

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-1617

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: Riverside Village 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: 0-77 French King Highway, 1-9 Grove, 2-9 Myrtle, 8 Meadow, 2-23 Oak, 1-4 Pine, 0-61 Riverview Drive, & 3-32 Walnut streets
City or town: Gill State: MA County: Franklin
Not For Publication: Vicinity: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>August 3, 2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO	Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
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:)

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

9/15/2017
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

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>118</u>	<u>28</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>123</u>	<u>30</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____

DOMESTIC/secondary structure _____

SOCIAL/meeting hall _____

EDUCATION/school/schoolhouse _____

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding _____

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____

DOMESTIC/secondary structure _____

EDUCATION/school/schoolhouse _____

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding _____

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field _____

RECREATION & CULTURE/commemorative monument _____

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID 19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate/Stick/Queen Anne

LATE 19TH- AND 20TH-CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH- AND EARLY 20TH-CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch

Materials:(enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

STONE/granite; CONCRETE; BRICK

SYNTHETICS/vinyl;

WOOD/weatherboard

BRICK

ASPHALT, SLATE

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 Riverside Village Historic District in the town of Gill, MA, is located on a floodplain of the Connecticut River where the river bends to flow westward from its dominant north-south direction. As it flows westward, the river forms Barton's Cove on its north bank before passing over a dam at Turners Falls. The resulting shoreline gives the historic district a peninsular shape. (See the district map.) The village of Riverside has the Connecticut River on its south border, including the west shoreline of Barton's Cove, and extends north to include portions of both sides of MA Route 2 (which is locally called the French King Highway and is part of the 69 miles of MA Route 2 between Greenfield and Williamstown that make up the Mohawk Trail Scenic Byway). On its west side, the historic district is bordered by the northeastern shoreline of the Connecticut River, to the point where it is crossed by a bridge connecting Gill with Montague. (Photographs 1 and 33). The bridge is not included within the district.

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Integrity

While the majority of buildings in the historic district have seen alterations, typically in the form of synthetic siding and replacement windows, the overall ensemble of historic resources retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The historic resources in Riverside Village range in construction date from the mid 18th century through the 20th century. The resources range in use from residential to educational, agricultural, and commercial. The district is largely residential, though there is a residence converted to commercial use (44 French King Highway, Freeman House) and a late 20th-century commercial building (48 French King Highway, Riverside Radiator), along with the Riverside School (now the Riverside Municipal Building), with a charter school and town historical collection at 54 French King Highway (Photograph #2).

South of the French King Highway, the district's houses are set close to the roads on generous lots that average a quarter of an acre. On the north side of the French King Highway, two farms retain substantial acreage: the Yukl Farm (ca. 1960), 49 French King Highway, has sixteen acres; and the Kerslake House (1883) at 77 French King Highway has slightly over six acres. District residential buildings are predominately wood frame in construction, and among them a large number are vinyl-sided. In style, they represent vernacular versions of the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. Many have no style but are identifiable in form as gable and wing (26 French King Highway); front-gabled; 2½-story multifamily buildings (7 Riverview Drive); and Capes (23 Oak Street).

There are few large mature trees in the district, which means that there are views from street to street, and the resulting open space makes the area visually transparent. A stream known as Heal-All Brook—a translation of the Native American name for the stream whose water they believed to have medicinal properties—runs in a north-to-south direction from north of the French King Highway, under it, and into a canal south to Barton's Cove (Photograph 34).

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Buildings and structures in the district are considered "Contributing" if they fall within the period of significance, retain their material integrity, have minimal or reversible alterations (including vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows), fall within the range of craftsmanship of vernacular workers' housing developed during the 19th and 20th centuries (including a 20th-century mobile home), and have a consistent setting, feeling, association, and location. Objects are considered "Contributing" if they fall within the period of significance and retain their material integrity, setting, and location. Sites are considered "Contributing" if they fall within the period of significance, and retain their setting, feeling, association, and location.

"Noncontributing" buildings, objects, sites, and structures are those that fall outside the period of significance, or are historic-period resources whose extensive alterations mask or replace their character-defining features, form, or massing.

Applying the criteria above results in 118 contributing buildings, 2 contributing sites (the Lumber & Kindling Co. and N.E. Fibre Company), 2 contributing structures (the Red Bridge Anchorage and Heal-All Brook Canal) and 1 contributing object (the Mobile Food Stand. (See District datasheet.)

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Narrative Description

This narrative description of the resources will generally be arranged in chronological order, followed by groupings and building types. Outbuildings are discussed with the properties at which they are found. Objects, structures, and sites are described last.

BUILDINGS

Georgian Period (1750-1776)

There is one Georgian-period house in the district: the Howland Tavern, 61 French King Highway, ca. 1760 (GIL.10, Photograph #4). It is a Cape Cod-form house, 1½ stories in height under a broad, side-gabled roof with a center chimney. The clapboard-clad, south-facing house is five bays wide and two bays deep, and rests on low stone foundations. Windows are set close to the eaves, and the sash is 6/6. There are small, gable-field windows at each side of a center attic window on the east elevation. On the west elevation, a pair of central attic windows is flanked by knee-wall windows. There is a 1½-story ell on the north elevation that is three bays long, followed by a wing that extends beyond the ell on the east and west for an H-shaped plan. The ell has a screened porch on its east elevation. The ell's bays—once an open-sided equipment shed—are glazed elliptical openings framed with Federal Revival architrave surrounds with keystones. The façade's center entry has a simple, flat surround with a flared entablature that has lost its molding. The northern wing is one story in height and the equivalent of four bays long. Housing a store, the wing has mixed fenestration. Northeast of the house is a two-story workshop under a shallow, side-gabled roof. It is three bays wide, and on its façade (south) are two attached wings of 1½ stories under front-gabled roofs. The western wing has a shed-roof porch across its south façade, and the eastern wing, thought to be a former schoolhouse moved to the site, has a side-hall entry. The entire outbuilding is clapboard clad.

Federal Period (1776-1830)

The Colonel Seth and Abigail Howland House, 65 French King Highway, ca. 1790 (GIL.135), is the single Federal-period house in Riverside, and like the Howland Tavern is Cape Cod in form (Photograph 19). It is a 1½-story house under a side-gabled roof with a center chimney. Rather than the typical Georgian-period low fieldstone foundations of the tavern, the Howland House has the relatively high granite-block foundations found during the Federal period; and rather than facing south for heat collection, the house is east facing and set on a high plot of land. It is five bays wide and two bays deep; windows at the first story have 2/2 (later alteration) and 4/4 sash (in the wing) and there is one 6/6 sash in the south gable at the attic level. The windows are set further below the eaves than those at the tavern, as there is more floor-to-ceiling height. There are no gable-field windows at the attic level. The center door is characteristic of the Federal period, being tall and narrow, and its surround consists of narrow pilasters that rise through the entablature to the eaves. On the north elevation is a one-story wing that was formerly a woodshed, but has been enclosed for an additional interior room, followed by a garage space entered through double-leaf doors. Above the entry to the room and to the garage, long transom lights have been added.

East of the house is a bank barn, an all-purpose, New England style barn (Photograph 20), whose roof ridge runs in an east-west direction. On the east, it is entered at the first-floor level via a fieldstone ramp, and on the west, the former opening at the first floor is at ground level, and its double-leaf doors have been replaced by a pair of 6/6 sash windows flanking a single pedestrian door. Three six-light sash form a large transom. The barn has had 6/6 sash inserted on the west and several on the south elevations, but the small, six-light openings that mark the interior stalls remain in a row on the board-and-batten exterior.

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

On the south elevation, the basement level beyond the slope of the bank is open-sided and divided into three bays for equipment and/or livestock. This barn's form suggests a post-1830 date.

Greek Revival and Italianate Periods (1820-1870)

The Greek Revival stylistic period reached peak popularity in New England around 1850. In Riverside, as in many towns, elements of the style and form were maintained well into the 1870s, when the Italianate style supplanted the Greek Revival in larger cities and towns. Here elements of the two styles mingle, and the most popular form was the 1½-story, front-gable house. Introduced during the Greek Revival period, the form was economical to build and maintain. A wing was sometimes added to the main block for a gable-and-wing form that often placed the kitchen in the wing and provided more space in the main block.

The earliest of the front-gable houses in Riverside is the Benjamin and Asenath Barton House, 1853, (GIL.130), at 55 French King Highway (Photograph 21). The 1½-story, vinyl-sided house faces south. It has a front-gable roof, is three bays wide, and its façade has a side-hall-plan entry. The roof has a single dormer on its west slope and a center stove chimney. A stove chimney is usually taller and narrower than a center fireplace chimney, as it serves a stove with its own flue, which is the case here. The entry is wide and its surround is trabeated with broad, panelled pilasters supporting a full entablature. The house has wide cornerboards that again are panelled, and they support an entablature beneath the eaves. While these decorative elements are primarily Greek Revival, the panelling was a modest Italianate feature that made its way to Riverside's carpenters. By the 1850s Riverside builders used brick for foundations, and that is the case at the Barton House. Windows in the house are 1/1 and 6/6 replacements, and the entry door and its sidelights are also recent replacements. There is a projecting greenhouse window on the east elevation, and on the north, a screened porch and deck. A one-story, shed-roofed wing is on the west elevation. A number of agricultural outbuildings remain on the property: a chicken coop, a horse barn, a New England-style barn with an attached shed, and a smaller, eaves-front barn.

Sylvanus Stebbins built two houses in Riverside on the French King Highway between 1870 and 1871. The first Sylvanus Stebbins House, 32 French King Highway, 1871 (GIL.120), is in the front-gable form and is transitional between the Greek Revival and Italianate styles (Photograph 22). Facing north, the 1½-story, clapboard-clad house is on brick foundations, and has an added one-story wing on the east. The main block is three bays wide and the side-hall-plan entry has a wide, Greek Revival-style, trabeated surround that encloses ¾-length sidelights. Its original door has glass panels in the upper half, a style of door that was produced during the Italianate period. The door surround and window lintels on the main block are slightly pedimented, a feature often found on Italianate-style door surrounds and windows. A wide entablature runs beneath the eaves and is supported by relatively wide cornerboards. At the second-story level of the north façade, a large sliding-glass window replaces the original opening with double-hung sash. Attached to the house by a flat-roofed section of one bay, the wing has a front-gabled roof on the east end, an unusual configuration. A 1½-story ell, followed by a one-story, shed-roof garage, attaches to the south elevation of the house. The ell has a porch on posts across its west elevation. It is three bays long, one bay of which is an entry to the ell. In the gable field of the ell is an opening to a loft, suggesting an early use to store hay. The garage is a later addition, and has double-leaf doors across its single-bay opening.

The second Sylvanus Stebbins House is at 34 French King Highway, ca. 1875 (GIL.121). Now vacant and in deteriorated condition, the north-facing house is 1½ stories under a slate-covered, side-gable roof with a center stove-chimney. The house is a modest three bays wide and one deep, and there is a later, added porch across its north façade. The trim is obscured by the asbestos-shingle siding that covers the

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

entire house. There is a 1½-story ell, on the south elevation, followed by a 1½-story wing, for an H-shaped plan. The ell has two front-gabled dormers on the west side of its roof, and below is a full-width porch on posts that appear to be chamfered. The wing, on brick foundations, has a three-sided bay on its west elevation. Two outbuildings in the yard include a garage (GIL.122) and a chicken coop, both of which date from the early 20th century.

Grove Street was one of the first streets to be developed in Riverside, and it has four examples of the houses built between 1869 and 1872 in the front-gable and gable-and-wing form. The first house built on the street was the Edwin Hunt House, 9 Grove Street, 1869-70 (GIL.37). It is vinyl-sided and has vinyl replacement windows with 1/1 sash. While much of its character is obscured, it retains the gable-and-wing form that was favored at the time. The west-facing house is 1½ stories in both gable and wing sections. The gable section's west elevation is three bays wide and two bays deep. The wing, where presumably an open porch would have been, has been enclosed so that it now has a bank of windows with a center entry, and a single window in its outermost bay. It has two through-cornice dormers on the west elevation.

The James Potter House, 3 Grove Street, 1871 (GIL.32), was constructed speculatively by the ferryman Albert Smith (Photograph 36). The west-facing house is 1½ stories, clad in wood shingles, and has a three-bay façade hidden by a wraparound porch that is enclosed by glass panels and, on the south end, by wooden shingles. The roof of the glass-enclosed section is supported on Colonial Revival-style Doric half-columns above a solid railing. The porch was added after 1900. The roof of the house is more steeply pitched than its contemporaries in Riverside, providing less space at the second-floor level, and it has thinly boxed eaves that make returns, where the others had molded eaves. The Albert Smith house is smaller and more modest than the houses that Sylvanus Stebbins built on French King Highway, and represents a more basic dwelling that was initially constructed to serve workers in Riverside. Its lack of stylistic details is likely due more to the application of the wood-shingle cladding and the effects of time than to its modest origins, however. South of the house is a wood shingle-clad garage (GIL.204), with a double-wide opening filled by an aluminum overhead-track door. The garage has a shed roof supported on posts across its north elevation, and dates to ca. 1950.

The Ward Harris House, 4 Grove Street, 1872 (GIL.35), is a front-gable house, with Italianate details (Photograph #5). One-and-a-half stories in height under a front-gabled and slate-covered roof, the east-facing house is three bays wide and the equivalent of four bays deep. More generous in proportions than its neighbor at 3 Grove Street, the clapboard-clad house has elongated windows now filled with replacement 1/1 vinyl sash. Window lintels, like those at the first Stebbins House, 32 French King Highway, are slightly pedimented in the Italianate fashion. On the south elevation a picture window of three parts has been installed, and next to it, a double solar panel. Remaining on this elevation is a rectangular stair window. A one-story ell extends from the west elevation of the main block. Once an open porch on posts, it is now glass-enclosed, and on the roof are solar panels. There is a shed in the ample south yard.

The most elaborate of the houses on Grove Street is the east-facing Field-Foster House, 8 Grove Street 1870 (GIL.36), Photograph 6). One-and-a-half stories under a slate-covered, front-gabled roof, the vinyl-sided house is three bays wide and the equivalent of six bays long. Cross gables on the north and south add complexity to the plan. The façade consists of a side-hall entry door adjacent to a three-sided bay window, an Italianate feature. The door surround is vinyl-covered, but its wide, Italianate proportions remain, as do the ¾-length sidelights. Added to the house is a shed-roofed, Colonial Revival-style porch on Doric columns that traverses the façade. The house rests on brick foundations, and has an added brick exterior chimney on the north elevation.

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

At 21 Walnut Street, the Timothy M. Stoughton House, 1869 (GIL.48), has been considerably altered by the application of vinyl siding and vinyl windows, as well as porch infill, but the gable-and-wing form of the two-story house remains as an example of popular construction in this early suburban neighborhood of workers' housing.

The Owen and Augusta Adkins House at 28 French King Highway, ca.1875 (GIL.119), is a Cape Cod house form. The Cape form was likely chosen for the north-facing house because it fit the narrow lot along the roadway, as the lot drops off on the south. It is 1½ stories and shingle-clad. Five bays wide and three bays deep, the house has center roof dormers on the north and south, and two interior chimneys, as well as an exterior fieldstone chimney that was added at a later date. What remains from the Greek Revival style, beyond the house's form, is the wide entablature that crosses the north façade and south elevation beneath the eaves, and the molded eaves that make returns in the gables. Foundations are a mix of concrete-block repairs and fieldstone. The wood-shingle siding covers the door and window surrounds and cornerboards. Window sash are 1/1 vinyl replacements. A one-story wing on the east elevation is one room deep, and provides a secondary entry to the house. Set back from the plane of the façade of the main block, it has an added porch across the north.

The Albert Smith House, 37 Riverview Drive, ca.1869 (GIL.59), is another version of the worker's house. Rather than gable-and-wing, it is a simple 1½ story under a side-gable roof, two bays wide and one bay deep (Photograph 23). The south-facing building has a 1½-story addition at its northeast corner, and an adjoining one-story addition at its southeast corner. It overlooks the Connecticut River, is clad in wood shingles, and its fenestration has been altered on the south by the installation of a sliding-glass door. A large pair of windows in the west gable field is also a later addition. The property includes a single-bay garage, ca.1940 (GIL.221).

