **70 Depot Road** (MHC #24 ca. 1940). An example of a later barn is found at **15 Old Farms Path**. During the heyday of tobacco growing, livestock and horse barns were often converted to tobacco storage; an example of one of these conversions is at **487 Main Street**. Then, as tobacco was no longer profitable, tobacco barns were occasionally converted to use as equipment storage barns, particularly when they were located near the main farmhouse. One of these is at **28 Old Farms Path**.

Associated with tobacco production are **tobacco shops** where the leaves were sorted and bundled for shipment during the winter months. One of these shops remains at **448 Main Street** (MHC #56, ca. 1920) as part of the rear ell of the Reuben Belden House. Another shop is at **481 Main Street** (MHC #42, ca. 1900) the **Gilbert Morton House**, which was at one time the site of Bradstreet's largest tobacco shed and more than one sorting shop. The latter are now gone, having been lost in the hurricane of 1960.

**Livestock barns** are found at most of the farms: the Gilbert Morton farm, for instance, has a series of ells and attached barns forming a C-shaped door yard. The largest barn is the livestock barn which is contemporary with the house, ca. 1850. It is one of two barns in the district that were more than utilitarian and were designed with ornament. In this case, the window surrounds are pedimented to match those on the house. The second stylistically designed barn is the livestock barn at **41 Depot Road** (MHC #31, ca. 1900) which was described above. Utilitarian livestock barns are found at **497 Main Street**, the **O. Stanley Graves House** (MHC #39, ca. 1920); and at **9, 16 and 24 Depot Road**.

Vegetable storage barns became important early in the 20th century. **Onion storage barns** are recognizable for their thick walls and for the small square openings that are generally placed in a row along the sides of the building. One onion storage barn is particularly well known in Hatfield, located at the **Sanford S. and Oscar Belden Farm 9 Depot Road** (MHC #34), it was the most up-to-date and innovative barn of its type when it was built in 1909. It is a pressed

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

concrete-block building with a gable roof and has a capacity of 50,000 bushels of onions. Thick walls and small ventilation windows provided the climate control necessary for the crop, and an interior elevator was built for improved handling and storage. Most onion storage barns were wood construction, however, and a good example is the one attached to the house at **70 Depot Road** (MHC # 24), a one-story gabled structure with a slate roof. It is four bays long and each opening has a top-hinged shutter cover to regulate air circulation. Another large onion storage barn is found at **501 Main Street, the David Turner House**. Here, the large onion storage barn has had a metal-roofed loading dock added to it for contemporary use. One onion storage barn has been converted to residential use in the district. It is found at **462 Main Street**. Two stories in height, the building is five bays wide and has a gabled roof and a clapboard exterior. It is attached to the main house by several ells. **Potato storage barns** are also found in the district. At **41 Depot Road** (MHC #31), a potato storage barn was added to the livestock barn and is a utilitarian ell addition.

**Chicken coops, corn cribs and equipment sheds** are also found throughout the district. Both a chicken coop and corn crib are found at **28 Old Farms Path**; another chicken coop is at **481 Main Street**.

An unusual structure seen in Bradstreet is a concrete cylindrical shed about seven feet high, which was one of a number put up for **school bus shelters** in the 1950s. (It is noncontributing.)

### Commercial Buildings

Commercial buildings are few in Bradstreet. At **501 Main Street**, one of the farm's outbuildings is used commercially for farm equipment sales and as a seasonal vegetable stand. This single-story shed is open on the roadside for displays. It is covered in weatherboard and dates to ca.

### Cemetery

There is one cemetery in Bradstreet located near the corner of Depot and Main Street. It is set back from the road, as there was a schoolhouse at one time between the cemetery and the road. The cemetery boundaries are marked on all four sides by small pointed granite posts. The posts extend on the street side as if to enclose the rear of the schoolhouse yard that was once there. The cemetery is surrounded by mature maple trees and within it are about one hundred markers. Obelisks are the most prominent among the markers, with granite, limestone, and a few marble slabs also represented.

## LAND USE DESCRIPTION

### Agricultural Land

Agricultural land dominates uses in the district. Of its approximately 1200 total acres, 83% or 995 acres are devoted to agriculture. Woodland is minimal with approximately 165 acres or 14%

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

of the total. This occurs mainly along the river's edge and on a few marginal lots along the remnants of the Great Pond, and in the north west quadrant of the district. House lots divided from agricultural land are found in sections of Main Street and Depot Road occupying an estimated 40 acres, and in total they do not exceed 3% of the total acreage.

Archaeological Description

The Bradstreet Historic District is located in an area where several known prehistoric sites have been documented and where a high potential exists for additional sites to be found. At present, four sites are recorded in the district and 55 sites in the general area (within one mile). Four of the latter sites lie near the district boundary and may actually extend into the district. Each of the known sites lies in the eastern half of the district within the Connecticut River floodplain. Three of the sites (19-US-172, 174, 261) are located on the western bank of the Connecticut River. The fourth known site (19-HS-175) lies about one-half mile west of the Connecticut River near the intersection of Main Street and Bradstreet Road. Other known prehistoric sites in the general area have similar locational attributes with most sites found on the Connecticut River floodplain near the main river channel or tributary streams and wetlands of the Connecticut River. Most of the known sites in the district contain little interpretative information beyond locational factors. The exception is site 19-HS-261 located near a bend in the Connecticut River and a turn in Bashin Road. That site was documented by the Massachusetts Historical Commission Prehistoric Survey Team in the Rodimon Collection. Artifacts catalogued from that site contain dragnistic materials indicating Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland and possibly Contact Period affiliations for the site.

The physical characteristics of the district are favorable for many types of prehistoric site locations. The proposed district is located in the northeastern portion of town lying on a wide floodplain on the west bank of the Connecticut River. The district is bounded primarily by the Connecticut River on the east and the 150 foot contour to the west. The southern boundary includes a combination of floodplain with Great Pond and Cow Bridge Brook wetlands. The northern boundary is the Franklin and Hampshire County boundary including an area that is mostly a floodplain. Soils in the district are predominantly well drained and the product of lacustrine and alluvial origin, the residence of glacial Lake Hitchcock. Landforms in the district are characterized by floodplain terraces re-carved from glacial sediments by river meandering. Given the high range of ecological diversity within close proximity (rugged uplands, lowland bogs and river channels), this portion of Hatfield would have been extremely attractive to Native people for both settlement and resource gathering activities. While comprehensive archaeological surveys are lacking for the Hatfield area, surveys in the town of Hadley on the eastern side of the Connecticut River, opposite Hatfield, can be used as a basis for projecting site densities in the Hatfield locale. In a 1978 study, Dincauze identified 73 sites in that town with the highest site densities in the vicinity of Connecticut River tributaries. In Hatfield this pattern may be repeated in the Center district area where the Cow Bridge Brook and the Connecticut River meet at a large bend in the river. Recent collections research in the general area (Johnson 1985) has added considerable cultural and temporal specificity to known sites in the Hatfield and Hadley locale. Collections research indicates that

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 14

type artifacts representative of the Late Archaic and Woodland, particularly Late Woodland, Periods are the most frequently represented on sites in the town. Sites belonging to the Middle Archaic Period have also been recorded. At least one systematic archaeological study has also been conducted in the northern portion of Hatfield (Raber 1980, 1981) where test excavations at the Treatment Plant site indicated a Woodland Period occupation containing a flexed human burial. Given known archaeological information and locational characteristics for the area, the presence of prehistoric sites is documented in the district and high potential exists for additional sites to be found.

A high potential also exists for historic archaeological resources in the district. No recorded settlement was present in Bradstreet during the Plantation Period (1620-1675). Initial settlement in the village occurred during the Colonial Period (1675-1775) after the village land was first divided and allotted to Hatfield's 58 Proprietors in 1682. Lands were laid out according to the open field system common with English settlers in 17th century New England. Bashin Road and Old Farmers Path were field access roads along which long rectangular lots were laid out in the 1682 division. These allotments were not fenced in 1682 and today still remain open and unmarked. As many as 3 to 4 houses were built around 1682 and were occupied until sometime between 1703 and 1728. Abandonment of these houses may date to the 1704 Deerfield Massacre or from persisting war with the Native Americans until 1725. None of these homes survives today. James M. Crafts in his history of the town of Whately, Massachusetts of 1899 state that two cellar holes and stones from their chimneys were visible from these early houses on the land of Reuben Belden and that records from 1695 indicate that one of these houses was fortified. The Belden House is still extant at 448 Main Street. Very few houses were built between the early settlement of ca. 1682 and the drawing of a 1794 map which illustrates 4 houses in the district locale. These houses may or may not be the original 4 structures discussed above, however, we do know that none are extant today. One of the houses discussed above may also be the home of Revolutionary War veteran Joseph Guild who lived on Main Street in Bradstreet near the border with Whately. Thus, from initial settlement in ca. 1682 until the early 19th century as many as 8 houses or farmsteads may have been present in the Bradstreet area. Outbuildings were also probably present as well as occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells). Archaeological survivals of late 17th Century moveable animal pens set up in the meadows for shop grazing may also survive in the district. Evidence of this resource may survive as post-hole patterns from fence lines.

Most extant buildings and potential archaeological sites in Bradstreet date from the 19th century, a period characterized by new construction, and conversions from agricultural buildings to residences. Conversions from single to multi-family residences were also common during the period. Beyond structures used for agriculture or broom manufacture, commercial structures were rare in the district. The structure at 462 Main Street is the only commercial building in Bradstreet having been used as a Post Office and small general store during the Late Industrial Period. Documented 19th century archaeological sites of single family residences in the district include a house destroyed by fire at 10-10B Cronin Hill Road where David Powers rebuilt a house in c. 1875, two mid 19th century homes on Main Street near the Reuben Belden House (ca. 1845) at 448 Main Street, and a house which burned at 31 Depot Road and was replaced by a tenement. The re-use of agricultural buildings for residential housing and tenement housing was also important in the 19th

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 15Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

century, particularly during the Late Industrial Period as the district drew an influx of foreign born immigrants. Structural remains may survive from tenements no longer extant at the corner of Main Street and Old Farmers Path, near the homes of Gilbert Morton and Sarah Wright on Main Street and next door to the tenement at 31 Depot Road. One residence at 462 Main Street (ca.1850) was originally constructed as a farm house then later expanded to a residence. A tenement house was present next to the latter structure but is now gone. A brick schoolhouse built after the Civil War but no longer extant was also present in front of the cemetery on Depot Road. This structure represents the only civic type stie in the district. Outbuildings, particularly those related to agriculture represent a major building type for standing structures and archaeological sites in the district. Tobacco barns may represent the most common outbuilding type in the district for both extant buildings and archaeological sites. Most existing tobacco barns date to the Late Industrial Period expansion in the district, a period when onion storage barns also appeared. Tobacco barns, however, were also present during the 1830's and especially after broom corn production fell in the 1850's. Archaeological survivals from the early tobacco barns should survive in the district as well as survivals from tobacco shops where leaves were sorted and prepared for shipment. Late 18th and early 19th century outbuildings where brooms were manufactured should also survive in an archaeological context often with extant residences in the district. Livestock barns, vegetable storage sheds, and equipment storage sheds represent additional outbuilding types that may survive as archaeological sites.

(end)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

**Period of Significance**

1682-1946

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Bradstreet Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property c.266 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A. 18 Zone	698860 Easting	4699310 Northing	C. 18 Zone	697960 Easting	4696200 Northing
B. 18 Zone	699180 Easting	4696620 Northing	D. 18 Zone	697770 Easting	4696590 Northing

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

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

#### Boundary Justification

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

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Parsons, Historic Preservation Planner with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 1, 1997

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

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

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

#### Property Owner

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

name Multiple Owners

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.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1**Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts****8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Bradstreet Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling, as well as association with Hatfield's development as an important agricultural area and fulfils Criteria A and C on the local level.

