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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Longmeadow Street - North Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

Longmeadow Street: Springfield Town Line to Westmoreland Avenue
street & number and Colley Drive N/ not for publication

city or town Longmeadow N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampden code 013 zip code 01106

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough 9/22/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

for
Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Entered in the Date of Action
National Register 10.28.94

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 85 | 26 | buildings |
| 1 | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 86 | 26 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE: agriculture field
- COMMERCE: specialty store
- LANDSCAPE: park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- COMMERCE: specialty store
- LANDSCAPE: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- GEORGIAN, FEDERAL, GREEK REVIVAL,
- GOthic REVIVAL, ITALIANATE, QUEEN ANNE,
- COLONIAL REVIVAL, CRAFTSMAN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation granite
- walls weathboard, shingle, brick
stucco, cobblestone
- roof slate, asphalt
- other

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION

Longmeadow Street - North Historic District
Longmeadow (Hampden County)
Massachusetts

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7. DESCRIPTION

The Longmeadow Street - North Historic District follows a gently curving, one mile course from the Springfield/Longmeadow town line on the north to Cooley Drive and Westmoreland Avenue on the south. Longmeadow Street (Route 5) is the historic spine of the town of Longmeadow and continues south past the Longmeadow Green Historic District to the Connecticut border. Along its entire three-and-a-half mile length, the two lane roadway is distinguished by mature tree belts, large lots, and generous setbacks that create a spacious and unified boulevard of well-preserved public buildings, old farmhouses and suburban residences (Photos #1 & 10). The street is the primary axis from which early 20th century suburban residential development spread laterally, structured by long east-west farmlots. The northern end of Longmeadow Street reflects the transition from farmland to suburb with early 20th century houses and small, neighborhood commercial centers developed as in-fill between the scattered 18th and 19th century farmhouses.

GEOGRAPHY

The north end of Longmeadow Street runs along the crown of a broad, level terrace on the east side of the Connecticut River. In pre-colonial times, the sandy, well-drained soil of the terrace supported a native forest rich in white pine and oak. On the west below a steep bluff that parallels the Connecticut River, a margin of rich alluvial bottomland, the original "Long Meadow," provided early settlers with prime tillage and (beginning in the late 18th century) with clay for brickmaking. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, outcroppings of red sandstone in the eastern part of town were quarried and carted west for foundations and gravestones. Today, Interstate 91 and the railroad lines make the meadows a major transportation corridor, but much of the surrounding marsh and meadow land is protected as the Fanny Stebbins Wildlife Refuge.

The northern boundary of the district is the Springfield/Longmeadow town line, which roughly parallels Pecousic Brook and marks the limit of Springfield's heavily-wooded Forest Park. The terrace drops off to a low-lying floodplain, providing a vantage point north to Springfield, the Connecticut River, and the distant Holyoke Range. On its north-south course Longmeadow Street dips periodically as it intersects deep-cut streams that flow west to the river. Near the south end of the proposed district, Cooley Brook runs through a wooded swale, now known as Laurel Park, on the street's east side. (Photo #16)

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS & SETTING

The proposed district consists of lots with Longmeadow Street frontage between the Springfield border on the north and Cooley Drive and Westmoreland Avenue on the south. Largely residential, the district also includes four small commercial properties, a church, a park, one empty lot, and a town building now used by the VFW. All but five of the houses in the district were built before 1940, as were two of the four commercial structures, the church, and the town building.

The proposed district is surrounded by suburban cross-streets and subdivisions developed between 1898 and 1950. The oldest adjacent suburb, South Park Terrace, occupies the neighborhood northeast of the district between Forest Glen Road and Converse Street. It is characterized by substantial Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Queen Anne, and Tudor Revival houses in a setting designed by the Olmsted firm. South of Converse Street and north of Laurel Park are east-west streets (Ellington Street and Farmington Avenue) developed between 1915 and 1930 with houses of Colonial Revival design. South of the Laurel Park, the district is bounded by Westmoreland Avenue, a cross-street developed with Craftsman, Tudor, and Colonial Revival style houses in the 1910s and 1920s.

After 1920 additional suburban development took place beyond Field Road (northwest of the district). Pleasantview Avenue, with mixed Tudor, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival houses, was built adjacent to Longmeadow Street by 1930. Englewood Road with Colonial and Tudor Revival houses was laid out in the mid-1930s. Warren Terrace was laid out as early as 1910, but the few Queen Anne houses are outnumbered by later bungalows and Colonial Revival examples. Meadowbrook Road, which leads off Longmeadow Street through a landscaped Colonial Revival gateway, was developed in the 1930s and has many brick Colonial Revival houses. Edgewood Avenue, laid out along with Warren Terrace about 1910, features smaller lots with many homes built after 1940. Cooley Drive on the southwest end of the district was laid out about 1940 and is built with newer houses.

The proposed district is distinct from the surrounding area in that it represents a continuous linear corridor of 18th, 19th, and 20th century houses and conveys a characteristic development pattern. The cross streets and surrounding areas demonstrate the economic and aesthetic concerns of specific developers, rather than an organic whole.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

The oldest residences now facing Longmeadow Street in the proposed district are former farmhouses in Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival styles. All but one of these surviving farmhouses (46 Longmeadow St.,

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MHC #1081, pre-1855) are located south of Converse Street. The earliest of these, as indicated by present facades, is the Cooley-Williams House (384 Longmeadow St., MHC #10, before 1765), built before the Revolution. Characteristic of many surviving colonial period houses, the two story, frame building has a center chimney, symmetrical five bay facade, and beamy side gable roof. Its double-leaf panelled door is a Connecticut Valley type, and its frame of half-round Doric columns and pediment are classical details popular in Georgian buildings. The second floor overhangs on the gabled sides of the house.

Also in the southern half of the proposed district are two Adam style houses from the Federal period. The Alexander Field House (280 Longmeadow St., MHC #8, 1794) is a notable square, hip-roofed, wood frame example (Photo #5). The two story clapboarded house has large double interior chimneys and center hall plan with doors located at the midpoint of both east and south sides. Three features embellish the central axis of the symmetrical five bay front: a modillion-bordered pediment framing a fanlight, a second floor Palladian window with Ionic pilasters, and a door surround with Ionic columns, elliptical transom and dentilled pediment. A similar surround frames the south-facing door, and modillions accent the eaveline. A second Federal farmhouse, the Cooley-Eveleth House (418 Longmeadow St., MHC #12, 1827), is a brick example with a five bay facade, center hall plan, and four chimneys, three of which are on end walls of the side gable house. A fourth more massive interior chimney extends from the side of the rear roof. Characteristic of Federal houses is an elliptical fanlight and sidelights by the front door and flaring brick lintels. Local red sandstone forms foundation and sills. A portico with fluted Doric columns and balustrade appears to be a Colonial Revival addition.

Five Greek Revival houses in the proposed district, built between 1820 and the mid-1860s, were also farmhouses; four of these are located south of Converse Street. The Thomas Field House (259 Longmeadow St., MHC #6, 1728/1862), a side gable example, incorporates an older, early 18th century, center chimney house raised about 3 1/2', behind a Greek Revival facade (Photo #6). The wood frame, five bay house has a prominent cordoned frieze, panelled corner pilasters, and inset door framed by sidelights, pilasters, and simple entablature. The Daniel Green House (46 Longmeadow St., MHC #1081 pre-1855) is also a two story, wood frame, Greek Revival example with long axis parallel to the street; this house, however, has an asymmetrically placed cross gable with pediment. The most northern of the surviving farmhouses, the Green House faced west when it was built; northern Longmeadow Street was straightened and shifted to the east side of the house after 1870. Former front features have been obscured by additions on the present back side of the house. A cordoned frieze circles the house. An east side porch with paired brackets and slender Doric

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columns appears to have been added after the house's initial construction.

