

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 1-15 Cottage Street

City or town: Easthampton State: MA County: Hampshire

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

<u>Brona Simon</u>	<u>December 19, 2014</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO</b>	
<b>Date</b>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Joe Edson H. Beall 2.12.15  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**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

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>24</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>29</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility

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

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business; Professional;

Organizational

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate

Industrial

No Style

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: GRANITE/BRICK; CONCRETE/ STONE-Slate/ OTHER- Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) Rubber

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Nashawannuck Mills Historic District is a complex of 25 one-to-five-story, red-brick mill buildings, five structures, and one object in Easthampton, Massachusetts. The district contains 24 contributing buildings, five contributing structures (the eastern millrace, the western millrace, the dam, the dam headhouse and the portion of Cottage Street immediately above the dam and at the south of the complex), one noncontributing structure (a former sewage treatment headhouse), one noncontributing object (a wire fence marking the northern and eastern boundary of the district), and one noncontributing building dating from outside the period of significance. The buildings were constructed between 1850 and 1963 for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, two of the largest and most important industries in Hampshire County. Historically, the two complexes were not interconnected, with circulation between buildings only taking place for those under common ownership. When the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company merged in 1912, the two complexes were interconnected at Mill 3, which is now Building 15. The company operated under the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company name until 1927, when it merged with several other elastic manufacturers to form the United Elastic Corporation (UEC). The complex, once one of the largest manufacturing centers in the area, was a major producer of a variety of goods, including suspenders, elastic webbing, shoe gorings, and other vulcanized rubber products. The western half of the complex constitutes the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company mill buildings, now Riverside Industries, and a series of commercial spaces. The eastern half of the complex constitutes the Nashawannuck Manufacturing



Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

Name of Property

Company mill buildings, now unoccupied. One of the Nashawannuck buildings (Building 11, EAH #1178) is located on the west side of the complex. Architecturally, the buildings are significant as representative of mill construction during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, particularly as examples of the Italianate style as interpreted for industrial design. Most buildings feature such typical Italianate-style characteristics as corbelled cornices, low-pitched roofs, segmentally arched window heads, and granite or cast-stone lintels. The complex is largely intact, with the majority of the buildings constructed between 1850 and 1918. Later buildings constructed during the 1930s and 1950s represent the continued growth of the company as the 20<sup>th</sup> century progressed. Company architects designed nearly all of the structures.

Interiors of the buildings in the eastern portion of the complex that were constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company have been vacant since the 1980s, and typically feature regularly spaced wooden columns and beams. Brick perimeter and party walls are typically exposed, and some were later painted. The floors and ceilings are typically the original exposed wood, which was later painted. Interiors of the buildings in the western portion of the complex, originally constructed for the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company and still in use by a not-for-profit organization and as artisan spaces, are finished according to the needs of their current tenants.

The complex encompasses approximately 4.41 acres facing south onto Cottage Street in downtown Easthampton. A wire fence demarcates some of the property line, particularly around the northern and eastern boundaries. Cottage Street is located at the northern edge of Nashawannuck Pond, which was created when Broad Brook was dammed and paved over in 1847. Samuel Williston, the Easthampton manufacturer responsible for the construction of the Nashawannuck and Glendale mill buildings, created the dam to provide hydropower for his mills. Williston constructed the first of these mills in 1850, and steadily continued building up to his death in 1874. After 1874, the new management of the two enterprises continued to expand the mills, which remained as two separate entities until 1912, when they were merged to form one company and operated under the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company name. It was at this point that pedestrian circulation was enabled between the two complexes through Mill 3, now Building 15. In 1927, the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company merged with the George S. Coulton Co., the Coneant, Houghton Co., and the Easthampton Rubber Thread Co. to form the United Elastic Corporation (UEC). The UEC was headquartered in the former Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company Mills through the 1960s, when the UEC merged with J.P. Stevens and began leasing out the Easthampton mills. The northern building was constructed in the 1970s for the Easthampton Dye Works, one of the complex's tenants.

Overall, the buildings that comprise the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District are in good to fair condition and retain adequate integrity to illustrate their role in the development of Easthampton and of the greater Hampshire County. Worker housing for employees of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, located in the New City area of Easthampton and at 5-15 Adams Street (EAH# 311), 7-13 Adams Street (EAH# 311), 5-7 Briggs Street (EAH#569), and 97 Cottage Street (EAH# 551), are discontinuous from the district and are not included in the district boundaries. They are located to the east, several blocks behind the complex, on a street that has had later housing added. There is not a direct physical connection between the extant housing and the site. Though many of the windows have been replaced or infilled, the contributing buildings retain their original form and ornament and continue to portray their original use and design. While individual components have been altered, the district as a whole retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. No buildings have been altered to the degree that they no longer contribute to the district; the sole noncontributing building was constructed in the 1970s, outside the period of significance (1847-1966).

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

## Narrative Description

### Setting:

The Nashawannuck Mills Historic District encompasses Easthampton's oldest and largest mill complex and is located in the main downtown area. Nashawannuck Pond, located directly to the south of the district, was created specifically to provide power to the mills. The surrounding buildings to the north, east, and west of the district are typically one- to two-story, independently developed residential and commercial structures constructed during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Worker housing for employees of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company are located to the rear of the complex, several blocks away, and are not included within the district boundaries. Other nearby mill buildings on Cottage and Union Streets are historically and functionally unrelated to either the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, or the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and are not included in the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District. The former Williston-Knight Button Factory, adjacent to the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District at 123-133 Union Street (EAH.204), was constructed by Samuel Williston in 1847 but sold to the National Felt Company in 1849, prior to the establishment of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company. Other manufacturing concerns were further removed from the town center: the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, specializing in cloth manufacturing, was located to the northwest of the Nashawannuck and Glendale Mills at 120-148 Pleasant Street (EAH.149, EAH.744, EAH.745, EAH.746, EAH.536, EAH.535, EAH.751). The Hampton Company was located even farther north, at 1 Ferry Street along the outer edge of Lower Mill Pond (EAH.731-742).

The northern edge of Cottage Street is the southern boundary of the district, except where the boundary cuts down to include the portion of Cottage Street that bridges the dam, and the dam itself. It is a two-way street with parallel parking on both sides. Cottage Street runs through the heart of downtown Easthampton and culminates at the intersection of Williston Avenue, Payson Avenue, and Union Street. The main elevations of the complex face south onto Cottage Street and sit below street grade. Cottage Street was created when Broad Brook was dammed and paved over in 1847, separating the body of water into Upper Mill Pond (also known as Nashawannuck Pond) to the south and Lower Mill Pond to the north. Building 15 (EAH.1181), known historically as Mill 3, constructed in 1851, spans the eastern millrace, which provided power for the mills up through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Broad Brook runs through the site parallel to Buildings 5, 4, and 3 (EAH.1176, EAH.1175, EAH.1174) after being channeled through the two millraces.

The site has some vegetation along Cottage Street as well as either side of the entrance drive that runs along the property's eastern boundary and connects to the large paved parking lot to the rear. The parcel slopes down facing towards the north (rear) of the site. An interior road network allows access from Cottage Street and the driveway to the inner mill buildings. The interior road network runs parallel to Cottage Street before running north to intersect with Liberty Street at the northern edge of the parcel. There is a small former sewage treatment headhouse located to the north of the roadway. Originally owned by the City of Easthampton, the structure was decommissioned in the 1990s.

### Individual Resource Descriptions:

The buildings that comprise the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District are described below as ordered in a 1957 site plan (Figure 5) that numbered the buildings spatially, rather than chronologically. There are no

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Hampshire County, MA

Name of Property

County and State

buildings numbered 6, 7, 13, or 27. It is unclear why the numbering system excludes numbers 6, 7, and 13, as no records for any previously standing buildings exist. Building 27 is excluded from the district because it was demolished in the late 1900s and a new building was constructed for the City of Easthampton on its site. The 1957 plan depicts all contributing buildings in their historic locations, where they still stand today. Circulation was added between all adjacent buildings in the complex following the consolidation of the Nashawannuck and Glendale industries in 1912. Prior to consolidation, buildings were interconnected with adjacent buildings owned by the same organization. Figure 7, attached, shows all resources as they stand today.

**1. Building 1, Braiding and Weaving Building: EAH.1172 (ca. 1862, photo 3) - Contributing building**

Building 1—a four-story, Italianate-style, red-brick industrial building with a corbelled cornice and a slightly pitched roof that runs east to west—was constructed for the Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company. The roof is clad in white ethylene propylene diene monomer, a synthetic rubber (EPDM). It abuts and shares a party wall and circulation with Building 2 to the north and Building 11 to the east. It also shares a party wall and circulation with Building 8 to the south, and only the third and fourth stories are visible on the south elevation. The south elevation is eleven bays wide. A stairtower at the easternmost bay projects one bay's width from the elevation. Window openings on the first through third floors are rectangular with granite sills and lintels, while window openings on the fourth floor are segmentally arched with granite sills.

A four-story, wood-frame connector was constructed after the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company were merged in 1912, allowing for circulation between Building 1 and Building 10 at all floor levels. The connector bridges Building 1 with Building 10 at the east. There are window openings at the top three floors. The ground level projects from the south elevation and meets the upper section of Building 8. The ground-level projection is flush with Building 10, and is also constructed of red brick.

**2. Building 2, Weaving, Spooling, and Warping Building: EAH.1173 (ca. 1862, photo 14) - Contributing building**

Building 2—a five-story, Italianate-style, red-brick industrial building with a corbelled cornice and a slightly pitched roof that runs north to south—was constructed for the Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company. The roof is clad in white EPDM. It abuts and shares a party wall and circulation with Building 3 to the north and Building 4 to the south, and shares a party wall and circulation with Building 11 (Section 11C) to the east. Window openings on the entire façade are segmentally arched with granite sills. A number of the windows have been replaced or infilled.

**3. Building 3, Weaving, Spooling, and Warping Building: EAH.1174 (ca. 1882, photo 17) - Contributing building**

Building 3 abuts and shares a party wall and circulation with Building 4 to the north and Building 2 to the south. It was constructed for the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company and is a five-story, Italianate-style, red-brick industrial building with a corbelled cornice and a slightly pitched roof that runs north to south. The roof is clad in white EPDM. Window openings on the entire façade are segmentally arched with granite sills. A number of the windows have been replaced or infilled. There are twelve bays on both the east and west elevations.



Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

**4. Building 4, Weaving and Warping Building: EAH.1175** (ca. 1900, photo 17) - Contributing building

Building 4 abuts and is located to the south of Building 5. It was constructed for the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company. It is Italianate in style, rectangular in plan, and five stories tall, with a corbelled cornice and a slightly pitched roof that runs north to south. The roof is clad in white EPDM. Window openings on the entire façade are segmentally arched with granite sills. A number of the windows have been replaced or infilled. Building 4 abuts Building 5 to the north and Building 3 to the south. Both the eastern and western elevations are thirteen bays long. The eastern elevation is flush with the eastern elevations of Buildings 5 and 3. It shares circulation with both of these buildings. The westernmost bay of the south elevation is the only one visible.

**5. Building 5, Rubber Weaving and Storage Building: EAH.1176** (ca. 1910, photo 18) - Contributing building

Building 5 is the northernmost building in the complex, and was constructed for the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company. It is a five-story, Italianate-style, red-brick industrial building with a corbelled cornice and a slightly pitched roof that runs east to west. The roof is clad in white EPDM. Window openings on the entire façade are segmentally arched with granite sills. A number of the windows have been replaced or infilled. The northern elevation is seventeen bays wide. There is a one-story shipping area along the easternmost three bays of the ground level. The shipping area is on a raised concrete foundation and features two replacement garage doors. There is a doorway flush with the elevation immediately to the west of the shipping area. The easternmost portion of the south elevation shares a party wall with Building 4, leaving the nine westernmost bays exposed. There is a five-story stairtower at the two westernmost bays of the south elevation, which extends two bays from the south elevation. The western elevation is eight bays wide. The eastern elevation is six bays wide, and directly abuts and is interconnected with Building 4.

**6. Building 8, Office/ Packing, Shipping, and Stocking Building: EAH.548** (ca. 1855-1873, photo 1) - Contributing building

Building 8, constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, consists of two interconnected sections. The upper section is the northern portion of the building and is located down the slope of the site. It is three stories, Italianate style, and constructed of red brick, with a corbelled cornice and a slightly pitched roof that runs east to west. The roof is clad in white EPDM. A two-story, red-brick connector attaches it to Building 1 to the north. Window openings on the first and second floors are rectangular with granite sills and lintels, while window openings on the third floor are segmentally arched with granite sills. Some of the window openings have been infilled with bricks. There are four bays visible on the southern elevation of the upper section. The eastern elevation is four bays wide. There is an overhanging garage door set in the second northernmost bay. The window openings along the two southernmost bays have been infilled with bricks. A one-story wooden addition runs north to south along the roof of the upper section, connecting the stairtower along Building 1 to the lower section.