The land of the village of Bradstreet was first divided and allotted to Hatfield's fifty eight Proprietors in 1682 and has been in active agricultural use for two hundred years. It provides an example of the open field system established by English settlers in 17th century New England, a system of common land use which has been maintained to this day in unmarked rectangular lots arrayed along unimproved field access roads.

Bradstreet was one of the agricultural centers of Hatfield, playing a highly significant role in state agricultural history as one of the largest producers in the Connecticut River Valley of broom corn, and the largest producer of tobacco in the mid-19th century. It was the state's largest tobacco and onion producer in the first decade of the 20th century. Tobacco production was to last into the 1970s as a result of the nation's embargo on Cuban exports.

Bradstreet's architecture reflects its transition from family based farm labor to hired employee based labor with a mixture of stylistically determined farmsteads and utilitarian tenements (what would be called today tenant houses) for the immigrant farm laborers who began arriving in the village in the 1840s and came in increasingly large numbers through the turn of the century. This is a broad pattern which characterizes much of the agricultural economy of Western Massachusetts and New England in the 18th and 19th centuries. Outbuildings from livestock barns to tobacco and onion barns reveal much about the mixed agricultural practices that sustained the farms of Bradstreet for two hundred years within the national context of rising competition from the midwest.

**Plantation Period (1620-1675)**

The Connecticut River Valley between Mt. Holyoke on the south, and Mt. Sugarloaf and Mt. Toby on the north, was the home of the Norwottuck Indians at the time of settlement by the English. The Norwottucks, thought to number about three hundred at the time of first contact with the English, were a branch of the Nipmucks and were themselves divided into three groups under the leaders Chickwallop, Umpachala and Quonquont. The three groups had some loose territorial boundaries which were reflected in land sales to the English signed by the three leaders.

The history of land purchase is extremely complicated for Hadley and Hatfield. The Bay Colony's General Court was granting land to petitioners but simultaneously much of the land also had to be purchased from the Native Americans. Settlers were caught between the British who

**(continued)**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

were imposing their system on the Colony, and the Native Americans who were willing to take part in the system but for whom the intricacies were less important. Nowhere are the differences between the English concept of land ownership and those of the Native Americans more evident than those which took place over the Bradstreet Historic District. Imposition of the English system over vast areas of the Colony gave rise to complexities which took decades to straighten out. It was never a matter of outright taking of the land; rather land was bought and sold according to English law but inconsistencies in boundaries and agreements occurred. While the exact boundaries of each purchase in Hatfield are difficult to discern precisely inevitably today, the general areas can be laid out.

Purchase of land from Native Americans began in 1653 when the General Court appointed three men of Springfield, John Pynchon, Elizur Holyoke and Samuel Chapin to lay out two plantations north of Springfield. In return for their work they would then be granted one of the two plantations. The first plantation was on the west side of the river from the Capawonk Meadow (in Hatfield) south to the head of the falls (in South Hadley). The second plantation was on the east side of the river (in Hadley). Pynchon, Holyoke and Chapin took control of the first plantation and added to it a larger portion of the Capawonk Meadow which they bought from the Native Americans in 1657. Settlers to the second plantation formed Hadley 1658/1659. The Capawonk Meadow section was added by Hadley to its area in a 1663 purchase from the Northampton Planters. To complicate matters, the General Court in 1659 simultaneously granted Governor Bradstreet 500 acres of "unoccupied land" west of the Connecticut River and Daniel Dennison another 500 acres. Gov. Dennison took his 500 acres between Great Pond and the Connecticut River. Bradstreet didn't immediately claim the boundaries of his grant, but when he did they were supposed to be six miles from the Northampton meeting house. He did not follow this stipulation, however, and the land he took was the North Hatfield Meadows which overlapped with two purchases of land by Hadley and Hatfield. Specifically, Bradstreet's claim included land bought from the Native Americans: the first in 1660 from Umpachala and the second in 1672 by Hatfield, two years after its incorporation as a town, from Quonquont's widow. The town tried to invalidate Bradstreet's claim, but their petition was overruled in court and eventually the town bought some of it outright from him for 200 pounds sterling. The balance of his grant was bought from his heirs, after his death in 1697, through a syndicate of Hatfield citizens. Gov. Dennison agreed before his death in 1688 to a land swap which doubled his holdings in what was to become Whately. After his death Dennison's heirs sold to the Hatfield syndicate as well. The area of Bradstreet Historic District is located in what was Governor Bradstreet's grant and also within the 1672 purchase of land by Hatfield from Quonquont's widow.

Farmers during this and the subsequent period were interdependent rather than self-sufficient, as is often claimed. Each farm grew what it required, traded with other farmers for what they could not produce, and only then were surpluses given over to the outside market. Items produced by Hatfield farmers for themselves and for which there often were surpluses for sale included peas,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

and flaxseed. Non-agricultural items made for market were wooden products such as laths and boards. Surpluses of peas and flaxseed and the wooden products were taken to the Connecticut River where they were loaded on trading schooners to be carried to Springfield, Hartford, and Middletown.

**Colonial Period (1675-1775)**

King Philip's War, fought between settlers and Native Americans in Western Massachusetts, started in 1675, making settlement away from town center a risky enterprise, so the northern section of Hatfield remained common land and unsettled for almost ten more years. Then in 1682 this twice-bought area north of the Great Meadow was divided and allotted among Hatfield's fifty eight Proprietors. The threat from attack posed by King Philip's War had lessened for the time being and the Proprietors, twenty two years after settling in Hatfield, were expanding their herds and fields and providing land for the next generation. The area of the allotments was named Bashan and was divided into two sections which came to be known as Old Farms and West Farms. Following the open field allotment practice which had been used earlier in Hatfield's first distribution in the Great Ponsett meadows, long rectangular lots were laid out along the field access roads. (These still exist today as Bashan Road and Old Farms Path. The individual allotments were not fenced in 1682 and are today still open and unmarked.) Proprietors were assigned a lot in each section. Three to four houses were built around 1682 and were occupied until sometime between 1703 and 1728.

The abandonment of these first houses may date from the Deerfield Massacre of 1704 or from the persisting war with the Indians which did not end until a treaty was signed in 1725. James M. Crafts in his History of the Town of Whately, Massachusetts of 1899 states that two cellar holes and stones from their chimneys were visible from these early houses on the land of Reuben Belden, and that records dating from 1695 indicated that one of the houses was fortified. (Reuben Belden House, MHC#54, 448 Main Street). After this early settlement, there were to be few houses built before the map of 1794 was published showing only four houses which may or may not have been the original four.

During the 1770s the older towns of the Connecticut River Valley were creating new districts and expanding their borders to provide land for their children and new arrivals. In Hatfield this was the case in 1771 when Whately was established on land which had been part of the purchase of 1672. New roads also improved circulation within the town limits. By 1794 Main Street had been extended north around Great Pond to Bradstreet, connecting this section of town with the center. With this extension, the area of Bradstreet began its permanent development.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

Agriculture in Hatfield during the Colonial Period began to take on a character which would persist to the middle of the 19th century, and Bradstreet was central to this economy.

Christopher Clark in The Roots of Rural Capitalism, Western Massachusetts, 1780-1860, (Ithaca, 1990), describes the farmsteads as continuing to grow enough to feed themselves most of what they needed, and trading among themselves for the rest. However, agriculture grew more diverse. Farms commonly produced sheep, beef, pork, flax, wheat and rye. The first departure during this period from their interdependent, non market-oriented economy was that Hatfield farmers began fattening cattle for market at least from the beginning of the period. As early as 1680, the town selected a herder for the months of May to September, paying him 12 shillings a week. This meant that Hatfield farmers raised their own cattle for market, but some took cattle from other, less fertile, towns for fattening. Sheep were also raised, and for a time it appeared that farmers would increase their herds substantially. The town set up moveable pens in the meadows during the summers to control and improve their grazing. In 1691 Hatfield counted 273 sheep, but eight years later there were only eighteen more.

Even with some crop diversity and an incipient market product in the fattening of cattle, cash in this economy was so limited that grain was a medium of exchange and the town yearly set a value on it at Town Meeting.

**Federal Period (1775-1830)**

Hatfield began the Revolutionary period as a Loyalist town, signing a document in support of the King in 1768. Several of the Connecticut Valley's most affluent and influential families lived in Hatfield and the Loyalist sentiment they represented was initially strong and supported by the town at large. One of them, Reuben Belden, was from Bradstreet. Under the influence of Rev. Joseph Lyman's persuasive sermons, most of the townspeople shifted their allegiance to the revolutionaries during the next few years. Belden, Samuel Partridge, and Israel Williams remained Tory stalwarts, however, and Williams was even suspected of recruiting soldiers. Finally, when their Tory activity became a threat to the town, these men and some of their family members were given seven days to sign a document promising their support of the revolutionary cause. Williams and his son were the only Loyalists who ran afoul of the town; they were taken over to Hadley and "smoked" and later jailed until they agreed to stop their activities. Presumably, Belden thought better of his position and signed.

In all, between 125 and 127 soldiers went to war from Hatfield. One of them was Joseph Guild who lived in Bradstreet on Main Street, near the border with Whately in a house that is now gone. Guild saw more significant battles than most soldiers, as he served for seven years. He saw both General Burgoyne and Lord Cornwallis surrender at Saratoga and Yorktown and was in the battle of Monmouth. Guild is buried in the Depot Road Cemetery in Bradstreet (MHC #801).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

After the war, Hatfield citizens were involved in Shays' Rebellion. As farmers, they were very sympathetic with the issues of the rebellion and took an active role in the protests which began in 1782. The focus of their protest was the jailing of farmers and the taking of their land for debt that was occurring throughout Hampshire County. Farmers were caught in a crunch between the towns and the new state government. Towns were having difficulty collecting from the state government money owed them for the war effort, yet they also needed to raise cash to pay their outstanding debts. Great pressure was put on local farmers to make up the gap and when they were unable to pay their debts on time, their land was taken. The protests took a violent turn when angry crowds overran the Northampton jail and released prisoners. In 1787 Hatfield's John Billings, chairman of a county convention held to protest the conditions, retracted the town's support for the rebellion and urged restraint against further violence.

During the Revolutionary War, a few Hatfield and Bradstreet farmers were able to supply beef to the troops at something of a profit, but for most there was a great deal of lost ground to make up after the war. First of all, farms were small; second, debts were widespread, and finally, the vagaries of weather added an unpredictability to their harvest. The majority of farmers in Hatfield and Bradstreet had between one and twenty five acres in 1800 and only 7.7% had farms over 200 acres. To support a complicated series of debts to their neighbors, Bradstreet farmers had to protect themselves from bad growing years and low prices on single crops. An example of the debt situation was that of Hatfield's David Morton who at his death ca.1800 had a farm and personal belongings worth \$6,500 and debt of more than \$2,560 owed to over thirty people in the region (Clark, p.65). To meet this challenge, farmers developed mixed-crop agriculture further.

Unpredictable harvests and the danger of relying on a single crop were made patently clear in the 1790s when wheat production suffered. Demand for wheat was increasing outside the Connecticut River Valley, offering farmers the opportunity to develop a staple crop and stabilize their income. But soil was depleted, and blight, the so-called Hessian Fly, and rust reduced wheat yields so greatly that farmers lost the opportunity to have a staple crop for market. In response, Hatfield's farmers increased the amount of rye they grew and the number of heads of livestock they owned. In times of poor crop yields, meat and dairy production saw them through.