Another Greek Revival example, the Amos Parker House (315 Longmeadow St., MHC #9, 1820) presents a gable to the street in a more typical orientation, but its door, centered on a three bay side, faces the north sideyard. The two story clapboard house has a large center chimney. Greek Revival details on the west gable are a flushboarded pediment with modillions and an elliptical wooden fan ornament, and on the north side, eaveline modillions and a portico with Doric columns and pilasters.

Two other Greek Revival houses have three bay gable fronts and sidehall plans. The Caleb Field House (237 Longmeadow St., MHC #5, 1825-1831) (Photos #7) is a two story wood frame house with elliptical fanlight in a front clapboarded pediment and fluted pilasters and fanlight by the door. A porch with square chamfered posts has been added to the front and a semi-hexagonal one story bay to the south side; a wing with perpendicular roof ridge extends the house on the north.

The Judah Cooley House (220 Longmeadow St., MHC #4 and #1108, 1831) is a brick, two story, front gable, sidehall plan house. An elliptical opening, gable returns, sidelights, and a full front dentilled porch with Doric columns embellish the front. The house has flaring stone lintels and a south side exterior chimney. Shingles were added in the gable. A cross gabled bay faces the north side, and a rear addition is clapboarded.

Representing the transition between Greek Revival and Italianate styles is the Almon Parker House, near the north end of the proposed district (43 Longmeadow St., MHC #1080, ca. 1870). The two story, wood frame house has a front gable and three bay sidehall plan, sidelights, and peaked wooden door lintel in the Greek Revival tradition, and scalloped wooden brackets along deeply overhanging eaves in Italianate style. A wraparound porch with spindle rail and fluted columns is a later addition.

The Albert Wood American Legion Hall (417 Longmeadow St., MHC #11, 1855), built as the north schoolhouse, is the only brick Italianate building in the proposed district (Photo #8). The one story, symmetrical side gable building has a prominent front gabled entry bay, segmental arched brick hood moldings above windows and doors, and decorative wooden scalloped brackets along molded eaves. A south wing was added in 1872. The building has low pitched roofs and brick gable returns and frieze.

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Late Victorian Gothic houses are also rare on northern Longmeadow Street, but two adjacent houses built by brothers who were builders are showy examples of the Stick Style (Photo #9). The Thomas D. Watters House (70 Longmeadow St., MHC #s 904 & #2 1886-1889) is a two story, front gable, clapboard house with three bays and sidehall plan. Through-cornice dormers, cross gables, and a wraparound porch elaborate the building, as does a front corner tower added in 1907. Stick Style features are vertical wooden sawtooth-cut strips trimming the gables and eaves, elaborate pierced bargeboards, gable screens with geometric Chinese designs, and finials and notable iron cresting on ridgelines. Steeply pitched roofs are slate. One of two rear carriage houses has Stick Style braced gables and elaborate window crowns. The adjacent house to the south built at the same time, the Joseph Watters House (76 Longmeadow St., MHC #1084, and #3, ca. 1886), is another elaborate example of late Gothic style. The two story wood frame house is L-shaped with an asymmetric front gable and through-cornice dormers. Like its neighbor, the house is ornamented with sawtooth trim, pierced bargeboards, and gable screens with Chinese-inspired designs. The front door is centrally placed under a full front porch with elaborate cutout rail, balustrade, and bracketed posts.

Transitional between Stick and Queen Anne styles is the two story Willard House (260 Longmeadow St., MHC #7, 1893) (Photo #10). A rear barn is left from former agricultural pursuits on this property, where an older farmhouse stood before the construction of the present house in 1893. Stick Style ornaments, bargeboards with bulls eyes, and stickwork on the clapboard walls ornament a hip-roofed house more typically Queen Anne in form. The Willard House has cross gables, a front gable, and a full front porch with Queen Anne-type spindle rail, frieze and turned posts. A cutout balustrade tops the porch. Upper windows are paired and elongated, while a large, street-facing first floor window has a transom.

Six Queen Anne houses were built in the proposed district as developers in 1898 began to sell land on the east side of Longmeadow Street between the town line and Converse Street. The Queen Anne style houses were all built between 1898 and 1906 on lots of the South Park Terrace subdivision. Five of the six houses have retained most of their decorative features and wooden clapboard siding. Two side gable examples are located in the block between Benedict Terrace and Converse Street. One of these, the two-and-a-half story wood frame August Mitschke House (173 Longmeadow St., MHC #1101, ca. 1900) facing Benedict Terrace has such classical embellishments as a large central, second floor leaded fanlight and a Palladian gable window. Typically Queen Anne are its porch pavilion, leaded transoms over large first floor windows, picket and diamond-shaped panes, and asymmetric cross and front gables faced with cut shingles. Its eave brackets are evenly spaced and simple in profile. The two-and-a-half story house

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at 193 Longmeadow Street (MHC #1106, 1898-1906) is a less elaborate side gable example. On the asymmetric front a wraparound porch has fluted columns, and a two story semi-hexagonal bay is cut away beneath an overhanging bracketed gable. Gables are decoratively shingled, and brackets are slightly scalloped. A grooved chimney appears on the exterior below a second floor overhang.

On the corner of Fernleaf Avenue and Longmeadow Street, builder Jeremiah Shea's Queen Anne house (65 Longmeadow St., MHC #1082, 1898-1901) is a hip-roofed, two-and-a-half story example with classical ornaments. An elaborate Palladian window with lancet muntins, pilasters, and keystone faces the street in a central front dormer, and dentils circle the eaves. Corner pilasters and broad frieze and window crowns contrast with the clapboard walls. Upper window panes are bordered with small square panes, and large front windows have leaded transoms of stained glass; an eyebrow dormer sits on the south roof. Ionic pilasters and leaded sidelights frame the central door. A two story projecting front porch with paired square posts and north one story wing have exposed rafter ends and appear to be later additions.

Two other hip-roofed Queen Anne houses are mirror images of each other; the John D. Colton House (83 Longmeadow St., MHC #1086, 1898), and the Alice Morse House (123 Longmeadow St., MHC #1095, 1899) (Photo #2). Both houses were sold by J. William Cheney, one of the South Park Terrace developers, who probably also built the August Mitschke house described above (173 Longmeadow St., MHC #1101, ca. 1900). The clapboard houses have two-and-a-half stories with front gabled, two story, semi-hexagonal bays and wraparound dentilled porches with clustered round posts on shingled pedestals. Fluted pilasters flank the doors and simply rounded brackets edge the eaves. Gables are shingled, and dormers, some through-cornice, include round-headed windows. The last of the hip-roofed Queen Anne houses, 145 Longmeadow St. (MHC #1098, 1898-1906) has been sided with aluminum and given Colonial Revival alterations. Among its few visible Queen Anne features is a corner porch pavilion.

Early 20th century suburban infill in the proposed district is predominantly Colonial Revival in style, but numerous Craftsman and Tudor Revival examples and hybrids of the styles are intermixed in the same developments. Several Craftsman houses of different designs were built north of Converse Street along Longmeadow Street between 1900 and 1930.