The Curtis Johnson House, 21 Riverview Drive, ca. 1870 (GIL.58), is a 2½-story, L-plan house in the Italianate style (Photograph 24). The main block of the house is two bays wide and four bays deep. From its fourth bay projects a wing of 2 ½ stories. There is a porch in the angle between the main block and the wing. The porch is shed-roofed and rests on a single Italianate, paneled corner post. Half of the porch has been enclosed, and the main entry to the house placed on the west elevation of the infill. The vinyl-sided house has brick foundations; its windows have been replaced with vinyl in both 1/1 and 6/6 configuration. An exception to the universal vinyl siding is at the first-floor porch, where the siding on the main block is wood board-and-batten. A ca. 1930 garage is located on the east side of the house.

While the front-gable and gable-and-wing forms were the two most popular for houses, a third form was also built in the initial development of Riverside: a multifamily house of 2½ stories. Three of the original four versions of this form remain on Riverview Drive and the French King Highway. At 7 Riverview Drive is the David Wood Multi-family House, ca. 1869 (GIL.27, Photograph 25). Two-and-a-half stories in height, the west-facing house has a slate-covered, front-gabled roof, and is four bays wide on the façade. Entries to the two halves of the vinyl-sided house are located in shallow, two-story wings on the north and south elevations preceded by corner porches. The façade is composed at the first-story level by two three-sided bay windows, and at the second-story level by four evenly spaced windows, with 1/1 vinyl replacement sash. The bay windows are Italianate in style. A two-story ell on the east elevation is three bays long for a modified, Greek Cross plan. A recently added exterior staircase is on the south elevation.

The Curtis and Lorana Johnson Multifamily House, 25 Riverview Drive, ca. 1870 (GIL.40, Photo 7), is the second example. It is similar in form to the Wood House, and may once have been identical. With its

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

west elevation facing the street, it is 2½ stories in height under a slate-covered, front-gabled roof. Entries to each of the halves of the house are located on the north and south elevations, making those technically the two façades of the multifamily house. The west elevation is four bays wide and has two three-sided bays on the first floor and four evenly spaced windows at the second floor. The building has ample attic space, with a pair of windows at attic level, where the Wood House has none. North and south entries to the two halves of the house are located on side porches formed in the angle between the main block of the house and the rear, two-story ell that extends beyond the width of the main block on north and south. Pressed concrete-block foundations are beneath the west elevation's bays, suggesting either that the bays were added ca. 1900, or that the concrete replaced failing original foundations. Elsewhere on the house and ell, foundations are fieldstone.

Third among the multifamily houses built by 1871 is the Alfred M. and Elizabeth Adams House, 26 French King Highway, 1870 (GIL.118). It is a 2½ story, gable-and-wing house that faces north. The main gable block is three bays wide and two bays deep. The façade has a side-hall entry with half-length sidelights. The house is vinyl-sided and windows are mainly 1/1 vinyl replacements, but there are also several original 2/2 wood sash left. Foundations are stone and have later concrete repairs. The east elevation of the original wing can still be seen in the profile of its gable end. A full-width dormer across the façade of the wing has been extended and the first-story porch enclosed to create a larger wing with a recessed entry. Although the house has been altered with the siding and additions, it maintains the proportions and form that were part of Riverside's initial development for multifamily workers' housing.

Stick Style, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival (1871-1910)

Riverside's period of greatest industrial productivity reached its peak between 1870 and 1910, and a building boom of mainly single-family houses reflected that heightened activity. As was common elsewhere in Massachusetts and around New England, Riverside's builders used the Stick, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles seemingly as a catalogue from which to choose, rather than as a chronological series of styles, so that a Stick Style building may be more recent than a Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival may overlap the Queen Anne on the same building. In addition, Italianate features persisted in Gill. This stylistic overlap is illustrated by three houses built for Charles R. Stoughton.

The Stoughton-Adams House, 11 Walnut Street, ca. 1880 (GIL.166), one of the first houses to go up on Walnut Street, follows the front-gable house form, and is Queen Anne in style (Photograph 9). Modest in size, the south-facing building is two stories in height, clapboard clad, and rests on brick foundations. It is three bays wide with a side-hall plan. The façade (south) is crossed by a full-width, shed-roofed porch on posts with Queen Anne-style, scroll-cut brackets at its eaves. Ornamental bargeboards decorate the south gable. On the north elevation is a 1½-story ell that is the equivalent of three bays in length, followed by a one-story, shed-roofed ell section two bays long, one of which is a secondary entry. Windows in the house retain their original 2/2 wooden sash.

The second Stoughton House, the south-facing Charles Stoughton House, 5 A&B Myrtle Street, 1881 (GIL.55), has an L-shaped plan and is Italianate in style. (Photograph 8) Two-and-a-half stories high, and clad in clapboard, it sits on brick foundations. In the angle of the L is a porch on Italianate-style posts, and in the gable ends of both house sections are rondel windows characteristic of the style. A porch railing has been added to the roof of the porch so that it can serve as a second-story porch. Both sections of the house are one bay deep, and at the first-floor level of their gable ends are three-sided bay windows with widely overhanging eaves, popular in the Italianate period, with panelling above and below the windows. Windows in the bays are replacement 1/1 aluminum sash, but elsewhere in the house the sash is wood and 2/2. Window surrounds are capped. There is a novelty-sided garage (GIL.207) north of the house dating to ca. 1920.

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

The Charles R. Stoughton House, 9 Walnut Street, 1883 (GIL.23, Photo 18), is a Stick Style house, and along with 11 Walnut Street it is one of the best-preserved 19th-century houses in Riverside. It is 2½ stories, and faces south under a front-gable roof that has a transverse gable bay on its west elevation for a complex plan. The wood-shingled house is three bays wide and two bays deep, and has a full-width porch across the façade. The porch, now glass-enclosed, has a shed roof with a centered, transverse gable. The gables of the main block and the porch are ornamented with Stick Style trusses, and the main gable's truss attaches to a bargeboard with scroll-cut terminals. Stick Style, shed-roof window hoods on scroll-cut braces are found at the first and second stories, and the same braces are used on the western transverse gable bay, whose eaves make full returns beneath a curved truss.

The north-facing Turners Falls Lumber Company House, 32 Walnut Street, ca. 1900 (GIL.51), is a very late example of the Stick Style, and represents the multifamily house built at the height of the industrial period (Photograph #10). It is 2½ stories in height, sits on brick foundations, and is clapboard-clad. The symmetrical building is four bays wide and two deep, and there are two chimneys on its side-gabled roof. On the façade there are two entries in the center two bays. Paired windows in the outer two bays have vinyl replacement sash. A transverse gable is centered on the north side of the roof, and within it is a truss, characteristic of the Stick Style. A shed-roof porch that shelters the two center entries is supported on posts with braces at the cornice. On the porch roof are two small transverse gables whose fields are ornamented with king-post trusses. East of the two-family house is a one-bay garage, ca. 1920 (GIL.234) that is novelty-sided.

The James and Mary Connelly House, 1 Pine Street, ca. 1889 (GIL.39, Photograph 26), was likely built by Curtis Johnson, who lived around the corner at 21 Riverview Drive, and sold the house to the Connellys in 1889. The south-facing house is representative of the persistence of the front-gable, 1½-story form that was so often built in Riverside as the village developed. The house has lost several key features that made it a Colonial Revival-style house, including porch posts and original window sash. The house is a modest two bays wide and two bays deep in its main block, and has a one-story ell on the rear elevation for a rectangular plan. Vinyl-sided, the house has brick foundations and a slate roof typical of Riverside's late 19th-century buildings. The façade's two bays consist of a side-hall entry and a single, three-sided bay window. The door and window surrounds on both the façade and elevations are segmentally arched architrave surrounds, and sash are a combination of vinyl 1/1s and original 2/2 wood. A full-width porch across the façade has a hipped roof, beneath which its openings are made up of Colonial Revival-style arches with keystones, now supported on wrought-iron supports, but originally on Colonial Revival posts.

Frank and Margaret Smith built the house at 35 Riverview Drive in 1891 (GIL.162) in the Queen Anne style (Photographs 11, 37), and built a second house next door in the same style within the decade, 33 Riverview Drive, ca. 1900 (GIL.161, Photograph 27). Both are two-story, west-facing houses under front-gable roofs. The Smith House, the earlier of the two, shows the Queen Anne interest in a variety of architectural forms in its elevation. The façade (west) is one bay wide with paired, 2/2 sash windows, but on the first story the walls have been chamfered at each side of the center bay to create angled surfaces with single, 2/2 sash windows. The second story projects beyond the chamfers, and small pendant ornaments hang from each corner. Now sided with asbestos shingles, the house sits on brick foundations and is entered through a one-story, shed-roofed porch that is located on the south elevation. The porch has a shed-roofed dormer on its roof. On the north elevation, a section of roof extends to first-story level in the last bay on the east, creating a shallow wing one bay wide and one bay deep. The house has a single-bay, wood shingle-clad garage, ca. 1930, in its south yard.

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

The Queen Anne house at 33 Riverview Drive, ca. 1900 (GIL.161), the second Smith House, illustrates a similar interest in complicated exterior forms (Photograph 27). It is L-shaped in plan. The roof of the front-gabled section extends on the south to first-story level to form the roof of a glassed-in porch in the angle between the two sections. Windows in the west-facing house have 12/2 sash, and there are overhangs in the two gable ends, both features of the Queen Anne style. East of the house is a shed-roofed garage that is built up against a stone embankment.

Two houses associated with two generations of the same family are found at 39 and 41 Riverview Drive. The south-facing Obed and Angelina Murley House, 39 Riverview Drive, ca. 1909 (GIL.291), overlooks the Connecticut River at a curve in the roadway (Photograph #12). It is a 2½-story house that is T-shaped in plan, with a main block under a side-gable roof, and a transverse-gable pavilion centered on its façade. In the angles made by the pavilion and the main block are porches; the porch on the west is glass-enclosed, and that on the east is open. The house, which is clad in clapboards, has shingles in the gable ends, giving it the variety of surface textures characteristic of the Queen Anne style. It also has a chamfered west elevation in the main block, and the squared roof corners above the chamfers are ornamented with scroll-cut consoles. At the eaves, the exposed rafter ends are also scroll-cut for additional visual interest. The house sits on high brick foundations, and there is an exterior, through-cornice chimney on the east elevation—a decorative feature that was relatively new at the time. North of the house is a New England-style, all-purpose barn that dates ca. 1910 (GIL.223).

Next east on Riverview is the Charles and Abbie Murley House, 41 Riverview Drive, ca. 1911 (GIL.42, Photograph 13). This is a two-story house under a front-gable roof. Facing south, it is a modest two bays wide and two bays deep, and there is a one-story ell on the rear for a rectangular plan. The house has a large picture window, glazed with a single pane of glass, on its façade, adjacent to the side-hall entry. These large windows, called by some “special front” windows, began to appear in the region in Northampton in the 1890s, so this example is not out of the ordinary in a late Queen Anne house. The house has a full-width, hipped-roof porch across its façade (south), supported on turned Queen Anne posts. On the porch eaves are scroll-cut brackets. The scroll-cut ornament in the south gable peak is likely a later addition. Window sash in the house are vinyl replacements, though the clapboard exterior has been retained. There is a small shed in the rear yard.

The west-facing Peter and Rosalie Paul House, 17 Riverview Drive, ca. 1909 (GIL.34), is a related Queen Anne-style house (Photograph 14). Like the Charles and Abbie Murley House, it is 1½ stories under a front-gable roof. It also is two bays deep and two bays wide, one bay of which is a picture, or special front, window. The façade is crossed by a full-width, Queen Anne porch on turned posts with brackets at the eaves. More ornate than the Murleys' porch, the Paul House's porch has a spindled frieze. The vinyl-sided house has 1/1 vinyl replacement windows and a metal roof. There is a one-story wing on the north and one on the south as well, both added at a later date. North of the house on the same lot is the Riverside Library building, 17 Riverview Drive, ca. 1872 (GIL.187), which has been converted from office to library to workshop (Photograph #14, on left). Double-leaf garage doors have been inserted into the façade (west), and the side-hall entry under a trabeated surround has been enclosed as a window. The front-gable building is clapboard-clad, and its eaves make returns in the gable end. Above the double-leaf doors is hung an undated, framed wood relief of a boating scene.

Oak Street, which developed later than Walnut and Pine streets, has several Colonial Revival-style houses. Among the earliest in Riverside is the D. Jerome and Etta Harrington House, 11 Oak Street, ca. 1890 (GIL.29, Photograph 15). The south-facing house is two stories under a hipped roof. It rests on parged brick foundations, is vinyl sided, and has vinyl replacement windows. The house is, however, one of the better examples of the style in Riverside. It is five bays wide on the south façade, and its center

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

entrance is sheltered by a pedimented portico on Doric columns. An oriel window has been added to the east elevation, where there is also an original semicircular window opening, with leaded glass, which also appears to be original. Set into the leaded glass of the window is a smaller, three-part sash of later date. There is a ca. 1950 garage (GIL.211) north of the house, a large ca. 1940 concrete garage on its west, and a shed in the east yard.

The Jason and Ellen Brown House, 17 Oak Street, 1885-90 (GIL.30), is among the houses in Riverside with Colonial Revival features. This modest example of the style is two stories in height under a hipped roof with a center chimney. It is south-facing. The wide eaves overhang is a distinctive feature. Now sided with asbestos shingles, the house is three bays wide and two bays deep, and has a tall, boxlike form. The center entry on the façade is preceded by a flat-roof portico on chamfered posts. Two greenhouse windows have been installed in the façade bays, but elsewhere the relatively large-scale windows have generous 2/2 sash. There is a one-story, shed-roof wing on the east, four bays long and one bay deep. The house rests on brick foundations.

More modestly Colonial Revival in style is the south-facing house at 3 Walnut Street, ca. 1910 (GIL.44, (Photograph 28). A 2½-story house under a pyramidal hipped roof with a center chimney, the vinyl-sided house is two bays wide on its façade and has a full-width porch on Doric columns. The façade consists of a side-hall entry at the first story and a large, single-pane window. Centered on the south side of the roof is a hipped-roof dormer. Most of the windows in the house are 1/1 vinyl replacements. The house has a ca. 1940 garage on its north side. It is a single-bay, wood shingle-clad building with a hipped roof.

The north-facing, two-family double-decker house, the Bernard and Esther Noga House, at 6 Walnut Street, ca. 1910 (GIL.45), is also Colonial Revival in style (Photograph 29). It is 2½ stories with a front-gable roof, is three bays wide and three bays deep, and has a two-story ell on the rear for a long, rectangular plan. A stylistically simple house, its Colonial Revival attribute is the two-story porch on the façade whose two levels are supported by Doric columns. Now vinyl-sided, the house has 1/1 vinyl replacement sash and painted brick foundations. The double-decker—each floor a separate apartment unit with its own entry on the façade—as a house form was not common in Riverside. However, it appeared more frequently in Turners Falls, which was a more urban setting.

The John and Ellen Jamison House, 7 Oak Street, ca. 1910 (GIL.53), is, like the houses at 17 and 11 Oak Street, two stories under a hipped roof. Here, the roof of the south-facing building is pyramidal in its steep angles. Two bays wide and three bays deep, the house is sided with asbestos shingles, and has brick foundations and vinyl replacement windows. On the façade, adjacent to the side-hall entry at the first-floor level, is a shallow projecting bay with a front-gable eaves line. Resting on the bay's shallow roof is a through-cornice wall dormer with a front-gable roof. An original picture window with a large, single-glazed window in the center flanked by two small windows for a three-part composition, is located in the projecting bay. There is a pair of windows in the dormer. The entry is sheltered by a pedimented portico on posts. In its plan and elevation, this house represents the simplification of the Colonial Revival that took place in reaction to the visual complexity of the Queen Anne style.

Colonial Revival, and Craftsman (1911-1935)

Colonial Revival-style houses continued to be built past 1910, though after that date the stylistic features changed from free form to more literal interpretations of the Georgian and Federal styles. The early 20th-century versions included Dutch Colonials and Cape Cods. Simultaneously, builders were putting up houses that were Craftsman in style, as the chronological descriptions below illustrate.