Balancing the investment between crops and livestock led farmers to a change in land use during this period. In order to buffer themselves from bad years, farmers needed to increase the number of crops they raised and increase their livestock herds. To do this, land needed to be used more intensively, and unimproved land had to be cleared for cultivation. More intensive land use was made possible, in part, by the use of manure from the larger livestock herds to fertilize. Between 1791 and 1831 Hatfield almost doubled its tillage and mowing acreage. In Bradstreet this occurred c.1820. Until the 1790s the number of cattle and sheep was small enough that the town supported its farmers by allowing livestock to graze on the roadsides and in the meadows and

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

even on the common lands once the crops were harvested. But in the 1790s this was no longer adequate and herds required better food sources. Along with more intensive land use and extension of cleared land, farmers made another shift in land use. They began to produce more corn for the cattle, turned pasture land into cropland, moved their cattle and sheep to the hilltowns in the summers, and brought them back in the winters. Two farmers involved in this practice in Bradstreet were Elijah Bardwell and Reuben Belden who had 1,000 sheep to keep during the winter. As a side result of the larger herds and better livestock nutrition, cheese and butter production increased.

In 1797 Levi Dickinson of Hadley introduced what was to become a widespread new crop, broom corn. Simeon Smith followed Dickinson in Hatfield in 1816 or 1817, and broom corn was subsequently picked up so extensively by local farmers that it became the closest thing to a staple crop yet. Reason for broom corn's success was in part its versatility. Branches were used to make brooms, which brought cash to farmers, and the seed mixed with corn could be fed to their cattle. At its peak, broom corn was grown on up to 1,000 acres in Hatfield. Prices fell off due to saturation after 1826, so both Hadley and Hatfield cut back production, but it did not take long before prices rose again. Bradstreet's Samuel Bartlett (16 Depot Road, MHC #36, ca. 1850) and Elihu Marsh (24 Depot Road, MHC #35, ca. 1850) were two of the town's biggest broom manufacturers. The Bartlett house has an unaltered room which was used for broom making.

As large as the impact of broom corn was on Hatfield's agricultural economy, it was second to the impact of another crop, one which was to last with few interruptions into the 1970s. Hatfield residents had grown small plots of tobacco for their own use since Native Americans introduced them to the plant at the time of settlement. As early as 1800, however, farmers started increasing the amount of tobacco they grew with an eye to selling it. The scale of production was very limited for the first few decades, though by 1829 it had become a paying crop.

Bradstreet's links to the rest of Hatfield improved somewhat during the Federal Period, when a road was put in from Main Street going west (now the eastern section of Depot Road), then curving south (now Cronin Hill Road). This same road was extended east across Main Street as Old Farms Path and the intersection created became Bradstreet's center from the end of this period.

### Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Depot Road was extended westward once again in the Early Industrial Period, when the Connecticut River Railroad was put in on the west side of Hatfield in the 1840s and a depot built in 1847 for the north half of town. Depot Road became the connector for farmers to take produce to the railroad. Hatfield farmers saw the railroad as a mixed blessing at best, improving their access to markets beyond the close Connecticut River Valley towns, but also opening up the region to farm products, meat and grain from the west which would compete directly with local products. Competition from the west failed to destroy agriculture. Rather, farmers emphasized the two cash crops which continued to promise income, broom corn and tobacco.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

From 1826 to 1860, broom corn production was a profitable industry in Hatfield. According to Gay's Gazetteer of 1887, in 1853 the town made 530,400 brooms, and 211,200 brushes, and used 360 tons of broom corn in the process. Merwin's Connecticut River Business Directory for 1867-8 described broom making as the only manufacturing in town. Gay listed the most prominent manufacturers who included S.S. [sic] Jones (458 Main Street, MHC #54, ca.1855) and Elihu Marsh who built the house at 24 Depot Road (MHC #35, ca.1850).

Although tobacco was being grown for profit in the 1830s in Bradstreet, more farmers took it up in the 1840s adding small patches to their other crops. They started experimenting with wrappers in the 1830s and about 1846 shifted to growing broadleaf which proved well-suited to the land. When the town's broom corn production fell after 1853, farmers turned increasingly to tobacco. As with broom corn, tobacco lent itself to family production wherein slower winter months could be turned to good use for sorting, packing and shipping the cured leaves. This family based production lasted into the 1850s. There was a fall in prices in 1855, but it was followed by boom years from 1855 to 1857. It was in 1857 that commercial tobacco growing was actually begun by William H. Dickinson and James Morton of Bradstreet (house now gone). A shift from family-based to employee-based production can be traced to these boom years and the start of commercial growing.

In 1860, according to historian Christopher Clark, 82.5% of Hatfield's farmers raised tobacco, and by 1865 Hatfield was the largest grower of tobacco in the Connecticut River Valley. Many Bradstreet farmers became employers during this period as they needed to hire help outside their families to meet demand for growing and processing the plant. Labor was provided by Irish and German immigrants who began arriving in the 1840s with construction of the railroad and stayed on as permanent residents. French Canadians came from the 1850s on.

Many of the same names listed as broom manufacturers by Merwin in 1867 were listed by Gay in his Gazetteer as tobacco farmers. Austin Jones, one of Reuben Belden's sons-in-law, was a dealer in leaf tobacco and farmed 100 acres as well (458 Main Street, MHC #54) Charles Marsh who lived at 24 Depot Road (MHC #35) and was a cigar manufacturer and farmer of 25 acres. Eurotas Morton farmed 160 acres and was a grower and dealer in leaf tobacco at 481 Main Street (MHC #42 ca. 1850.)

As the directories and Gazetteer indicate, raising tobacco did not become an exclusive occupation for Bradstreet's farmers. They continued to raise a diverse number of crops and livestock. In 1850 two thirds of Hatfield's crops were surplus. Local markets for their surpluses improved as more people lived in towns like Holyoke, Springfield and Northampton and were market for this food surplus (Clark, p.284). In 1860, 90.5% of the town's farms produced corn, potatoes and dairy cows; 74.5% raised pigs; with smaller numbers growing rye, oats and raising beef cattle (Clark, p.277).

The relative agricultural success of the Bradstreet farmers is indicated by the many large houses which were built during this period in the village. Reuben Belden, who farmed about 200 acres

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

in Bradstreet, was alone responsible for building two of the largest of them: the Greek Revival house at 448 Main Street (MHC #56, ca. 1845), Bradstreet's first Italianate style house at 458 Main Street (MHC #54, ca. 1850) (Photograph No.3), and two houses nearby on Main Street which are now gone. Sarah Wight, one of two women listed as farming in Bradstreet, built, with her husband Joseph, the high style Italianate house at 471 Main Street (MHC #43, 1868). She was listed in more than one directory as a widow farming 78 acres of tobacco. Sarah Belden, widow of Reuben Belden, was the second woman and was listed as farming 150 acres and leasing 75 additional acres to family members for farming.

The Civil War did not have a significant impact on many of the residents of Bradstreet. Although they supported the cause of the Union, only a few of Bradstreet's men took part. One was Henry H. Field from 46 Depot Road (MHC #29) who was in Company H, 37th Regiment, MVM. Reuben Belden, whose name by this time in the Bradstreet narrative seems to be a constant presence, was a recruiting officer from 1862 to 1868. Myron Cooley from 77 Depot Road (no MHC #, ca. 1850) was in Company K, 52nd Regiment, MVM.

Bradstreet was one of five school districts in the town, and after the Civil War a brick schoolhouse was built in front of the cemetery on Depot Road. It is now gone.

The village's growing size and importance led to the establishment of the North Hatfield Post Office, as Bradstreet was known at the time, in 1868.

**Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)**

Commercial tobacco growing expanded during the Late Industrial Period in Bradstreet, and many of the tobacco barns remaining in the village date from this expansion. Broom corn had been left behind, but farmers now turned to onions as a cash crop, and onion storage barns made their first appearance. Other changes in the appearance of Bradstreet brought about by agricultural practices were new tenement houses for the increasingly large number of labors who emigrated to Hatfield from Eastern Europe, and the appearance of acres of Sumatra leaf tobacco being raised under light linen shade during the summer months. Several large houses were added to Bradstreet together with barns, at least one of which doubled as a vegetable storehouse.

Tobacco companies came to Hatfield and were booming by the 1890s. Meyer and Mendelson was the first company and they rented the land of four farms, marking their names and numbers on the tobacco barns, some of which are still visible along Bashin Road and Main Street in Bradstreet. With the companies, tobacco growing changed permanently to big business, and by 1905 Hatfield was the largest tobacco producing town in the state. The companies bussed in help during the summers and again for processing in the winters. Many individual farmers could not compete, so those who did not grow for the companies concentrated their efforts on raising onions and potatoes. In 1905 Hatfield produced 54% of the onions in the county and was the leading onion producing town in the state. By 1910 farmers were producing 500 - 600 railroad cars of onions in a season. Others were able to incorporate onions, tobacco and livestock on their

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetBradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 9

farms, although livestock largely lost its importance after the 1880s. Two farming families who were able to do this were Oscar Belden and Sons, and H.W.Marsh. The Beldens lived at 9 Depot Road (MHC #34, ca.1865) and their innovative onion storage barn, the first barn built for onion storage in Hatfield, had a capacity of 50,000 bushels of onions when it was dedicated by Calvin Coolidge in 1914. Harry W. Marsh had only a slightly smaller onion storage capacity of 40,000 bushels. (Marsh owned the house at 77 Depot Road as a tenant house.) Each was listed as both onion and tobacco producers in directories at the time. William L. Belden was selling fertilizer in Bradstreet at the time.

About two thirds of Hatfield's residents were foreign born by the Late Industrial Period. Among the more recent countries to be represented was Poland, and the first two Polish men to arrive were Joseph Wishaway and Joseph Goclowski who worked for the Belden farms on Depot Road. This was a period of activity in tenement house construction in Bradstreet to accommodate the numbers of new residents. Daniel Wells in his history of Hatfield noted in 1909 the tenement houses in Bradstreet. They included a tenement (now gone) at the corner of Main Street and Old Farms Path owned by the Moshers who farmed and kept the post office at 462 Main Street. On Old Farms Path at #7 and 9 (MHC #47, 48, ca.1900) Charles Marsh and Oscar Belden built tenement houses. Tobacco growers Gilbert Morton and Sarah Wight built tenements near their properties on Main Street (both tenements now gone). Deacon Oscar Belden built the house at 27 Depot Road (MHC #33, ca. 1890) for workers. Charles and Frank Jones at 31 Depot Road (MHC #32, ca.1890) rebuilt a house which had burned for a tenement. A second tenement which burned down and was not replaced was next door to it. The house at 77 Depot Road (No MHC#) was used as a tenement by Harry W. Marsh. At 54 Depot Road (MHC #28) Edgar H. Field built a tenement. A building which had been a wood house across the street at 9 Depot Road was moved and converted for tenement use at 14 Depot Road (MHC #37, ca.1850) Houses specifically constructed as tenement houses are characterized by their utilitarian appearance. With little or no ornament, but generally well sized and sited, these vernacular houses represent an important phase in the agricultural and architectural history of Bradstreet.

The Connecticut Valley Street Railway constructed an electric trolley line through Bradstreet in 1903 which meant that people now could travel from Northampton all the way to Deerfield without changing. The trolley carried mail and was the first long distance trolley mail service (86 miles each day) in Western New England. The post office was kept at 462 Main Street (no MHC#, ca.1850) by Mary Mosher during this period. At the turn of the century a small general store was kept in the house as well, making this the one commercial building of Bradstreet.

The beginning of the 20th century brought improvements to Bradstreet. In 1906, electricity and telephones both came to town. The Beldens who were forward thinking in their farming practices, and built the first onion storage building with hollow cement blocks, were also prepared for change in their house building. In 1900 Oscar Belden built the house at 41 Depot Road and completely wired it in anticipation of the coming of electricity. Change took place in more symbolic ways as well. Originally called Bashan, then considered part of North Hatfield, Bradstreet officially received its name ca.1908.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts**Early Modern Period (1915-1940)**

If the Late Industrial Period was one of change brought about by new technology, the Early Modern Period was in large part one of loss brought about by nature. The farmers of Bradstreet were resilient throughout the period's losses, however and managed at times to turn adversity to their advantage.