The Andrew C. Corder House (26 Longmeadow St., MHC #1077, 1906-1910) has a notable cobbled first story, shingled second story, and hip roof with wide, bracketed overhanging eaves and central hip-roofed dormer. The house's symmetry, columned portico, sidelights, and multiple-light upper panes are Colonial Revival features. Map profiles of the house

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drawn in 1910 and 1920 suggest that the present cobbled terrace on the front and north side of the house once supported a wraparound porch.

The Carl Withe House (41 Longmeadow St., MHC #1079, 1901-1906) is a one-and-a-half story, shingled bungalow with Colonial Revival symmetry and a gambrel roof. The front roof flares to cover a deep full front porch with square wooden posts on shingled rails. A central front gambrel dormer has decorative multi-paned windows divided with curved and lancet muntins. Sidelights flank the door. A asymmetric, larger Craftsman style house at 77 Longmeadow St. (MHC #1085, ca. 1924) has fewer Colonial Revival features. The two story, shingled house has a side gable roof with front gabled bay, through-cornice dormer, and deep overhanging eaves. A one story front bay and south side sunroom elaborate the house. Semicircular frames surround the door and entrance light.

The smallest Craftsman style example is deeply set back from the street at 86 Longmeadow Street (MHC #1087, ca. 1930) with its door facing the north sideyard. Built by Joseph Watters, for many years the occupant of the adjacent house at 76 Longmeadow Street (MHC #1084, ca. 1886), the one story clapboard bungalow has a spreading, low-pitched roof that extends over a full porch with square posts. A slender multi-pane fanlight in the gable faces the street, as do three clustered windows. Another simple, but larger frame Craftsman house on the corner of Pleasantview Avenue and Longmeadow Street (5 Pleasantview Ave., MHC #608, 1925-1928) has two stories, a hip roof, and wide clapboards. The asymmetric house has a front, two story gabled bay, front dormer, and a door beneath a porch covered by an extension of the roof. On the east side the roof also sweeps low over a one story sunroom, framing another dormer. The front porch is supported with slightly curving, stout square posts.

Craftsman detail is more extensive on the stucco and clapboarded Bernard E. Graves House at 201 Longmeadow Street on the corner of Converse Street (MHC #1107, 1906-1910) (Photo #11). Its one-and-a-half story, red slate roof is side gabled, extending in the front over a deep, cobbled 2/3 porch with clustered square posts. Rectangular brackets edge the porch roof and the eaves of the main roof. Leaded sidelights flank the central door, and small rectangular panes edge three clustered front windows that project in a shallow bracketed bay. Three front dormers are recessed, flush, and projecting in a progressive north to south series. A cobbled chimney is exposed on the south sidewall. South of Converse, a final house with Craftsman features, the two story brick and shingle Maurice L. Angers House (238 Longmeadow St., MHC #1109) has Colonial Revival symmetry. A red slate, side gable roof frames three front dormers, and stout Doric columns support a flat-roofed dentilled portico over a central door framed by pilasters and sidelights. Windows on the first brick story are clustered casements; second floor double-hung windows on shingled

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walls have multiple upper panes and are framed by shutters with cutout rosettes. A one story sunroom extends on the south side.

Three houses and the parish house of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church have Tudor Revival features. Near the northern border of the district are two Tudor houses that are hybrids of other styles. The wood frame, two story house at 12 Longmeadow Street (MHC #1075, ca. 1925) has a curved, low, sweeping asymmetric roof on a brick, steep-pitched, front entrance bay characteristic of Tudor Revival houses, but its arched columned portico, front door with fanlight and sidelights, and eaveline dentilling are classical Colonial Revival features. The main roof of the two story house is side gabled, and a north end chimney is flanked with Colonial Revival quarter-round attic windows. Typical of much Tudor Revival masonry, red and reduced gray bricks are laid in Flemish bond. A two story, half-timbered, stucco house at 32 Longmeadow Street (MHC #1078, ca. 1900) is a Tudor and Craftsman combination. The half-timbered exterior is a feature of Tudor style, while the broad cobbled porch, low-pitched roofs, and picket muntins in upper panes are Craftsman characteristics. Added classical elements are a Palladian window and cornice returns on the front gable.

An example of the Tudor Revival style in the proposed district is the two story, brick and stucco house at 8 Pleasantview Avenue (MHC # 609, 1925-1928) (Photo #12) built by Leo B. DeBlois, developer of the eastern part of the street, and first owned by Seymour and Bessie Spencer. The hip roofed house has a prominent front half-timbered bay and an overhanging front bay window with two pairs of elongated casement windows. A round-headed door, situated in an adjacent bay beneath a curving roof, is inset in an arch. Masonry is in Flemish bond of mixed reduced and red brick; a wing wall with arched garden entrance and picket gate leads to the west sideyard.

The stone St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (335 Longmeadow St., MHC #1111, 1924, addition 1947, parish house 1948), sitting on a knoll, is also Tudor Revival in design, with a steep-pitched parapeted street-facing gable, pierced with narrow lancet stained glass windows; the entrance is a broad Tudor-arched door inset in a stone molding (Photo #13). Walls are gray and beige stone cut into rectangular blocks of varied sizes. Narrow buttresses along the nave alternate with larger stained glass windows. The most elaborate half timbering in the proposed district adorns a perpendicular addition to the church. A front gabled bay on the addition, topped by a finial and lit with casement windows, has patterns of dark curved wood against a stucco field. On the south side, joining both buildings is a larger, post-1940, newer sanctuary.

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Colonial Revival is the predominant style among the early 20th century houses that filled the tracts of suburban development along north Longmeadow Street. Twenty-five houses, well over half the number built in the proposed district between 1900 and 1940, are variations on the theme. They are distributed along the full length of Longmeadow Street, though more densely clustered north of Converse Street. During the forty year period there was an evolution of the style: the elaborate porches and roofs favored by Victorian sensibility gradually disappeared, and garages became incorporated into houses of reduced size and complexity. Several types of Colonial Revival houses found in the district are described chronologically below.

An early type built between 1898 and 1910 is a two-and-a-half story wood frame house with a front gambrel and two-tiered porch, elaborated with side stairwell oriels, semi-hexagonal bays and dormers. Two similar houses of this type 117 Longmeadow St. (MHC #1094, 1898-1905) and 179 Longmeadow St. (MHC #1103, 1898-1901). were built in the South Park Terrace development, one of them (#117) by J. William Cheney, also responsible for some nearby Queen Anne houses (MHC #s 1086, 1095, 1101) (Photo No. 2). The porches are full width on the first floor and narrower and centrally placed on the second floor; they have clustered columns on pedestals or on solid rails. These houses both have tripartite rectangular third floor windows in the gambrel front. A variation on the type is a T-shaped house with a front gambrel attached to rear cross gambrels (133 Longmeadow St. (MHC #1096, 1898-1910) with side wings and a portico instead of a full front porch (Photo #2). This house has a Palladian window in the front gambrel and semi-hexagonal bays on the sides. A side gambrel variation (110 Longmeadow St. (MHC #1092, 1911-1915) has three shed dormers on the third floor, and a 2/3 width shed dormer on the second floor. Doric columns clustered on solid rails support a two-tier porch, again full width on the first floor. A semi-hexagonal bay projects on one side of the central door, and a small bracketed bay window elaborates the south side.