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

The speculatively built Samuel Bray House introduces this period in Riverside at 4 Pine Street, ca. 1911 (GIL.38). The south-facing, Colonial Revival-style house is 2½ stories in height under a side-gable roof. There is a one-story wing on the west elevation, and an attached garage on the east elevation, which would have been a later addition, ca. 1940. The main block of the house is two bays wide with a side-hall entry and a three-part picture window. Sheltering the side-hall entry is a pedimented portico on Doric columns. At the second floor, windows are paired and have 1/1 replacement vinyl sash. The west wing is flush with the façade of the main block, and has only one small window on its north façade. The single-bay garage (GIL.214) on the east is attached to the house by a breezeway. The east elevation of the house has an exterior, through-cornice chimney.

At 8 Myrtle Street, ca. 1915 (GIL.56), is a Craftsman Bungalow house of 1½ stories under a hipped roof (Photo #16). Facing east, it has an enclosed porch on the façade, and a one-story ell on the west elevation, under two different roof heights. It rests on high, poured-concrete foundations and is clad in wood shingles. There are hipped-roof dormers on north and east elevations of the roof. Roof eaves are wide and thinly boxed. Windows in the house are vinyl 1/1 replacements. South of the house is a two-bay garage, ca. 1950 (GIL.185), clad to match the house.

At 29 Riverview Drive is a modest house, ca. 1915 (GIL.287), that continues the Riverside tradition of the 1½-story front-gable house, in this instance in the Colonial Revival style. West-facing, it is clapboard clad, and rests on decoratively pressed concrete-block foundations. The façade is three bays wide, with a center entry flanked by paired windows under a single lintel. At second-story level, a picture window that fills the gable field was a later alteration. A full-width porch crosses the west façade. Late Colonial Revival in style, it has a solid railing covered in wood clapboards below half-length Doric columns. A sliding door has been inserted in the south elevation of the house.

The William and Marcella Jenkins House, 26 Walnut Street, ca. 1917 (GIL.300), is minimally Craftsman in style. The 1½-story, south-facing house has a front-gable roof whose eaves are open, with rafters exposed in Craftsman fashion. Now sided with asbestos shingles, the house is two bays wide and three bays deep and has a shed-roofed wing of one story on the east and a shed-roofed portico on the west. The north entry façade has a glass-enclosed, front-gable portico with exposed rafters at its eaves. Foundations are brick.

The house at 9 Myrtle Street, ca. 1920 (GIL.142), has a complex elevation loosely based on Tudor forms, although the overall style cannot be termed Tudor Revival. It is east facing and 1½ stories under a side-gable roof. The eaves of half of the front roof descend to first-story level, while a transverse-gable bay intersects the other half of the roof. This roof style is sometimes found in the simple houses of the 1920s and 1930s. The gabled bay is 1½ stories and is aluminum sided; the adjacent recessed porch beneath the extended roof is brick. A one-bay, one-story brick wing extends from the south elevation. There is a two-story ell on the rear of the house, and a second one-story wing with an end-wall chimney extends from the south side of the ell. A contemporary bay window was added to the first wing.

The Louis Koch House, 31 Riverview Drive, 1924 (GIL.160), is a later version of the Colonial Revival style, and is of brick construction. It is 2½ stories under a hipped roof. The west-facing building is three bays wide behind a glass-and-clapboard enclosed porch. The house is three bays deep, and on the south elevation is a secondary entry that is sheltered by a front-gabled hood on braces. A concrete-block chimney was added to the façade and cuts awkwardly through the cornice, rising beside a wood shingle-clad hipped dormer on the roof. Window openings are segmentally arched like those of the fibre mill

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

building whose salvaged bricks Koch used in the construction of this house. They contain 1/1 replacement sash.

About 1940 a large, two-story ell that had been added to the Benjamin and Asenath Barton House, 55 French King Highway (GIL.130), in the earlier 1900s, was separated from it and moved to become another Barton House, 57 French King Highway (GIL.132, ca.1940, Photograph 42). The ell was two stories, and had one side of its gable roof extending further than the other; it was altered to have a Tudor Revival profile for its south façade, with a full-width dormer across the roof of its east elevation. A one-story ell was added to the clapboard-sided house.

At 17 Walnut Street, ca. 1925 (GIL.46), the south-facing building is an example of the Dutch Colonial Revival (Photograph 38). It is a 1½-story house under a gambrel roof, which identifies it as Dutch Colonial Revival in intention. The roof has a slightly off-center chimney. There is a glass-and-vinyl-enclosed portico under a shed roof at the center bay of the three-bay façade. The house is one bay deep, with a triple composition window under a single lintel, and there is a one-story ell on the rear of the house. Windows are vinyl replacements. A one-bay garage, ca. 1940, is located east of the house.

The north-facing Riverside School, 54 French King Highway, 1926 (GIL.129), is Colonial Revival in style (Photograph #2). The wood shingle-clad schoolhouse is T-shaped in plan, with a 1½-story, front-gabled section, three bays wide, flanked by one-story wings at each side. There are two original entries to the building. Each entry is centered on its three-bay wing, and sheltered by an original pedimented portico on Doric columns. The wings are under a hipped roof, and the boxed and molding-trimmed eaves make returns in the front-gable section. The building rests on high, pressed concrete-block foundations (a common foundation material by 1926), and its windows have original 12/12 wooden sash. The two large, original entry doors are glass and panels.

The S. Frederick and Marie Kerslake House, 63 French King Highway, 1928 (GIL.133), falls into the Colonial Revival-style category (Photograph 30). It is a south-facing, 1½-story house under a front-gable roof that is jerkinhead in form—sometimes known as a clipped gable. This house form is sometimes called a “Depression Era Bungalow.” The aluminum-sided house sits on high, pressed concrete-block foundations, which were popular in the 1920s. Across the façade is a glass-enclosed porch that has narrow transom lights at each end in a Colonial Revival fanlight configuration. The west elevation is five bays long with a three-sided bay window under a roof extension, and a bank of three windows adding light to the interior along with three windows with 1/1 sash. The east elevation has a one-story ell, then a 1½-story wing with a jerkinhead roof. The house has an open carport on the north elevation. On the property are two outbuildings: an equipment shed, ca. 1940, and a large poultry barn, ca. 1940 (GIL.199). The wood-frame, commercial-sized poultry barn is particularly fine, being two stories in height with bands of south-facing windows under a shed roof.

Minimal Traditional Capes and Ranch Style (1935-1967)

Between 1935 and 1960, the rate of home building in Riverside increased, and the most common houses built were the Capes that were so reduced in size and roof pitch that they may be called “Minimal Traditional” in style. Walnut and Oak streets had been extended in the early 1900s, and Myrtle Street between Walnut and the French King Highway opened. As the streets filled in slowly, the Minimal Traditional Capes were the houses of choice for workers. A second choice, slightly larger in plan, was the Minimal Traditional in the gable-and-wing form, one example of which is found at the Brown House, 2 Myrtle Street, ca. 1935. The Minimal Traditional gable-and-wing is usually a one-story building with a shallow side-gable roof and a low-pitched, front-gable section on the façade. Neither the Cape nor gable-

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

and-wing form of the Minimal Traditional has much, if any, ornament. It has clipped eaves in the gables, double-hung sash, and picture windows.

Walnut Street has a concentration of the Minimal Traditional Capes (photo 17), including the house at 9 Myrtle Street at the corner of Walnut. Numbers 10, 12, 16, 18, and 27 Walnut Street and 9 Myrtle Street are all Capes, constructed between 1949 and 1955. Though they vary in detail, they are consistent in having concrete foundations—either concrete block or poured concrete—and in being 1½ stories in height under shallow, side-gable roofs. They vary in width between five and three bays, and are all two bays deep. Dormers make usable space in the attics at 10, 12, and 9 Myrtle Street, while the most basic Cape form without dormers is found at 16, 18, and 27 Walnut Street. The south-facing John and Henrietta Luippold House, 27 Walnut Street, ca. 1950 (GIL.173), appears to be the most modest and least-altered among them. (Photograph 31) It is five bays wide and two deep, has asbestos-shingle siding, and sits on high concrete foundations. Clipped eaves in the gables preclude eaves molding and returns, and the only ornament on the building is an exterior chimney that rises through the cornice on the west, and a pedimented portico on posts on the south façade. Windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements.

A more generous style that appeared throughout the country at this time was the Ranch-Style house. There is one example in the district, built on the French King Highway: the south-facing Yukl House, 49 French King Highway, ca. 1960 (GIL.258, Photograph 32). It is a long, one-story, brick-clad building under a low-pitched gable roof with a relatively wide eaves overhang. A cross gable on the façade gives the house an L-shaped plan. Typical of a late Ranch-Style house, there is a picture window on its façade, with a large center pane of glass flanked by small panes. The entry to the house is located in the angle between the main block and the cross gable. A wing set back from the main block extends the plan to the west, and it has two picture windows of the four-vertical-light variety. A small open porch on the west elevation shelters a secondary entry.

Circa 1940, the Anna and Bucky Legere mobile home was placed on its lot at 2 Oak Street (GIL.143). The mobile home with metal exterior sits on a high concrete foundation. Entered on a long side, in this case the north, the mobile home has a modernist “streamlined” profile, with its flat roof projecting at both the east and west ends to rest on solid metal braces. Above the flat roof of the mobile home is an added, protective, metal gable roof that extends on the north to be supported by five metal poles and two wooden posts. The area marked by the metal post supports has been glazed with jalousie windows so that its interior becomes a glass-enclosed porch. Nearly full height, the jalousie windows sit on a brick foundation.

OTHER RESOURCES

The park at the intersection of French King Highway and Riverside Drive, bounded on the west by the Connecticut River, was the site of the Lumber & Kindling Company (0 Riverview Drive, ca. 1869, photos 1 and 43). It is an irregularly shaped strip of land that extends in a southeasterly direction about one-quarter mile, to the southernmost tip of Riverside Village. At its broadest, it is about 400 feet wide, narrowing down to about 40 feet in several places. A wooden fence marks its eastern boundary with Riverview Drive. An intermittent row of pine trees is placed about 200 feet from the shoreline along the length of the park, and there are a few shrubs along the fence. It has a grassy lawn, kept mowed through the summer months.

The Red Bridge Anchorage (GIL.907, 1878, photographs 3, 44) is a contributing structure located at the southernmost tip of Riverside Village at the Connecticut River. The stone structure, about 25 feet long and eight feet wide, is the remains of the Red Bridge, which was demolished in 1942. In height it varies

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

from about fifteen feet to 25 feet. It is made up of quarried stone of several different types—including granite and sandstone—but also incorporates a few large, round, geological mudballs, mainly at eye level. Stones are cut with square corners so that the anchorage takes a rectangular form. The stones are laid in a light-colored mortar. At its northwest corner on the north face, the anchorage has a bronze plaque about a foot above the ground, identifying it as an engineering landmark. Due to the removal of the bridge, the top surface is irregular, and it has accumulated soil and there is vegetation growing on it.

Archaeological Description

A high potential exists for locating significant Historical Archaeological sites in the district for the 18th and 19th centuries. One historic-period site has been identified in the Riverside Village Historic District. Early farmsteads and later residential units may be the most common historic archaeological sites in the district, especially along the Main Road corridor. These sites are followed by commercial and industrial sites. Only two 18th-century houses are extant in the district: the Howland Tavern (1760), and the Colonial Seth and Abigail Howland House (ca. 1790). More potential 18th-century sites should exist. Nineteenth-century houses, potential sites of houses no longer extant, and other structures are much more common. Potential sites of 19th-century houses and businesses in the district include the Dwight Field House (now gone), the Henry Park House, the William G. Johnson restaurant on Riverview Drive (built in 1869 as the first restaurant in Riverside), the Nathaniel Holmes House, and the Perry House at the corner of French King Highway and Ferry Street. There were also three buildings that housed a store and restaurant.

Archaeological remains may include structural evidence of farmsteads, mills, businesses, and residences. Similar evidence from barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features may also contribute important evidence of the district's settlement, and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the district, town, and its residents. Barns and outbuildings are present with most extant structures in the district, and should survive with many archaeological sites. Potential sites of farmsteads and residences located in the district may include structural evidence of the dwelling, barns, agricultural and domestic outbuildings, and occupational-related features.

Cash-crop farming was important in the district well into the 20th century. Perhaps the most notable among these crops was the silkworm craze between 1839 and 1842. Tobacco cultivation, perhaps the more reliable product, was also important. Potential sites of agricultural outbuildings may survive from each of those activities.

Industry was also important to the economic well-being of the district. In 1867 a sawmill was built on the Connecticut River on the west side of Riverview Drive, in what is now a park. Structural evidence of that mill, refuse areas, and waterworks may survive in the park area. In 1868, the Turners Falls Company (owners of the sawmill) also built a dam (now gone) about one-eighth of a mile above the current dam. Structural evidence, including soil stratigraphy, pilings, and other structures, may survive from construction of the dam.

Archaeological sites of transportation improvements in the district may also survive. In 1878 the Red Bridge was completed, making possible Riverside's future as a residential neighborhood, populated by workers from both sides of the Connecticut River. One bridge abutment survives. Additional structural evidence of the bridge may also survive.

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

In 1885, the New England Fibre Company (the owners of the sawmill) built a kindling factory, a natural business corollary to the sawmill. Structural evidence of the mill and related outbuildings may survive. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features may be present.

The Riverside Water Company was started in 1889. The flow of Heal-All Brook was improved with new pipes that ran under the French King Highway, and then ran in a channel under Walnut, Oak, and Riverview streets, before draining into the Connecticut River. Archaeological survivals of wooden waterpipes may survive along the routes of the water supply, as well as other structures that enabled the flow of water and its purity.

Archaeological evidence may also survive for the channel that extended from the French King Highway to the Connecticut River. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may identify construction techniques used for the channel and define its function within the larger water system. This research, with survey and testing, may help answer the question of what water was sent back into the Connecticut River.

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1760-1967

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Curtis Johnson, Alfred Adams, Sylvanus Stebbins,

Dwight Field, Frank Foster-carpenter/builders

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
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 Riverside Village Historic District in the town of Gill, Massachusetts, meets Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, with a local level of significance. The district retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The period of significance is ca. 1760 to 1967. It begins with oldest extant standing structure, the Howland Tavern, 61 French King Highway, built ca. 1760, and ends 50 years from the present.

Agriculture in the Connecticut River Valley community of Riverside followed the historical pattern of other river valley towns: progressing from self-sufficient farms to raising cash crops such as silkworms and tobacco, and finally to raising market gardens. The Riverside Village Historic District is also important as a lumber-mill village whose industry began after the Civil War and lasted into the 20th century. It was part of the industry that saw the vast log drives from northern New England and Canada. The lumber was used to build, make paper, and heat buildings in western Massachusetts. As a 20th-century workers' neighborhood, Riverside was populated by many immigrants to the region. While most houses date to the 19th and 20th centuries, the Village of Riverside is also the location of the oldest house in town (61 French King Highway, ca. 1760). The district's largely residential buildings are primarily examples of popular late 19th/early 20th century architectural styles, particularly the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival.

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Riverside is historically significant as an example of a mid 19th-century industrial village that evolved into a residential suburb housing the families who worked at the Riverside lumber mill, the kindling mill, and the fiber mill. They also staffed the paper, cutlery, and rod and reel factories, and the textile mills of nearby towns. It was a community of industrial workers who remained for generations, appreciative of their location on the Connecticut River—as the Riverside name suggests—as well as for the cultural life engendered among the residents in their social organizations, in town government, and as neighbors and co-workers for generations. As part of the Mohawk Trail, a Massachusetts Scenic Byway, Riverside took part in the growth of early 20th-century automobile tourism, its residents adapting houses to commercial uses, and adding new ones to the roadside.