The lower section is the southern half of the building and sits higher on the site, adjacent to Union Street. It is three stories, Italianate in style, and constructed of red brick, with a corbelled cornice and a slightly pitched roof that runs east to west. Window openings on the first floor are rectangular with granite sills and lintels, while window openings on the second and third floors are segmentally arched with granite sills. The lower section connects to the upper section on the north. Only the third-story windows are visible on the northern elevation. The western elevation is four bays wide. There is a doorway with a



Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Hampshire County, MA

Name of Property

County and State

transom and a granite lintel at the northernmost bay of the western elevation. The southern elevation is nine bays wide. There is a chamfered corner, one bay wide, along the property line facing the intersection of Union and Cottage Streets. The eastern elevation is three bays wide. There are two garage doors located on the two northernmost bays and a fire escape located above the two doors.

**7. Building 9, Office Building: EAH.547** (ca. 1850, photo 5) - Contributing building

Building 9 is a three-story, red-brick building with a gambrel roof. The roof is clad in white EPDM. It was constructed ca. 1850 to serve as the original office building for the newly formed Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company. It connects to and shares circulation with Building 10 on the north. The east elevation is three bays wide. Window openings on the first and second stories are rectangular with granite sills and lintels, and are inset with 9/9 windows. The south elevation faces Cottage Street. There are window openings on the second and third stories. Second-story window openings are rectangular with granite sills and lintels and are inset with 9/9 windows. The window opening on the third story has a granite sill and lintel and is set with three 1/1 window panels. A sign reading "ONE COTTAGE STREET" is located on the south elevation between the second and third stories. There is a doorway located at the second story on the west elevation, which is accessible by a set of wooden stairs.

**8. Building 10, Weaving Building: EAH.1177** (ca. 1850, photo 2) - Contributing building

Building 10 is a four-story, Italianate-style, red-brick industrial building with a corbelled cornice and a flat roof. The roof is clad in white EPDM. It was the first building constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company after its incorporation in 1850. It is mostly rectangular in plan, with a five-story stairtower projecting from the south elevation. The stairtower is one bay wide and shares a party wall and circulation with Building 9 for the lower three stories. Building 10 sits one story below Cottage Street on the south elevation. Window openings on the first three floors are rectangular with granite sills and lintels, while window openings on the fourth floor are segmentally arched with granite sills. A brick stringcourse connects the lintels on the third story.

**9. Building 11, Boiler House and Repair Shop: EAH.1178** (ca. 1906-1918, photo 15) - Contributing building

Building 11 is a double-height, red-brick industrial building with a flat roof and a corbelled cornice. The roof is clad in gray EPDM. The engineering firm Ellsworth & Kirkpatrick designed the building in the Italianate style. It abuts and shares a party wall and circulation with Building 2 to the west, and Buildings 1 and 10 to the south. Window openings on the entire façade are segmentally arched with granite sills. Some of the door and window openings have been infilled with wooden planks or bricks. Building 11 includes Sections 11A and 11C, which vary slightly in height but otherwise conform with the rest of the building. Section 11A is located along the eastern elevation and features a set of wooden double doors that are accessible by a set of concrete steps. There is a one-story wooden shed addition at the northern elevation. There is a brick smokestack attached at the southwest corner of Building 11.

**10. Building 12, EAH.1179** (ca. 1955, photo 17) - Contributing building

Building 12 is a one-story building, with a flat roof clad in white EPDM. A later addition, it is the only freestanding structure in the complex. It has an irregular, rectilinear footprint and was constructed for the United Elastic Corporation.

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

**11. Building 14, Dyer and Bleach House: EAH.1180** (ca. 1919, photo 17) - Contributing building

Building 14, the Dyer and Bleach House, is a one-story, red-brick building with a gable roof running nearly the whole length of the building. The roofs are clad in white EPDM. Building 14 was constructed for the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, is sixteen bays long, and is oriented north to south. The building is five bays wide and abuts, to the east, Buildings 18, 19, and the noncontributing northern building. It shares circulation with all of these buildings. Currently, the east elevation is fully covered by the abutting buildings, while the other elevations are exposed.

The west elevation has had its last five bays altered with the addition of a door in the last bay to the north, which was previously a window, and then four infilled windows. The last bay to the south has also been altered with a later door.

The north elevation originally had five window openings. Three of the windows have been partially or fully infilled, and a garage opening was later added and currently has an overhead metal garage door.

Window openings on the north end of the east elevation, which are currently inside the noncontributing building, have been cut to the size of door openings and the brick has been painted.

The north elevation is five bays wide. The window in the southwest corner has been infilled with concrete masonry unit (CMU). The tailrace portion of the eastern millrace (EAH.930) runs underneath Building 14.

**12. Building 15, Weaving Building: EAH.1181** (ca. 1851/1918/1956, photo 2) - Contributing building

Building 15 is a four-story, Italianate-style, red-brick industrial building with a corbelled cornice and a flat roof. The roof is clad in white EPDM. The building was constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company. It abuts and shares a party wall and circulation with Building 10 to the west and Building 21 to the east. The south elevation faces Cottage Street and is six bays wide with a concrete foundation. The eastern millrace runs underneath the building. Building 15 was altered in 1918 by the engineering firm McClintock & Craig for updates to the eastern millrace located beneath the building and related power-generating systems.

The building historically spanned the millrace until a large portion was lost to a flood in the 1950s and then rebuilt, leaving eleven bays to the east of the millrace. The two bays adjacent to the new construction are separated from the nine bays to the west by a brick party wall. The easternmost bay on the southern elevation is canted towards Building 21.

**13. Building 16, Drying House: EAH.1182** (ca. 1930s, photo 16) - Contributing building

Building 16, a former drying house, is a one-story, red-brick building with a shed roof clad in white EPDM. It was constructed for the United Elastic Corporation. The west elevation is the only visible elevation, and it has three small windows with segmental-arched lintels and granite sills.

The building abuts and shares circulation with Building 20 to the east, Building 17 to the north, and Building 15 to the south.

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

**14. Building 17, Drying House: EAH.1183** (ca. 1902-1910, photo 16) - Contributing building

Building 17, a former drying house, is a two-story, red-brick building with a gabled roof that runs east to west. The roof is clad in white EPDM. The building was constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, and shares a party wall and circulation with Building 18 to the north, Building 20 to the east, and Building 16 to the south. The west elevation is the only visible elevation, and it has small windows with segmental-arched lintels and granite sills along the ground level. There is a square opening on the west elevation above the second northernmost window.

**15. Building 18, Bleaching House: EAH.1184** (ca. 1873-1895, photo 17) - Contributing building

Building 18, a former bleaching house, is a two-story, red-brick building with its six-bay west elevation exposed at the second floor above Building 14 to the west. The west elevation has had most of its original six window openings altered.

The building abuts and shares circulation with Building 20 to the east, Building 19 to the north, Building 17 to the south, and Building 14 to the west. The roof is flat and clad in white EPDM. It was constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company.

**16. Building 19, Store House Number 1: EAH.1185** (ca. 1873-1895) - Contributing building

Building 19, historically called Store House Number 1, is a two-story, red-brick building with a gable roof. It was constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company. It is nine bays long, oriented east to west, and five bays wide. Currently, the top floor and half of the west elevation can be seen over the top of Building 14. The roof is slate and the building has a denticular wood cornice. The top of the east elevation can be seen above the roofline of the noncontributing northern building that abuts it to the east. It shares circulation with both buildings. The north elevation is completely covered by the noncontributing northern building. The north, east, and west walls are former exterior walls that are currently enclosed by later additions. Now located on the interior of the building, they have had their windows removed and have been painted.

**17. Building 20, Dyeing and Drying House: EAH.1186** (ca. 1928-1929) - Contributing building

Building 20 is a two-story, red-brick building with a slightly pitched roof that runs north to south. The roof is clad in white EPDM. It was constructed for the United Elastic Corporation. There are currently no exposed elevations, as the building abuts and shares circulation with Buildings 21 and 15 to the south, Buildings 16, 17, and 18 to the west, and Building 19 to the north.

**18. Building 21, Weaving and Warping Building/ Mill 3: EAH.1187** (ca. 1854/1950s, photo 10) - Contributing building

Building 21 (historically known as Mill 3) is a four-story, Italianate-style, red-brick industrial building with a corbelled cornice and a pitched roof, constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company. It sits one story below Cottage Street, which it faces to the south. There is a four-story stairtower at the fifth bay from the west, which projects one bay from the face of the building. There are four openings in the face of the tower, of which the top three are windows and the bottom is a door. Window openings on the entire façade are segmentally arched, with granite sills. Some of the windows have been replaced or infilled. The remaining historic windows are 6/6, double-hung wood sash. A later overhead loading door

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

Name of Property

was added at the west end of the first floor. The south elevation is set back one bay to the south from Building 24, which is to the east and shares a party wall with Building 21. To the north are Buildings 22 and 23, over which the top two floors of the north façade of Building 21 are visible. It shares circulation with all of these buildings.

**19. Building 22, Dyeing and Whipping House: EAH.1188** (ca. 1928-1929, photo 16) - Contributing building

Building 22, formerly known as the Dyeing and Whipping House, is a two-story, red-brick building with a slightly pitched roof that runs north to south. The roof is clad in white EPDM. There are currently no exposed elevations, as the building abuts and shares circulation with Building 21 to the south, Building 23 to the east, Building 20 to the west, and the noncontributing 1970s northern building to the north. Building 22 was constructed for the United Elastic Corporation.

**20. Building 23, Weaving, Finishing, Warping, and Spooling Building/ Mill 4: EAH.1189** (ca. 1854, photo 13) - Contributing building

Building 23 (historically known as Mill 4) is a four-story, Italianate-style, red-brick industrial building with a corbelled cornice and a slightly pitched roof that runs north to south. The roof is clad in white EPDM. It was constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company. The east elevation and the top two floors of the north and west elevations are exposed, and the window openings are segmentally arched on the fourth floor, with straight lintels on the remaining floors, and rough granite sills on all floors. Existing fourth-floor historic windows are 6/6, double-hung wood sash, while the other floors have replacement sash.

The building abuts Building 21 to the south on all four floors, Building 22 to the west on the first and second floors, and the noncontributing, 1970s northern building to the north (which also abuts Buildings 22, 20, and 14). It shares circulation with all of these buildings.

**21. Building 24, Weaving and Spooling Building: EAH.1190** (ca. 1907, photo 8) - Contributing building

Building 24 is a four-story, Italianate-style, red-brick industrial building with a corbelled cornice and a slightly pitched roof clad in white EPDM. The building was constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company. It sits one story below Cottage Street, which it faces to the south, and is eight bays wide. Window openings on the entire façade are segmentally arched with granite sills. Existing historic windows are 6/6, double-hung wood sash. Building 24 shares a party wall and circulation with Building 25 to the east and Building 21 to the west.

The north elevation is identical to the south, as it is four stories high, eight bays wide, and has segmentally arched windows with 6/6, double-hung wood sash. The ground floor has had its windows removed, and the openings are infilled.

**22. Building 25, Weaving Building: EAH.1191** (ca. 1910, photo 9) - Contributing building

Building 25 is a 3½-story, Italianate-style, red-brick industrial building with a corbelled cornice and a slightly pitched roof clad in white EPDM. The eight-bay-wide building was constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and its southwest corner sits one story below Cottage Street, which it faces to the south. Window openings on all of the façades are segmentally arched with cast-



Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

Name of Property

stone sills. Existing historic windows on the second and fourth floors are 12/12, double-hung wood sash, while the third floor has replacement sash. Building 25 shares a party wall with Building 24 to the west. A brick stringcourse connects the segmental arches on the fourth-floor window openings. There is CMU infill at the ground level on the southwest corner, where a driveway once ran north to south between Buildings 24 and 25. There is a single replacement door at this location.

Building 25 is joined to Building 26 at the north. The north elevation has one exposed window bay at the west side between Buildings 24 and 26. It shares circulation with both of these buildings.

The east elevation is the gable end of the building and is six bays wide and three stories tall. This façade has had some alteration, with CMU at the ground level that has reduced four of the window openings to only one sash, and a 1½-story loading dock on the north end of the façade. Window openings on the entire façade are segmentally arched with cast-stone sills. Existing historic windows on floors two and four are 12/12, double-hung wood sash, while floor three has replacement sash.

### **23. Building 26, Weaving Building: EAH.1192 (ca. 1910, photo 11) - Contributing building**

Building 26 is a four-story, Italianate-style, red-brick industrial building with a corbelled cornice and a slightly pitched roof that runs north to south. The roof is clad in white EPDM. Constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, the building's east and north elevations are only exposed for three floors. Window openings on all the façades are segmentally arched with cast-stone sills. Existing historic windows on floors two and four are 12/12, double-hung wood sash, while the third floor has replacement sash. The building shares a party wall and circulation with Building 25 to the south. A brick stringcourse connects the segmental arches on the fourth-floor window openings.

The east elevation is thirteen bays long and three stories tall. This façade has had some alteration, with a window converted to a door on the third floor on the farthest bay north. There is a later, nonhistoric, 1½-story loading dock on the south end of the façade, which covers the first two bays. Window openings on the entire façade are segmentally arched with cast-stone sills. Existing historic windows on the second and fourth floor are 12/12, double-hung wood sash, while floor three has replacement sash.