A second early type of Colonial Revival house has a side gable roof with prominent eaves, continuous side cornice, and full front or wraparound porch. Two of these wood frame, two story houses are very similar (104 Longmeadow St., MHC #1091, 1908; and 229 Longmeadow St., MHC #1139, ca. 1909), with dentilled eaves and bracketed overhangs above attic gable windows, and flat-roofed porches that are nearly full width. Both of these houses are shingled on the second floor and clapboarded on the first. Herbert H. Ransehausen, listed as an insurance agent in 1913, owned these lots at the time they were built upon, and perhaps used the same architect or builder for each. One of the houses (#229) has square fluted porch posts, while the other (#104) has Doric columns. The similar house at 97 Longmeadow Street (MHC #1089, 1930) was built much later, but by a builder, Joseph W.

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Watters, who had been active since the 1880s, and was probably conservative in his taste (Photos #s 2 & 3). This example has no dentils or brackets, but has a full front and wraparound porch. The house differs in having paired second floor windows, a cordoned frieze, and an off-center front door. A fourth shingled house of this type (8 Westmoreland Ave., MHC #493, 1913-1920) has gable returns instead of a continuous cornice, and quarter-round windows flanking an end chimney. Like the other houses, its deep eaves, lined with modillions, give it a top-heavy appearance unlike later Colonial Revival examples. This example has a portico with stout Doric columns, elliptical fanlight and diamond-paned sidelights, Palladian second floor window, and bracketed east bay window with diamond panes.

During the 1920s, a side gambrel Dutch Colonial type with full front shed dormer and flaring eaves appeared. Two frame, two story examples (7 Ellington St., MHC #1346, 1920-1924; 9 Westmoreland Ave., MHC #494, 1920-1933) have end chimneys flanked with quarter-round attic windows, clustered first floor windows, and sunwings. The house at 89 Longmeadow Street (MHC #1088, 1920-1924) is a brick and stucco example of this type (Photos #s 3 & 4). The first floor brick walls are laid in Flemish bond, while the upper story is stucco. A prominent projecting portico has a vaulted ceiling and clustered Doric and square columns. Lower and upper shed dormer windows are clustered.

Other Colonial Revival houses built in the proposed district during the late 1910s and 1920s are less easily grouped. The house at 187 Longmeadow Street (MHC #1105, 1918) is a U-shaped story-and-a-half, symmetrical building with two front gabled bays with end chimneys facing the street. The central door and casement windows are sheltered under broad eaves beneath a full shed dormer on the central part of the house. The house at 6 Farmington Avenue (MHC #1379, 1920-1924) is a two story, side gable house with symmetrical front and balustraded sunwings. Over the central door on the five bay facade of the clapboard house is a scroll pediment and urn, and panelled pilasters frame the door. Fine dentils embellish window crowns, and simple rectilinear modillions line the eaves. The house has three gabled dormers and a second floor fanlight. Across Farmington Avenue is an elaborate brick, two story house (7 Farmington Ave., MHC #1380, 1920-1924) with a slate hip roof and central gable decorated with modillions. Above a second floor tripartite window is an elliptical brick arch and wooden fan ornament. Stylized Corinthian columns support a semicircular projecting portico with balustrade; another wooden fan and small flanking windows surround the door. The house has a south sunporch and an integral garage. A large side gable, two story Colonial Revival house (316 Longmeadow St., MHC #1110, moved 1924) is placed behind a front one story addition with balustraded roof. Clustered Doric columns on the north end of the addition frame the central door. Double chimneys project from the roof ridge, and a bay window faces the street beside the front addition. Windows in the

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addition and on the second floor are clustered. On the gable end there are cornice returns and an overhanging second floor.

Colonial Revival houses built in the proposed district during the 1930s are all side gable buildings. These houses tend to have integral garages, are more apt to be brick, tend to be smaller in size, and have fewer porticoes. A brick, two story example at 5 Meadowbrook Road (MHC #1292, ca. 1935) is a three bay house with a central door surrounded by a wooden fan ornament beneath a gable molding and pilasters. The house's bricks are lightly whitewashed, and there is a wooden gambrel-roofed wing. Two other brick, two story examples, both built by Joseph Beaulieu, do have porticoes (17 Longmeadow St., MHC #1076, ca. 1937; and 5 Converse St., MHC #1226, 1936). Sidelights, pilasters, and a wooden fan ornament surround the door beneath a vaulted gabled portico with Doric columns on the first (MHC #1076), and a dentilled portico enclosed with multi-pane glass, supported with Doric columns, shelters a door with sidelights on the second (MHC #1226). On the corner of Woodlawn Place is a smaller two story brick and clapboard house without a portico (113 Longmeadow St., MHC #1093, 1935-1940). First floor walls of the three bay house are made of variegated brick, surrounding a door and sidelights, and the overhanging second floor is sheathed in narrow clapboards. A one story porch is appended on the north. A two story example at 27 Longmeadow Street (MHC #1127, ca. 1936), another Beaulieu house, is a simple three bay, center chimney example without a portico. Sidelights flank a central door, and the second floor overhangs.

A final group of three Colonial Revival houses built around 1940, located between Pleasantview Avenue and Englewood Road, are frame houses without porticoes and with integral garages (168 Longmeadow St., MHC #1100, 1938; 174 Longmeadow St. MHC #1102, 1938; 186 Longmeadow St., MHC #1104, 1941) (Photo No. 14). The house at 168 Longmeadow Street, built by Leo B. DeBlois, is a two story, shingled, side gable structure with a front through-cornice dormer and front overhanging gabled bay. Its door is framed with simple entablature and pilasters. The house at 174 Longmeadow Street, built by Paul M. Field, is an L-shaped story and a half building with prominent front gable and chimney next to a projecting gabled entrance bay where the door is surrounded with simple pilasters, entablature, and elongated windows. The house has a south-facing shed dormer and screened porch. 186 Longmeadow Street, built by Leo B. DeBlois, is a two story side gable house with synthetic clapboards and two, through-cornice dormers, one shed and one gabled. The door, off-center, has a wooden semicircular crown, and above it, a single casement is set in an arched frame.

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In the proposed district are two commercial properties that retain some features of their pre-1940 facades. At 400-410 Longmeadow Street (MHC #s 1112, 1113, 1114, ca. 1917) is a row of one story shops (Now CVS, Rinaldi's Italian Specialties, Longmeadow Liquor, and the Bank of Boston facing Longmeadow St., and Stacy's Cleaners and Masters facing Edgewood Ave. on a lower level) that have been partly spared the new front that has recently sheathed a parapeted early 20th century auto garage on the south part of the row. The liquor store and bank brick fronts have multipane transoms and classical details from older Colonial Revival shopfronts. Another row of shops (149-159 Longmeadow St., MHC #1099, 1923) is a one story stucco Mission Style building with decorative parapet and visor roof of rounded red tile supported with heavy timber brackets (Photo No. 15). On the south wall facing Benedict Terrace is a very small bay with timber supports and a casement window under a tile roof. North shopfronts (now housing Central Travel and E. J. B. Hair Design) have not been greatly altered, but brick facing and Colonial Revival door surround and windows have changed the character of the south end of the row (occupied now by Stearns and Yerrall Realtors).