AGRICULTURE

Riverside Village is significant as one of the agriculture-based communities that grew on the banks of the Connecticut River where farming was well sustained. Although Riverside became an industrial village after the Civil War, it had a previous history of agriculture that then continued side by side with industry in the early 20th century. As a residential district of the 20th century straddling a major highway, Riverside specialized in a commercial form of agriculture with a market garden whose produce was sold at the roadside. Farmers in Riverside followed the general patterns of agriculture in western Massachusetts, from the small, nearly self-sufficient farms of the 18th century to the larger dairy operations of the 19th century. Along the way, farmers experimented with silkworms and mulberry trees,

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

followed by tobacco. Another pattern farmers followed was that of holding more than one job—whether running an inn, operating as a blacksmith, or working in a mill. The agricultural portion of the district is concentrated on the north side of the French King Highway.

ARCHITECTURE

Riverside Village contains a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings dating from the mid 18th to the mid 20th century that are typical example of their style and type. Residential buildings predominate. The area includes a number of well-preserved, modest, late 19th-century gable-front, single-family houses, as well as several examples of multifamily workers' housing. Popular architectural styles of the period are represented, including the Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

[Please note in the following text: The town of Montague in Franklin County, MA, is comprised of the villages of Montague Center, Montague City, Lake Pleasant, Millers Falls, and Turners Falls. The use of "Montague" refers to the entire town and the villages are called by their village names.]

1760-1775: Agriculture and Commerce in Riverside

The village of Riverside, as a floodplain, has historically been a rich farming area. Native Americans came primarily for fishing, but once settled by Europeans, farming dominated the landscape as early as 1736. The few permanent settlers in the area raised small numbers of livestock and the necessary crops to support themselves. The land between Falls River on the west and the Connecticut River on the east offered flat terrain, rich soil, and access to water for these early farm families; others settled in the highlands surrounding Gill Center. In the village of Riverside many of the settlers established their farms along a main road (now MA Route 2 / French King Highway), which still follows the Connecticut River as it changes course to east-to-west for a distance of a few miles before turning north again and leading to Gill Center.

Remaining from these early farms on Main Road, and the oldest house in Gill, is the George Howland Tavern at 61 French King Highway, ca. 1760 (GIL.10, Photograph #4). The building is likely to have operated as a home, inn and tavern during the lives of three generations of George Howlands. George Gill Howland (born in Barnstable, MA in 1706, died in 1796 in Gill) was the first of the family to settle this section of Gill, buying two parcels of land from original proprietor John Sheldon in 1743. According to Ralph M. Stoughton's *History of the Town of Gill, 1793–1943*, George Gill Howland brought his family to the town in 1744. With the large amount of land that he purchased in what was to become Riverside, it is clear that the family primarily farmed from 1744. It is possible that this generation of Howlands founded the inn and tavern—an innkeeper's license was issued to a George Howland in 1764, twenty years after his arrival. It is more likely that George Howland, Jr. was the innholder, as he would have been 23 at the time the innholder's license was issued, and a George Howland appears on a list of innkeepers of 1803, after the death of his father. They could easily have worked in tandem as farmer and innkeeper. During its early years of operation, the Howland Tavern would have served travelers on the main road (present-day French King Highway) between Turners Falls and Northfield and beyond. While the Howlands were noted as innkeepers, they would also have continued farming, following the labor patterns of their community and region.

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

1776-1830: Expansion of Commerce and Agriculture

During this period Gill became a district, and was incorporated in 1793. The town took its name from Moses Gill, the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.

After the Revolution, Gill's farmers diversified and added the cash crops of corn and rye. The chief markets for their grain crops were in Boston and in the towns south of Gill along the Connecticut River. The river itself was one of the chief means of getting their crops to market. Representative of the farmers in Gill during this period was George Howland, Jr. at the Howland Tavern.

Born in 1743, George Howland, Jr. lived until the age of 72, dying in 1815. He had married Mary Baker of Montague in 1765, and after her death in 1776, he married her sister Dorothy. George Howland, Jr. and Dorothy had six children, the youngest of whom, a third George, was born in Gill in 1788. During this period, as commerce and river traffic picked up with increased trade, the Howland Tavern served the riverboat crews that worked the Connecticut River, and for a few years it may also have served persons traveling along the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike, which passed nearby after 1799. The Barton Genealogy reported that a raftsman who had worked the river as a young man remembered that the Howlands would send a team of horses on a ferry to the opposite bank of the Connecticut River, to collect their guests at the locks where the boats stopped in Turners Falls, near today's Unity Park. He recalled that the southeast room of the house was the tavern, and that the inn section of the business was the unfinished attic where the boatmen all stayed on beds arranged around the center chimney.

Accounts vary, but in 1823 the Howland Tavern was sold either to Isaac Barton, who may have lived there three years before moving to Greenfield and selling the property to his son Benjamin Barton, or it was sold directly to Benjamin as its first Barton owner. In either case, Benjamin, with his first wife Sarah and their five children, came to Gill from Bernardston, Massachusetts, in 1823, and the two generations may initially have lived together in their house at 61 French King Highway. The Barton family and their descendants used the house for the next 150 years. Benjamin and his sons, Leonard and Benjamin Bradford Barton, farmed the property, and gradually increased their land holdings in both Gill Center and Riverside where they were able to donate land for the Riverside Cemetery.

1830-1871: Agriculture and Industry

In 1853 Riverside grew with the addition of a second Barton house at 55 French King Highway (GIL.130), built by Benjamin Barton, Sr. for his second wife Asenath, whom he married in 1852 (Photograph 21). From 1853 on, the two houses, #55 and #61, were part of a single property. By 1855 the elder Bartons, Benjamin and Asenath, appear to have been in the Barton farmhouse at 55 French King Highway with Benjamin's mother Hannah. Benjamin Bradford, his wife Mary, and their children George and Henry were in the Howland Tavern at 61 French King Highway, which they shared with Leonard (Benjamin B.'s bachelor brother), a farm laborer named Dwight Leach, and a young woman, Sarah Caldwell.

Leonard Barton became one of the few male schoolteachers in Gill, while also working the family farm. Like many of his generation, he went west to look for more opportunity, but unlike most, he returned to Massachusetts after teaching just one year in Michigan. Two more children were to be born to Mary and Benjamin in the Tavern: Edward and Harriet, also known as Hattie. The Bartons were among the early growers of tobacco in this area of Franklin County, and also took part in the cultivation of silkworms. Between 1839 and 1842, Benjamin Barton (1789-1869) along with Greenfield's Dr. James Deane set up

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

silkworm boxes in his corncrib, and it is thought that his daughter Rebecca (later Mrs. Charles Lewis Holton, 1822-1885) spun the silk. The silkworm craze lasted only a few years before farmers turned back to their more reliable cash crops. Benjamin Bradford died in 1869, and it was left to Leonard to take over the family farming activities. Leonard continued to live at the Howland Tavern with his widowed sister-in-law Mary and her children, remaining in the house until his death in 1897.

The Bartons in Town Government

The Barton family was to influence the town through public service for generations. Benjamin Barton, Sr. began the long tradition of participation in Gill's town government. He was a selectman in 1841 and 1842; Leonard then followed his example and served as selectman for terms between 1845-1848, 1850-1851, and 1859-1860, and was the town assessor and town clerk from 1853-1854; his brother, Benjamin Bradford, was a selectman in 1855 and 1856. Two more generations of Bartons contributed to the town's government into the 20th century.

River Crossing and the Advent of Turners Falls

During this period (1830-1870), Gill's farmers grew in number and increased their productivity, which meant more traffic was generated across the Connecticut River. Being able to cross the river in this northern section of Franklin County was essential for residents to avoid long overland trips, and the demand brought about several ferry crossings. One of them, a wire ferry, crossed the river between Montague and Riverside above the falls prior to 1766, and continued through 1878. Ferrymen were Albert Smith of 37 Riverview Drive (Photograph 23) and James W. Potter, who lived at 3 Grove Street (Photograph 36). Ferry traffic increased significantly when, on the Montague side, the village of Turners Falls was planned in 1868 as a company town. Following the Waltham model of mill and community development, the Turners Falls Company built a dam (now gone) in 1868 across the Connecticut River, about an eighth of a mile upstream of the current dam. The Turners Falls Company began laying out streets for workers' houses in Turners Falls, selling land and water rights to cutlery and paper mills, and—leaving no source of income untapped—selling water rights for use on the Riverside side of the dam across the river as well. When the first commercial water rights were sold in Riverside, discussions about building a bridge across the dam were well underway. They would continue until 1878, when the Upper Suspension Bridge was finally built.

Riverside's Lumber Company and the Beginning of a Mill Village

The men who bought the Riverside water rights also bought a piece of land in Riverside in 1867, and began operating a sawmill that converted logs to lumber, as well as a gristmill that was located on the Connecticut River on the west side of Riverview Drive (Photograph 44, see assessors map 101, lots 58 and 119 for the site of the Lumber and Kindling Co. The site is now a park, discussed later in Section 8.) The men were David A. Wood, Amos E. Perry, and Nathaniel A. Holmes. When they arrived in Riverside, there were already a few houses on the Main Road (now French King Highway), the Barton farmstead, the Howland Tavern, and there was also a ferry landing. Most of the land of Riverside was owned and farmed by the Allen family, whose house was outside the district but whose farmland largely constituted what was to become Riverside. In 1870, Perry, Wood, and Holmes, together with Gill resident and farmer Timothy M. Stoughton (house outside the district) anticipated a rush to develop, and they bought the Allen farmland for \$3,500. They started laying out streets for their subdivision on the west side of Heal-All Brook.

An 1870 article in the *Gazette & Courier* reported that in May of that year four new houses were being built, one of which was Amos and Sophia Perry's Second Empire-style house (now gone) at the corner of the French King Highway and Ferry Street (now Riverview). The others were built by three carpenters who appear in the 1870 census as already living in Riverside: Alfred Adams at 26 French King Highway,

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

1870 (GIL.118), Sylvanus M. Stebbins at 32 French King Highway, 1871 (GIL.120, Photograph 22), and Dwight Field (house now gone). Stebbins added the house at 34 French King Highway, ca. 1875 (GIL.121). Henry Park, a laborer, was soon to build on his new lot (house now gone), as was Curtis Johnson, a house carpenter building a house for himself at 21 Riverview Drive¹ (Photograph 24).

The first house to go up on Grove Street was the Edwin Hunt House, 9 Grove Street, ca. 1870 (GIL.37, Photograph #5); Edwin Hunt is thought to have been a carpenter. At 3 Grove Street, the James Potter House was built in 1871, probably by Curtis Johnson, who with Albert Smith, the ferryman, bought the lot as an investment (Photograph 36). Clearly the new lumber and planing sawmill was drawing carpenters to the neighborhood. Two carpenters bought a lot and speculatively built the Field-Foster House at 8 Grove Street, 1871 (GIL.36, Photograph 6). Curtis Johnson speculatively built the house at 25 Riverview Drive, ca. 1870 (GIL.40, Photograph 7); his son, William G. Johnson, started the first restaurant in Riverside, on Riverview Drive in 1869 (now gone, but formerly on the current lot 91, map 101, 19 Riverview Drive). His building had a restaurant on the first floor and a hall on the second. Albert Smith, the ferry operator, moved across the river from Montague City to Riverside, and built a house for his wife Cordelia and their three children at 37 Riverview Drive (GIL.59) ca. 1869 (Photograph 23).

By the time the map of 1871 was drawn Ferry (a portion of what is now Riverview Drive), Walnut, Oak, Pine, and Myrtle streets had been laid out as far east as the ferry, and the lumber-mill owners' houses had all been built. David Wood's house was built large enough to serve also as a boardinghouse for workers at 7 Riverview Drive, ca. 1869 (GIL.27, Photograph #25); Nathaniel Holmes built his first house next to Perry's house at the corner of French King Highway and Ferry Street (both now gone). Their wives were the Mower sisters from Jaffrey, New Hampshire. A store and restaurant were constructed by Holmes and Wood (now gone). Though Holmes, Wood, and Perry were not building a company town on the scale of Turners Falls, by laying out streets and selling off lots, as well as building their own homes, they were beginning a community that would serve to keep workers close at hand and satisfied. Part of the residents' satisfaction was to have running water, and to that end Timothy M. Stoughton bought the rights to Heal-All Brook and built a water supply in 1870 by directing water through hollowed-out pine logs known as "pump logs," into the village (Photograph 34).

There were additions to the sawmill in this period: an addition to the main building and a brick drying house. The sawmill (now gone) was at the east end of the dam off Riverview Drive, which was then called Ferry Street. The wood, which came downriver from Vermont and New Hampshire in log drives, was sawn and then transported across the river, sometimes on the ferry, sometimes on ice, and at other times by a nineteen-mile land route to Turners Falls. Holmes, Wood, and Perry kept a lumberyard in Turners Falls, from which they sold the wood that was then used to build the company town.

The link between Turners Falls and Riverside was initially one-sided, with Riverside serving only to feed Turners Falls its building materials. But as the company town grew, it became clear that Riverside might also become preferable to many people in Turners Falls for a more rural home setting. The same article in the *Gazette & Courier* of May 30, 1870, that described the progress in building went on to say that on the other side of the river in Turners Falls, "(a) large no. of houses have been built, but they are cheap wooden buildings, greatly inferior to those on the Gill side." In the 1879 History of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, Louis Everts wrote of Riverside:

¹ Along with Holmes, Wood, and Perry, Curtis Johnson came from NH to Riverside as a carpenter ready for the building opportunities of the expanding village. Born in Hancock, NH, also the home of David A. Wood, Curtis and his wife Jane appear in the 1860 census in East Jeffrey, NH, where they would have met Wood and Holmes, and by the 1860 census, Curtis at age 59 and Jane at 57 were living in Gill, where he was listed as a carpenter building houses. Curtis Johnson died in Riverside on February 18, 1898, and is buried in the Riverside Cemetery with Jane.

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

The village, which is rapidly growing into favor among the businessmen at Turner's Falls Village as a place of suburban residence, is admirably situated for that purpose on a commanding elevation, overlooking the Connecticut, and at no distant day, when the village of Turner's Falls reaches the metropolitan distinction for which it is destined, Riverside will be a rich garden blooming with natural and architectural beauty.

The grand log drives that began in 1869 from southern New Hampshire and Vermont brought what would become millions of board feet of timber to Riverside each year, thereby demonstrating Riverside's potential for future growth. The Turners Falls Company, seeing the trend toward Riverside's growth, reversed their advocacy for a bridge between the two villages in order to make it less possible for people to leave their Turners Falls housing for Riverside. In response, a group of Riverside men in 1870 formed the Turners Falls Bridge Company. Among them were farmer and landowner Leonard Barton, the lumberyard landowners Holmes, Wood, and Perry, and Timothy M. Stoughton. From this point on, Riverside was seen by the Turners Falls Company as a competitor, though the bridge was yet to be built. It would be eight years before the bridge was completed.

1872-1915: Turners Falls Lumber Company and New Owners

In 1872, the Holmes, Wood & Company lumber mill in Riverside Village was incorporated as the Turners Falls Lumber Company. Between 1872 and 1873, they added a lumberyard in Turners Falls to their operations, so materials would be more readily available to the builders across the Connecticut River and boost sales. By this time, Riverside had grown sufficiently to merit a post office, and the first postmaster was David Wood of Holmes, Wood & Co., who served from 1872 to 1874. Having a post office required a village name, and "Riverside" was chosen and became the postmark. In addition to the post office, a fire company was formed in 1873 with Leonard Barton, 55 French King Highway, as secretary. David Wood, between 1872 and 1874, also established a general store, D. A. Wood & Son, in which he had a hall on the top floor for community meetings. The financial panic of 1873, and an accident in which many logs were lost, brought financial troubles to the lumber mill owners. They were bought out in 1873 by Timothy M. Stoughton and two other investors, William Comstock of Greenfield and Horatio Lamb of Boston. Amos Perry and Nathaniel Holmes remained at the lumber mill to work, but in 1874 David Wood left the company and by 1876 had sold all his property in Gill and left for Boston, where he worked for a railroad company; he died in 1901.

Under its new ownership, the Turners Falls Lumber Company in 1874 held an auction to sell their lumber, wagons, and horses in Turners Falls, consolidating their business in Riverside. The consolidation became apparent when the company held an oyster supper in Riverside Village for the members of the new Fire Company and their families, with 70 attending in the store/hall that David Wood had built (now gone). This was one of the first recorded community events for Riverside residents and signaled the lumber company's commitment to the community as a whole.