The north elevation is the gable end of the building and is five bays wide and three stories tall. Window openings on the entire façade are segmentally arched with cast-stone sills. Existing historic windows are 12/12, double-hung wood sash, but many of the window openings have been altered. The center bay appears to have had hoistway openings that have been infilled with brick on floors three and four, and has a replacement garage door with loading dock on floor two. The dock is covered with a later canopy.

The west elevation is thirteen bays long and four stories tall. The grade provides a full-story exposure on the south end of the building, but is reduced to less than half a story on the north end. This façade has had some alteration with a window converted to a door on the ground floor, and the southernmost bay has had all its windows infilled with brick. Window openings on the entire façade are segmentally arched with cast-stone sills. Existing historic windows on the second and fourth floors are 12/12, double-hung wood sash, while floor three has replacement sash. The ground floor has six-light windows set in partially infilled openings.

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

**24. Building 28, Loading dock: EAH.1193** (ca. 1954, photo 11) - Contributing building

A one-story loading dock is located to the west of Buildings 26 and 25. It was constructed for the United Elastic Corporation, clad in corrugated metal, and has a flat roof and concrete foundation. The roof is clad in white EPDM.

**25. Eastern Millrace, EAH.931** (1851/1918/1956, photo 6) – Contributing structure

The eastern millrace, located under Building 15, runs between Lower Mill Pond to the north and Upper Mill Pond (Nashawannuck Pond) to the south. The eastern millrace includes the headrace, which channels water from the dam, and the tailrace, located beneath Building 14. The earliest waterpower structure dates to 1851, when it was constructed to provide power for the earliest Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company mill (Building 10). The structure was altered in 1918 to better suit the needs of the company. The eastern millrace was irreparably damaged during a flood in 1955 and the waterpower systems were subsequently removed, but the channel still remains.

**26. Western Millrace, EAH.932** (ca. 1862, photo 17) – Contributing structure

The western millrace runs underground to the east of Building 8 and underneath Buildings 1 and 11. It includes a headrace, also underground, and a tailrace, which is located to the east of Buildings 2 and 3. It was constructed ca. 1862 to channel water from the dam underneath Cottage Street back towards Broad Brook to provide waterpower for Samuel Williston's Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company. Waterpower systems were removed from the complex in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, but the channel still remains.

**27. Dam, EAH.930 and Head House, EAH.936** (1847/1955, photo 2) - Contributing structures

The dam was constructed in 1847 by Samuel Williston and was paved over to create Cottage Street. It marks the northern terminus of Nashawannuck Pond. It was damaged during a flood in 1955 but repaired that year. The dam includes wing walls, located beneath Cottage Street. The dam's head house, located on Cottage Street beside the dam, is also contributing.

**28. Cottage Street, EAH.933:** (1847/Later) – Contributing structure

Cottage Street was created in 1847 when Samuel Williston paved over his dam. It marks the northern terminus of Nashawannuck Pond. The street has been subject to improvements over time.

**29. Wire Fence, EAH.934** (ca. 1950s) – Noncontributing object

The wire fence, located along the northern and eastern perimeters of the district boundary, was erected in the 1950s. It serves as a visual boundary, but does not contribute to the significance of the district.

**30. Northern Building, EAH.1194** (ca. 1970s, photo 14) - Noncontributing building

The northern building is located on the north side of the complex. It was constructed by the Easthampton Dye Works during their occupancy of the site in the 1970s. It is two stories high and is constructed of concrete blocks with a flat roof. The roof is clad in gray EPDM. The building is irregular in plan and elevation and has a row of metal windows at its second-story level on the east elevation, with loading

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

docks located to the east and to the north. There is a metal smokestack attached to the south elevation of the eastern loading dock.

### **31. Sewage Treatment Headhouse, EAH 935, (ca. 1970s) - Noncontributing structure**

The sewage treatment headhouse is a small, ca. 1970s CMU structure with a flat roof, located in the northeastern area of the site. Originally constructed for and used by the City of Easthampton, it was decommissioned in the 1990s and is not currently in use.

### **Archaeological Description**

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Nashawannuck Mills property, it is possible that sites are present. Ten ancient sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient sites. Most of the property includes a well-drained, level to moderately sloping floodplain in close proximity to wetlands. Soils in the area are mixed with urban land deposits and Aeolian-type sandy soils formed in glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits found primarily on outwash plains. Wetlands in the area include Broad Brook, now dammed in the district to form Upper Mill (Nashawannuck) Pond and Lower Mill Pond. The confluence of Wilton Brook, now also dammed, with Broad Brook originally existed outside the southern end of the district. The confluence of White Brook with Broad Brook lies approximately 1,500 feet south of the district. The entire district locale lies within the Manhan/Connecticut River drainage.

Given the information presented above, the size of the district (4.41 acres), levels of industrial land use, and our knowledge of Native American subsistence and settlement in the Connecticut River Valley, a low potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources in the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District. Any potential ancient resources that were present have been destroyed by industrial development in the area. Industrial development included construction of some 24 contributing mill buildings, five contributing structures, one noncontributing building, one noncontributing structure, a noncontributing object, paved areas, and utilities.

While the mill complex is largely intact, with most mill buildings and structures constructed between 1847 and the 1950s still extant, there is a high potential for locating historic archaeological resources in the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District. The dam that created Upper (Nashawannuck Pond) and Lower Mill Ponds was constructed in 1847 and repaired after a 1955 flood. The dam was paved over shortly after its construction, creating Cottage Street, which is much the same in appearance as it is today. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate stratigraphic and structural evidence of the initial dam construction and later repairs and changes to the dam structure. Similar research might also determine whether or not archaeological evidence of the Williston Button Factory survives in the proposed district. The small factory was built on Union Street near Broad Brook. Though the Button Factory and Nashawannuck Mills were reported to be located near each other, they were separate business ventures.

Archaeological survivals of outbuildings (barns, stables, maintenance) and occupational-related structures (trash areas, privies, wells) may represent one of the more common and productive types of archaeological resources at the Nashawannuck Mills. Industrial trash areas may be especially important since they may contain a detailed account of raw materials used in the manufacturing process, products manufactured, equipment used, and the activities of workers.

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years



Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1847-1966

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

McClintock & Craig

Ellsworth & Kirkpatrick

\_\_\_\_\_

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Nashawannuck Mills Historic District is a complex of industrial buildings in the city of Easthampton, Massachusetts, constructed for, and by, two of the largest and most influential manufacturers during the Industrial period in Easthampton: the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company. These two companies were together the largest employer in Easthampton from the 1860s through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Though both companies were established by the same person, Samuel Williston, they remained independent industries until 1912, when they were combined into one entity and operated under the Glendale Elastic Fabric Company's name. The district is comprised primarily of mill buildings; the oldest structures in the district date to 1850. Subsequent buildings constructed throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and up through the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century represent the evolution of this significant regional manufacturing concern. The district also includes three structures associated with powering the mills: the dam, located beneath Cottage Street, and the eastern and western millraces. The portion of Cottage Street located above the dam is also included in the district boundary. Nashawannuck Mills Historic District meets Criterion A for listing in the National Register for its association with one of the founding, and most influential, industries of the textile mill city of Easthampton, which continued operations as a textile mill for nearly a century. The district also meets Criterion C for listing in the National Register as a remarkably intact complex of mill buildings representing nearly a century of growth and development in Easthampton. The buildings in the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District are representative of typical mill construction in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Most buildings in the district utilize the Italianate style, the predominant style of mill building constructed in Easthampton through the twentieth century. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District is the best physical reminder of the Nashawannuck and Glendale companies, and documents the development of the two industries as they grew and evolved.

The period of significance for the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District in Easthampton, MA, begins in 1847 with the construction of the dam across Broad Brook, later paved to create Cottage Street. The end date, 1966, represents the year that rubber thread production ceased at the complex, marking the end of the product's production in Easthampton by any manufacturer after more than 100 years. The period of significance (1847-1966) corresponds with the growth and development of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, and consequently with the city of Easthampton as a whole.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

(Buildings described below are numbered according to a 1957 site plan (Figure 5) created after the two companies were combined and depicting all contributing resources in their historic locations, where they still stand today.)

An industrial suburban center on the primary corridor between Holyoke and Northampton, Easthampton is located along the lower Manhan River at the base of Mount Tom in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. Originally a part of neighboring Northampton, Easthampton legally became an independent district in

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

Name of Property

1785, and was chartered as a town in 1809.<sup>1</sup> Easthampton, with its proximity to the Connecticut and Manhan Rivers and with Broad Brook running through the town center, was an ideal location for industrial development. The first sawmill appeared in Easthampton by 1674, with several more opening up through the 1800s. However, Easthampton's industrial potential was not realized until well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the development of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, two industries whose interconnected growth helped make Easthampton one of the foremost industrial centers in Hampshire County.

Easthampton's development during the 19<sup>th</sup> century was largely driven by the efforts of Samuel Williston, a local businessman and philanthropist. He was born in Easthampton in 1795, the son of the first local Congregationalist minister. Williston's early efforts marked the beginning of major economic change in the town. His first manufacturing venture was a covered button business in 1826. In the beginning, local women were enlisted to hand-sew the buttons at home.<sup>2</sup> His business partners, brothers Joel and Josiah Hayden, later perfected a button-making machine that increased production and decreased costs. In 1841, he established the Williston Seminary, an all-boys school that aimed to educate future workers for his mills.

Williston established the Williston, Knight and Company button-making enterprise with Horatio G. Knight in 1847. They built a small factory at 123-133 Union Street, near Broad Brook. The factory housed twelve looms and was powered by a dam Williston built across Broad Brook in 1847, separating the body of water into Upper Mill Pond (also known as Nashawannuck Pond) to the south and Lower Mill Pond to the north.<sup>3</sup> The dam was paved over to create Cottage Street around that same time. When his button factory proved successful, Williston quickly sold his shares of the building and the business to the National Felt Company and ventured into the production of suspenders. Though the new industry was located near the former button factory, it represented an entirely new venture, and the two businesses were always completely separate and functionally unrelated. For this reason, the Williston Knight and Company structures are not included in the district boundary.

Originally called the Williston Elastic Suspender Company, Williston's new business was incorporated on April 2, 1850, as the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, with Williston acting as president and chief stockholder. Building 10, the first of its mill buildings, was constructed later that year.<sup>4</sup> The three-story, red-brick mill ran parallel to Cottage Street from west to east, with a small projecting building (Building 9) to the south serving as offices. A four-story stairtower with a cupola, situated between the mill and the office, provided access to all floors and the attic space beneath the gable roof of the mill. Building 15, located to the east of Building 10 and spanning the millrace, was constructed the following year to provide waterpower for the growing complex. The complex utilized a waterwheel system for power, with a millrace running under Building 15.

By 1854, the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company was operating 26 looms and producing 2,000 pairs of suspenders weekly.<sup>5</sup> That same year, the complex expanded to accommodate more production:

<sup>1</sup> Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. "Easthampton Reconnaissance Report," Connecticut River Valley Reconnaissance Survey, Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program. June 2009.

<sup>2</sup> "Buttons 5000 Years Old Found In Egypt: First Made for Ornaments, Now Basis of One of the World's Great Trades," *Daily Boston Globe*, May 5, 1929.

<sup>3</sup> "Our Business Pioneers: Men Who Built Up Industrial New England- Samuel Williston," *Boston Daily Globe*, January 3, 1917.

<sup>4</sup> Richmond, Clifford A., *The History and Romance of Elastic Webbing* (Easthampton: Easthampton News Company, 1946).

<sup>5</sup> Richmond, Clifford A., *The History and Romance of Elastic Webbing*.(Easthampton: Easthampton News Company. 1946).

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

Name of Property

Buildings 21 and 23 (known historically as Mills 3 and 4), both three stories tall and constructed of red brick, were added to the existing structure. Building 21 (Mill 3) extends west to east along the line parallel to the dam, and Building 23 (Mill 4) extends perpendicular to the north from the rear of Mill 3, creating an "L." Historic images show that Building 21 (Mill 3) featured a staintower crowned with a cupola identical to that of the original mill building (both of which were lost in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century). The expansion gave the company plenty of room to grow, although it would quickly prove to be inadequate. By 1855, the company had 125 people in its employ on site, with an additional 200 people assembling suspenders at home, and was producing 3,000 dozen suspenders a week. It would appear that most of the assembly was taking place in homes, as there is no physical or census evidence showing this work occurring elsewhere. Ten years later, the company was the single largest employer in Easthampton, with 470 men and women on the payroll.<sup>6</sup>

An article in the *Hampshire Gazette*, dating from August 21, 1855, described the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company complex:

pleasantly situated in Easthampton, a short distance from the center, and derives its power from the same stream that drives the machinery of the button factory, which has already been noticed in these sketches. The clustering houses of workmen, so neat and thrifty in appearance, the stores for their accommodation, and the general air of business thrift, about the place, would almost lead one to question whether this was not the center of town...yet the numerous evidences of thrift and prosperity decidedly convey the impression that it is very properly Easthampton.<sup>7</sup>

The Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company mills were generally designed by company architects in the Italianate style, featuring bracketed cornices, low-pitched roofs, and segmentally arched windows with granite sills. Figures 1 and 2, historic images of the complex, show these character-defining features as they appeared in the early 1900s.