Onions and tobacco continued as the major crops. Disease in onions grown from seed forced farmers in the 1930s to shift to growing onions from sets, but production does not seem to have suffered in the changeover.

World War I affected Hatfield with 104 men and women serving in the military. Local accounts of harvest time during the war years describe how the loss in manpower was made up by women of Smith College who pitched in to bring in the crops. The association between Smith and Hatfield dated back to the late 1860s when Sophia Smith of Hatfield founded the college with part of an inheritance from her brother. World War I coincided with the height of tobacco and onion production for the town with 1900 acres in tobacco alone, so the efforts of the college women was a significant event.

Competition with the automobile led to the trolley line being closed in 1924, followed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad closing in 1930. Routes 5 and 10 were simultaneously improved as major north-south roads. The impact of this on the town was that traffic was diverted away from Main Street so that commercial and light industrial development was also diverted and Bradstreet's agricultural character was preserved.

A series of natural calamities began in 1927 when flooding caused \$200,000 in crop losses with additional losses in tobacco barns and damage to homes. The following year, the Town Hall burned down and was replaced two years later by the present structure. In 1936 came the largest flood in town history. The Connecticut River overflowed its banks in Bradstreet and washed out a stretch of land five miles long, one mile wide, and up to ten feet deep. Damage was so extensive that it took weeks of seventeen hour days for trucks and tractors to remove the silt and restore the roads. Livestock was killed, crops were destroyed, and at one house a cow was found stranded on the second floor. Experts who came in to assess the damages predicted that the silt deposits would put an end to agriculture on the fields of Bradstreet. Time proved them wrong, however, and Bradstreet's farmers found that once their fields were cleared and planted, they proved even more fertile than before.

Having just recovered from the floods, a hurricane hit the town in 1938. Damage extended along Main Street from the South Meadows to Bradstreet. Deep flooding caused crop losses of \$124,000, and eighty nine tobacco barns. The Works Progress Administration came to the rescue of the town by hiring 100 men to clean the fields and built a dike to control spring flooding as far north as Bradstreet.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

Meanwhile the Depression was full blown and crop prices plummeted. Many of the town's farmers turned to market gardening to keep their farms intact. This shift to market gardening has been sustained to the present and is one of the successful responses by Bradstreet's farmers to the economic strains of the era.

**Recent History (since 1940)**

After a gradual decline, tobacco growing revived with the Cuban embargo of the 1960s to remain the town's foremost crop for almost a decade. On the other hand, farmers lost out in the 1940s in their competition with western states in onion production. What has persisted is market gardening which has become the town's agricultural focus. Squash, cucumbers, beans, corn, strawberries, asparagus and potatoes are grown on Bradstreet's open fields. A few farms still raise dairy cattle to a limited extent. Due to the rise in land values which took place during the 1980s, farmers today often turn to renting land to assure a sufficient income from market gardening or to provide enough grazing land for their cattle. This often requires tending fields in several different areas of town, even crossing the river to Hadley.

Along Main Street and Cronin Hill Road there has been a small amount of lot subdivision for residential building, but in contrast to the Upper Main Street district where considerable residential construction has taken place along side streets since the 1940s, Bradstreet has remained almost unchanged. Bashan Road, Old Farms and Upper Farms Paths lined with old tobacco barns still traverse the fields of Bradstreet along the Connecticut River as they appeared on the map of 1830. Fields extend behind the farm houses along Depot Road as they did throughout most of the 19th century, and many of the lots laid out as allotments to the town's residents in 1682 in Bashan are still extant and visible on Assessor's maps for the area. For three hundred and twelve years these fertile fields have continued to be unfenced, and unbounded by markers.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Hatfield are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Several prehistoric sites have been recorded in Hatfield; however, the lack of systematic site examinations and comprehensive town surveys has resulted in little detailed information for the area. Because the town and district has remained primarily a farming community and resisted intensive development, it is highly likely that significant prehistoric archaeological sites survive. Regional information indicates that surviving sites in the district locale may date from the Paleoindian (10,000-12,000 B.P.) Period to native contact with Europeans in the 17th century. Prehistoric sites dating from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland Periods have been physically documented in the town. These sites may provide a basis for reconstructing both environmental change within the middle Connecticut River Valley and the process of cultural adjustment as Native people adopted their subsistence and settlement strategies in response to that change. Archaeological data and secondary sources indicate that prehistoric

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 12

sites are present in the district representing most of the settlement periods noted above. One site, 19-HS-261 located off Bashin Road, was occupied continuously from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland and possibly Contact Periods. That site occupies a similar location on the Connecticut River floodplain to areas in the Hatfield Center National Register district where Native Americans had cleared the area for farming. Early Colonial Period settlement in the Bradstreet area may have focused on locales previously cleared by Native Americans for farming. Archaeological surveys in these areas can help to clarify the importance of this area relative to other Native settlements in the town and areas elsewhere along the Connecticut River. This data can also help to better understand the relationship between Contact Period Native settlement and later Colonial Period settlement.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to provide detailed information on settlement, economic and cultural changes which occurred in a settlement which was able to remain a small agricultural village, resist intensive development and preserve much of the physical linear arrangement of the town as laid out by the original English settlers in 1682. While several buildings from Bradstreet's 19th century settlement remain extant; the majority, if not all of the village's resources from the 17th and 18th century, are archaeological. Bradstreet, like other settlement centers in Hatfield and the parent settlement of Hadley on the east bank of the Connecticut River, is significant for retaining much of its 17th century linear town plan. While much of the plan survives in the existing system of roads and lot lines, archaeological survey and testing would verify and refine our knowledge significantly by documenting the location and plan of 17th and 18th century buildings as well as the configuration of structures and buildings within the lots. Some evidence exists that at least one of these early structures was fortified, indicating the potential for information relating to the strategic importance of fortified homes in the town. While some disturbance of 17th and 18th century components has undoubtedly occurred as the result of later 19th and 20th century development, the potential for significant survivals is high. By documenting the original plan of the village and the initial phases of its 17th and 18th century evolution, archaeological investigations would provide an appropriate introductory framework for interpreting the better documented buildings and sites which date from the 19th century. Archaeological remains also have a high potential for helping to document the pattern of community development and economic change. While a great percentage of buildings from this period remain in the ground, archaeological investigation would assist in documenting the ongoing physical evolution of farm complexes (especially in response to changing agricultural practices and products). Occupation related features (trash pits, privies, wells), are also likely around many of the standing buildings. Careful sampling and analysis of these features can assist in detailing changing economic conditions, shifts in ethnicity, and other significant aspects of Bradstreet's 19th-century development.

Occupational related features can provide detailed information on the inhabitants of specific residences and, when sampled as a group, possibly on specific areas of town. During the 19th and 20th centuries, Irish, French Canadian and Polish immigrants moved to Bradstreet. This influx of foreign born residents produced a period of increased tenement house construction to accommodate the growing population. The analysis of occupational-related features of individuals who lived in these residences may produce information which helps better understand the ways in which this

**(continued)**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

form of residency varied from more traditional single family farmsteads. Tenement houses are included in a vernacular house design which represents an important phase in the agricultural and architectural history of Bradstreet. Houses specifically constructed as tenement houses are reported to be characterized by their utilitarian appearance with little or no ornament. Archaeological survivals of tenement houses can test the validity of this interpretation, including how the concept of simplicity or utilitarian appearance may have changed through time as ethnic groups, the main occupants of tenements, became more acculturated to New England life.

Analysis of occupational related features associated with these ethnic groups can help document how these groups adapted to the area and how they differed or compared to more traditional inhabitants of English descent. Occupational related features can also help document limited industrial growth or manufacturing. Broom manufacturing, which developed in the late 18th century and peaked in the early 19th century and later tobacco processing in the mid 19th century, both probably developed as cottage industries.

Occupational related features at residences and farmsteads where these activities took place can provide details relating to the technology of broom manufacture, tobacco processing, and materials used in those trades. This analysis can also provide details on the relationship of specific ethnic groups to trades like broom manufacture and the role that trade played in the acculturation process of certain ethnic groups. The French-Canadians were the social group chiefly employed in broom manufacture in the Hatfield Center locale; this pattern may also be present in Bradstreet.

Occupational related features combined with studies of structural remains at farmsteads can also trace the overall evolution of the Bradstreet economy as it grew from an interdependent non-marked economy to agricultural diversity and the departure from interdependency to a market economy. Studies of occupational related features can trace the evolution of agricultural products and manufactured goods or individual farmsteads, possibly identifying specializations which may have been present with interdependence. The layout buildings on farmsteads and their functions can also contribute important information to this analysis.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

---

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Publications and Typescripts

- Clark, Christopher. The Roots of Rural Capitalism, Western Massachusetts, 1780-1860, Ithaca, 1990.
- Crafts, James M. History of the Town of Whately, Massachusetts 1661-1899, Whately, 1899.
- Englehardt, Cynthia (ed.). This is Our Hatfield, Hatfield, 1973.
- Gay, William Burton. Gazeteer of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, 1654-1887, New York, 1887.
- Johnson, Clifton. Historic Hampshire in the Connecticut Valley, Springfield, 1932.
- Judd, Sylvester. History of Hadley, Northampton, 1863, revised 1905, reprinted 1976.
- Manning, H.A. (ed.) Hampshire County, Massachusetts Suburban Directory, Vol. IV, 1918.
- Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report: Hatfield, typescript, 1982.
- Merwin, H. (pub.). Merwin's Connecticut River Business Directory for 1867-1868, Connecticut, 1867.
- Pioneer Valley Planning Commission. Historic Resources of Hatfield, Massachusetts, typescript, 1989.
- Sylvester, Nathaniel Bartlett. History of the Connecticut Valley, Massachusetts, 2 vols., Philadelphia, 1879.
- Tercentenary History Committee. Hatfield 1670-1970, Northampton, 1970.
- Wells, Daniel W. Sketch of Homes in Hatfield, Massachusetts, Hatfield, typescript, 1909.  
\_\_\_\_\_ and Reuben F. Wells. History of Hatfield, Massachusetts, 1660-1910, Springfield, 1910.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
Massachusetts

---

Wight, Charles A. The Hatfield Book, Springfield, 1908.

**Maps and Atlases**

1661. Henry Billings, Map or Plan of the Allotment of Home Lots of Hatfield in the Early Years of Settlement, traced by Jennie D. Smith, 1905.

1794. Ebenezer Fitz, Plan of Hatfield.

1830. Theophilus and Justin Wait, Plan of the Town of Hatfield, 1830.

1854. William Barker, Map of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, 1854.

1860. Walling. The County of Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, 1860., 1860.

1873. F.W. Beers, County Atlas of Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, 1873.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetBradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County)  
MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 1

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

## UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
E	18	697120	4697160
F	18	696490	4697820
G	18	696740	4697800
H	18	696700	4698200
I	18	696580	4698710

(end)

Boundary Justification

Boundaries for the Bradstreet Historic District were chosen to be consistent with the traditional and, in one instance, the legal limits of the village. The boundaries were drawn to include the buildings, fields and field access roads which extend on either side of the district's two principal streets: Main Street and Depot Road. On east side of Main Street, these fields extend to the west banks of the Connecticut River. They run to the border with the town of Whately on the north. Depot Road was made part of the district to the point at which it crosses a stream which empties into the Great Pond. This stream therefore forms the west boundary of the district. In order to include all of the agricultural land associated with the district, the south boundary was set to be contiguous with the north boundary of the Upper Main Street Historic District.