The issue of a bridge between Riverside and Turners Falls was kept alive even after the Lower Suspension Bridge was built below the mouth of Fall River between Greenfield and Turners Falls, near the location of many of the new Montague mills. In that location, the bridge was relatively useless to the Riverside lumber mill. After several years of wrangling, a bridge above the dam at the site of the wire ferry was approved and completed in 1878. It was a 550-foot-long suspension bridge known as the "Upper Suspension Bridge," and later the "Red Bridge." With completion of the bridge, Riverside's future as a residential neighborhood, populated by mill workers from both sides of the Connecticut River,

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

was made possible. The Red Bridge Anchorage (GIL.907, photographs 3, 44) remains in place in the Riverside Village Historic District, although the bridge itself is gone.

Kindling Company in Riverside

By 1879 the sawmill had 40 Riverside men in its crew (others came from Turners Falls). They produced 30,000 to 40,000 feet of lumber each day and in the 1880s added moldings and shingles to their production of dimension lumber. The process produced waste wood and in 1885 a group of New York investors built a kindling factory (now gone) south of the lumber mill to turn the waste wood into thin strips for fire starters. Within the year they sold out to the lumber mill, however. Together, the lumber and kindling mills employed 150 people ca. 1885. A newspaper article of that year in the Greenfield paper, *Gazette and Courier*, noted that the kindling-wood factory was very successful, with twenty women tying up the bundles. The women earned between \$1.00 and \$1.25 a day depending on their production. The bundles were popular in the area, as they were cheap and effective.

The New England Fibre Company in Riverside

In 1886 the New England Fibre Company, which made fibre pulp for Turners Falls paper mills, was established in Riverside by the owners of the Turners Falls Lumber Company which had also diversified to include a kindling operation. The owners were Timothy M. Stoughton, William Comstock, and Horatio Lamb as well as William P. Crocker, who had invented part of the process that used sulphite to break down wood into fibre for paper. Along with the kindling mill, it was a natural business corollary to the sawmill. Stoughton, Comstock, and Lamb built a large brick complex (now gone) on Fort Hill to house the Fibre Company. (The Fibre Company site is shown on the attached assessors map 101.) It operated until 1901 under supervisor Charles R. Stoughton, Timothy's M.'s son, and added to Riverside's manufacturing base.

Charles R. Stoughton also invested in real estate, speculatively building the houses at 5 A&B Myrtle Street, and 9 and 11 Walnut Street in 1881, 1883, and 1880 (GIL.55, 23 & 166, Photographs 8, 9). Following up on his water-supply project, Timothy M. Stoughton, with fellow investors George L. Manchester and Myron A. Ward, incorporated the Riverside Water Company in 1889. One of its first actions was to buy from Stoughton his land and water aqueduct. The flow of Heal-All Brook was improved with new pipes that were run under the French King Highway, then run in a channel from French King Highway, under Walnut, Oak, and Riverview streets, and then drained into the Connecticut River. The company operated and provided water for one hundred and ten families until 1976, and Charles R. Stoughton managed it for 48 years. The main channel in which the pipes were run is extant (photo 34, Heal-All Brook Canal, GIL.913), and many of the subsidiary channels are still used for the modern sewer system.

Persistence of Agriculture

Gill's farmers profited by the industries in both Turners Falls and Riverside, as the growing population provided a market for their production during this period. Among the farmers responding to the livelier market for their dairy and produce were the Bartons. In 1869 Leonard Barton was taxed for his investments in two banks and on money he had loaned, but also on a dairy herd of 22 cows, two horses, four oxen, and 400 pounds of pigs. He had the two houses and woodhouses, three cow and hay barns, a shed, a horse barn, a corn crib, and two tobacco barns, as by then he was growing tobacco on part of his 28 tilling acres. The Bartons paid some of the highest taxes of Gill's resident farmers.

Henry Barton, after studying at the Powers Institute in Bernardston and working as a store clerk in Springfield, returned to Riverside, and in 1880 was once again living with his uncle Leonard, sister Harriet, two farm helpers, and a housekeeper. He was on the Gill school committee in 1880 when he met

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Name of Property

the Riverside School teacher Emma Weatherhead, whom he married the following year. His sister Harriet studied religion at Meadville, Pennsylvania at the Unitarian Theological School and became, along with her husband Rev. Richard Boynton, a Unitarian minister.

At Leonard's death in 1897, Henry Barton and his wife Emma took over the farm. They had shared its ownership, if not its cultivation, with Henry's brothers George and Edward until their deaths in 1879 and 1884, respectively. Henry Barton's diary of 1885 points out just how diverse the agriculture was at this time. He was growing cantaloupe and watermelons, beans, squash, potatoes, strawberries, rye, hay, cabbages, corn, and tobacco. He and his Uncle Leonard and their laborers sold their market-garden produce on frequent trips to Greenfield, and peddled from a wagon in Turners Falls, Hinsdale, Colrain, Northfield, Leyden, Shelburne Falls, and occasionally as far away as Orange. Agricultural fairs in New Hampshire were another market for their produce. The corn and hay the Bartons raised were used for their dairy cows, and the rye was for sale and family use. Tobacco would likely have gone to the large tobacco companies operating in Hatfield and Hadley. In the summer the family collected blueberries, blackberries, and raspberries by the bushels.

During the last decades of the 19th century and well into the 1930s, small-scale farming continued in Riverside. At 4 Grove Street George and Clara Harris kept a barn and woodshed between 1888 and 1916, raised chickens at the house, and also had land for mowing, pasture, and woodland elsewhere in Gill. Jason and Ellen Brown at 17 Oak Street were general farmers, with the help of their children raising cows, chickens and other livestock at the house while Jason also worked as a painter, then finisher in the Montague City rod and reel factory. Samuel Bray at 4 Pine Street built the house ca. 1911 and along with it a poultry barn to raise chickens before he moved to 29 Riverview Drive. Ernest and Angelina Yukl at 58 Riverview added land to their house lot in 1912 and raised poultry and produce into the 1930s. Thomas J. Carey at 13 A and B Walnut Street was a teamster, but he had 2½ acres for mowing and tillage at the time the 1891 tax record was made. At 22 Walnut Street, Abe and Eunice Howe sold produce from their garden and raised bees.

Henry and Emma Barton continued to live at 55 French King Highway, joined in 1903 by their married son, Herbert L. Barton, whose move effectively made the house into a two-family. Henry went on to build a record for his 42-year tenure as Gill's town clerk and treasurer. He was a selectman from 1881 to 1885. The Bartons were active in other town affairs, too. Henry was a state legislator in 1903, and belonged to a large number of organizations distributed among Bernardston, Turners Falls, and Greenfield. Among the more important was as trustee of the Franklin County Agricultural society and director of the Franklin County Farm Bureau, two organizations that promoted agriculture and would have provided information to Riverside's small-scale farmers.

Home Aid Society

In 1884 William G. Johnson's restaurant and hall burned down on Ferry Street (now Riverview), taking with it Atherton's meat market, which had operated in its basement since 1879, and a house owned by Nathaniel Holmes on Grove Street. The loss of Johnson's building with its hall may have precipitated movement to restore a social hall to Riverside. In the 1880s, a number of residents formed the Home Aid Society to raise money for projects in Riverside and to create social events. Among the charter members of the organization were Henry and Emma Barton. The society first built a sidewalk on Riverview Drive, from the corner of Walnut Street to the Red Bridge, and then in 1890 Emma Barton's mother Laura Weatherhead and Riverside resident Carrie Lowe collected enough money for the Home Aid Society to build a hall. The society bought a lot on Myrtle Street for \$105 from Timothy M. Stoughton, and the building was constructed in 1891 by Gardiner Oakes of Bernardston. It had a dining hall on the first floor and a dance hall on the second floor (building now gone). The hall opened with a ball on the Friday

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

evening of April 24, 1891, and held many Riverside community events thereafter. The Home Aid Society hall proved to be a catalyst for Riverside's social life for the next four decades, and created a longlasting bond among residents.

Riverside Library

In 1886 Gill's book collection of slightly over 900 books was divided into halves; half the collection was kept at Gill Center, and the other half kept in Riverside. The two collections were exchanged every six months in an early version of the bookmobile. Riverside's books were kept in one of the general stores, the Levi Tucker Store (now gone). Mr. Tucker served as librarian until he sold the store in 1890 to Frank D. Jones, who then took over the librarian's duties. Then, in 1911, the collection was moved to the vacant Turners Falls Lumber Company office building (Photograph #14). The office building had been moved across the street to 17 Riverview Drive prior to a fire in 1903, which resulted in the closure of the company (see below for discussion of the fire and its aftermath). Fixing up the building as a library became another project of the Home Aid Society.

Riverside's Residents and the Loss of Riverside's Industries

Land speculation began in the 1870s by carpenters moving to Riverside, by Gill residents and even by one couple who lived in Crown Point, NY. Owen and Augusta Adkins, who were undoubtedly somehow related to Gill, bought from Timothy M. Stoughton the land on which they likely built the house at 28 French King Highway as a rental property ca. 1875 (GIL.119), while they remained residents of New York. The 1880 census suggests that the occupants of the house in that year were C. C. Quinby, who worked in the sawmill, and his wife J. Martha Quinby. The house remained in the Adkins family as a rental through the 1930s when Victoria Rau, widow of Lucas Rau, who had lived elsewhere in Riverside rented it for her family. Her son William J. Rau bought the house in 1933-34. The Raus were German immigrants who had rented on Walnut Street while Lucas worked in the cutlery factory in Turners Falls. William worked most of his life at the Greenfield Tool and Die Corporation and lived in the house with his wife Sadie until his death in 1965, when she sold it.

Among the people who worked at the Turners Falls Lumber Company in Riverside and lived in Riverside in the 1880s were Frank D. Jones and his wife Alice May, who lived in the Edwin Hunt House at 9 Grove Street, 1869-70 (GIL.37), from 1884. Jones started out working at the lumber company, but then in 1890 he bought David Wood's general store from its second owner, Levi Tucker, to become village storekeeper and town official. The general store successively owned by Wood, Tucker, and Jones was in a building on Riverview Drive that replaced the temporary store buildings run by Holmes and Perry. Jones delivered groceries in a horse-drawn wagon throughout the town of Gill, and also sold milk that he collected from town farmers—often in exchange for other produce, such as eggs. Frank's daughter Myrtle left a diary for the year 1905 where she wrote often that her mother Alice was minding the store while her father traveled through town making deliveries, and those who bought the milk he carried had to bring their own containers. When the Gill-Riverside Grange was formed in 1909 he was Master, and Alice became a Grange officer in 1925. Frank Jones was active in town government, was instrumental in the Grange's expansion of town hall in Gill Center, and was often part of town event planning. He and Alice lived more than 50 years at 9 Grove Street, not an uncommon length of time for Riverside families.

Another Riverside couple—Melvin J. Spencer and his wife Mary—rented the Howland Tavern, 61 French King Highway (Photograph 4), between 1900 and 1933. As was typical of most of Riverside's people, Melvin was employed by the lumber company. He worked at the sawmill where he maintained machinery, and after the lumber mill burned down in 1903, he found work as a watchman at the rod and reel factory in Montague City. Descendants of the Spencers remain today in Riverside.

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Name of Property

In 1891, Frank W. Smith, son of the ferryman Albert and Cordelia Smith, built a house north of the Red Bridge, the Frank W. and Margaret Smith House, 35 Riverview Drive. (GIL.162, Photographs 11, 37). He died six years later, but Margaret and their four children, plus her brother (a machinist), sister, and a boarder, remained in the house for another decade.

In 1891 the kindling mill burned down, and then in 1903 the Turners Falls Lumber Company burned. The damage to the two businesses was so extensive that the entire company closed. As the largest employer of Riverside residents, the lumber company's loss made a large impact on the community. Heads of families needed to find new jobs, and the community's economic stability was shaken. Reflecting the loss in business activity, the Riverside Post Office closed in 1907 and Warren G. Johnson was its last postmaster. In 1901 Riverside's third industry, the New England Fibre Company, had also closed, so industry was finished in Riverside with the 1903 fire.

The Turners Falls Lumber Company, wanting to mitigate its losses after the fire in 1903, developed a plan to turn the large amount of land that it owned in Riverside into a residential development. In 1908 a plan was filed in the Franklin County Registry of Deeds for the suburban development called "Riverside Park." By putting the land up for sale as lots, the Turners Falls Lumber Company spurred new land speculation in Riverside, as this was a time of relative prosperity in Gill and in Turners Falls. Timothy M. Stoughton had invested in Riverside land in the early 1870s, so at the closing of the companies in which he was a heavy investor, sale of his land at the same time for suburban development was sensible, and he drew up a plan for subdivision. Lots were laid out at each side of Riverview Avenue from its south end northeast to the French King Highway, and included lots at the east end of Walnut and the west end of Oak Street. The proposed division was drawn to net 82 houselots. The auction of the subdivision was held in April 1908; Timothy Stoughton died three months later. As the land on the west side of Riverview Drive, the site of the lumber and kindling company, had not sold at the time of his death, it was not developed as part of the subdivision, and it remained open space that is now used as a park.

Between 1908 and 1917, the rate of new construction rose, and Riverside made a transition from industrial village to suburb. Newspapers at the time saw a bright future for the area as a pastoral setting for better homes. One of the speculators who responded to the opportunity was Samuel Bray, who lived in Turners Falls and worked in the Turners Falls paper mill as a blacksmith. He bought a lot on Pine Street and built the house at 4 Pine Street ca. 1911. The house at 8 Myrtle Street was built ca. 1915 on a lot that had been owned by the Riverside Water Company, contributing to the new development (Photograph 16). John and Helen Jamison, Gill Center farmers, were among the largest investors. By 1911 they owned five houses in Riverside, among them the Jamison House at 7 Oak Street, ca. 1910 (GIL.53). Another Gill farmer who invested in Riverside lots was John Jackson. He bought the lot at 20 Oak Street in 1908 from the Turners Falls Lumber Company, though no house was built on it until 1930. Peter and Rosalie Paul, Gill farmers, bought the lot at 17 Riverview from the Turners Falls Lumber Company, ca. 1909, and built the Paul House (Photograph 14, building on the right). The D. Jerome and Etta Harrington House, 11 Oak Street (GIL.29), was built ca. 1890. At the beginning it was a single-family house, but by 1910 it had become a two-family, with two generations of Harringtons – both choosing to live in reviving Riverside – sharing it. Obed and Angelina Murley were part of this Riverside development, buying their lot at 39 Riverview and building ca. 1909 (Photograph #12). Nearby, the Yukls at 47 Riverview did the same. The house at 3 Walnut Street, ca. 1910 (Photograph 28), was part of this movement and was rented out to Robert and Mildred Knox until they built their own home on the French King Highway (outside the district boundaries, but in Riverside). Other buildings were the house at 24 Walnut Street and the William and Marcella Jenkins house that was built ca. 1917 at 26 Walnut Street. The house at 28 A & B Walnut Street was also put up ca. 1915-1919 on Stoughton land (Photograph 41).

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Many lamented the changes in Riverside after the sawmill burned, but one important characteristic remained constant in Riverside as a suburb – its families continued to work in mills, and they stayed for generations. In 1885 the population of Gill was 860, and in 1935 it was 995. There are no separate figures for Riverside, but the figures suggest that there was neither a wholesale emigration out of, or into Riverside after the 1903 fire. Rather, it appears that over the next few decades, the population increased at a slow rate.

Riverside Immigrants and their Work

In Franklin County a common characterization was that French and Polish immigrants went to Turners Falls, and English immigrants went to Riverside. The source for that opinion can be found among some of the new Riverside residents who worked across the river. For instance, William and Mary Care at the Jason S. and Ellen Brown House, 17 Oak Street, 1885-1890 (GIL.30), came as immigrants from Cornwall, England, in 1909. (Photograph #15) They remained in the community for more than 50 years, and of their five children, 40 years after arrival, four were living in Gill and Riverside, and the twin foster children they raised were also in Riverside. William Care, nearing 70 in 1948, was still working as a repairman at the Millers Falls Company, a tool manufacturing company in Millers Falls and Greenfield. Obed Charles Murley (1870-1922) and his wife Angelina Ellen (Jenkin, 1868-1941) immigrated to Riverside in 1890 from the Cornish fishing village of Mousehole, near Penzance. The Murleys were mariners, and like many of the Cornish migrated to the United States to find employment and opportunity. Riverside offered a community with individual houses and backyard gardens, as well as proximity to water, and employment across the bridge in the Turners Falls mills. Descendants of these Cornish families still reside in Riverside and in Gill.