As the production rate of suspenders at the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company continued to grow, Williston embarked on another venture: the manufacture of shoe gorings (special elastic for heavy shoes) and elastic webbing. Even though the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company had purchased the patent rights to make vulcanized rubber thread from the American inventor Charles Goodyear in 1853, the mill relied on outside suppliers for yarn and elastic webbing, including importing vulcanized rubber thread from England, until 1859. In that year, Williston began construction of the Williston Mills, a large cotton yarn mill (not extant), and, more significantly, of the Glendale Vulcanized Rubber Company, reputedly the first elastic web mill in the U.S.<sup>8</sup> These new industries, located a few miles west of Easthampton's center in the area known as Glendale Village, were intended to provide supplies for the Nashawannuck suspender interest. The Glendale Vulcanized Rubber Company remained in Glendale Village until 1866, when it moved to Cottage Street.

In 1862 Williston erected Building 1 to the west of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company complex (which at this point included Buildings 9, 10, 15, 21, and 23) to house the Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, a producer of sheet webbing for the shoe gorings manufactured at the Glendale Vulcanized

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> "Familiar Sketches of Connecticut Valley: The Manufacture of Suspenders," *Daily Hampshire Gazette*, August 21, 1855.

<sup>8</sup> Warner, Charles Forbes., ed. *Picturesque Hampshire: A Supplement to the Quarter-Centennial Journal* (Northampton, MA: Hampshire County Journal, 1890).



Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

Name of Property

Rubber Company. The three-story, red-brick mill featured a belltower and connected to the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company mill by a party wall extending parallel to the dam, with a rear weaving mill (Building 2) projecting from its center to the north. A second millrace, located to the west of the earlier one and running beneath Building 1, was constructed that same year to provide power for the new industry. When asked why he constructed the new mill adjacent to the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company complex, Williston explained that "someday maybe [he would] unite the Goodyear and the Nashawannuck as one company."<sup>9</sup> This eye towards the future explained both the siting of the mill buildings and the overall compositional similarity: the mills were already functionally related, so to combine them into one entity at some point in the future would be a logical progression.

Easthampton's population grew 385.9% between 1830 and 1870, the highest growth rate of any town in the county, and eight times the Hampshire County average. The population rose a substantial 87% between 1840 and 1850 alone, a likely result of the establishment of the Williston Seminary by Samuel Williston in 1841 and the initial Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company Mills development. During this same time period, Easthampton's prosperity (as measured by property value) multiplied nearly four times. The town experienced even more significant growth in the years between 1855 and 1870 with the expansion of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and related industries such as the Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company and Glendale Vulcanized Rubber Companies. By 1870 the population stood at 3,620, due greatly to a large immigrant influx. In 1855, the town had a 17.8% foreign-born population, the fourth highest in the county. All Easthampton manufacturers did well on Civil War government contracts, and by 1865, 755 men and women were working in the cotton, button, or elastic web mills, nearly all of which were associated with Samuel Williston.<sup>10</sup> By 1880, the foreign-born population was at 27.9%. In 1855, the majority of immigrants were Irish, at 76% of the foreign-born population. Germans immigrants made up 13%, a figure that grew substantially in later decades as increasing numbers came to work as elastic web weavers.<sup>11</sup> In 1880, approximately one-third of Easthampton's working residents were employed at the Glendale Vulcanized Rubber Company and the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company. Workers ranged in age from twelve years old to 67, though most were in their teens and twenties. There were generally equal numbers of men and women working in the mills. Many of the younger workers were born in Massachusetts and surrounding states to Irish and German parents, likely the children of the first immigrants to arrive in the mid 1800s. Other mill workers tended to be from Ireland, Germany, and Scotland.<sup>12</sup>

To assist in housing Easthampton's rapidly increasing population, Williston's companies began buying property around Lower Mill Pond in the mid 1800s for the construction of employee housing. Soon the so-called "New City," located to the north of Easthampton's city center and the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, was home to hundreds of mill workers and their families, and boasted its own shops, churches, and schools.<sup>13</sup> While historically related to the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District, these buildings are discontinuous and therefore not included in the district. New City's separation from the Glendale Vulcanized Rubber Company, Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, and Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company mills meant that the workers in these mills were able to maintain distinct work and home lives. Other manufacturing concerns, such as Samuel Williston's early button-producing venture (sold in 1849 to the National Felt Company, completely unrelated to any of his subsequent

\* Richmond, Clifford A. *The History and Romance of Elastic Webbing*. Easthampton: Easthampton News Company. 1946

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> Massachusetts Historical Commission, "MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report: Easthampton," August 1982.

<sup>11</sup> United States Census, Easthampton, MA, 1880.

<sup>12</sup> Dwyer, Edward, *Easthampton*. (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2000).

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Hampshire County, MA

Name of Property

County and State

businesses), provided two-story worker housing nearby or adjacent to their mills, such as the small, two-story structures along Union Street. Additional housing for employees of the Glendale Vulcanized Rubber Company was constructed at 5-15 and 7-13 Adams Street and 5-7 Briggs Street in 1870, and at 7 Davis Street around 1900. The Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company constructed additional worker housing at 97 Cottage Street around 1860. Like the New City worker housing, these structures are discontinuous from the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District and are not included within the district boundaries.

In 1866, Samuel Williston moved the Glendale Vulcanized Rubber Company from its location in Glendale Village to merge with the Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, located adjacent to the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company on Cottage Street. The newly formed Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company concentrated its operations at the former Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company buildings on Cottage Street, facilitating the exchange of materials between itself and the Nashawannuck Company. Despite this new proximity, circulation between the buildings for the two companies was not completed for more than 40 years, despite the buildings' common ownership.

The new venture proved successful, and by 1874 the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company was operating 87 looms for goring elastic and 18 for weaving garter elastic.<sup>14</sup> A fourth floor was added to each of the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company buildings (at this point, Buildings 1 and 2) in 1875, but as the increasing production required more space, Building 3 was built in 1881 as an addition for 24 more looms. The new addition extended to the north of the original Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company complex, perpendicular to Cottage Street. Like the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company generally relied on company architects to design their structures until well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings all tended to feature Italianate-style detailing such as corbelled cornices, low-pitched roofs, and segmentally arched windows with granite or cast-stone sills. Building 8, a red-brick, Italianate-style building used as an office and for packing, shipping, and stocking, which had been constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company ca. 1855-1873, was sold to the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company around this same time.

Easthampton's prosperity was driven first by the success of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and later by the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, and attracted other manufacturers, merchants, and farmers. A brickyard opened in 1864, King and Forsyth Silks moved into the old vulcanized rubber plant at Glendale Village after the Glendale and Goodyear Companies merged in 1866, and the Valley Machine Company, makers of steam pumps and other industrial goods, was founded in 1868. In 1871, the Mount Tom & Easthampton Railroad linked the New Haven & Northampton with Connecticut River railroads.<sup>15</sup>

Samuel Williston passed away in 1874 at the age of 79. During Williston's career, he saw Easthampton grow from a village of 500 inhabitants to a town of 4,000, with a valuation exceeding \$2,500,000, and a manufacturing capital aggregating \$1,500,000.<sup>16</sup> This was chiefly due to the various industries he established, primarily the Nashawannuck and Glendale operations. After his death, Joseph W. Green assumed the role of president of the Glendale Company, and Granville H. Leonard was designated general manager of the Nashawannuck operations.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Warner, *Picturesque Hampshire*.

<sup>15</sup> *Third Annual Report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, January, 1872* (Boston, MA: Wright & Porter, State Printers,) 1872

<sup>16</sup> Sawyer, Joseph H., ed., *Williston Seminary, Easthampton, MA: Alumni Records from 1842 to 1874* (Springfield, MA: Clark W. Bryan and Company, Printers.) 1875.

<sup>17</sup> Dwyer, Edward, *Easthampton* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2000).

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

As the 19<sup>th</sup> century progressed, Easthampton became a major center for the elastic fabric industry, of which the largest and most prominent concern was the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company. Other elastic-thread manufacturers, including the George S. Coulton Company and the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company, tended to be located outside the town center, near the mills in Glendale Village. The combined product of manufactures in Easthampton was valued at \$1.8 million in 1875, giving the town a rank of third in Hampshire County, after Northampton and Ware. In 1876 the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company was producing 4,000 dozen pairs of suspenders a week. Both the Nashawannuck and Glendale Companies exhibited their products at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, where both companies won awards for excellence.

Though the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century was a time of great prosperity for the Glendale and Nashawannuck companies, the Glendale Elastic Fabric Company experienced two major setbacks during the 1890s. In the early 1890s, Glendale bought the patent for a one-shuttle loom made of iron from New York inventor Albert Faulkner and built ten "iron looms." Shortly thereafter, Glendale president Joseph W. Green and his associate George C. Moore created the Green-Moore patented ten-shuttle fast loom. Worker unrest over the new machines could not be contained, and the Glendale weavers went on strike. In retaliation, the Glendale Company hired non-union weavers to work their mills. The Glendale Company's handling of the situation led to the Goring Union declaring a boycott on Glendale gorings. Around the same time, the Glendale Company mills received a large shipment of over-vulcanized rubber that became brittle when used to manufacture gorings and would ultimately fail. The total of claims paid out to have shoes re-gored was close to \$100,000. The financial effect of the strike and the rubber malfunction was great: by 1896, the capital for the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company was down to thirty cents on the dollar.<sup>18</sup> In order to regain its footing, the company began a search for a new leader with a weaving background to try to help return the Glendale to its former prosperity.

George Astill, an English immigrant who had run his own goring business in England, was brought on as the new superintendent of the Glendale Mills in 1895. Before coming to the Glendale Company, Astill had worked as a weaver at the Hub Gore Makers plant in Brockton, MA. Under his supervision, new looms were purchased and Buildings 1, 2, 3, and 8 were enlarged by expanding the attic space to a full floor, as they stand today. In 1903, the Glendale Company bought the American Tubing and Webbing Factory in Providence, RI.<sup>19</sup> When Joseph W. Green died in 1905, Astill became general manager of the business. The Easthampton site grew rapidly under his control. Plans filed with the city of Easthampton show that Building 4, a four-story, red-brick mill for weaving and braiding, was constructed at the northwestern edge of the complex in 1900. It shared a party wall with Building 3 (1882) to the south, and was the northernmost structure in the complex until Building 5, a four-story, red-brick mill for rubber weaving and storage, was constructed in 1910.

Though the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was a time of great renewal for the Glendale Company, that period also saw industrial casualties in Easthampton: the Williston Mill along Pleasant Street in nearby Glendale Village was empty by 1900, and the West Boylston Manufacturing Company (a Worcester County cotton factory) moved into its place. The King Silk Mills, built on Mechanic Street in the 1890s, were taken over by the National Felt Company in 1905.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Richmond, Clifford A., *The History and Romance of Elastic Webbing*. Easthampton (Easthampton News Company, 1946).

<sup>19</sup> "Buys Providence Plant: Glendale Company of Easthampton Gets American Tubing and Webbing Factory for \$151,475," *Boston Globe*, November 2, 1903.

<sup>20</sup> "Big Plant Shuts Down," *Daily Hampshire Gazette*, September 9, 1910.



Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

The Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company was not immune to the slow decline of industry in Easthampton. A decade of new construction at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century increased the company's production abilities, but the costs of the new additions proved much higher than expected and ultimately forced the owners to sell the company.

A postcard image dating from 1905 (Figure 1) shows the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company and the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company mills as seen from across Nashawannuck Pond. Another image from about the same time (Figure 2) views the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company mills from the corner of Cottage Street. The complex grew rapidly in the years following those images. In 1900, the two companies were still among the biggest employers in Easthampton, with predominantly American, Irish, and German workers.<sup>21</sup> Ten years later, the companies continued to employ hundreds of workers, necessitating additional development to accommodate the growing workforce.<sup>22</sup> Between 1907 and 1910, Buildings 24, 25, and 26 were added to the southern face of the complex for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, creating another ell that expanded east along Cottage Street. These three and four-story brick mills (Buildings 24 and 25 have four stories, and Building 26 has three) were designated for loom use on all floors. Plans for Building 26 were filed in 1900, but the building was not constructed until nearly ten years later. The plans list Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company architects as the designer of the building. Building 17, a drying house, was constructed between 1902 and 1910 along the interior of the complex. Plans for Building 11, a boiler house/repair shop, were filed in 1906. The 1½-story, red-brick building was designed by the engineering firm Ellsworth & Kirkpatrick and attached to Building 1 of the Glendale complex on the south elevation—the only Nashawannuck Company building located to the west of the Nashawannuck millrace.

The construction of Building 11 marked the first time the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company enlisted an outside architect to design one of their mills. Ellsworth & Kirkpatrick, a Holyoke, MA-based firm, was the joint venture of civil engineers Emory Alexander Ellsworth and John J. Kirkpatrick. Both had worked independently as engineers and designers until 1901, when they became associated under the name Ellsworth & Kirkpatrick and operated out of their native Holyoke, several miles to the south of Easthampton. The firm disbanded in 1907, when Kirkpatrick retired and Ellsworth went into practice with Lyman R. Howes. Ellsworth and Kirkpatrick handled a variety of commissions both independently and as a firm, including several buildings at the Northampton State Hospital (NRDIS 1994) and many educational and industrial buildings.