There are two noncontributing post-1940 commercial properties in the proposed district. 138 Longmeadow Street (MHC #1097, 1952) is the Longmeadow Community Market, a one story masonry building with chamfered, bracketed timber posts along a full width overhanging false gambrel front. At 411 Longmeadow Street (1952) is a Western Massachusetts Electric Co. sub-station, a cubical, windowless brick structure with simple concrete parapet and metal door.

Four noncontributing post-1940 houses are of mixed Colonial Revival, Ranch, and Mission styles. 100 Longmeadow Street (1958) is a brick and synthetic-sided ranch with Colonial Revival divided windows and a low-pitched roof. 296 Longmeadow Street (post 1947) is a stucco, one story, Mission Style house with exposed beams, rounded openings, and deep roof overhangs. 6 Meadowbrook Road (post-1947) is a brick, one story ranch with a low-pitched roof with wide eaves, a picture window, and synthetic siding in gables. A two story post-1940 Colonial Revival house (7 Englewood Rd., ca. 1950) has a brick first story, shingled overhanging second story, and central door with pilasters on a three bay front. A low-pitched roof covers the house and attached garage.

The proposed district includes two unbuilt parcels. A lot on the northwest corner of Englewood Road and Longmeadow Street has been incorporated into the garden of the adjacent house on Englewood Road. Laurel Park (1922) is the largest lot in the district, extending from Longmeadow Street on the west to Laurel Street on the east, and bounded by land of St. Andrews Church and the rear lines of private residences facing Farmington Avenue on the north and Westmoreland Avenue on the south. Cooley Brook winds through the park among steep

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hardwood-covered slopes, widening into occasional ponds (Photo #16). An unpaved footpath also bisects the park in an east-west direction. A grassy opening marks the entrance to the park on Longmeadow Street. The view from Laurel Street is of scattered oaks on a knoll overlooking a pond surrounded by denser deciduous forest.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district, it is possible that sites are present. One site is recorded in the general area (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the district, well drained nearly level to moderately sloping terrace areas in close proximity to the Connecticut River and three of its tributary streams indicate favorable locational criteria for Native subsistence and settlement activities. Pecousic Brook wetlands and the heavily wooded Forest Park border the northern portion of the district in the town of Springfield. Cooley Brook lies near the southern end of the district and passes through the wooded Laurel Park, also within the district. Russel Rooney Brook lies near the central portion of the district and meets Cooley Brook in the Route 91 locale. Given the above information, the size of the proposed district (80 acres) and the availability of undeveloped land near wetlands in the Laurel Park area, a high potential exist for locating significant prehistoric remains.

There is a high potential for significant historic archaeological remains within the district. Controlled testing and excavation can determine the locations of 18th and 19th century farmhouses and residences which no longer survive in the district. Most historic period structures built within the district survive, however, structural remains of early farmsteads may survive along Longmeadow Street south of Congress Street where early period farmhouses are concentrated. Mid 19th century farmhouses are more common north of this locale. Structural remains may also survive from the Doane Orphanage and School which dates prior to 1910 but was demolished in ca.1924 and replaced by the two present structures at 12 and 27 Longmeadow street. Structural remains are also likely from an unidentified building at 138 Longmeadow Street which was demolished for the Community Market in 1952. Structural remains from 18th and 19th century agricultural related outbuildings also probably survive associated with may extant 18th and 19th century farmhouses and archaeological sites. At least one barn in the district is known to have been demolished in 1951 at 237 Longmeadow Street. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should comprise an important archaeological resource with most 18th and 19th structural remains and buildings which are still extant. Construction features or stratigraphic evidence may be important with many extant structures, particularly those which have been rebuilt over time.

(end)

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1728 - 1942

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Shea, Jeremiah

Watters, Joseph

Watters, Thomas

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 80 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | <u>18</u> | <u>700220</u> | <u>4660220</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u>18</u> | <u>700340</u> | <u>4659720</u> |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 3 | <u>18</u> | <u>700500</u> | <u>4659720</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 4 | <u>18</u> | <u>700500</u> | <u>4659590</u> |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

Bonnie Parsons, Senior Planner and Gregory Farmer, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
 name/title with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 1994

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The broad, green, tree-lined stretch of northern Longmeadow Street, high on a terrace, with a scattering of farmhouses and concentrations of early 20th century suburban development, reflects the conscious planning of residents and developers to create surroundings that were an alternative to the congestion and social problems they perceived in the nearby city on the bottomlands. In 1894, before large scale suburban development had begun in the neighborhood, the desire to remain separate from urban and industrial problems prompted western Longmeadow residents to separate from East Longmeadow, where active quarries had attracted a large working population of immigrants. The development of Forest Park in the 1890s just north of the proposed district and the introduction of a street railroad along Longmeadow Street in 1896 created a desirable buffer from the city and transportation for commuters. Deed restrictions during the transformation of long farmlots into suburbs during the next few decades attempted to shape a beneficial social and physical environment.

Longmeadow's separation from Springfield began in 1645, when several families moved south to build houses on meadowland grants along the Connecticut River. These houses were not harmed during King Philip's War (1675) when Springfield was attacked, but a hurricane and flood of the bottomland in 1695 prompted "Long Meddowe" residents to petition Springfield in 1703 for a new village location on top of the terrace. There a twenty rod road was laid out parallel to the river, with lots twenty rods wide and eighty rods deep extending east-west along a four mile length. The 330' width of the original street became the basis for the remarkable breadth of Longmeadow Street today.

In 1713 Longmeadow was set off as a separate precinct by the General Court. Though still a part of the Springfield town meeting, the parish could build its own meetinghouse and school and hire its own minister. In 1741 Longmeadow petitioned Springfield to become a separate town. Though initially rejecting the idea, by 1774 Springfield agreed; the Revolution delayed action on the matter until 1783, when Longmeadow finally was able to incorporate. During the Colonial period, Thomas Field built the house now concealed under a Greek Revival facade at 259 Longmeadow Street (rebuilt 1860s), and Stephen Cooley built the house at 384 Longmeadow Street (Photo #6).

During the Federal period, Longmeadow residents continued the agricultural pursuits that had always sustained them and provided them with surpluses, especially flax, that could be exchanged for other goods. A red sandstone quarry in the eastern part of town created a nucleus for another parish (East Longmeadow), formed by 1820, and brickmaking with clay from the bottomlands began to be profitable in the late 18th century. Clustered on the town green, south of the

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proposed district, were small craft shops. The high style house at 280 Longmeadow Street was built in 1794 at the time of the marriage of Flavia (Cooley) Colton to Alexander Field (Photo #5). The land on which it was built had been Cooley land and was given by Flavia's maternal relatives, perhaps after the death of her father Marchant Colton in 1789. Colton had profited greatly from the quickening trade of the late 18th century. In 1827 Calvin Cooley built his large brick house with traditional, symmetrical, side gable plan, making his own bricks (418 Longmeadow St.). Caleb Field, who built a front gable Greek Revival house at 237 Longmeadow Street (1825-1831) about the same time was also a farmer involved in brickmaking. Farmer Amos Parker built his Greek Revival house about 1820 at 315 Longmeadow St.

During the years between 1830 and 1870, the Longmeadow economy continued to be based on farming (with tobacco as the cash crop), on small trades, on brickmaking, and on small manufacturing firms that made spectacles, thimbles, and cloth-covered buttons. Overland traffic from Hartford to Springfield went up the west side of the Connecticut River; Longmeadow Street was a more local road between Enfield and Springfield. Commercial activities began to shift to East Longmeadow. A depot of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad built in the meadows in 1844 did not significantly affect the development of Longmeadow Street.