Turners Falls was the work destination of most, but some Riverside residents commuted to Greenfield and Montague City. Typical were Merton and Mary Zimmerman, who lived on Grove Street (house now gone). Merton emigrated from Germany to Turners Falls, where he met and married Mary Gulow. He worked in the Russell cutlery factory in Turners Falls for sixteen years, and then the couple moved to Riverside and Grove Street, where they lived more than 40 years. Martin died before the 1940 census was taken, but Mary and three of their grown children were still living in Riverside, but on Myrtle Street, and working in Turners Falls in paper and cutlery factories, as well as at the Montague City rod and reel manufactory.

Obed and Angelina Murley bought or built the house at 39 Riverview, ca. 1909 (GIL.43), Photograph #12), and Obed worked as a beater man (beating the pulp) in the paper mill in Turners Falls. Next door at 41 Riverview, ca. 1911. (GIL.42), a house was built to be occupied by Obed and Angelina's son Charles and his wife Abbie Murley and their children (Photograph #13). Charles was a foreman in a paper mill in Turners Falls. Descendants of the Murleys continue to reside in Riverside, and in the fall of 2014, Angelina Murley Adie was awarded Gill's *Boston Post* Cane in recognition of being the oldest resident in the town.

William Freeman was another of the Cornish immigrants to Riverside arriving in this country in 1910. He and his wife Amelia, a child of English immigrants, lived in the house at 44 French King Highway, ca. 1890 (GIL.125), where they raised two children while William worked in the Turners Falls paper mills as a papermaker. Their daughter Florence followed her father, working as a papermaker in the 1930s.

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Name of Property

William and Marcella Jenkins built the house at 26 Walnut Street (GIL.300) ca. 1917. Among the many immigrants from England, the couple came in 1905 and 1902, respectively, to this country, and William was a paper maker in the Turners Falls paper mill.

Ernest J. and Mary Yukl were among the new residents moving to Riverside from Turners Falls. In 1907 they bought land on Riverview Drive in Riverside at its south end west of the New England Fibre Company and built the house at 47 Riverview Drive, 1906 (GIL.163). Ernest was an immigrant from Czechoslovakia, and Mary's parents were also from that country. Ernest's work life reflected the major places of employment in Turners Falls and Gill. He worked variously as a polisher in Turners Falls at the Russell Cutlery Company, and later with a company that performed dam maintenance. He owned his own team of horses and went into the lumber business, then returned to Turners Falls to work in the Keith paper factory. Meanwhile, Mary Yukl worked in Montague City at the rod and reel factory. Their son Ernest B.'s memoir of growing up in Riverside speaks of maple trees along the shore that his parents tapped for maple syrup, and the fishing grounds in Barton's Cove, where his father caught fish for the family. Children played handball, jumped off the Red Bridge to swim, and in the winter skied on Fort Hill behind the Yukl house. Ernest B. Yukl's memoir makes it clear that the community spirit that characterized Riverside prior to the loss of the sawmill persisted through the next decades.

1916-1940: Farming, Suburban Life and the Mohawk Trail

During the first half of the 20th century, Riverside remained a mixed village of small-scale farms and mill workers' homes, but it was also when travel along the Mohawk Trail increased and brought new business to the area. Henry Barton cultivated fields on the Barton homestead and in the eastern half of the district, where he continued to grow market-garden produce and raise a few chickens. His son Herbert in 1930 had a dairy herd, horses, and pigs on the family farm. The Pearce family had a farm at 11 Oak Street where they first raised chickens and then dairy cows. What one would not guess is that one of the families that raised animals was a circus family. Seaborn Frederick Kerslake, Sr. was a Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circus performer who trained performing pigs on his farm at 77 French King Highway, 1883 (GIL.268). Traveling with his wife Mary, he performed his act throughout Europe as well as the United States. His son S. Fred Kerslake, Jr. married a trapeze artist, Marie, and carried on the circus tradition training ponies, chickens, and dogs. The younger Kerslakes also raised thousands of chickens for show at 63 French King Highway, 1928 (GIL.133), where the large poultry barn is extant (Photographs 30 and 39).

There was some infill building in the district, but the new construction was limited between the World Wars as a result of the Depression. Reusing buildings and their materials allowed more than one building to be constructed, however. Louis Koch, a store owner in Turners Falls, rented the fibre mill, by then defunct, as a place to store ice—cut from the Connecticut River—that he sold during the warmer months. By 1924, electric refrigerators had replaced iceboxes, so Koch tore down the mills, and used some of the brick to build the Louis Koch House, 31 Riverview Drive, 1924 (GIL.160). John Cocking, a paper-mill foreman, converted his attached garage at 8 Grove Street to a general store run by his daughter Irene. Irene was a stenographer in the cutlery factory in Turners Falls. A ca. 1920 garage at 19 Oak Street was converted to a repair garage by Abram Howe, responding, perhaps, to the greater traffic on the Mohawk Trail, but certainly to the ubiquitous family car.

By 1926 it was clear that a new school was needed for the children of Riverside, and the town voted \$18,000 to build one. The old school (now thought to be part of the workshop at the George and Mary Howland Tavern, 61 French King Highway) had been in use for more than 60 years. Henry Barton sold a lot of his farmland on the French King Highway for \$800 to the town for the school, and Roy Hatch, Gill

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

resident and teacher at Mount Hermon School in Gill, headed the committee to study the needs of the school. One of the first considerations of the committee was whether building in cement block was an option, since the Slate Memorial Library in Gill Center had been built a few years previously in this fire-proof and economical material. The idea was not followed up, however, and a wood-frame school, 54 French King Highway, 1926 (GIL. 129), was designed, with specifications written by Roy Hatch, and constructed on high, pressed-concrete foundations (Photograph #2). The Superintendent's Report for the year mentioned that the men of Riverside gave many days' work on the grounds with their teams of horses, and that the women raised money for a library housed in the school, donated furniture for the teachers' room, and raised more funds for a piano. The well-researched schoolhouse had three classrooms and a library, and served as a school until 1986.

In 1932 the French King Bridge was constructed across the Connecticut River, and a cutoff for the Mohawk Trail (now MA Route 2) was constructed on what was then Elm Street. In 1932, the highway was re-named French King Highway in Gill. The new bridge was named after the French King Rock, just visible from the bridge. The bridge and improved roadway brought more traffic and tourism through Riverside. One person who took advantage of the travelers was Elsie Barton, wife of Herbert Barton, living at 55 French King Highway (Photograph 21). The Bartons still owned the Howland Tavern, using it as a rental property. It had been occupied between 1900 and 1933 by Melvin Spencer, who worked for the first few years of the 1900s as a sawyer at the lumber mill, then as a night watchman at a textile mill in Turners Falls. He died a widower in 1933. Elsie's father-in-law Henry Barton died in 1940, so the property came to Herbert and Elsie. The latter then turned the Howland Tavern, 61 French King Highway, ca. 1760 (GIL.10), and its outbuilding into a teahouse and an antique store (Photograph #4). Herbert continued to farm and serve as Gill's tax collector.

Many in the community continued to hope for a new, purpose-built library or meeting hall. In 1932 Julian A. Holmes, the son of lumber-company founder Nathaniel Holmes, left a bequest to provide a library or community house in Riverside on land he owned, but one was never built. The reason for the village's inability to build a new library or hall was hinted at in newspaper articles and letters to the editor at the time. The articles pointed out that Riverside's residents, who mainly worked in Turners Falls in the mills or as carpenters, may have had hourly wages higher than the average income of Gill's farmers, but the mills and construction shut down in the winter when business slowed down, so their average income was less than it appeared. There was not sufficient money in the community to maintain the Home Aid Society or to build a new library. The Home Aid Society Hall on Myrtle Street, after suffering vandalism that began in 1936, was demolished in 1940 (now vacant lots 61 and 62 on Assessors map 101). Diminished income ultimately had meant diminished financial support for the society.

The dances, parties, and dinners that had bound the community together within Riverside were gradually replaced by memberships in organizations in surrounding towns. Henry and Emma Barton may have been more engaged than most, but a list of the organizations and boards they belonged to shows how Riverside residents maintained their commitments. Henry Barton, in 1937, was a member of the school committee of Gill, selectman of the town, state legislature member (in 1930), Master of Pomona Grange, trustee of the Crocker Institution for Savings in Turners Falls, Trustee of Franklin County Agricultural Society, and a member of Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association of Deerfield. Mrs. Barton was a member of the Turners Falls Rebekah Lodge, the Friends in Council of Turners Falls, and the Edwin E. Day Post of Greenfield. Both were members of the Guiding Star Grange in Greenfield. S. Fred Kerslake and his wife Marie were members of the Masons, as were other Riverside residents. The Kerslakes were members of the Mechanics Lodge of Masons in Turners Falls, Order of Eastern Star, and Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem of Greenfield. Napoleon and Malvina Verrier rented a house from Allan and Angelina Adie at 9 Walnut Street (Photograph 18). For them, as for others, the church offered the community organizations

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

they joined. While Napoleon was foreman at Greenfield Tap and Die Corp., the couple was a member of the Eagles and Holy Name Society of St. Mary's Church in Turners Falls, and Malvina was a member of St. Cecile Society. William Rau of 28 French King Highway was a Mason, as well. These are just a few examples of the many Riverside residents who became active in organizations outside Gill.

While Riverside people often turned to Montague, Greenfield, and other larger neighboring towns for their church and organization memberships, they remained firmly connected to the village through such activities as a men's softball team, and to the town of Gill by participating in town government. Second- and third-generation Riversiders married, lived at home or in apartments, and maintained their community ties through local committees as well. They joined the local school committee, the water board, board of voter registration, and other local government committees. Exemplary of this town involvement was Earle Squires who with his wife Anna lived at 8 Meadow Street, ca. 1940 (GIL.60, Photograph 43). Squires, a Turners Falls banker, was for forty years (1933-1974) town clerk and treasurer, a member of the town's first planning board, on the town finance committee, and served on short-term committees for town events. At the same time the couple was active in the Masons at a state-wide level. Angelina Murley Adie and Allan Adie exemplify this theme. Angelina, a third-generation Riverside resident, married Allan when he had finished working for the Civilian Conservation Corps in Turners Falls, and they settled in an apartment in Riverside. Allan worked first at Mount Hermon School, then at the Millers Falls Tool Company, and finally for the Sandri Oil Company. Outside work, he was on the Gill Planning Board, Board of Registrars, the water board, founder of the Gill Democratic Town Committee and the Cub Scouts, World War II air raid warden, Bicentennial Committee, co-founder and chairman of the Gill Historical Commission. Not unlike Henry Barton more than a century before, Earle Squires and Allan Adie kept the Riverside and Gill community links strong.

The hurricane of 1936 brought flooding along the Connecticut River, but also for Riverside it brought the potentially devastating threat of loss of the Vernon dam up river. The Western Massachusetts Electric Company, seeing the danger, evacuated Riverside and its residents to Timothy M. Stoughton's farm on Main Road (outside the district) for a night. The farm was on higher land, and had several barns that could accommodate the families for what was probably a sleepless night. The dam held, but docks along the river were lost and many boats were damaged. Ernest V. Yukl (58 Riverview Drive), then a boy, was among the young people hired to repair boats during the summer. As a result of the hurricane and flooding, the Red Bridge was damaged and forced to close to all but foot traffic. In 1938 the Turners Falls-Gill Bridge was opened (Photograph #33).

1941-1967: World War II and Postwar Construction

Riverside had a large number of its young men, and at least one young woman, on active duty during World War II. Marian Louise Greene, whose family lived at 45 Walnut Street (outside the district boundaries), was a Marine; her brother Herbert joined the Navy. John and Anna Sokoloski from the David Wood House, 7 Riverview Drive, ca. 1869 (GIL.27), had five sons in the war: Bolic, Charles, Edward, Stanley, and Walter (Photograph 25). Edward was at Pearl Harbor and, later, was a German prisoner of war. Gordon Pfersick of Riverside lost his life. George R. Richason, Jr. of the Sylvanus Stebbins House, 34 French King Highway, ca. 1875 (GIL.121), served, and Ernest V. Yukl of 58 Riverview, 1906 was on a destroyer in the Pacific. Albert Fish, Jr., whose parents, Albert and Grace, lived at the Seth and Abigail Howland House, 65 French King Highway, ca. 1790 (GIL.135), served in the Navy. Charles and Philip Shebell of Riverside both served in the Air Force, though they lived just outside the district. Thomas Murley, son of Charles and Abbie Murley of 41 Riverview, ca. 1911 (GIL.42), was in the Navy and was an air gunner on a dive bomber in the South Pacific (Photograph #13); Frederick Simard at the Louis Koch House, 31 Riverview Drive, 1924 (GIL.160), was in the Air Force.

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Name of Property

Meanwhile, at home, Riverside School, 54 French King Highway, 1926 (GIL.129), was the center for civilian war efforts (Photograph #2). People registered for their sugar and gas rationing at the Riverside School, 54 French King Highway, and took wartime nursing classes there. Even Riverside's suspension bridge went to the war. The Red Bridge was taken down in 1942, and its materials used for making the equivalent of eight military tanks.

When the war was over, the men and women returned to Riverside, and either went back to their mill jobs or began new lives. Some, like Charles Cocking Jr., who lived at 8 Grove Street, went to work for the paper company where his father worked. Others, like Albert Fish, Jr., started new businesses. Fish built "The Cove" restaurant on French King Highway (outside the district) after he returned from his Navy service. George Richason, Jr., from the Sylvanus Stebbins House, 34 French King Highway, ca. 1875 (GIL.122), taught high school math and then went on to teach at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. He later got a Ph.D. in chemistry and became a research chemist. Frederick Simard married Gill's first overseas war bride, Joyce Kels from England. They came to Riverside, lived on Walnut Street, and Frederick worked as a dry cleaner in Turners Falls along with his parents, Rudolph and Lucille, who ran the New Wonder Cleaners and Dyers in Turners Falls. Ernest Yukl (47 Riverview Drive) developed his market-garden business on the French King Highway, and within a few years advertised that he was selling peaches, watermelons, and all native vegetables in season. Like several others in Riverside he went on to further education. Other men took to building. In 1949, Joseph O. Legere and his father Julius built a wood-shingled Cape house at 18 Walnut Street (GIL.17), aiming for a super-economical house with all the comforts of the time (Photograph #17). Their work was profiled in a newspaper article as having been built for half of what contractors normally asked. Joseph Legere and his wife Althea Legere lived in the mobile home at 2 Oak Street, ca. 1940 (GIL.143), and Althea was a store clerk in Turners Falls. Edward Stotz built a successful electrical company at his home in Riverside at the John and Ellen Jamison House, 7 Oak Street, ca. 1910 (GIL.53), where he had lived from 1932. With twelve employees, Stotz was the largest local electrical contractor in the 1950s.

In 1950 the Riverside Library, which had been at 17 Riverview Drive since 1911, was closed and its collection divided between the Slate Memorial Library in Gill Center and the Riverside Schoolhouse at 57 French King Highway. A bookmobile shuttled between Gill Center and Riverside, and brought new books to the school for lending. Maintaining the library was important to Riverside, as it coincided with a postwar building boom that increased the number of new households by almost 50 percent. An aerial photograph taken in 1950 was published in the local newspaper to illustrate the new construction that, between 1945 and 1955, brought new Capes, new garages, and other new outbuildings to the district. The women of Riverside, many of whom would have returned to work in their homes rather than in the local mills, appear to have formed a cohesive group. For instance, in 1950 a fire at 32 Walnut Street, the Turners Falls Company House, ca. 1900 (GIL.51, Photograph #10), in Ralph Lenois' half of the building was put out by the Riverside women's volunteer bucket brigade, an unofficial adjunct of the Gill Firemen's Association that had Robert Murley, Allan Adie, and other of the district's men as its members in the 1950s. Riverside women and men also had a school council that supported the Riverside School, and formed the first Cub Scout Pack that existed for many years. One of the founders of the pack and president in 1951 was Mrs. Mary Yukl, 58 Riverview Drive, 1906, (GIL.163).