The expense of constructing these new additions, coupled with the cost of the necessary machinery to run them, placed a heavy financial burden on the Nashawannuck Company management. Faced with flagging sales and high debt from the recent expansion, the leaders of the "Great Nashawannuck" began to consider their options.

As the Nashawannuck Company's finances suffered during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Glendale Elastic Fabric Company's rebounded and became more robust than ever. Under the stewardship of George Astill, the Glendale Company was able to increase its productivity and liquidate its debt. Astill bought the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company in 1912 and incorporated it into the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, fulfilling Samuel Williston's original goal of incorporating the two industries into one cohesive organization. Circulation was enabled between the two sections of the complexes by cutting new openings through the party walls. Prior to this point, the only interconnected buildings were those under

<sup>21</sup> United States Census, Easthampton, MA, 1900.

<sup>22</sup> United States Census, Easthampton, MA, 1910.



Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Hampshire County, MA

Name of Property

County and State

common ownership. Plans filed in 1918 for the alteration of Building 15 (constructed in 1851) show improvements to the complex's power generating system. The architects of the alteration were McClintock & Craig, a Springfield engineering firm that specialized in mill construction and industrial architecture. The headrace and the tailrace were also updated. Around this time, the belltowers and cupolas were removed from the former Nashawannuck buildings. In 1919, the one-story, red-brick dye and bleach house (Building 14) was added above the tailrace; this was the last expansion for nearly ten years.

In 1927, the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company merged with the Easthampton-based George S. Colton Co., the Conant, Houghton Co. in Littleton and Lowell, and the Easthampton Rubber Thread Co. to form the United Elastic Corporation (UEC).<sup>23</sup> The newly formed company operated out of the former Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company complex and saw great success briefly, with its "boom years" in 1928-1929. Two additions were built at the former Glendale complex: a dyeing and whipping house (Building 22) and a storage building (Building 20), both two-story, red-brick, and located in the corner created by the L-shaped intersection of Mills 3 and 4 (Buildings 21 and 23), northeast of the original Nashawannuck mill (Building 10). Building 16, a drying house, was constructed in the 1930s.

Despite its promising start, the UEC's progress was halted as the Great Depression crippled sales, and as suspenders and garters began to decline in fashion. As the American economy began to recover, the company shifted its focus to manufacturing elastic for bras and underwear. This proved successful, and in 1941 UEC purchased its competitor, the American Mills Company in West Haven, CT. After the Second World War, which was spent manufacturing supplies for the Army and Navy, UEC expanded again, acquiring a mill complex in Lowell and plants in Alabama and Virginia.<sup>24</sup>

In 1955, Hurricane Diane caused a flood that damaged or destroyed parts of the former Glendale complex. Heavy rains caused Nashawannuck Pond to overflow, breaking the Cottage Street dam and flooding the entire town. Building 15, the 1851 mill that sat directly over the eastern millrace and housed looms on all floors, was heavily damaged after the storm. Images and short films (Figure 3) showed the damage to the southern façade and interior of Building 15, as well as the associated waterpower systems. A large portion of the building was subsequently demolished, and rebuilt the following year. The waterpower systems were removed from the complex around this time as well. Building 21 was also damaged in the flood, but was repaired along with Building 15 in 1956.<sup>25</sup>

After several more years of success in the industry, the UEC in 1963 merged with Belgian elastic firm Ets. Marcel Liebaert to form Marcel Liebaert-United Elastic, hoping to expand into European markets.<sup>26</sup> In 1964, the company led in net profits among textile manufacturers due to the now commonplace use of elastic in undergarments. The company moved all rubber thread production to the newly enlarged Southern Division in Virginia in 1966, marking the first time in more than 100 years that rubber thread was not produced in Easthampton. That same year, the UEC pulled out of its partnership with Liebaert. By the following year U.S. sales reached \$52 million, but net income was showing a slow, steady decline. UEC merged with South Carolina-based textile giant J. P. Stevens in 1968, thus beginning the process of

<sup>23</sup> "Easthampton Elastic Firms in Big Merger," *Daily Hampshire Gazette*, October 21, 1927.

<sup>24</sup> Dwyer, Edward, *Easthampton* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2000).

<sup>25</sup> "Bridge, Dam Completion on Horizon," *Daily Hampshire Gazette*, November 16, 1957.

<sup>26</sup> "United Elastic and Belgium Firm in Joint Merger," *Daily Hampshire Gazette*, July 5, 1962.

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

Name of Property

shutting down most of the operations in the north.<sup>27</sup> The former Glendale Company complex remained in declining use by J. P. Stevens for nearly two decades, until the company sold the complex in 1988.

As J. P. Stevens began moving their operations to the south, they began renting out space in their various northern properties. The Easthampton Dye Works occupied several of the buildings constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company during the 1970s and 1980s, including Buildings 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23. Easthampton Dye Works bleached raw stock, manufactured yarn and narrow fabric, and did textile finishing.

No large-scale physical changes were made to the former Glendale Company complex until the 1970s, when a multistory concrete building was added to the north of the bleaching house and the storage house (Buildings 18 and 19), the whipping house (Building 22), the storage building (Building 20), and Mill 4 (Building 23). The northern building (noncontributing) was constructed by the Easthampton Dye Works, and was used for storage and shipping purposes.

New York-based textile supplier WestPoint bought out J. P. Stevens in 1988. This resulted in the sale of the company's industrial subdivisions, including the former Nashawannuck complex, to private investors.<sup>28</sup> The western portion of the complex, built for the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, has housed various smaller businesses and organizations, such as Riverside Industries, Inc. (a not-for-profit organization that works with individuals with disabilities), and the Cottage Street Studios (space for artists and craftsmen), for several decades. The Easthampton Dye Works, located in several of the buildings constructed for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, shut its doors in the 1980s, leaving those buildings vacant.

Riverside Industries, Inc. has been operating out of the former Glendale buildings in the western portion of the complex since the late 1970s. The not-for-profit organization has leased space to tenants such as the Warwick Press and other artisans. The dam structure was extensively repaired following the 1955 flood. The buildings associated with the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company have remained vacant for several decades. The area along Cottage Street is a Smart Growth District, and was identified by residents as a priority in the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation's 2009 Heritage Landscape Project.

With the exception of the 1970s concrete northern building, the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District retains a great deal of its historic fabric. The district includes some of the oldest and most intact examples of mill buildings constructed during the Industrial Revolution in Easthampton, with later additions representing nearly a century of the growth and development of two of the largest and most important companies in Hampshire County, which continued operations as a textile mill for nearly a century. The district is significant as the largest and most intact industrial complex in Easthampton, and as a typical representation of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century mill design in the area. The buildings' use of detailing such as low-pitched roofs, corbelled cornices, and segmentally arched windows with granite or cast-stone lintels is typical of the Italianate style, the most prominent style of industrial architecture constructed in Easthampton through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Nashawannuck Mills Historic District is the largest and most intact complex of industrial architecture in Easthampton. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District conveys the

<sup>27</sup> Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. "Easthampton Reconnaissance Report." June 2009

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

scope and importance of the Nashawannuck and Glendale companies and documents the development of the two industries as they grew and evolved together.

A proposed renovation (Certified Rehabilitation) of the eastern portion of the complex would renovate several of the buildings constructed and/or used by the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company (Buildings 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26) for use as affordable housing, and would demolish the 1954 metal-clad loading dock and the northern building (ca. 1970s). The buildings that are currently owned and occupied by Riverside Industries will not be included in the scope of this work.

### Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the construction, operation, and textile production at the Nashawannuck Mills. While structural evidence and construction features associated with extant mill buildings may contribute important information related to mill construction and the architectural features of buildings that have been demolished, much of the same information may also be available from documentary sources. Structural analysis of mill buildings and architectural study of existing mill buildings may contribute important information related to power technologies in use at the mill, and how they may have changed over time. Detailed analysis of the contents of industrial trash areas may contribute information related to textile technologies in use at the mill, and how they may have changed over time, with different types of textile production. Structural remains and material culture evidence may be present that can document different stages in the production process from raw materials to finished products.

Detailed analysis of the contents of industrial trash areas may also contribute important information on the relationship between the Nashawannuck Mills and 200 people who operated a cottage industry from their homes manufacturing suspenders. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate industrial trash areas that can potentially contribute important information related to the range of products and their extent of manufacturing in the home, quality control, and their importance to the overall manufacturing process and the economies of the Nashawannuck Mills, the families, and the town

Documentary and archaeological resources may also contribute important information related to waterpower systems in use at the mills. The dam was originally built in 1847 by Williston for the Button Factory. Architectural and archaeological study of the dam and other waterpower structures may indicate structural changes made and/or new structures created to accommodate the waterpower needs of Nashawannuck Mills (1850-51). Research into the waterpower system may also clarify the location of the Button Factory site.

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

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Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

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Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System Building Inventory (MACRIS). Inventory Form B: EAH.204, Williston and Knight Button Factory/Landry Furniture Company, 119 Union Street, Easthampton.

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA #26,741**

- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** EAH. 547, 548, 930, 931, 1172-1194.

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Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 4.41 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: 42.267353                      Longitude: -72.667544
- 2. Latitude: 42.266083                      Longitude: -72.667243
- 3. Latitude:                                      Longitude:
- 4. Latitude:                                      Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927    or     NAD 1983

- 1. Zone: 18                      Easting: 692363                      Northing: 4682095
- 2. Zone: 18                      Easting: 692392                      Northing: 4681955
- 3. Zone:                                      Easting:                                      Northing:
- 4. Zone:                                      Easting :                                      Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary includes Easthampton Assessor's parcel numbers 151-165 and 54-1 as indicated on the attached assessor's map (Figure 4). The historic parcel boundary dating from the 1912 merger of the Glendale elastic Fabrics Company and Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, as amended to include the current parcel boundary, serves as the primary property boundary for the purposes of this nomination (Figure 6). The southern edge of parcel numbers 151-165 and 54-1 forms the southern boundary of the district, except where the boundary crosses to the southern edge of Cottage Street in order to include the dam. Driveways into parcels 151-165 and 54-1 mark the northwest and southeast boundaries, respectively. A wire fence runs along most of the northern and eastern boundaries. The southern boundary runs along the southern side of parcels 151-165 and 54-1, and crosses to the southern edge of Cottage Street above the dam to include the dam, its wingwalls and headhouse. This

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

boundary faces Nashawannuck Pond directly to the south. The western boundary follows the westernmost elevations of the complex along the western edge of the parcel, and faces a driveway, the former Williston and Knight Button Factory, a parking lot, and some 20<sup>th</sup>-century, single-family houses. At its northern end, the western boundary follows an interior driveway before meeting the northern boundary. The northern boundary generally runs along Liberty Street and faces single-family homes and a large patch of trees and other greenery. The eastern boundary follows the back lot lines of residential properties on Adams Street to 20<sup>th</sup>-century commercial buildings at the intersection of Adams and Cottage streets.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district boundary (as shown on Figure 6) reflects the growth and development of the complex throughout the period of significance. The buildings that comprise the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District are an aesthetically cohesive unit and are visually distinctive from the surrounding area, as the surrounding area, particularly to the southeast and southwest, is comprised of small-scale commercial development, single-family homes, and open spaces including a parking lot and green spaces. None of the immediately adjacent surrounding development was constructed by or for either the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company or the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, and is not included in the district boundary. The nearby Williston-Knight Button Factory Building, located at 123-133 Union Street, is similarly unrelated to either company, and is also excluded. Worker housing developed for either company is discontinuous from the district and does not fall within the district boundaries. The historic parcel boundary lines encompass the entire complex, and allow for the most complete understanding of the history of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company and the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company. The nominated parcels hold the extant buildings of the Glendale Elastic Fabrics and Nashawannuck Manufacturing companies, which developed as two related but separate entities. The two companies merged in 1912, and all buildings were combined on the same parcel until the 1970s, when the former Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company buildings were sold to Riverside Industries. The district boundary consists of the current parcel boundaries, which includes Easthampton assessor's parcel numbers 151-165 and 54-1, as well as the section of Cottage Street that covers the dam, and the dam itself. The boundary is illustrated on the accompanying assessor's map (Figure 4) and District Boundary map (Figure 6).

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Mary Nastasi/Albert Rex, MacRostie Historic Advisors with Betsy Friedberg,  
NR Director, MHC

organization: Massachusetts Historical  
Commission

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date: December 2014



Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

**Name of Property:** Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Easthampton  
**County:** Hampshire **State:** MA  
**Photographer:** Albert Rex, MacRostie Historic Advisors  
**Date Photographed:** Feb 2013 (photos #1, 2), March 2012 (photos #3-24), Sept 2013 (photo #25)

**Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:**

**Photo #1 of 25** Looking up Williston Street toward south façades of Buildings 8, 9, 10, 15, 21, 24, and 25 (left-right), camera facing north.