Residents took measures during these years to enhance the appearance of their village, a place they began to appreciate for its green, rural character. A Barber engraving of the 1830s shows regular rows of planted deciduous trees on the Green, not unlike the rows that today line Longmeadow Street (Photo #s 1 & 10). At that time leases were issued to shops on the center Common with the purpose of clearing it; by the time the leases expired in the 1870s, the Green became a park free of buildings, and the village center was almost emptied of commercial structures. The First Church, with a Gothic Revival facade, was moved to face the Green, a position deemed appropriate. The appearance of several Gothic Revival and early Italianate houses farther south in town were evidence that the ideas and designs of Downing and Davis, who favored picturesque country cottages, had penetrated Longmeadow (Photo #9).

Along the northern stretch of Longmeadow Street, an Italianate north district schoolhouse was constructed in 1855 (Photo #8). A private boarding school was run at the home of William Goldthwaite 46 Longmeadow St., a writer and educator who attracted students from the South. His school was forced to close when he lost those students during the Civil War, though he called himself a teacher as well as a farmer in the 1870 Beers Atlas directory. Farmers continued to live in the widely-spaced houses south of Converse Street. Judah Cooley, a farmer, built a brick Greek Revival house at 220 Longmeadow St. Caleb and Moses Field operated a brandy still near their houses in the 1840s

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and 1850s, and in 1862 Oliver Field, a jeweler from New Jersey, enlarged Moses Field's House (259 Longmeadow St.) and trimmed it in Greek Revival style (Photo #6). Almon Parker built a house with elements of Greek Revival and Italianate style near Goldthwaite about 1870 (43 Longmeadow St.)

North of Converse Street the original route of Longmeadow Street lay west of its present location until it was shifted sometime between 1870 (when its straightening was formally proposed) and 1894 (when the new route is evident on maps). It was probably done before the construction of the Watters houses in the mid-1880s (70 Longmeadow St., ca. 1886; and 76 Longmeadow St., ca. 1886). The Goldthwaite house at 46 Longmeadow St.) was reoriented to face east instead of west, and probably received a bracketed east side porch at that time. That few other early houses have survived north of Converse St. may be ascribed to the shift of the road and to the subsequent suburban developments laid out on the road's former course. Though slightly narrower above Converse than below it, the new Longmeadow Street was designed to retain the broad, tree-lined character of the southern portion. On the Springfield side, the newly routed Long Hill Road led to a cluster of active brickyards on the Barney estate and mills at the base of the terrace along the Mill River.

Between 1870 and 1890, the period during which Longmeadow Street shifted east, the population of the western part of town was declining, while the eastern part grew, stimulated by an active brownstone market. After 1875 cut stone was carried from the quarries on a railroad line. Separated by woods from the eastern part of town, western Longmeadow kept its rural character. In 1876 the Longmeadow Street Association formed to improve the outward appearance of the village, giving attention to roads, sidewalks and trees. Over the Springfield line, a movement to create a large park along Pecowsic Brook was started in 1883 by a gift of land by paper manufacturer Orrick H. Greenleaf.

The construction of two fashionable late Gothic houses (70 and 76 Longmeadow St.), in the mid-1880s along the rerouted stretch of Longmeadow Street by Thomas and Joseph Watters, builders active in Springfield, hinted at the beginning of a new suburban era in Longmeadow (Photo #9). In the 1880s the brothers designed and built a new Longmeadow train station, and a mansion for roller skate manufacturer Everett H. Barney on land over the Springfield line. They also built a number of business blocks in downtown Springfield and two Stick Style houses farther south on Longmeadow Street. Thomas Watters later became Park Commissioner and Selectman in Longmeadow.

In the 1890s several important events prepared northwest Longmeadow for the suburban boom it would experience in the following decades: the creation of Forest Park in 1890, the partition of the town and

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incorporation of East Longmeadow in 1894, and the arrival of the street railway on Longmeadow Street in 1896. Work on a 70 acre Springfield park in the Pecowsic watershed had begun in the 1880s after Greenleaf's gift of land; and Forest Park was dedicated in 1890 when a portion of Longmeadow land was ceded to Springfield for the park. With Everett Barney's gift of his sizeable estate and other private donations received after an 1892 appeal in the newspapers, the park totalled 756 acres. Springfield suburbs adjacent to the park grew in the 1890s. Since the road connecting Longmeadow Street with Springfield ran through Forest Park, the park became a green buffer between city and suburb.

The western, rural part of Longmeadow asked to be set off from East Longmeadow in 1893. Its third of the town population paid more than half of the municipal taxes. Socially, the west was different, composed of wealthier businessmen, farmers, and professionals, while the eastern part of town with its active quarry and small businesses was populated by workers' families in smaller homes. As soon as East Longmeadow incorporated in 1894, western Longmeadow proceeded with a \$30,000 bond issue for a public water supply using springs feeding Cooley Brook. A standpipe on the knoll where St. Andrews Church now stands and reservoirs in the present Laurel Park were in place by 1898. The water system and sewers prepared the town for denser suburban development, and its rural character made it attractive and vulnerable to developers.

Tracks for an extension of the Springfield Street Railway along Longmeadow Street were built in 1896. By the late 1890s it was possible to ride a trolley from Longmeadow to Hartford. The trolley line's arrival made Longmeadow easily accessible to the city, a condition essential for large scale residential development. At the time of the trolley's arrival, the only street intersecting Longmeadow Street in the proposed district was Converse Street (also called East St.); by 1898, four others were laid out north of Converse.

South Park Terrace, built on the 45 acre Colton estate between the Springfield line and Converse Street, was the first planned suburban development adjacent to the proposed district. Beginning in 1898 its developers J. William Cheney, Theodore Leete, and Edward Murphy, with offices on Main Street in Springfield, sold lots from a plan that included a central circular park and streets with botanical names. Advertised as "Springfield's most beautiful suburb," South Park Terrace was promoted as a development that would "afford people of moderate means a wealth of health-giving qualities of pure air, pure water, dry soil, and the perfect contentment of village life." Spreading from the margin of Longmeadow Street south of Fernleaf Avenue eastward, Queen Anne, Craftsman, Tudor, and Colonial Revival houses rose to cover the tract by the early 1920s. Control over the economic level of residents and the appearance of the future

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neighborhood was exercised through deed restrictions that determined setbacks, limited development to single family homes of specified minimum cost, and forbade moved buildings or outbuildings other than stables (or later, garages).

The most northerly Longmeadow Street house in the development (65 Longmeadow St.), was built and occupied by Jeremiah Shea, a builder who contracted to erect a restaurant in Forest Park in 1894.

Another early development contiguous to the district was "The Elms," with lots along Warren Terrace and Elmwood Avenue, land formerly part of the long lot associated with 280 Longmeadow Street. Scattered Queen Anne houses were appearing along Warren Terrace in 1910. Farther south, Edgewood Avenue, included on the "James H. Lewis Plan" was laid out on the backlot of 384 Longmeadow St., but was unbuilt in 1910. A subdivision developed by Daniel Davis south of Converse on the long lot of 237 Longmeadow St. was laid out by 1909. Davis had purchased the eleven acre parcel in 1886. Herbert H. Ranshausen, an insurance agent was living at 229 Longmeadow St. on this tract by 1910. Between 1900 and 1915, Longmeadow's population increased at the rate of 150 people per year, quickly enlarging the town where only 620 people had lived in 1895. By 1920, East Longmeadow had fewer residents than Longmeadow.