The people of Riverside continued to work across the Connecticut River through the 1960s. While many of the women now worked at home, sons and daughters worked in the tool factory, the paper mills, the rod and reel factory, and the other mills that had continued in Turners Falls, Montague City, Millers Falls, and Greenfield. John and Henrietta Luippold, for instance, after renting on Grove Street, built the house at 27 Walnut Street, ca. 1950 (Photograph 31), and while John worked as an inspector at the tool factory, their daughter Ruth was a clerk at the paper mill. Their son continues to live in the Walnut Street house.

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

Ruth Fillebrown, a widow, lived at 57 French King Highway (Photograph 42), owned the Weldon dress shop in Greenfield, and also worked next door at the Howland Tavern while it was a teahouse. Melvin Greene, married to Mildred Murley, lived at the David Wood House, 7 Riverview Drive, ca.1869 (GIL 27, Photograph 25), and worked as a truck driver in a construction company, while his brother-in-law worked in Turners Falls as a beater man in a paper mill. These examples are typical of the continuing pattern of mill work and residence on the two sides of the Connecticut River.

Preservation Considerations

The Gill Historical Commission took one of the most important steps in preservation of the village of Riverside by researching, writing and publishing a lavishly illustrated history, *Riverside: Life Along the Connecticut in Gill, Massachusetts* (2016). In doing so, they brought the history of this village to the town as a whole, raising community awareness of the village's industrial background, and of the buildings in which the residents lived and worked. The popular book is in its third printing.

Looking ahead, the Gill Historical Commission hopes that the listing of Riverside Village in the National Register will foster appreciation of and pride in the district's historic resources, and help to advocate for their appropriate treatment and preservation.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the district's change from farming and other subsistence-oriented trades to mills and industrialization. Any information related to the district's 18th- and early 19th-century settlement would be extremely valuable, since few properties from these periods survive. Any information on the park/mills could be important by providing information on the district's industry, which is nonexistent today.

Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey, excavation, and careful mapping of structural remains of barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features, may contribute important information related to the early settlement of the Riverside Village locale and the organization of early farmsteads in the Berkshires. Information may also be present that documents the relationship between farming and other trades that combined with farming to improve the economic well-being of the Riverside Village community. For example, the Howland House, the earliest extant house in Gill, was an early farmstead that also served as a tavern. Information may also be present that clarifies the relationship between the two occupations, the division of labor in the Howland family, and the general importance of the two occupations to the economic and social well-being of the family that occupied the structure. Information may also be present that indicates how 18th- and early 19th-century farmsteads and businesses laid the framework for later improvements to farming methods and larger industry to follow.

While no industry survives in Riverside Village today, several examples of industrial sites may survive archaeologically. Following construction of the first dam above the falls in 1867, Holmes, Wood, and Perry built a saw and gristmill later in that year. In 1872 the mill was reorganized as the Turners Falls Lumber Company. In 1885, a kindling factory was built near the sawmill. By 1903, fire closed down the lumber business, and the wood-pulp business closed by 1901. Structural survivals of the mill buildings may contribute evidence of the architectural details of the mill buildings and functioning of the mills. Any trash area associated with the various mill operations may contribute important information related to the technologies associated with the mill operations, and the products manufactured in the mills. For most of the second half of the 19th century into the first decade of the 20th century, farming was still present;

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

however, the Riverside Village neighborhood was now a manufacturing center with homes, several commercial establishments, and the mills. Examples of each of these types of structures may survive in the district as archaeological sites. Important information relating to the technologies in use at the various mills may also be present.

Studies relating to the ethnicity of the Riverside Village residents during the period of significance may also be possible from archaeological data recovered from potential historic archaeological sites in the district. Detailed analysis of the contents from occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) and structural analysis of outbuilding remains may contribute details of the social, cultural, and economic lives of English immigrants in Riverside Village. Many residents of the village had emigrated from Cornwall, in southwestern England.

By ca. 1908, the industrial base of Riverside Village had been lost to fire and the village was no longer a self-contained area; rather, it had become a suburban section of the town of Gill.

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

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Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Riverside Village Historic District
 Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
 County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 78.33 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: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

A	<u>18</u>	<u>701950</u>	<u>4720440</u>	C	<u>18</u>	<u>701010</u>	<u>4719980</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>18</u>	<u>701910</u>	<u>4720220</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>701450</u>	<u>4720860</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
E	18	701400	4720100	F	18	701285	4720190
G	18	701045	4719990	H	18	700890	4720190
I	18	701040	4720560				

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

The Riverside Village Historic District is bordered on the south by the Connecticut River, including the west shoreline of Barton's Cove. The district extends north to include portions of both sides of MA Route 2, which is named the French King Highway in the district. On its west side, the historic district is bordered by the northeastern shoreline of the Connecticut River, to the point where it is crossed by the Turners Falls-Gill Bridge. The boundaries follow the lot lines of the parcels listed on the district datasheet, are shown on the attached map, created in 2017 by MHC staff, and are based upon MassGIS town assessors maps 101, 102, and 224.

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were drawn to include the greatest concentration of resources related to the district's period of significance ca. 1790-1967. New construction on the north side of the French King Highway/MA Route 2, at its intersection with Main road, was excluded.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bonnie Parsons, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission
street & number: 220 Morrissey Blvd.
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125
e-mail: betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us
telephone: 617-727-8470
date: July 2017

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.

Riverside Village Historic District

Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts

County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Riverside Historic District

City or Vicinity: Gill

County: Franklin State: Massachusetts

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons

Date Photographed: November, 2014 and March, 2016

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

1. Bridge: Gill to Montague (Turners Falls), view to SE, site of Lumber and Kindling Company on the right.
2. Riverside School, 54 French King Highway, view to SE.
3. Red Bridge Anchorage, Riverview Drive, view to S.
4. Howland Tavern, 61 French King Highway, view to N.
5. Ward Harris House, 4 Grove Street, view to N.
6. Field-Foster House, 8 Grove Street, view to SW.
7. Curtis & Lurana Johnson multifamily house, 25 Riverview Drive, view to E.
8. Charles Stoughton House, 5 A&B Myrtle Street, view to N.
9. Stoughton-Adams House, 11 Walnut Street; and Thomas J. Carey House, 13 Walnut Street, view to N.
10. Turners Falls Lumber Company House, 32 Walnut Street, view to S.
11. Frank & Margaret Smith House, 35 Riverview Drive, view to E.
12. Obed & Angelina Murley House, 39 Riverview Drive, view to E.
13. Charles & Abbie Murley House, 41 Riverview Drive, view to N.
14. Peter & Rosalie Paul House, 17 Riverview on right, Riverview Library on left, View to N.
15. D. Jerome & Etta Harrington House, 11 Oak Street, view to NW.
16. 8 Myrtle Street, view to NE.
17. Walnut Street streetscape, view to E.
18. Charles R. Stoughton House, 9 Walnut Street, view to N.
19. Col. Seth & Abigail Howland House, 65 French King Hwy., view to NW.
20. Col. Seth & Abigail Howland House Barn, 65 French King Hwy., view NE.
21. Benjamin & Asenath Barton House, 55 French King Highway, view to N.
22. Sylvanus Stebbins House, 32 French King Highway, view to S.
23. Albert Smith House, 37 Riverview Drive, view to E.
24. Curtis Johnson House, 21 Riverview Drive, view to E.
25. David Wood multifamily house, 7 Riverview Drive, view E.
26. James & Mary Connolly House, 1 Pine Street, view to NW.
27. Frank & Margaret Smith House, 33 Riverview Drive, view to SE.
28. 3 Walnut Street, view to S.
29. Bernard & Esther Noga House, 6 Walnut Street, view to N.
30. S. Frederick & Marie Kerslake House, 63 French King Highway, view to N.
31. John & Henrietta Luippold House, 27 Walnut Street, view to NW.
32. Yukl House, 49 French King Highway, view to N.

Riverside Village Historic District

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Name of Property

33. Bridge to Montague (Turners Falls), view to S.
34. Heal-All Brook Canal, French King Highway, view to S.
35. James Potter House, 3 Grove Street, view to NE.
36. Frank & Mary Smith House, 35 Riverview Drive, view to E.
37. 17 Walnut Street, view to SE.
38. Barn, 63 French King Highway, view to N.
39. Harry Scott House, 23 Walnut Street, view to N.
40. 28 A&B Walnut Street, view to N.
41. Barton House, 57 French King Highway, view to NW.
42. Earl & Anna Squires House, 8 Meadow Street, view to SE.
43. Site of Lumber and Kindling Company, Riverview Street, view to S.
44. Red Bridge Anchorage, Riverview Drive, view to NE.

Figure

1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 5, Turners Falls

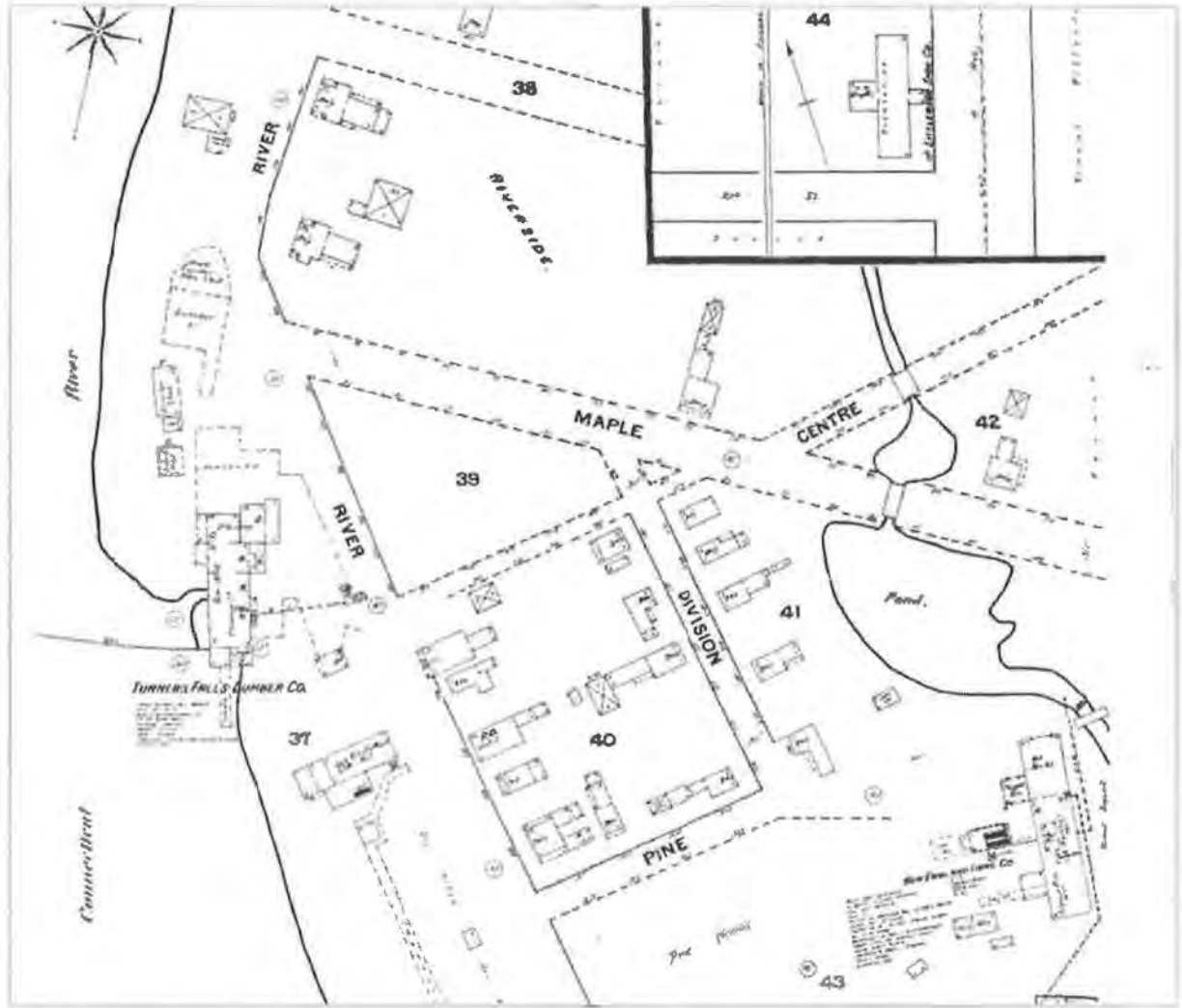
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

Riverside Village Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, Massachusetts
County and State

Figure



1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Turners Falls, Sheet 5, showing location of Turners Falls Lumber Company, Kindling Company, and New England Fibre Company in Riverside.

**RIVERSIDE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GILL, MASSACHUSETTS**

Photo #	Map-Lot#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Form	Res.	C/NC
			French King Highway					
	101-27	GIL.256	24 French King Highway	Mobile Food Stand	ca. 1960	utilitarian	O	C
	101-27		24 French King Highway	shed	ca. 1990	utilitarian	B	NC
	101-26	GIL.118	26 French King Highway	Alfred & Elizabeth Adams Hs.	1870	gable&wing	B	C
	101-25	GIL.119	28 French King Highway	Owen & Augusta Adkins House	ca. 1875	Greek Revival	B	C
22	101-23	GIL.120	32 French King Highway	(First)Sylvanus Stebbins House	1871	Italianate	B	C
	101-21, 22	GIL.121	34 French King Highway	(Second)Sylvanus Stebbins House	ca. 1875	Cape	B	C
	101-21,22		34 French King Highway	garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	NC
	101-21, 22		34 French King Highway	chicken coop	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
	101-20	GIL.123	38 French King Highway	house	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival	B	C
	101-20		38 French King Highway	garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
	101-20		38 French King Highway	garage	ca. 1960	utilitarian	B	C
	101-19		38 French King Highway	pergola	ca. 1990	utilitarian	Str.	NC
	101-17	GIL.125	44 French King Highway	Freeman House	ca. 1890	front-gable	B	C
	101-16.1	GIL.126	46 French King Highway	house	ca. 1890	no style	B	C
	101-16.2	GIL.127	48 French King Highway	Riverside Radiator	ca. 1980	utilitarian	B	NC
32	101-11	GIL.258	49 French King Highway	Yukl House	ca. 1960	ranch	B	C
	101-11	GIL.128	49 French King Highway	Yukl Vegetable Stand	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
	101-11	GIL.259	49 French King Highway	Yukl Greenhouse	ca. 1945	utilitarian	B	C
2	101-14	GIL.129	54 French King Highway	Riverside School	1926	Colonial Revival	B	C
21	101-12	GIL.130	55 French King Highway	Benjamin & Asenath Barton H.	1853	Greek Revival	B	C
	101-12		55 French King Highway	chicken coop	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
	101-12		55 French King Highway	barn	c a. 1880	New England	B	C
	101-12		55 French King Highway	barn	ca. 1880	Eaves front	B	C
	101-12		55 French King Highway	horse barn	ca. 1880	utilitarian	B	C
41	101-12.1	GIL.132	57 French King Highway	Barton House	ca. 1925	Tudor Revival	B	C
	101-12.1		57 French King Highway	garage	ca. 1945	utilitarian	B	C
	101-12.1		57 French King Highway	barn	ca. 1925	utilitarian	B	C
4	102-3	GIL.10	61 French King Highway	George & Mary Howland Tavern	ca. 1760	Georgian	B	C
	102-3		61 French King Highway	barn/workshop	ca. 1880	utilitarian	B	C
30	102-5	GIL.133	63 French King Highway	S. Fred & Maria Kerslake House	1928	Colonial Revival	B	C
	102-5		63 French King Highway	equipment shed	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
38	102-5		63 French King Highway	poultry barn	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C