**Photo #2 of 25** Looking across Nashawannuck Pond towards south façades of Buildings 10, 15, 21, 24, and 25, camera facing northeast

**Photo #3 of 25** West façades of Buildings 1 and 8, south façade of Building 8, camera facing northeast.

**Photo #4 of 25** South and east façades of Building 8, camera facing northwest

**Photo #5 of 25** South façades of Buildings 9 and 10, camera facing north.

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

- Photo #6 of 25** South façade of Building 15, eastern millrace, camera facing north
- Photo #7 of 25** East façades of Buildings 8 and 9, south façades (left to right) of Buildings 10, 15, and 21, camera facing northwest
- Photo #8 of 25** South façades (left to right) of Buildings 15, 21, and 24, camera facing north
- Photo #9 of 25** South façades of Buildings 24 and 25, camera facing north
- Photo #10 of 25** South façades (left to right) of Buildings 21, 24, and 25, east façades of Building 25, Loading Dock, and Building 26, camera facing northwest
- Photo #11 of 25** North façade of Loading Dock, east façade of Building 26, camera facing south
- Photo #12 of 25** East façade of Building 26, camera facing northwest
- Photo #13 of 25** North façades (left to right) of Buildings 25, 24, and 23, east façade of Building 23, camera facing southwest
- Photo #14 of 25** East façades (left to right) of Northern Building (foreground), Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (background), camera facing west
- Photo #15 of 25** East façade of Building 11, camera facing northwest
- Photo #16 of 25** West façades (front to back) of Buildings 16, 17, 22, and 23, camera facing east
- Photo #17 of 25** East façades (left, rear to front) of Buildings 5, 4, 3, and 2, south façade (center) of Building 12, west façades (right, rear to front) of nonhistoric addition and Buildings 18, 17, and 14, camera facing north
- Photo #18 of 25** North façade of Building 5, camera facing south
- Photo #19 of 25** West façades (left to right) of Buildings 4, 3, and 2, camera facing east
- Photo #20 of 25** First floor of Building 26, camera facing north
- Photo #21 of 25** Second floor of Building 18, camera facing east
- Photo #22 of 25** Second floor of Building 24, camera facing northeast
- Photo #23 of 25** Fourth floor of Building 25, camera facing east
- Photo #24 of 25** Fourth floor of Building 26, camera facing south
- Photo #25 of 25** Fourth Floor of Building 15, camera facing southeast.

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

## Figures



Fig 1. Postcard view, 1905. Facing north across Nashawannuck Pond towards Buildings 8,9,10, 15, and 21.



Fig. 2. Postcard view ca. 1905. Facing northwest across Cottage Street towards Buildings 8,9, 10, 15 and 21

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State



Fig. 3. Nashawannuck Manufacturing Co.'s Mills, Easthampton, Mass.  
New York: Sawyer & Judson, undated lithograph





Figure 4  
Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Easthampton, Hampshire County, MA  
National Register Nomination  
Site Map

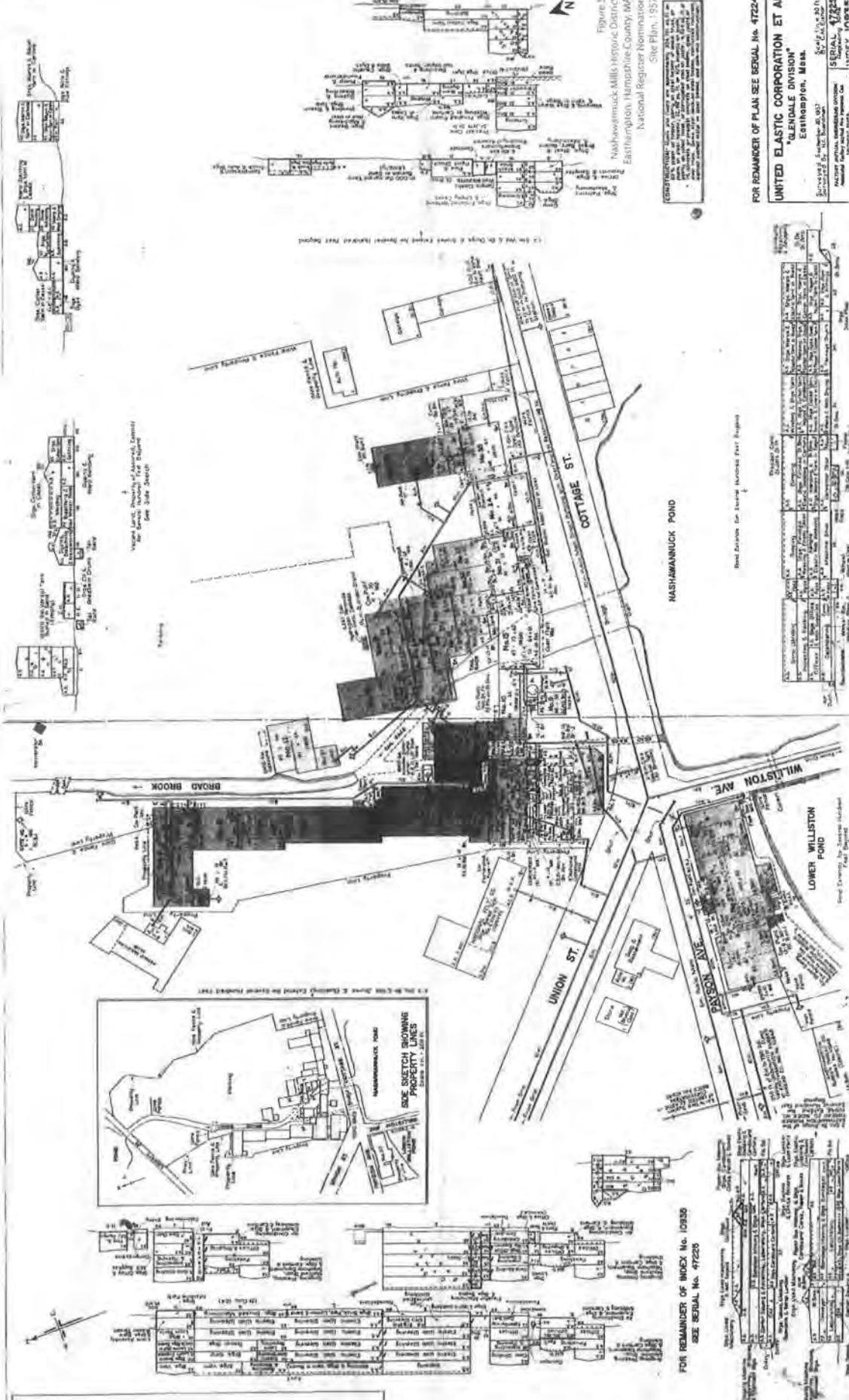


Figure 3  
 Nashawamuck Mills Historic District  
 East Hampton, Hampshire County, MA  
 National Register Nomination  
 Site Plan, 1957

PROPERTY: ...  
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FOR REMAINDER OF PLAN SEE SERIAL No. 47224  
**UNITED ELASTIC CORPORATION ET AL**  
 "LENDALE DIVISION"  
 Easthampton, Mass.  
 SERIAL 47223  
 ...

FOR REMAINDER OF MAP SEE SERIAL No. 10935  
 SEE SERIAL No. 47223

Lot No.	Area	Owner	Acres	Remarks
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**Nashawannuck Mills Historic District**  
**Easthampton, Hampshire County, Massachusetts**  
*District Data Sheet*

<b>Inventory Number</b>	<b>Site Sketch Plan Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Mill Complex</b>	<b>Parcel Number</b>	<b>St. Address</b>	<b>Photo Numbers</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Status (C/NC)</b>
EAH.1172	Building 1	Building 1: Braiding and Weaving Building	GEFC	151-165	1 Cottage St.	3, 14	ca. 1862	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1173	Building 2	Building 2 Weaving, Spooling, and Warping Building	GEFC	151-165	1 Cottage St.	14, 17, 19	ca. 1862	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1174	Building 3	Building 3: Weaving, Spooling, and Warping Building	GEFC	151-165	1 Cottage St.	14, 17, 19	ca. 1882	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1175	Building 4	Building 4: Weaving and Warping Building	GEFC	151-165	1 Cottage St.	14, 17, 19	ca. 1900	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1176	Building 5	Building 5: Rubber Weaving and Storage Building	GEFC	151-165	1 Cottage St.	14, 17, 18	ca.1910	Italianate	B	C
EAH.548	Building 8	Building 8: Office/Packing, Shipping, and Stocking Building	GEFC	151-165	1 Cottage St.	1, 3, 4, 7	ca. 1862-73	Italianate	B	C
EAH.547	Building 9	Building 9: Office Building	NMC	151-165	15 Cottage St.	1, 5, 7	ca. 1850	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1177	Building 10	Building 10: Weaving Building	NMC	151-165	15 Cottage St.	1, 2, 5, 7, 25	ca. 1850	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1178	Building 11	Building 11: Boiler House and Repair Shop	NMC	151-165	15 Cottage St.	15	ca. 1906-18	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1179	Building 12	Building 12	UEC	151-165	1-15 Cottage St.	17	ca. 1955	No Style	B	C
EAH.1180	Building 14	Building 14: Dyer and Bleach House	GEFC	54-1	1 Cottage St.	17	ca. 1919	No Style	B	C
EAH.1181	Building 15	Building 15: Weaving Building	NMC	151-165	15 Cottage St.	1, 2, 6, 7, 8	ca. 1851/1918/	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1182	Building 16	Building 16: Drying House	UEC	54-1	1-15 Cottage St.	16	ca. 1930s	No Style	B	C
EAH.1183	Building 17	Building 17: Drying House	NMC	54-1	15 Cottage St.	16, 17	ca. 1902-1910	No Style	B	C

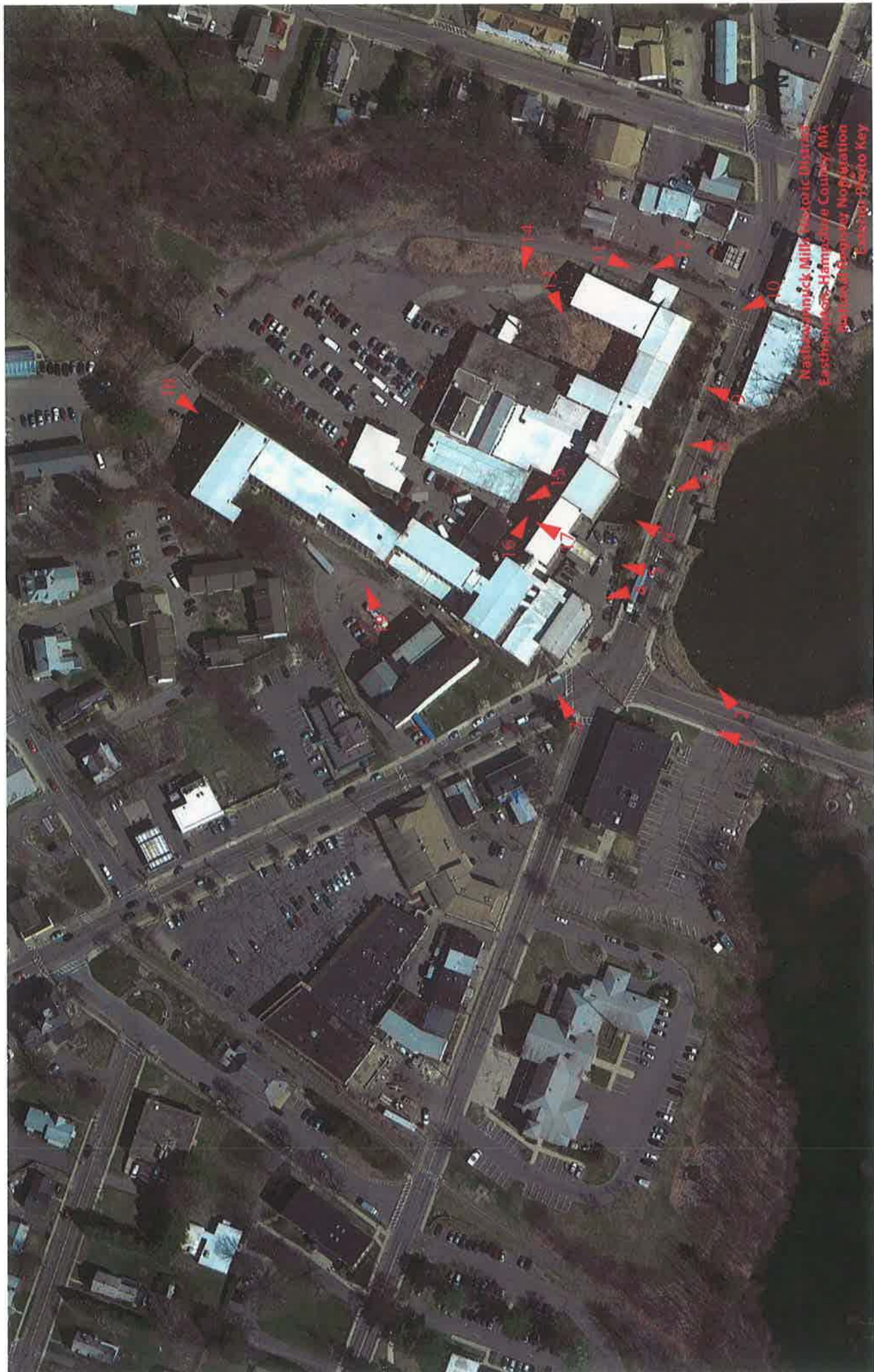
**Nashawannuck Mills Historic District**  
**Easthampton, Hampshire County, Massachusetts**  
*District Data Sheet*