(end)

**Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

<b>Map #</b>	<b>MHC #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Type</b>
5-51		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-23		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-17		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-15		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-13		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-52		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-44		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-25		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-24		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-33		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-35		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-35		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
3-53		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
3-34		Bashin Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
4-15		3 Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1980	Ranch	NC	B
4-14		5 Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1980	Ranch	NC	B
4-50		7 Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1960	Ranch	NC	B
4-63		8 Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1980	Contemporary	NC	B
4-49		9 Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1970	Ranch	NC	B
4-62		10-10A Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1870	Italianate	C	B
4-62		10-10A Cronin Hill Road	fertilizer storage	1932	utilitarian	C	B
4-48		11 Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1980	Ranch	NC	B
4-51		13 Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1970	Ranch	NC	B
4-40		16 Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1980	Cape	NC	B
4-13		17 Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1960	Ranch	NC	B
4-13		17 Cronin Hill Road	barn	c.1960	utilitarian	NC	B
4-12		19 Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1890	Queen Anne	C	B
4-12		19 Cronin Hill Road	garage	c.1920	utilitarian	C	B
4-12		19 Cronin Hill Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
4-39		22 Cronin Hill Road	house	c.1980	Cape	NC	B
4-39		22 Cronin Hill Road	barn	1989	utilitarian	NC	B

**Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

<b>Map #</b>	<b>MHC #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Type</b>
4-9		Cronin Hill Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
4-00			Great Pond				
3-11 & 13	801	Depot Road	cemetery			C	BG
4-22	34	9 Depot Road	O. & S. Belden House	1865/1975	Italianate	C	B
4-22		9 Depot Road	garage	c.1930	utilitarian	C	B
4-22		9 Depot Road	onion storage house	1907	utilitarian	C	B
4-22		9 Depot Road	manure treatment structure	1990	utilitarian	NC	St
4-22		9 Depot Road	livestock barn	1954	utilitarian	NC	B
4-22		9 Depot Road	livestock/equipment barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
4-22		9 Depot Road	livestock barn	c.1860	Italianate	C	B
3-7	37	14 Depot Road	shop converted to house	c.1840	utilitarian	C	B
3-7	36	16 Depot Road	Dwight Bartlett House	1847	Federal	C	B
3-7		16 Depot Road	livestock barn	c.1870	utilitarian	C	B
3-7		16 Depot Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
3-5	35	24 Depot Road	Elihu Marsh House	c.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
3-5		24 Depot Road	livestock barn	c.1840	utilitarian	C	B
3-5		24 Depot Road	open sided shed	c.1980	utilitarian	NC	B
3-5		24 Depot Road	open sided horse shed	c.1980	utilitarian	NC	B
4-21	33	27 Depot Road	Belden tenement	c.1870	utilitarian	C	B
4-21		27 Depot Road	garage	c.1970	utilitarian	NC	B
4-21		27 Depot Road	cow shed	1990	utilitarian	NC	B
4-20	32	31 Depot Road	Chas. & Frank Jones rental	c.1900	Colonial Revival	C	B
3-1	30	38 Depot Road	Albert H. Marsh House	c.1860	Second Empire	C	B
3-2		40 Depot Road	house	c.1980	Ranch	NC	B
4-19	31	41 Depot Road	Oscar Belden House	c.1900	Colonial Revival	C	B
4-19		41 Depot Road	storage barn	1908	Colonial Revival	C	B
2-24	29	42 Depot Road	Henry H. Field House	1902	Colonial Revival	C	B
2-23		46 Depot Road	greenhouse	c.1980	utilitarian	NC	B
2-23		46 Depot Road	greenhouse	1985	utilitarian	NC	B
2-23		46 Depot Road	greenhouse	1985	utilitarian	NC	B
2-23		46 Depot Road	greenhouse	1990	utilitarian	NC	B

**Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

<b>Map #</b>	<b>MHC #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Type</b>
2-23		46 Depot Road	greenhouse	1991	utilitarian	NC	B
2-2		46 Depot Road	greenhouse	1991	utilitarian	NC	B
2-23		46 Depot Road	fruit & veg. storage barn	1984	utilitarian	NC	B
4-18		43 Depot Road	house	c.1980	Ranch	NC	B
4-17		45 Depot Road	house	1975	Ranch	NC	B
2-22		48 Depot Road	house	1980	Ranch	NC	B
2-22		48 Depot Road	tool shed	1990	utilitarian	NC	B
4-16		53 Depot Road	house	c.1970	Ranch	NC	B
4-16		53 Depot Road	equipment shed	c.1970	utilitarian	NC	B
2-21	28	54 Depot Road	Edgar Field Tenement	c.1834	Greek Revival	C	B
4-6	27	55 Depot Road	house	c.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
4-7		55 Depot Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
2-20		60 Depot Road	Walter Field House	c.1910	Queen Anne	C	B
2-20		60 Depot Road	garage	1980	utilitarian	NC	B
2-19		64 Depot Road	house	c.1960	Ranch	NC	B
2-18	24	70 Depot Road	Abner Field House	c.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
		Depot Road	school bus shelter	c.1950	utilitarian	NC	St
4-25	57	435 Main Street	house	c.1914	Bungalow/CR	C	B
4-25		435 Main Street	garage	c.1914	Colonial Revival	C	B
4-24		439 Main Street	house	c.1980	Cape	NC	B
4-23		443 Main Street	Frank Jones House	1875	Second Empire	C	B
4-23		443 Main Street	garage	c.1960	utilitarian	NC	B
3-12		445 Main Street	house	c.1940	English Cottage	C	B
3-14		445 Main Street	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-41	56	448 Main Street	Reuben Belden House	c.1845	Greek Revival	C	B
5-41		448 Main Street	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
3-10		449 Main Street	house	1988	Cape	NC	B
5-49		450 Main Street	house	c.1970	Cape	NC	B
5-49		450 Main Street	shed	c.1970	utilitarian	NC	B
3-9	46	451 Main Street	Clarence Belden House	1867	Italianate	C	B
3-65		455 Main Street	house	c.1970	Ranch	NC	B

**Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

<b>Map #</b>	<b>MHC #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Type</b>
3-44		9 Old Farms Road	shop	c.1930	utilitarian	C	B
3-45	49	11 Old Farms Road	house	c.1900	Queen Anne	C	B
3-45		11 Old Farms Road	garden shed	c.1980	utilitarian	NC	B
5-2		12 Old Farms Road	house	c.1960	Ranch	NC	B
3-46	50	15 Old Farms Road	house	c.1920	Bungalow	C	B
3-46		15 Old Farms Road	tobacco/equipment barn	c.1960	utilitarian	NC	B
5-5	53	20 Old Farms Road	house	c.1920	Bungalow	C	B
5-4		20 Old Farms Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-4		20 Old Farms Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-5		20 Old Farms Road	storage shed	c.1980	utilitarian	NC	B
5-5		20 Old Farms Road	storage shed	c.1920	utilitarian	C	B
5-40	52	28 Old Farms Road	house	c.1910	utilitarian	C	B
5-40		28 Old Farms Road	chicken coop	c.1940	utilitarian	C	B
5-40		28 Old Farms Road	corn crib	c.1940	utilitarian	C	B
3-47		33 Old Farms Road	house	c.1910	utilitarian	C	B
3-47		33 Old Farms Road	garage	c.1950	utilitarian	NC	B
5-38		Old Farms Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
3-31		Upper Farms Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
3-31		Upper Farms Road	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B

**Bradstreet Historic District  
Hatfield (Hampshire County), Massachusetts  
District Data Sheet**

<b>Map #</b>	<b>MHC #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Type</b>
5-1	54	458 Main Street	Reuben Belden House	1845	Italianate	C	B
3-15		461 Main Street	house	c.1915	Colonial Revival	C	B
3-43		462 Main Street	Mosher House	c.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
3-64		466 Main Street	house	c.1970	Ranch	NC	B
3-16	44	467 Main Street	Charles Harris House	c.1905	Colonial Revival	C	B
3-16		467 Main Street	garage	c.1920	utilitarian	C	B
3-17	43	471 Main Street	Sarah Wight House	1868	Italianate	C	B
3-63		470 Main Street	house	c.1975	Ranch	NC	B
3-41		474 Main Street	house	c.1965	Ranch	NC	B
3-40		476 Main Street	house	1840	Greek Revival	C	B
3-18	42	481 Main Street	Gilbert Morton House	c.1950	Greek Revival	C	B
3-18		481 Main Street	livestock/equipment barn	c.1850-1900	Greek Revival	C	B
3-18		481 Main Street	chicken coop	c.1920	utilitarian	C	B
3-38		482 Main Street	house	c.1980	Colonial Revival	NC	B
3-19	41	487 Main Street	Edwin Harris House	c.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
3-19		487 Main Street	shed	c.1950	utilitarian	NC	B
3-19		487 Main Street	tobacco/equipment barn	c.1850	utilitarian	C	B
3-20	40	491 Main Street	Archie Graves House	c.1890	Colonial Revival	NC	B
3-20		491 Main Street	garage		utilitarian	C	B
3-67		495 Main Street	Adeline A. Marsh House	c.1880	Queen Anne	C	B
3-21	39	497 Main Street	O. Stanley Graves House	c.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
3-21		497 Main Street	outhouse/shed	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
3-21		497 Main Street	livestock barn	c.1920	utilitarian	C	B
3-22	38	501 Main Street	David Turner House	c.1850	Italianate	C	B
3-22		501 Main Street	Tee-Zee Farm shed	c.1920	utilitarian	C	B
3-22		501 Main Street	Tee-Zee Farm barn	c.1940	utilitarian	C	B
3-59		Main Street	tobacco barn	c.1900	utilitarian	C	B
5-53		4 Old Farms Road	house	c.1980	Ranch	NC	B
3-56		7 Old Farms Road	Charles Marsh Tenement	c.1900	utilitarian cottage	C	B
3-44		9 Old Farms Road	Oscar Belden Tenement	c.1900	utilitarian cottage	C	B
3-44		9 Old Farms Road	garage	c.1930	utilitarian	C	B

**Agricultural Land/Woodland**

C

Si

Bashin Road, Map #s:5-26-29,45,46,18,19,16,14,  
21,20,12,30-32,34,36,37,39,6-11,48,49,54,3-33,  
35,32,29,25-27,57.

Cronin Hill Road, Map#s: 4-8,41.

Depot Road, Map #s: 4-55-57,2,3,35,36,38,41,39,  
52,34,2-40,25.

Main Street, Map #s: 4-33,32,46,31,30,28,27,45,  
26,44,42,47,43,5-42,3-8,39,68,37,21,30,23,61,  
60,69,28,42,26,43,22.

Old Farms Road, Map #4-48.

Upper Farms Road, Map #3-60A.

**Totals:**

**Buildings**

Contributing 88

Non-contributing 51

**Structures**

Contributing 0

Non-contributing 2

**Burial Ground 1**

**Sites**

Contributing 1 (various parcels of agricultural land/woodland listed above)

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 97000724 Date Listed: 7/17/97

Bradstreet Historic District Hampshire MA  
Property Name: County: State:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Multiple Name

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

Patrick Andrews  
Signature of the Keeper

8/7/97  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

The nomination form did not provide a boundary description for the district. The SHPO informed us that the series of tax maps serve as the boundary definition. Also, the category of wall materials in Section 7 of the form was left blank; the SHPO requests that "various" be entered, and "unkown" entered for architect/builder. The form is amended to include this information.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bradstreet Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 6/02/97      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/17/97  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/03/97      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/17/97  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 97000724

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

     ACCEPT         RETURN         REJECT                         DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically and architecturally significant district associated with Hatfield's development as an important agricultural area.*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A, C

REVIEWER Katie Andrus

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE                     

DATE 7/17/97

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

455



Basher Road

Bradstreet Historic District, Hatfield

Hampshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

5-93

View west. Tobacco barns + open fields.

Photograph No. 1.



435 Main Street  
Bradstreet Historic District, Hatfield  
Hampshire, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

August, 1994

PVPC

View West

Photo No. 2





458 Main Street

Bradstreet Historic District, Hatfield

Wangshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

6-93

PVPC

View South east. Reuben Belker House.

Photograph No. 3.