Houses of Colonial Revival style were increasingly the choice of new residents; they symbolized the anti-immigrant sentiment, particularly virulent during these years, that partly propelled the suburban exodus. The 1913 deed (856-217) from Springfield developer Edwin H. Robbins to Helena C. Williams of a lot in the "Brookline" development at 8 Westmoreland Avenue stated that "such lot shall not be re-sold to a colored person, a Polander, or an Italian." The sale to Robbins of part of the Bliss land in the same year had been subject to setback and minimum cost restrictions imposed by Bliss family members; the attempt to exclude particular groups was the developer's initiative.

People with German surnames, however, are quite numerous among suburban residents of Longmeadow Street during these years: Eichstaedt, Goldstein, Burghardt, Ranshausen, Schlesinger, Schneider, Groesbeck, Mitschke.

Active town improvement societies and the involvement of the Olmsted Brothers firm of landscape architects in several design projects are evidence that the appearance of the town was a priority among residents and developers in the 1910s and 1920s. Residents were active in the Longmeadow Street Improvement Association and the North End Improvement Association during the 1910s. Lawyer Frank J. Demond, occupant of 237 Longmeadow St., was president of the latter organization as well as a Selectman. In 1922, when Longmeadow connected with the Springfield water system, the old waterworks

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grounds became Laurel Park (Photo #16). Its design by the Olmsted firm was only partly implemented, but included the creation of open spaces and a new pond near the newly extended Laurel Street. Colony Hills was an Olmsted-designed neighborhood adjacent to Forest Park and east of South Park Terrace developed in the late 1920s. Its curvilinear streets, oak-filled front yards, English cottage style houses, and ornamental streetlights and signs were carefully planned to create a spacious, green, uncluttered neighborhood suffused with the quiet of Forest Park. Other Olmsted projects in Longmeadow in the 1930s were Laurel Manor and Glen Arden.

Intersecting with the proposed district, Ellington Street was built during the 1910s, and Farmington Avenue and Pleasantview Avenue during the 1920s. The Thomas Field House (1728/1862) was moved north in 1925 to 259 Longmeadow St. make room for Ellington and Farmington (Photo #6). The long lots south of Forest Park and north of Field Road were divided into lots by 1920 and began to be developed. Warren Terrace and Edgewood Avenue, laid out before 1910, filled slowly.

A new church, town offices, and small-scale commercial service centers appeared along north Longmeadow Street as suburban neighborhoods spread laterally. The brick north schoolhouse (417 Longmeadow St.), became the Town Hall in 1906, housing town offices, police, and in a new wing, the jail (Photo #8). In 1917 a parapeted garage and row of shops were built on the corner of Longmeadow Street and Edgewood Avenue (400-410 Longmeadow St.). The garage sold and serviced automobiles, the commuters' increasingly favored means of transportation, one that was displacing the streetcar and speeding the construction of backyard garages. After meeting in one of the empty shops, St. Andrews Episcopal Church, a mission church from Springfield, obtained a permit in 1924 to build a stone building on the knoll next to Laurel Park and the waterworks standpipe (Photo #13). The lot had belonged to the house at 315 Longmeadow St., which was also leased by the church.

Another complex of shops was built in Mission style on a lot of South Park Terrace (149-159 Longmeadow St.) (Photo #15). A druggist (William A. Jarrett), butcher (William D. Sullivan), and a grocer (A. H. Phillips, Inc.) moved in to supply nearby neighborhoods. The new grocer and butcher competed with Clarence A. Watters, a member of the family who had built 70 and 76 Longmeadow Street and who in the 1910s had opened the first shop on northern Longmeadow Street, a grocery store where the Longmeadow Community Market (1952) now does business. By 1930 a tailor, Joseph Mastrangelo, and cobbler, Frank Zito, also had shops in the complex at 149 Longmeadow Street. During the 1910s and 1920s the Doane Orphanage and school, located next to Forest Park by the Springfield boundary, was another anomaly on the street of single family houses. After its demolition in the mid-1920s, 12 and 27 Longmeadow St. were built in its place (ca. 1936).

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Longmeadow Street - North Historic District
Longmeadow (Hampden County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 7

The Depression did not slow the pace of construction in the proposed district; about a dozen properties were developed there in both the 1920s and 1930s. Meadowbrook Road, Englewood Road, and Cooley Drive were new cross streets that appeared during the 1930s, laid out on the last long lots with frontage on northern Longmeadow Street to be sold for development. The lots had belonged to old farming families, Willards, Russells, and Cooleys, and to Thomas J. Rooney, and were located on the west side of Longmeadow Street south of Field Road.

In this period before the enactment of a zoning code, deed restrictions of "Englewood Manor," developed by Maurice L. Angers along Englewood Road, were more numerous and constraining than restrictions for South Park Terrace, the development of the 1910s and 1920s. Besides reserving sewer, drain, and flowage rights of the town, establishing setbacks and a minimum house cost of \$7500, and prohibiting farm animals and above-ground wires, Englewood Manor, Inc. reserved the right to review and approve building and landscaping plans. Neighborhood appearance was still paramount. Angers had built himself a house at 238 Longmeadow St. next to the old house of the Russells before buying their long lot in 1923. John H. Ashley and Guy M. Peterson, developers of Meadowbrook Rd, also required the right to approve building plans.

The streetcar line along Longmeadow Street ceased running in 1930. At 400 Longmeadow Street the auto sales and service business persisted, though dealerships changed frequently. Occupying adjacent shops during the 1930s were a laundry, bicycle shop, beverage store, beauty shop, and grocery. In the Mission style row (149-159 Longmeadow St.) business was also lively; during the 1930s the drug store, grocery, and tailor shop were joined by a beauty shop and a bakery.

In 1930 town offices moved from 417 Longmeadow Street to a new Colonial Revival building on the Green near a new center school and the First Church. In 1932 the Gothic Revival facade of the Congregational church was exchanged for a Colonial Revival one. A library and Community Hall built in the 1930s further enlarged the central cluster of Colonial Revival institutional buildings. The former Italianate Town Hall, still owned by the town, became the Albert Wood American Legion Hall. The waterworks standpipe was demolished in 1936 and further work was done to develop Bliss and Laurel Parks by Emergency Relief Administration workers. The Workshop School at 46 Longmeadow Street was opened by Margaret Rude of Springfield between 1936 and 1940, using once again for education the building where William Goldthwaite had kept his academy. Dorothy Willard of Longmeadow taught in the school for elementary school children.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLongmeadow Street - North Historic District
Longmeadow (Hampden County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 8