Inventory Number	Site Sketch Plan Number	Resource Name	Mill Complex	Parcel Number	St. Address	Photo Numbers	Construction Date	Style	Type	Status (C/NC)
EAH.1184	Building 18	Building 18: Bleaching House	NMC	54-1	15 Cottage St.	17, 21	ca. 1873-1895	No Style	B	C
EAH.1185	Building 19	Building 19: Store House Number 1	NMC	54-1	15 Cottage St.		ca. 1873-1895	No Style	B	C
EAH.1186	Building 20	Building 20: Dyeing and Drying House	UEC	54-1	1-15 Cottage St.		ca. 1928-1929	No Style	B	C
EAH.1187	Building 21	Building 21: Weaving and Warping Building/Mill 3	NMC	54-1	15 Cottage St.	1, 2, 7, 8, 10	ca. 1854/1950s	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1188	Building 22	Building 22: Dyeing and Whipping House	UEC	54-1	1-15 Cottage St.	16	ca. 1928-1929	No Style	B	C
EAH.1189	Building 23	Building 23: Weaving, Finishing, Warping, and Spooling Building/Mill 4	NMC	54-1	15 Cottage St.	13, 16, 23	ca. 1854	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1190	Building 24	Building 24: Weaving and Spooling Building	NMC	54-1	15 Cottage St.	1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 13, 22	ca. 1907	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1191	Building 25	Building 25: Weaving Building	NMC	54-1	15 Cottage St.	1, 2, 9, 10, 13	ca. 1910	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1192	Building 26	Building 26: Weaving Building	NMC	54-1	15 Cottage St.	10, 11, 12, 20, 24	ca. 1910	Italianate	B	C
EAH.1193	Building 28	Loading Dock	UEC	54-1	1-15 Cottage St.	10, 11	ca. 1954	No Style	B	C
EAH.931	n/a	Eastern Millrace	NMC	54-1	n/a	6, 17	1851/1918/1956	n/a	St	C
EAH.932	n/a	Western Millrace	GEFC	151-165	n/a	17	ca. 1862	n/a	St	C
EAH.930	n/a	Dam	OT	n/a	n/a	1,2	1847/1955	n/a	St	C
EAH.936	n/a	Dam Headhouse	OT	n/a	n/a		rebuilt 1955	n/a	St	C
EAH.933	Road	Cottage St.	OT	n/a	Cottage St.	1-3, 7-10	1847/Later	n/a	St	C
EAH.934	29	Wire Fence	UEC	151-165 & 54-1	n/a		ca.1950s	n/a	O	NC



**Nashawannuck Mills Historic District**  
**Easthampton, Hampshire County, Massachusetts**  
*District Data Sheet*

Inventory Number	Site Sketch Plan Number	Resource Name	Mill Complex	Parcel Number	St. Address	Photo Numbers	Construction Date	Style	Type	Status (C/NC)
EAH.1194	Building 30	Northern Building	EDW	54-1	n/a	14, 17	ca. 1970s	No Style	B	NC
EAH.935	Building 31	Former Sewage Treatment Head House	OT	54-1	n/a		ca. 1970s	No Style	St	NC
<b>TOTALS</b>										
		24 Contributing Buildings								
		1 Noncontributing Building								
		5 Contributing structures								
		1 Noncontributing structure								
		1 Noncontributing object								
GEFC=Goodyear/Glendale Elastic Fabrics Co.									B=Building	
NMC=Nashawannuck Manufacturing Co.									St=Structure	
UEC=United Elastic Corp.									O=Object	
EDW=Easthampton Dye Works										
OT=Other										

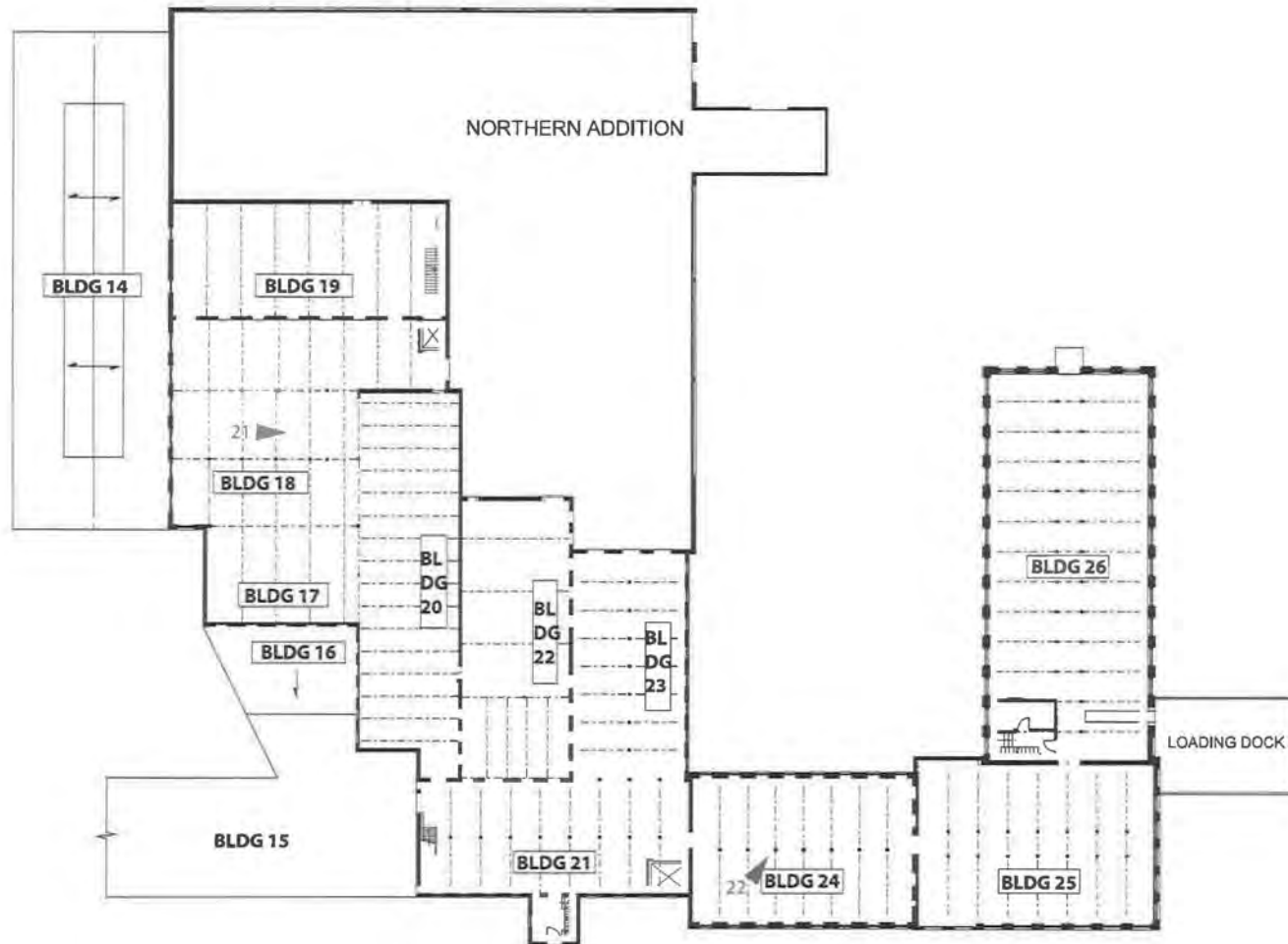


Nashua Amick Mill Historic District  
Easthampton, Hampshire County, MA  
Map for the Amick Mill Historic District  
Exterior Photo Key



① EXISTING 1st FLOOR PLAN

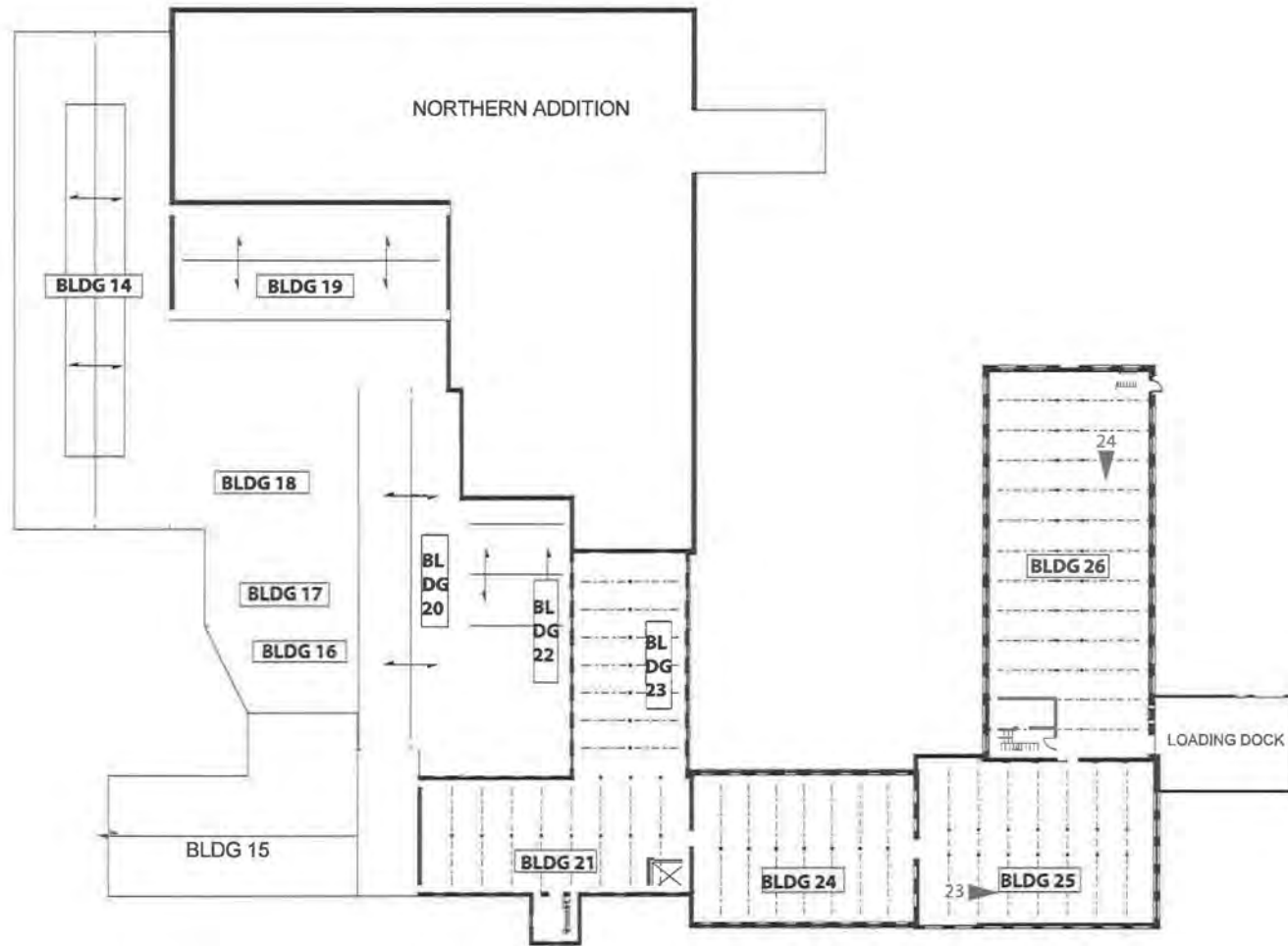
Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
 Easthampton, Hampshire County, MA  
 National Register Nomination  
 Interior Photo Key