462 Main Street

Bradstreet Historic District, Hatfield

Hampshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

6-93

PVPC

View northeast. Mosher House and converted onion barn

Photograph No. 4



17 Depot Road.

Bradstreet Historic District, Haverhill

Hampshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

6-93

©VPC

View north west. Tenant House.

Photograph No. 5



10 Depot Road  
Bradstreet Historic District, Hatfield  
Hampshire, MA  
Bonnie Parsons

5-93

PVPC

View north east. Abner Field House

Photograph No. 6



451 Main Street

Bradstreet Historic District, Hatfield

Hampshire, MA

Bonnie Parsons

PVPC

6-93

View South West Charles A. Jones House

Photograph No. 7



Albert H. Marsh House, 39 Dept Road  
Bradstreet Historic District, Hatfield  
Hampshire, Massachusetts  
Bonnie Parsons  
August, 1994  
PVPC  
View north  
Phot. No. 8



Tobacco Barns Bashan Road

Bradstreet Historic District, Hatfield

Hampshire, Massachusetts

Bonnie Parsons

August, 1994

PVPC

View east

Photo No. 9

THIS PAPER  
MANUFACTURED  
BY KODAK

# Williamsburg 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  
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies  
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1990  
 Supersedes Williamsburg 1964 and Mt. Toby 1971  
 1:25 000-scale maps  
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18, Universal Transverse Mercator  
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum  
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 38 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	15'	15'	1	2	3
2	6.5617	15'	15'	4	5	
4	13.1234	15'	15'	6	7	8
6	19.6851	15'	15'			
8	26.2468	15'	15'			
10	32.8085	15'	15'			

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

UTM grid convergence (G) at 100 meter declination (M) at center of map  
 Diagram is approximate

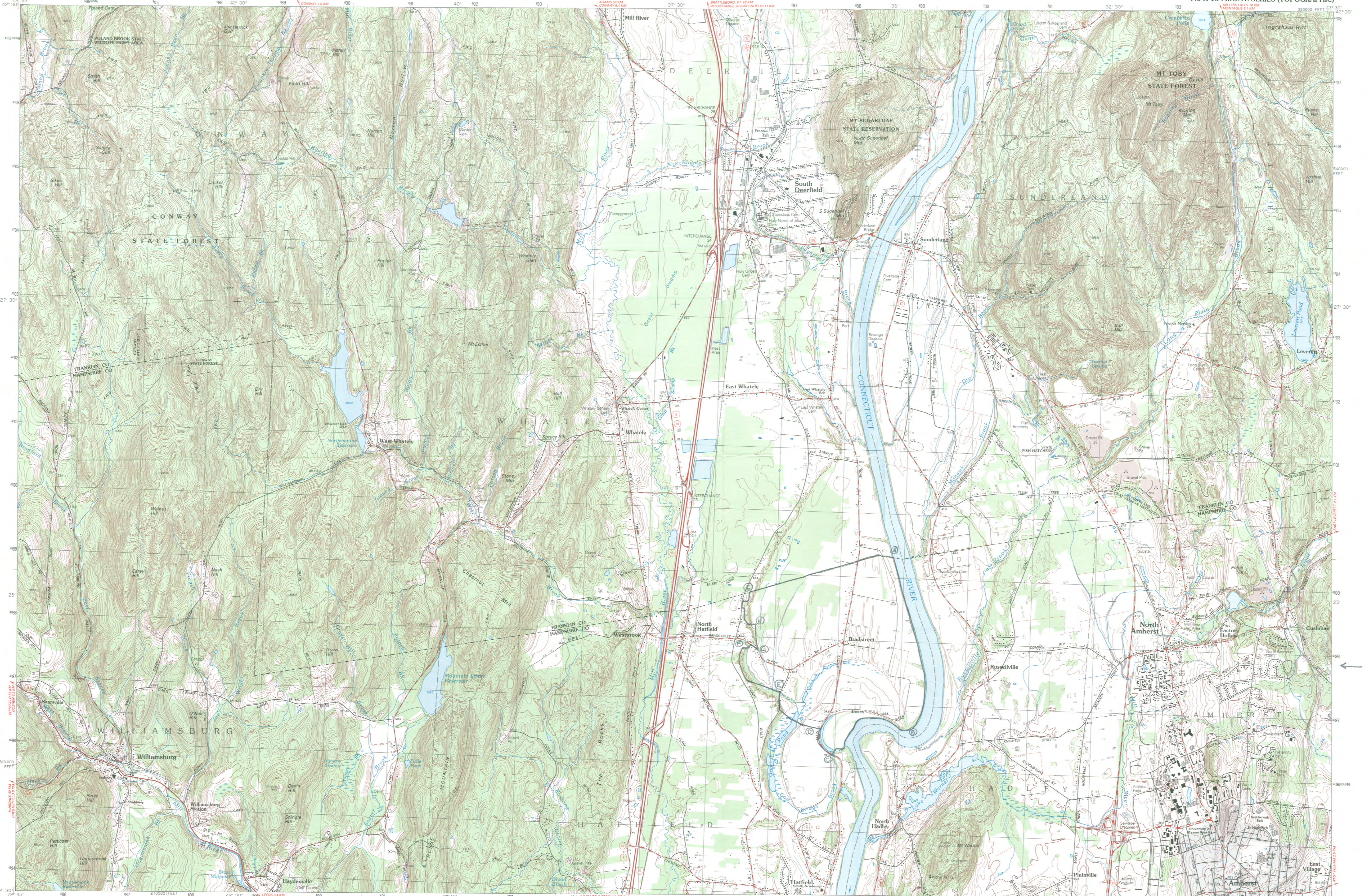
1 Ashfield  
 2 Greenfield  
 3 Orange  
 4 Gouern  
 5 Shelburne  
 6 Chester  
 7 Easthampton  
 8 Windsor Dam

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

### Topographic Map Symbols

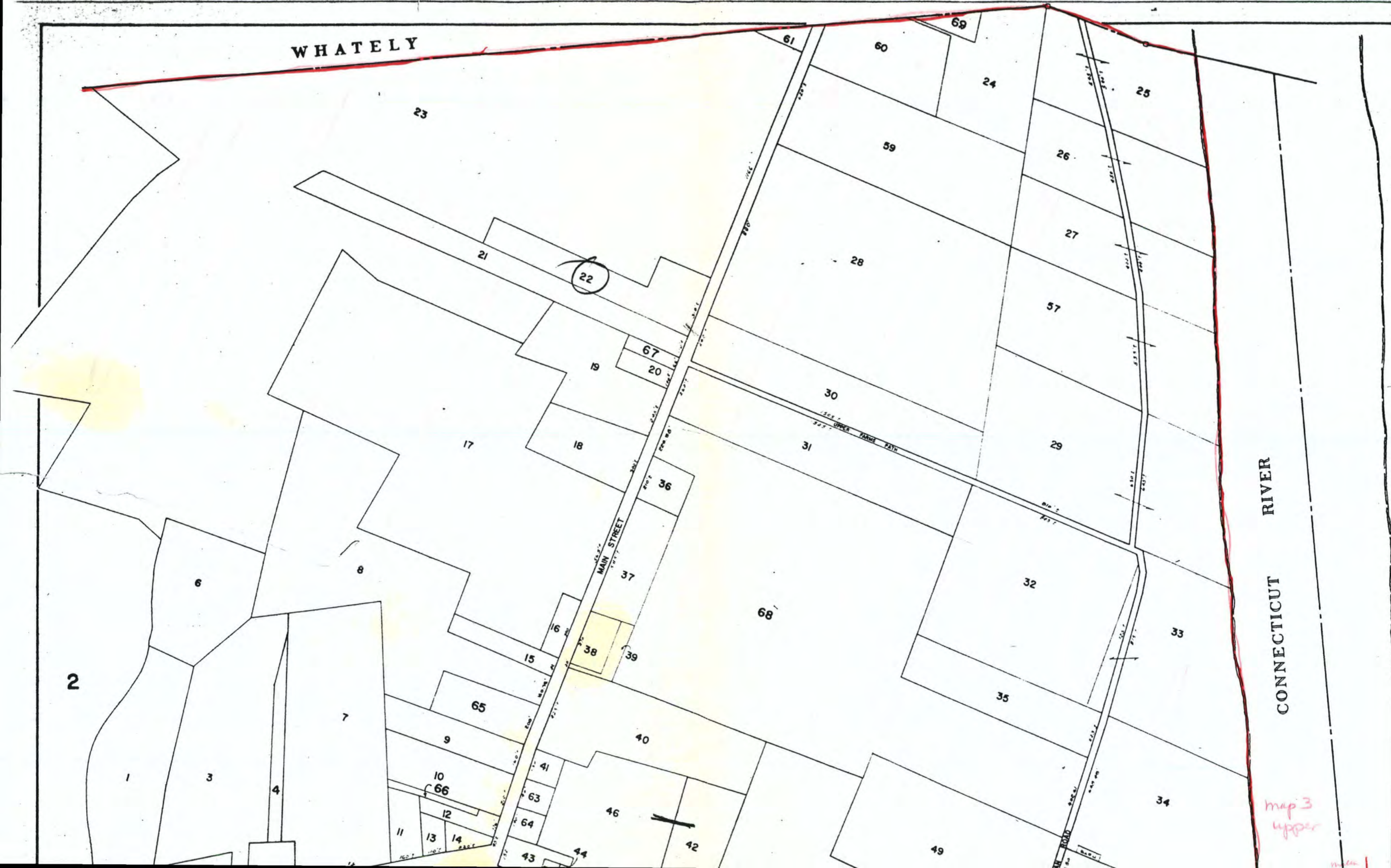
- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge, drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- 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; round 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 spillway; located tower; Cemetery; grave; Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument; Windmill; water well; spring; Mine shaft; prospect; shaft or cave; Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation; Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression; Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand; Sandbar; steep curve; Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream; Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small; Swamp; marsh; Saltwater marsh; land subject to controlled flooding; Woodland; scattered trees; Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



UTMs zone 18  
 A 695860/469310  
 B 699180/469620  
 C 697960/469200  
 D 697770/469690  
 E 697120/469160  
 F 696490/469820  
 G 696740/469780  
 H 696700/469820  
 I 696580/469870