**RIVERSIDE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GILL, MASSACHUSETTS**

Photo #	Map-Lot#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Form	Res.	C/NC
19	102-6	GIL.135	65 French King Highway	Seth & Abigail Howland House	ca. 1790	Federal	B	C
20	102-8		67 French King Highway	barn	post-1830	bank barn	B	C
	102-9	GIL.268	77 French King Highway	Seaman & Mary Kerlake House	1883	Queen Anne	B	C
	102-9		77 French King Highway	carriage barn	1883	utilitarian	B	C
			Grove Street					
	101-86	GIL.270	1 Grove Street	house	ca. 2010	Cape	B	NC
	101-99	GIL.138	2 Grove Street	house	ca. 1980	ranch	B	NC
	101-99		2 Grove Street	garage	ca. 1980	utilitarian	B	NC
35	101-101	GIL.32	3 Grove Street	James Potter House	1871	front-gable form	B	C
	101-101		3 Grove Street	garage	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
5	101-98	GIL.35	4 Grove Street	Ward Harris House	1872	Italianate	B	C
	101-102	GIL.139	7 Grove Street	house	ca. 1970	ranch	B	NC
6	101-97	GIL.36	8 Grove Street	Field-Foster House	1870	Italianate	B	C
	101-103	GIL.37	9 Grove Street	Edwin Hunt House	ca. 1870	gable & wing	B	C
			Meadow Street					
42	101-73	GIL.60	8 Meadow Street	Earle & Anna Squires House	ca. 1940	Tudor Revival	B	C
			Myrtle Street					
	101-24		2 Myrtle Street	Brown House	ca. 1935	minimal traditional	B	C
	101-31.2	GIL.54	3 Myrtle Street	house	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	B	C
	101-31.2		3 Myrtle Street	garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
8	101-31.1	GIL.55	5 A&B Myrtle Street	Charles Stoughton House	1881	Italianate	B	C
	101-31.1		5 A&B Myrtle Street	garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
	101-55	GIL.142	7 Myrtle Street	house	ca. 1950	eclectic	B	C
16	101-60	GIL.56	8 Myrtle Street	house	ca. 1915	Craftsman Bungalow	B	C
	101-60		8 Myrtle Street	garage	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
	101-63	GIL.57	9 Myrtle Street	house	ca. 1940	Cape	B	C
			Oak Street					
	101-83		0 Oak Street	N. E. Fibre Company	1886	utilitarian	Site	C
	101-88	GIL.143	2 Oak Street	Anna & Bucky Legere mobile h.	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
	101-88		2 Oak Street	garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
	101-88		2 Oak Street	shed	ca. 1960	utilitarian	B	NC
	101-87	GIL.144	4 Oak Street	house	ca. 1980	split level	B	NC
	101-64	GIL.53	7 Oak Street	John & Ellen Jamison House	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	B	C

**RIVERSIDE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GILL, MASSACHUSETTS**

Photo #	Map-Lot#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Form	Res.	C/NC
	101-64		7 Oak Street	garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
15	101-65	GIL.29	11 Oak Street	Jerome & Etta Harrington Hse.	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival	B	C
	101-65		11 Oak Street	garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
	101-65		11 Oak Street	garage	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
	101-65		11 Oak Street	shed	ca. 1980	utilitarian	B	NC
	101-66	GIL.145	15 Oak Street	house	ca. 1950	Cape	B	C
	101-66		15 Oak Street	garage	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
	101-67	GIL.30	17 Oak Street	Jason S. & Ellen Brown House	1885-90	Colonial Revival	B	C
	101-69	GIL.147	19 Oak Street	house	early 21st C	modular	B	NC
	101-69	GIL.281	19 Oak Street	Howe repair garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
	101-82	GIL.33	20 Oak Street	Pervere House	1930	Craftsman Bungalow	B	C
	101-82		20 Oak Street	garage	ca. 2000	utilitarian	B	NC
	101-82		20 Oak Street	shed	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
	101-70	GIL.150	23 Oak Street	house	ca. 1900	Cape	B	C
	101-70		23 Oak Street	shed	ca. 1970	utilitarian	B	NC
			Pine Street					
26	101-96	GIL.39	1 Pine Street	James & Mary Connelly House	ca. 1889	Colonial Revival	B	C
	101-96		1 Pine Street	shed	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
	101-96		1 Pine Street	shed	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
	101-106	GIL.155	2 Pine Street	Edwin Grybko House	ca. 1952	Cape	B	C
	101-104	GIL.38	4 Pine Street	Samuel Bray House	ca. 1911	Colonial Revival	B	C
	101-104		4 Pine Street	garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
			Riverview Drive					
	101-89	GIL.283	3 Riverview Drive	electrical building	ca. 1980	utilitarian	B	NC
	101-89	GIL.284	3 Riverview Drive	steel beam storage pavilion	ca. 1990	utilitarian	B	NC
	101-28	GIL.156	5 Riverview Drive	house	ca. 1950	Cape	B	C
	101-28		5 Riverview Drive	garage	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
25	101-57	GIL.27	7 Riverview Drive	David Wood House	ca. 1869	Italian., multifam	B	C
14	101-90	GIL.34	17 Riverview Drive	Peter & Rosalie Paul House	ca. 1909	Queen Anne	B	C
14	101-90	GIL.187	17 Riverview Drive	Riverside Library	ca. 1872	utilitarian	B	C
1, 43	101-58, 119		0 Riverview Drive	Lumber & Kindling Co. site/park	ca. 1869	N/A	Site	C
	101-91	GIL.158	19 Riverview Drive	house	ca. 1970	Cape	B	NC
24	101-92	GIL.58	21 Riverview Drive	Curtis Johnson House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B	C

**RIVERSIDE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GILL, MASSACHUSETTS**

Photo #	Map-Lot#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Form	Res.	C/NC
	101-92		21 Riverview Drive	garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
	101-94	GIL.159	23 Riverview Drive	house	ca. 1980	mobile home	B	NC
	101-94		23 Riverview Drive	garage	ca. 1980	utilitarian	B	NC
7	101-95	GIL.40	25 Riverview Drive	Johnson multifamily Hse.	ca. 1870	Italian., multifam	B	C
	101-107	GIL.287	29 Riverview Drive	Samuel Bray House	ca. 1915	Colonial Revival	B	C
	101-108	GIL.160	31 Riverview Drive	Louis Koch House	1924	Colonial Revival	B	C
27	101-109	GIL.161	33 Riverview Drive	house	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
	101-109		33 Riverview Drive	garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
11, 36	101-110	GIL.162	35 Riverview Drive	Frank Smith House	1891	Queen Anne	B	C
	101-110		35 Riverview Drive	garage	ca. 1930	utilitarian	B	C
23	101-111	GIL.59	37 Riverview Drive	Albert Smith House	ca. 1869	Cape	B	C
	101-111		37 Riverview Drive	garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
3, 44	101-119	GIL.907	Riverview Drive	Red Bridge Anchorage	1878	utilitarian	Str.	C
	101-112	GIL.291	39 Riverview Drive	Obed & Angelina Murley Hse.	ca. 1909	Queen Anne	B	C
	101-112		39 Riverview Drive	barn	ca. 1909	New England	B	C
	101-113	GIL.42	41 Riverview Drive	Chas. & Abby Murley House	ca. 1911	Queen Anne	B	C
	101-113		41 Riverview Drive	shed	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
	101-114	GIL.41	45-47 Riverview Drive	house	ca. 2000	modern	B	NC
	101-81	GIL.163	58 Riverview Drive	Ernest and Mary Yukl House	1906	utilitarian	B	C
	101-81	GIL.293	58 Riverview Drive	guest cottage	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	B	C
	101-81		58 Riverview Drive	equipment shed	ca. 1980	utilitarian	B	NC
	101-81		58 Riverview Drive	workshop/barn	ca. 1906	utilitarian	B	C
	101-117	GIL.295	0 Riverview Drive	sewer utility building	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival	B	NC
	101-39	GIL.26	61 Riverview Drive	Rugg House	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
	101-39		61 Riverview Drive	garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
			Walnut Street					
28	101-29	GIL.44	3 Walnut Street	house	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	B	C
	101-29		3 Walnut Street	garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
	101-30	GIL.164	5 Walnut Street	house	ca. 1970	Colonial Revival	B	NC
	101-30		5 Walnut Street	garage	ca. 1970	utilitarian	B	NC
29	101-56	GIL.45	6 Walnut Street	Bernard & Esther Noga House	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	B	C
18	101-32	GIL.23	9 Walnut Street	Charles R. Stoughton House	1883	Queen Anne	B	C
17	101-54	GIL.165	10 Walnut Street	house	ca. 1950	Cape	B	C

**RIVERSIDE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GILL, MASSACHUSETTS**

Photo #	Map-Lot#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Form	Res.	C/NC
9	101-32	GIL.166	11 Walnut Street	Stoughton-Adams House	1880	Queen Anne	B	C
17	101-53	GIL.167	12 Walnut Street	house	ca. 1950	Cape	B	C
	101-53		12 Walnut Street	garage	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
9, 41	101-33	GIL.24	13A&B Walnut Street	Thomas J. Carey House	1881	Queen Anne	B	C
	101-33		13A&B Walnut Street	garage	ca. 2000	utilitarian	B	NC
17	101-51	GIL.169	16 Walnut Street	house	ca. 1950	Cape	B	C
37	101-34	GIL.46	17 Walnut Street	house	ca. 1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
	101-34		17 Walnut Street	garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
	101-34		17 Walnut Street	pergola	ca. 1990	utilitarian	Str.	NC
17	101-50	GIL.170	18 Walnut Street	Legere House	1949	Cape	B	C
	101-50		18 Walnut Street	garage	ca. 1940	utilitarian	B	C
	101-35	GIL.47	19 Walnut Street	Lawrence & Alice Nadeau Hs.	ca. 1930	Eclectic	B	C
	101-35		19 Walnut Street	shed	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
	101-49	GIL.52	20 Walnut Street	William Carlisle House	ca. 1926	Cape	B	C
	101-49		20 Walnut Street	garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
	101-36	GIL.48	21 Walnut Street	Timothy M. Stoughton House	1869	gable & wing	B	NC
	101-48	GIL.28	22 Walnut Street	house	1989	modular	B	NC
39	101-37	GIL.25	23 Walnut Street	Harry Scott House	ca. 1881	gable & wing	B	C
	101-37		23 Walnut Street	garage	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
	101-47	GIL.49	24 Walnut Street	house	ca. 1915	utilitarian	B	C
	101-46	GIL.300	26 Walnut Street	Wm.& Marcella Jenkins Hse.	ca. 1917	Craftsman	B	C
17, 31	101-38	GIL.173	27 Walnut Street	Luippold House	ca. 1950	Cape	B	C
	101-38		27 Walnut Street	garage	ca. 1950	utilitarian	B	C
40	101-45	GIL.50	28 A & B Walnut Street	Suprenant House	1915-20	utilitarian	B	NC
	101-45		28 A & B Walnut Street	carriage barn	ca. 1910	utilitarian	B	C
	101-72.2	GIL.303	30 Walnut Street	house	ca. 2000	Colonial Revival	B	NC
10	101-44	GIL.51	32 Walnut Street	T. F. Company House	ca. 1900	Stick Style	B	C
10	101-44		32 Walnut Street	garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	B	C
			Cross-district					
34	101-83	GIL.913	Heal-All Brook Canal	Canal	ca. 1878	utilitarian	Str.	C


**RIVERSIDE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GILL, MASSACHUSETTS**

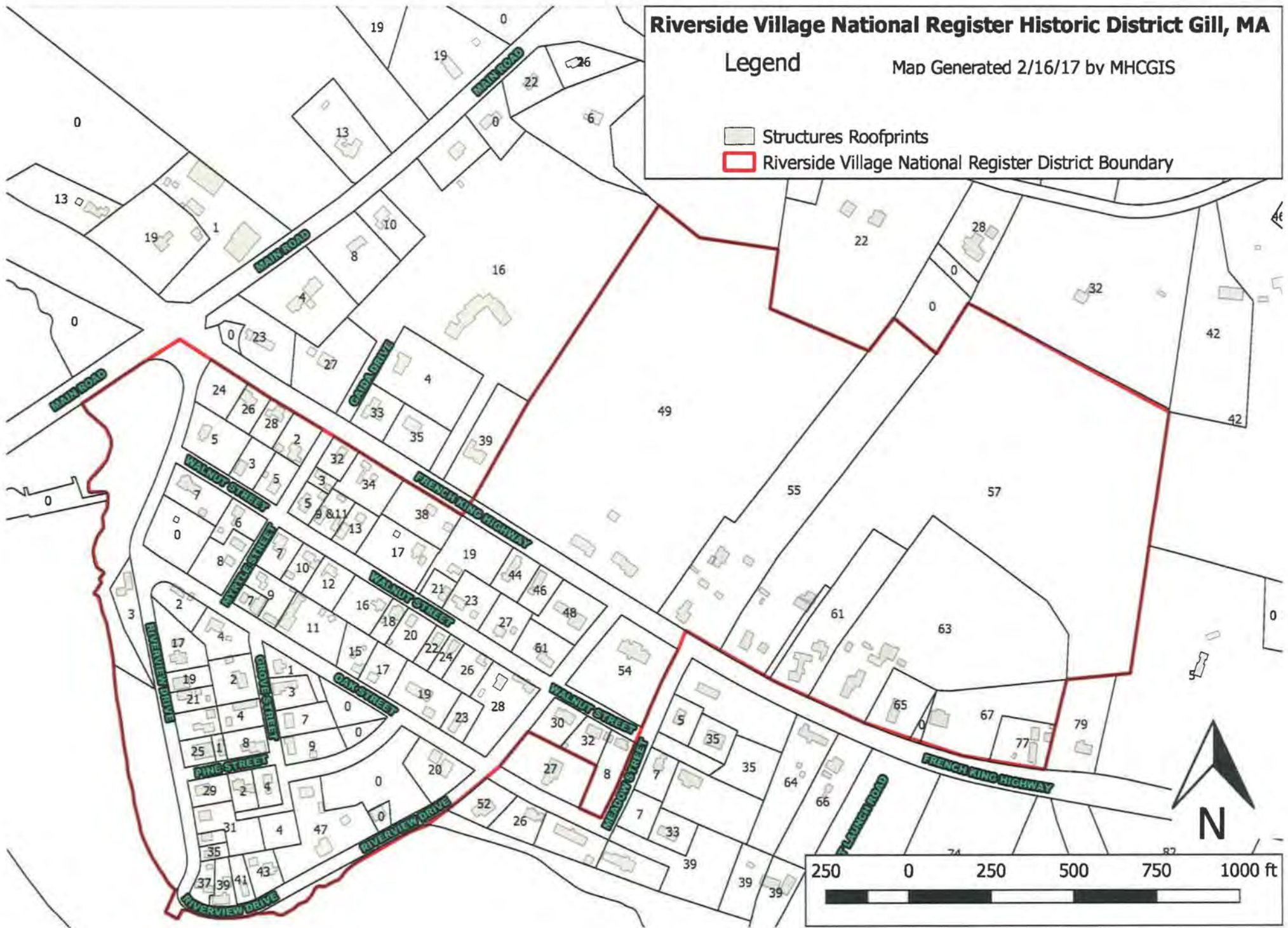
Photo #	Map-Lot#	MHC#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Form	Res.	C/NC
				Contributing		Non-contributing		
			Buildings	118		28		
			Structures	2		2		
			Objects	1		0		
			Site	2		0		
			Total	123		30		

Riverside Village National Register Historic District Gill, MA

Legend

Map Generated 2/16/17 by MHC GIS

-  Structures Roofprints
-  Riverside Village National Register District Boundary













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CAUTION CHILDREN

STOP































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Riverside Village Historic District

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin

Date Received: 8/1/2017 Date of Pending List: _____ Date of 16th Day: _____ Date of 45th Day: 9/15/2017 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100001617

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/15/17 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Accept, National Register criteria A & C

Reviewer Patrick Andrus Patrick Andrus Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 9/15/2017

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

OK to list, A & C



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

August 3, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Riverside Village Historic District, Gill (Franklin), 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.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Bonnie Parsons, consultant
Randy Crochier, Gill Board of Selectmen
Ivan Ussach, Gill Historical Commission
Doug Smith, Gill Planning Board