① EXISTING 2nd FLOOR PLAN

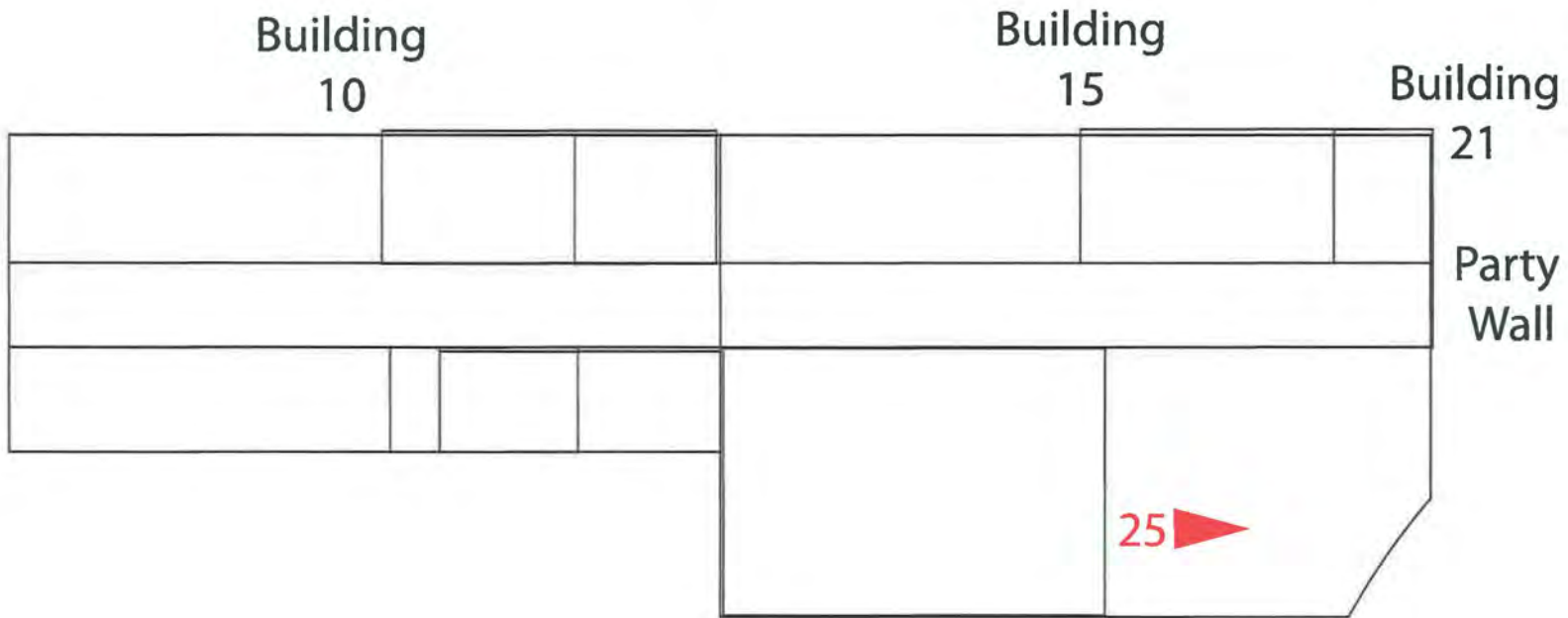
Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
 Easthampton, Hampshire County, MA  
 National Register Nomination  
 Interior Photo Key



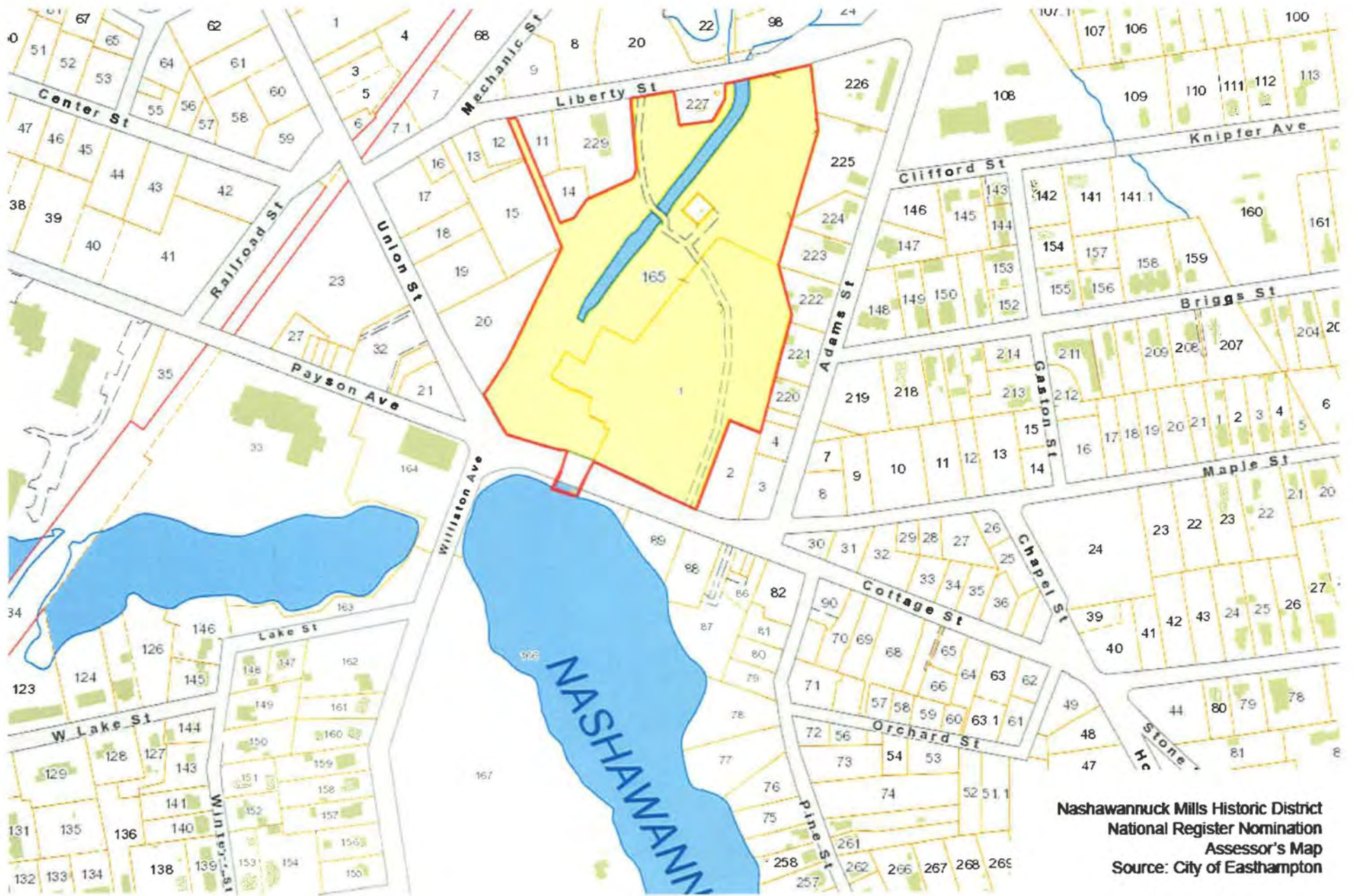


① EXISTING 4th FLOOR PLAN

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
 Easthampton, Hampshire County, MA  
 National Register Nomination  
 Interior Photo Key



Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Easthampton, Hampshire County, MA  
National Register Nomination  
Interior Photo Key



**Nashawannuck Mills Historic District**  
**National Register Nomination**  
**Assessor's Map**  
**Source: City of Easthampton**

**Massachusetts Historical Commission Digital Image Submission Form**

*Please submit one form for each group of digital images*

**About your digital files:**

Camera Used (make, model): Nikon D3100

Resolution of original image capture (camera setting including resolution and file format):  
Resolution: 4608 x 3072 pixels, Original File Format: JPEG

File name(s) (attach additional sheets if necessary) check here  to refer to attached photo log:

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0001

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0008

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0002

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0009

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0003

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0010

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0004

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0011

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0005

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0012

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0006

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0013

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0007

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0014

**About your prints:**

Printer make and model: Commercially printed at Hunt's Photo & Video, 99 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, MA

Paper: brand & type (i.e., Epson Premium Glossy Photo)

Ink: \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** (By signing below you agree that the information provided here is true and accurate.)

Signature: 

Date: 11.22.13



**Massachusetts Historical Commission Digital Image Submission Form**

*Please submit one form for each group of digital images*

**About your digital files:**

Camera Used (make, model): Nikon D3100

Resolution of original image capture (camera setting including resolution and file format):

Resolution: 4608 x 3072 pixels, Original File Format: JPEG

File name(s) (attach additional sheets if necessary) check here  to refer to attached photo log:

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0015

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0022

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0016

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0023

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0017

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0024

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0018

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0025

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0019

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0020

MA\_Hampshire County\_Nashawannuck Mills Historic District\_0021

**About your prints:**

Printer make and model: Commercially printed at Hunt's Photo & Video, 99 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, MA

Paper: brand & type (i.e., Epson Premium Glossy Photo)

Ink: \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** (By signing below you agree that the information provided here is true and accurate.)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_











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CORPORATION  
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DULUTH, MN 55812

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 1/02/15      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/21/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/05/15      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/17/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000001

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      2-12-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Accepted  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON 02133-1054

**JOHN W. SCIBAK  
REPRESENTATIVE**

SECOND HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT  
EASTHAMPTON - HADLEY - SOUTH HADLEY - GRANBY

ROOM 43, STATE HOUSE  
TEL (617) 722-2030  
FAX (617) 722-2215  
John.Scibak@MAhouse.gov

*4-2-14  
Barbara  
and  
Betsy*

Chairman  
Joint Committee on  
Consumer Protection and  
Professional Licensure

DISTRICT OFFICE  
TEL (413) 539-6566

April 1, 2014

William Galvin  
Secretary of the Commonwealth  
State House, Room 337  
Boston, MA 02133

Dear Secretary Galvin,

I am writing to respectfully request that an item be included on the agenda of the June meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

The item concerns the Cottage Square Apartments Adaptive Reuse project in Easthampton, MA which is currently under construction. Despite the brutal winter, the project is moving along well.

The project is utilizing a combination of both federal and state historic tax credits as funding sources. In order to have the property officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Massachusetts Historical Commission would need to approve the nomination as part of its internal process of adding to the Register.

While I'm sure the Commission's agenda is very full I cannot overestimate the importance of this project to Easthampton.

Thank you for your attention to this request. If I can provide any further information to your office please do not hesitate to respond.

Sincerely,

John W. Scibak  
State Representatives  
2<sup>nd</sup> Hampshire District

Michael Maresco





THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS  
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON 02133-1053

July 23, 2014

William Galvin  
Secretary of the Commonwealth  
State House, Room 337  
Boston, MA 02133

Dear Secretary Galvin,

We are writing to respectfully request that an item be included on the agenda of the September meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) for the Cottage Square Apartments Adaptive Reuse Project in Easthampton, MA which is currently under construction.

The project is utilizing a combination of both federal and state historic tax credits as funding sources. As you know, in order to have the property officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Massachusetts Historical Commission would need to approve the nomination as part of its internal process of adding to the Register.

Arch Street Development submitted their original National Register request on March 11, 2013 and received a response from the MHC on August 27<sup>th</sup>. The developers submitted an amended request on November 23<sup>rd</sup> and had requested that the project be placed on the June agenda. Unfortunately, that did not happen and the developers did not receive a response to their amended request until July 8, 2014.

Construction is now nearing its midpoint with the installation of windows and the interior build-out now underway and a further delay in consideration of the National Register request will be problematic. The investor that is purchasing the historic tax credits and providing the necessary equity for the project is requiring that the Cottage Square nomination be completed before their completion equity payment is made at the end of the year.

We cannot overestimate the importance of this project to Easthampton and the Greater Pioneer Valley and would hope that the Massachusetts Historical Commission would be able to act on this item at their September meeting. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of John W. Scibak in black ink.

John W. Scibak  
State Representative  
2nd Hampshire District

Handwritten signature of Stanley C. Rosenberg in black ink.

Stanley C. Rosenberg  
State Senator  
Hampshire, Franklin & Worcester

Handwritten signature of Donald F. Humason, Jr. in black ink.

Donald F. Humason, Jr.  
State Senator  
2nd Hampden & Hampshire





## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth

December 19, 2014

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Mr. J. Paul Loether  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Nashawannuck Mills Historic District, Easthampton (Hampshire), 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 were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

A letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Albert Rex, consultant, MacRostie Historic Advisors  
Elizabeth Rairigh, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission  
Karen Cadieux, Mayor, City of Easthampton  
Michael Czerniec, Easthampton Historical Commission  
Chester Seklecki, Easthampton Planning Board  
Charlene Gentes, Riverside Industries, Inc.  
Richard Relich, Cottage Square Apartments, LP  
Jessica Allen, Easthampton City Planner  
State Representative John W. Scibak  
State Senator Stanley C. Rosenberg  
State Senator Donald F. Humason, Jr.

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128

[www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc](http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc)



RECEIVED 2280

MAY 22 2015

**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts** Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

May 6, 2015

Mr. J. Paul Loether  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Re: Technical Amendment, Nashawannuck Mills Historic District, Easthampton (Hampshire), MA

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find a technical amendment to NPS # 15000001, the Nashawannuck Mills Historic District, Easthampton (Hampshire), MA (listed February 12, 2015) that adds UTM references for the district. Please replace the appropriate page in the nomination.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure



Nashawannuck Mills Historic District  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 4.41 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 42.267353 | Longitude: -72.667544 |
| 2. Latitude: 42.266083 | Longitude: -72.667243 |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

Or

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

*This page was replaced*

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary includes Easthampton Assessor's parcel numbers 151-165 and 54-1 as indicated on the attached assessor's map (Figure 4). The historic parcel boundary dating from the 1912 merger of the Glendale elastic Fabrics Company and Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, as amended to include the current parcel boundary, serves as the primary property boundary for the purposes of this nomination (Figure 6). The southern edge of parcel numbers 151-165 and 54-1 forms the southern boundary of the district, except where the boundary crosses to the southern edge of Cottage Street in order to include the dam. Driveways into parcels 151-165 and 54-1 mark the northwest and southeast boundaries, respectively. A wire fence runs along most of the northern and eastern boundaries. The southern boundary runs along the southern side of parcels 151-165 and 54-1, and crosses to the southern edge of Cottage Street above the dam to include the dam, its wingwalls and headhouse. This

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Nashawannuck Mills Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 5/02/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/07/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000001

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 7.7.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 7-7-15

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.