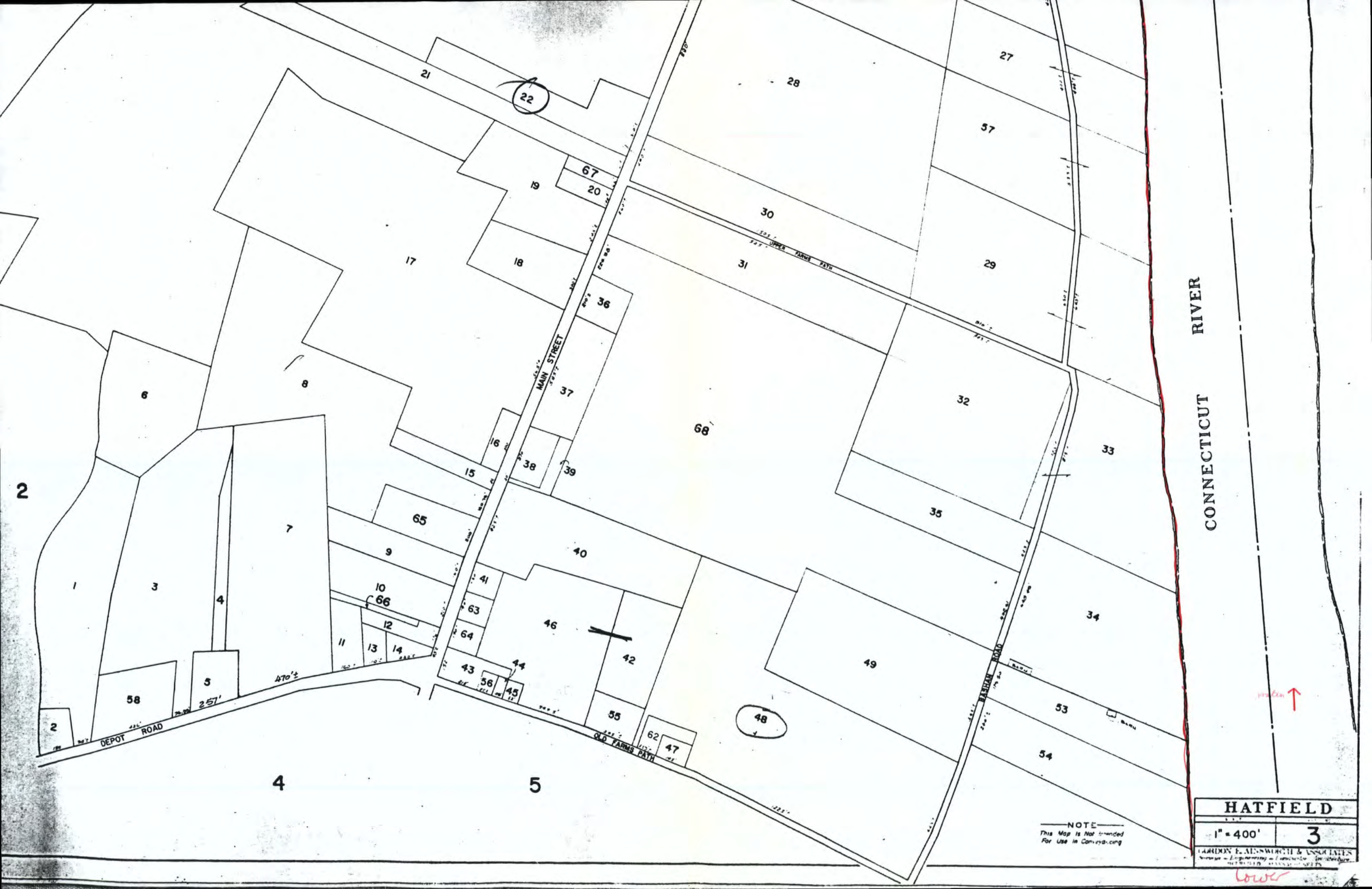
WHATELY



CONNECTICUT RIVER

map 3 upper

HATFIELD  
HAMPSHIRE CO., MA  
BRADSTREET HD



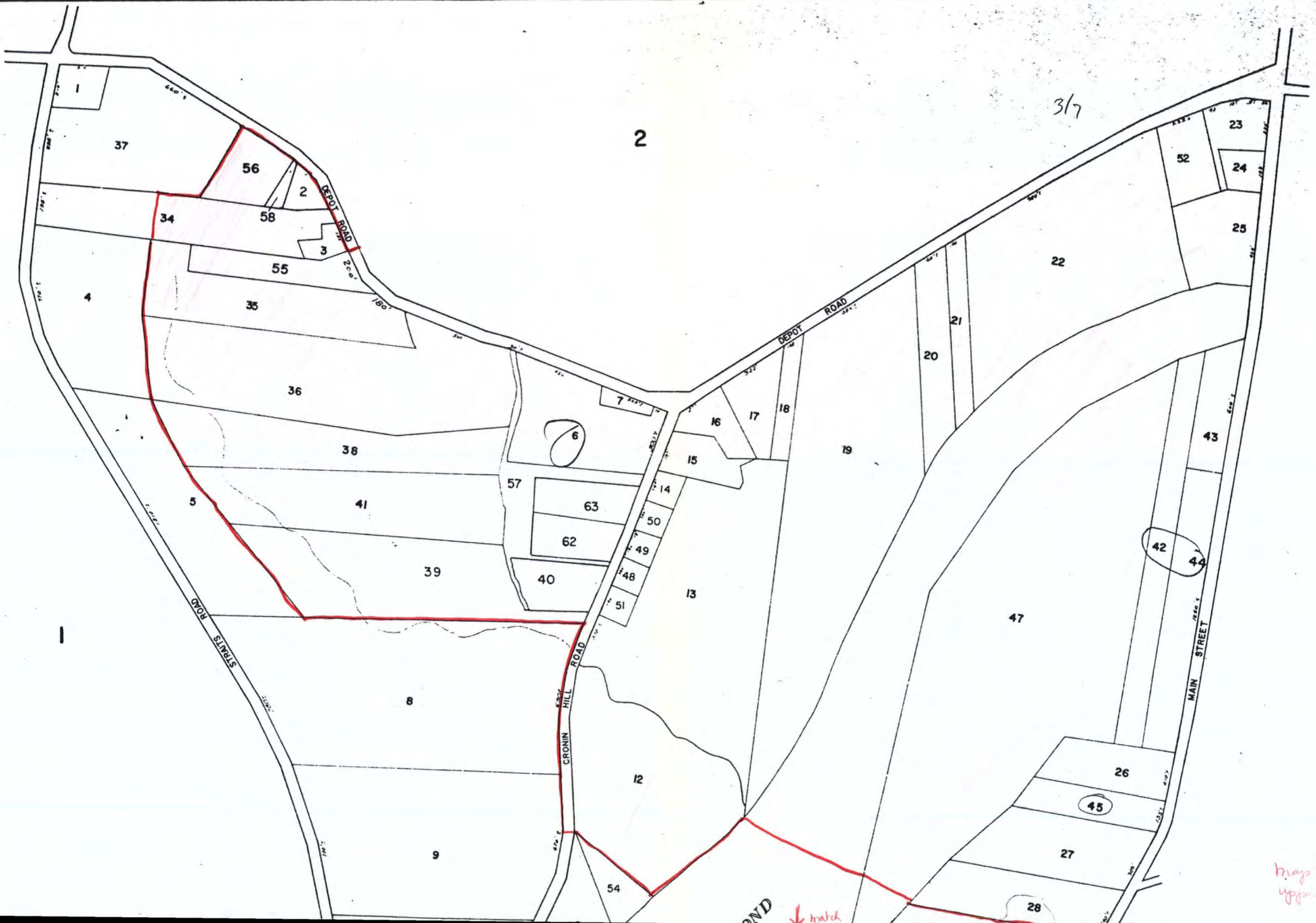
CONNECTICUT RIVER

<b>HATFIELD</b>	
1" = 400'	<b>3</b>
GARDON E. AINSWORTH & ASSOCIATES Surveyors - Engineers - Planners - Architects HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	

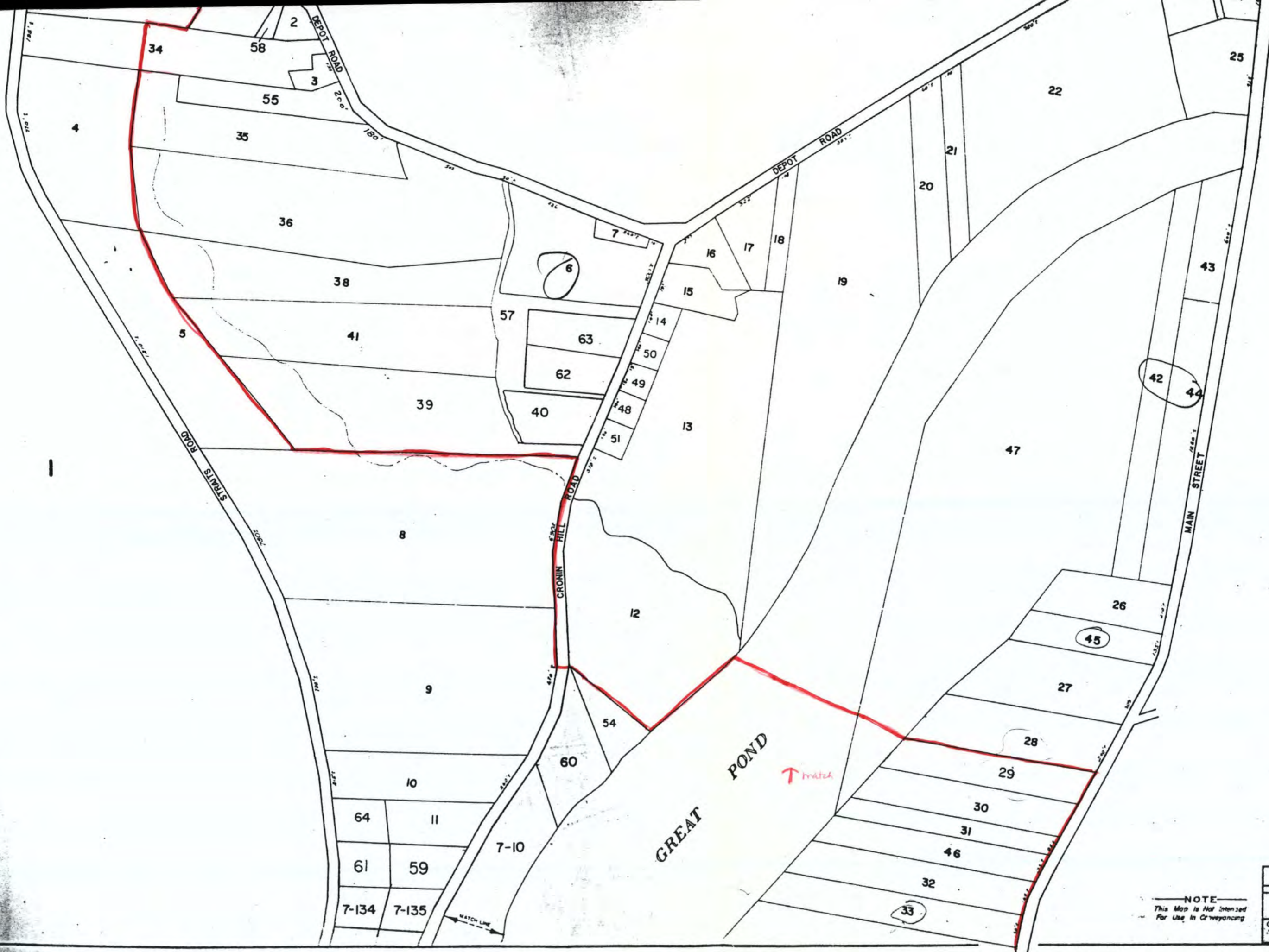
**NOTE**  
This Map is Not to be used  
For Use in Conveyance

↑

Lower



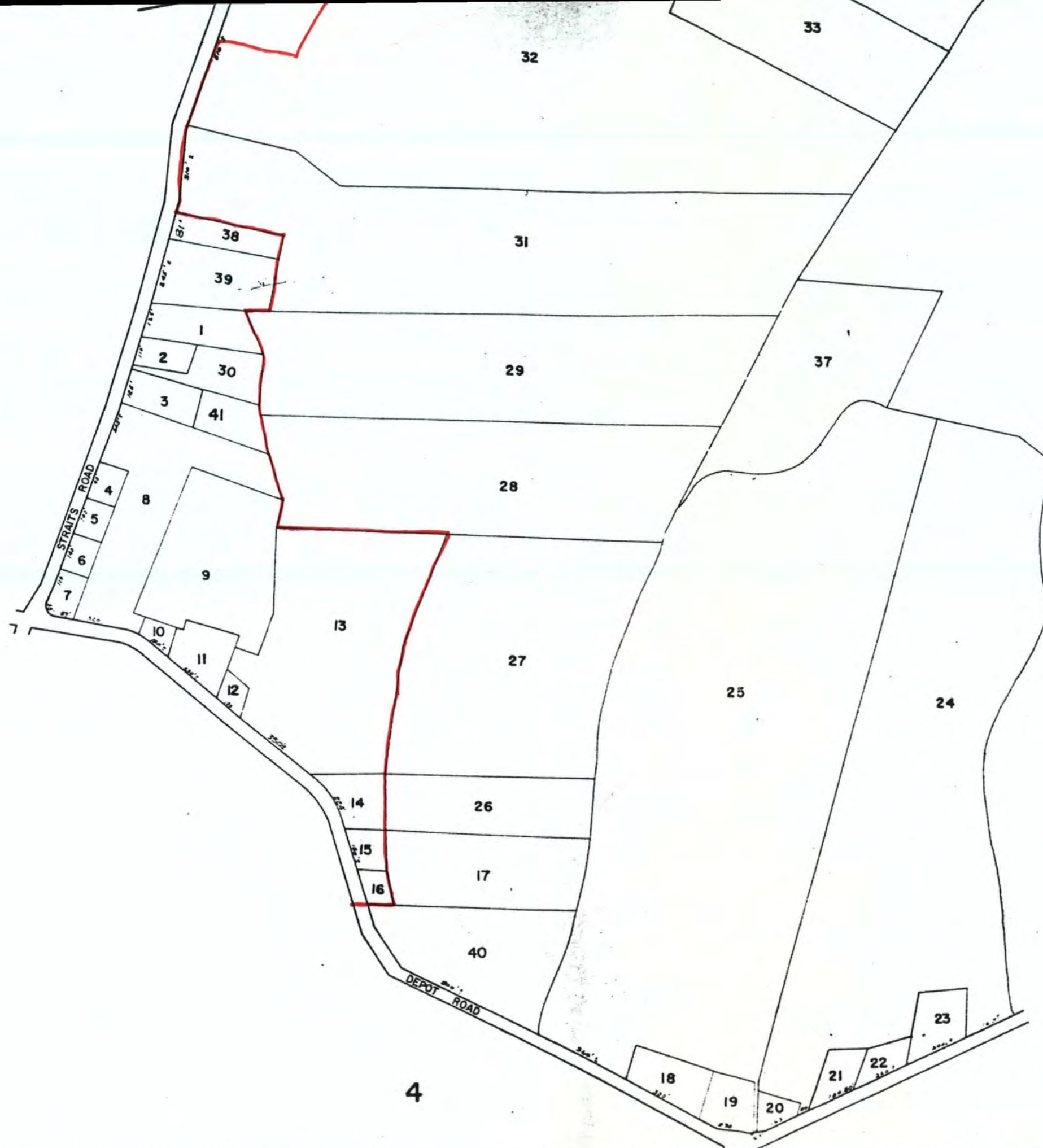
map 7  
upper



<b>HATFIELD</b>	
SCALE	SHEET NO.
1" = 400'	4
GORDON E. ALLENWORTH & ASSOCIATES Surveyors - Engineers - Landscape Architects 107 WASHINGTON STREET, HATFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS 01034	

**NOTE**  
This Map is Not Intended  
For Use in Easementing

*lower*



↑ match

NOTE  
This Map is Not Intended  
For Use in Conveyancing

<b>HATFIELD</b>	
1" = 400'	<b>2</b>
GORDON E. AINSWORTH & ASSOCIATES Surveyors - Engineers - Architects	

lower

WHATELY

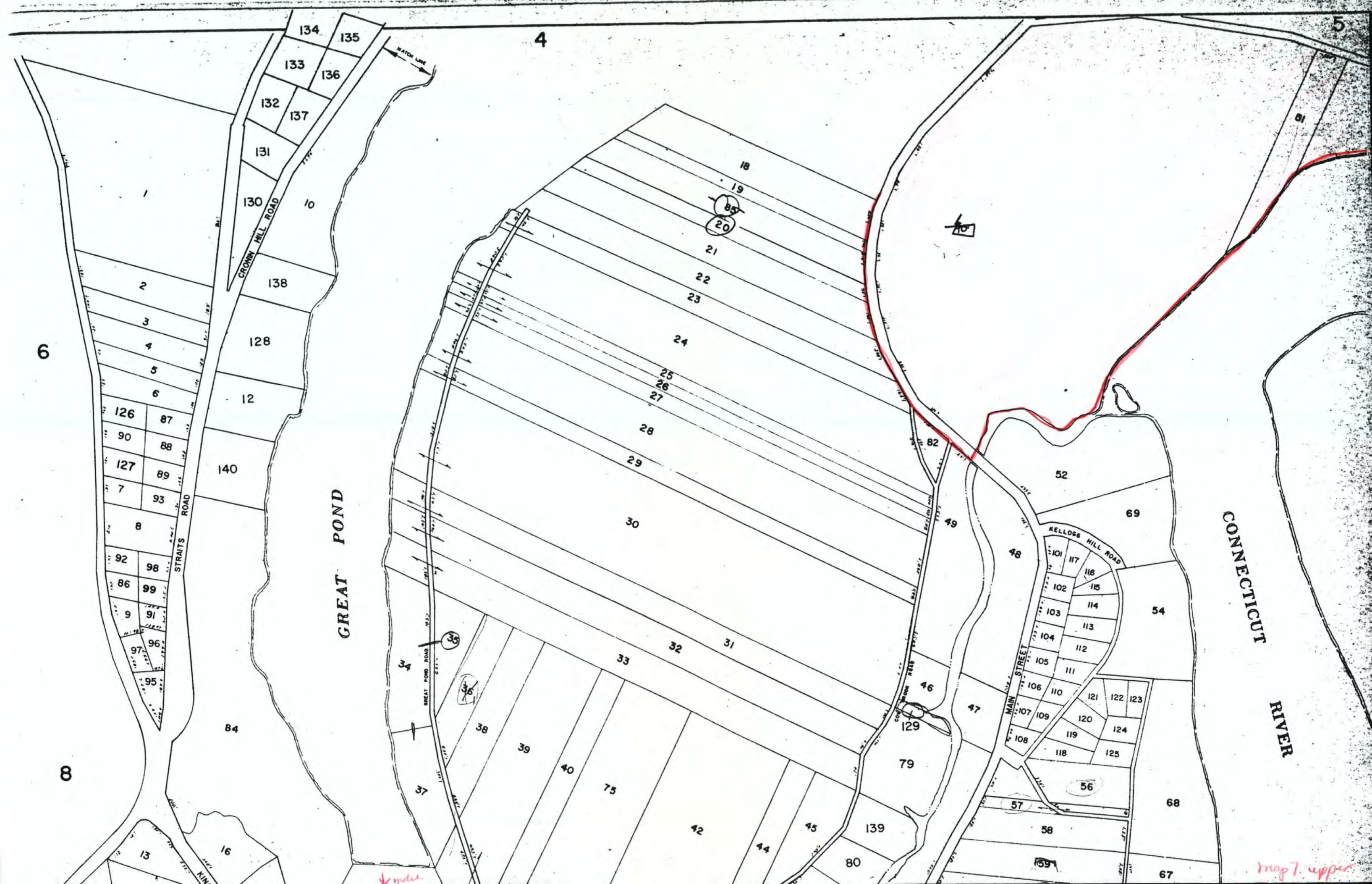


map 2  
upper

↓ match

1

3



6

4

5

8

GREAT POND

CONNECTICUT RIVER

134  
135  
133  
136  
132  
137  
131  
130

10  
138  
128  
12

140

84

16

1

2

3

4

5

6

126  
90  
127  
7

8

92  
86  
9  
97  
95

13

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

130

138

128

12

140

84

16

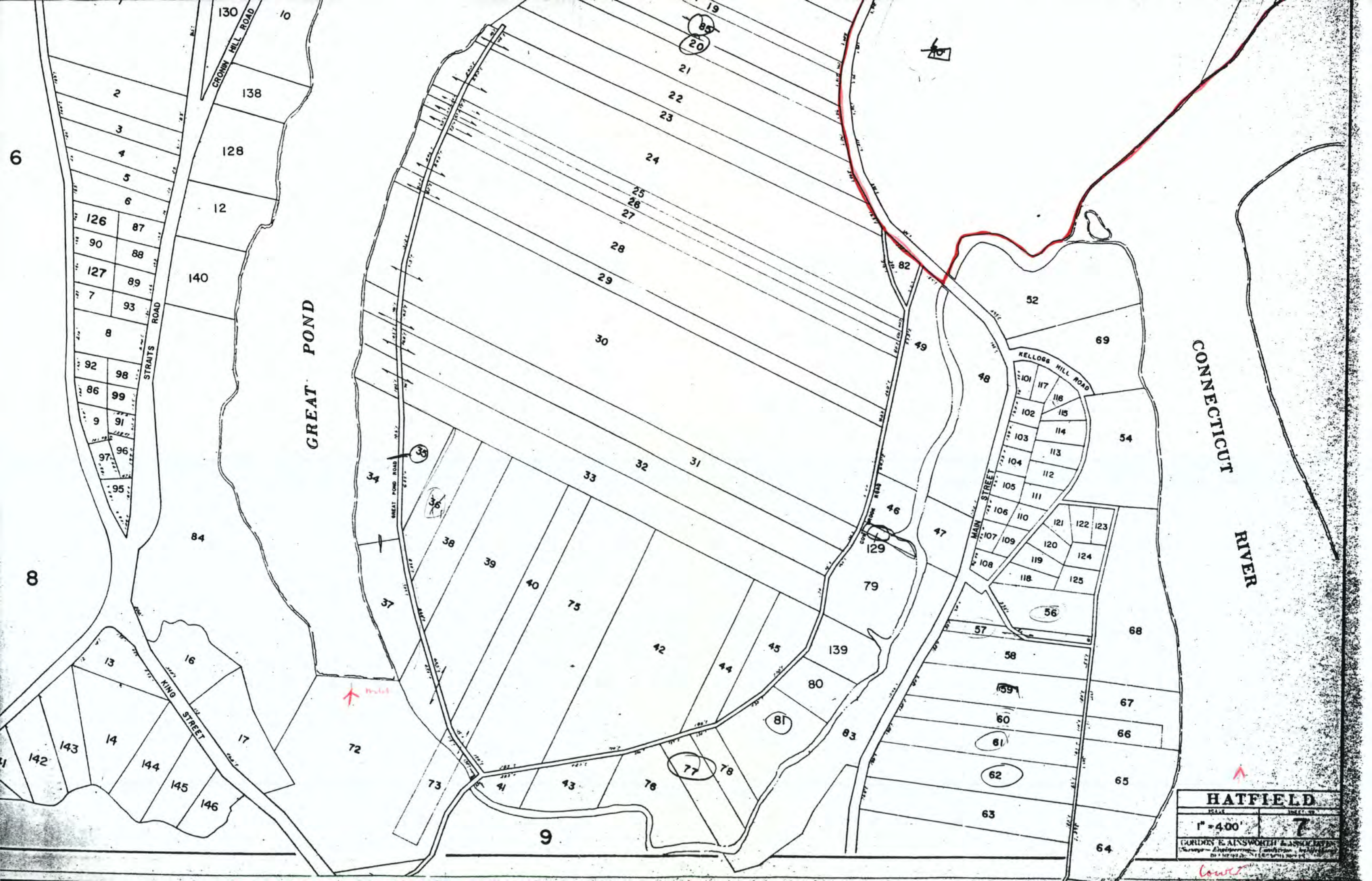
130

138

128

12

140



GREAT POND

CONNECTICUT RIVER

<b>HATFIELD</b>	
SCALE	SHEET 7
1" = 400'	
GORDON & AINSWORTH & ASSOCIATES Surveyors - Engineers - Architects - Planners 100 N. MAIN ST. HATFIELD, CT 06032	

*Conver*



map 5  
upper



NOTE  
 All Maps & Surveys  
 For use in Connecticut

<b>HATFIELD</b>	
1" = 400'	5
<i>Low</i>	



## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

May 21, 1997

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Bradstreet Historic District, Hatfield (Hampshire County), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property within the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: Ms. Mary Lou Cutler, Chair, Hatfield Historical Commission  
Mr. Thomas J. Hurley, Chair, Hatfield Board of Selectmen  
Ms. Bonnie Parsons, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Enclosure