Nearby suburban growth in the 1940s and 1950s was centered along Cooley Drive. Commercial facades changed more to remain abreast of prevailing taste than residential facades, although a few houses were sided with aluminum and synthetic materials. Interstate 91, built in the late 1950s, sacrificed the Barney mansion and a part of Forest Park, but diverted most through traffic away from Longmeadow Street, permitting it to remain a narrow roadway fronted by houses with a minimum of commercial development. As traffic increases in the 1990s, measures must be taken to assure it remains the green and residential place that many generations of residents have created.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Longmeadow are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can be important by providing further documentation of Native American subsistence and settlement models along the Connecticut River drainage, particularly the role sites along tributary streams played with sites along the main drainage. Prehistoric sites along tributary streams in the district area may be functionally adapted to changing seasonal resources with larger base camp or village type sites along the main branch of the Connecticut River possibly located at the confluence of tributary streams.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, economic and cultural changes which characterized Longmeadow as it evolved from a scattering of farmhouses in the 18th century to a planned suburban development in the late 19th through 20th centuries. Potential structural remains in the district, if they exist, can document settlement components of the area which were rarely documented when demolished. These remains may provide insights into why certain components of the district were lost while most others were retained intact. Detailed analysis of occupational related features can play an important role in the study of contributing structures in this district by providing information on the residents of specific structures as well as a comparative base for the study of groups of structures within the district. Since most contributing members of the district may survive, occupational related features and possibly outbuildings may provide the bulk of archaeological knowledge for the area. These sources of information can provide a valuable basis for inter district developmental patterns through time as well as at specific points in time. Archaeological resources can also help define dates and sequences of construction for specific structures whose development remains unclear. Several homes such as the Thomas Field House (1728/1862) at 259 Longmeadow Street were modified incorporating aspects of an earlier home into later construction. Archaeological survivals can help document when and where these changes occurred.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Longmeadow Street - North Historic District
Longmeadow (Hampden County)
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Primary Sources

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Longmeadow Assessors Valuation Lists 1789, 1795, 1825-1833, 1834-1858, 1861-present.

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Longmeadow Death Records 1881, 1884-1900 and later.

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Maps and Atlases

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1912 Richards Map Co., Atlas of Hampden County.

1920 Richards Map Co., Atlas of Springfield & Longmeadow.

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(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Longmeadow Street - North Historic District
Longmeadow (Hampden County)
Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (cont.)

- 5) 18 700120 4659590
- 6) 18 700020 4660240

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached map.

Boundary Justification

The northern boundary is formed by the Springfield-Longmeadow town line, and the southern boundary is located so as to complement The Green Historic District (NR 1982), but to exclude a concentration of noncontributing buildings on Longmeadow Street between the two districts. The east and west boundaries include only those lots bordering on Longmeadow Street excluding large scale suburban development.

(end)

**LONGMEADOW STREET - NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT
LONGMEADOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

| MAP# | MHC# | ADDRESS | HISTORIC NAME | DATE | STYLE | TYPE | STATUS |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | 1226 | 5 Converse St. | House | 1936 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 2 | | 5 Converse St. | Garage | ca. 1936 | | B | C |
| 3 | | 3 Edgewood Ave. | Commercial | ca. 1931 | Moderne | B | C |
| 4 | | 7 Edgewood Ave. | Commercial | ca. 1931 | Moderne | B | C |
| 5 | 1346 | 7 Ellington St. | House | 1920-24 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 6 | | 7 Ellington St. | Garage | ca. 1940 | | B | C |
| 7 | | 7 Englewood Rd. | House | ca. 1950 | Modern Colonial | B | NC |
| 8 | 1379 | 6 Farmington Ave. | House | 1920-24 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 9 | | 6 Farmington Ave. | Garage | ca. 1960 | | B | NC |
| 10 | 1380 | 7 Farmington Ave. | House | 1920-24 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 11 | | Longmeadow St. | Laurel Park | 1922 | | Si | C |
| 12 | 1075 | 12 Longmeadow St. | House | 1926 | Tudor Rev. | B | C |
| 13 | 1076 | 17 Longmeadow St. | House | 1937 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 14 | 1077 | 26 Longmeadow St. | Andrew Cordner House | 1906-10 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 15 | 1127 | 27 Longmeadow St. | House | ca. 1936 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 16 | 1078 | 32 Longmeadow St. | House | 1910-20 | Tudor Revival | B | C |
| 17 | 1078 | 32 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1930 | Tudor Revival | B | C |
| 18 | 1079 | 41 Longmeadow St. | Carl Withe House | 1901-06 | Dutch Col. Rev. | B | C |
| 19 | 1079 | 41 Longmeadow St. | Garage | 1937-39 | | B | C |
| 20 | 1080 | 43 Longmeadow St. | Almon Parker House | ca. 1870 | Italianate | B | C |
| 21 | 1080 | 43 Longmeadow St. | Garage | 1939 | | B | C |
| 22 | 1 | 46 Longmeadow St. | Daniel Green House | 1866 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| 23 | 1 | 46 Longmeadow St. | Carriage House | 1954 remodeled | | B | C |
| 24 | | 46 Longmeadow St. | Garage | 1954 | | B | NC |
| 25 | 1082 | 65 Longmeadow St. | Jeremiah Shea House | 1898-1901 | Colonial Rev./ Queen Anne | B | C |
| 26 | 1082 | 65 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1980 | | B | NC |
| 27 | 2 | 70 Longmeadow St. | T. Watters House | 1886-89 | Vict. Gothic | B | C |
| 28 | 904 | 70 Longmeadow St. | Carriage House | ca. 1890 | Vict. Gothic | B | C |
| 29 | | 70 Longmeadow St. | Storage House | ca. 1890 | Vict. Gothic | B | C |
| 30 | 3 | 76 Longmeadow St. | J. Watters House | 1886 | Vict. Gothic | B | C |
| 31 | 905 | 76 Longmeadow St. | Barn/Carriage House | ca. 1890 | Vict. Gothic | B | C |
| 32 | | 76 Longmeadow St. | Garage | 1933 | | B | C |
| 33 | 1085 | 77 Longmeadow St. | House | 1924 | Craftsman | B | C |
| 34 | 1085 | 77 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1930 | | B | C |

**LONGMEADOW STREET - NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT
LONGMEADOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

| MAP# | MHC# | ADDRESS | HISTORIC NAME | DATE | STYLE | TYPE | STATUS |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 35 | 1086 | 83 Longmeadow St. | John Colton House | 1898 | Queen Anne | B | C |
| 36 | 1086 | 83 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1960 | | B | NC |
| 37 | 1087 | 86 Longmeadow St. | House | 1930 | Bungalow | B | C |
| 38 | 1088 | 89 Longmeadow St. | House | 1920-24 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 39 | 1089 | 97 Longmeadow St. | House | ca. 1900 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 40 | 1089 | 97 Longmeadow St. | Garage | 1925 | | B | C |
| 41 | 1090 | 100 Longmeadow St. | House | 1958 | Ranch | B | NC |
| 42 | 1091 | 104 Longmeadow St. | House | 1908 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 43 | 1091 | 104 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1950 | | B | NC |
| 44 | 1092 | 110 Longmeadow St. | House | 1911-15 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 45 | 1092 | 110 Longmeadow St. | Garage/Carriage Hse. | ca. 1910 | | B | C |
| 46 | 1093 | 113 Longmeadow St. | House | ca. 1950 | Colonial Rev. | B | NC |
| 47 | 1093 | 113 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1950 | | B | NC |
| 48 | 1094 | 117 Longmeadow St. | House | 1898-1905 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 49 | | 117 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1930 | | B | C |
| 50 | 1095 | 123 Longmeadow St. | Alice Morse House | 1899 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 51 | | 123 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1970 | | B | NC |
| 52 | 1096 | 133 Longmeadow St. | House | 1898-1910 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 53 | 1097 | 138 Longmeadow St. | Community Market | 1952 | Modernistic | B | NC |
| 54 | 1098 | 145 Longmeadow St. | House | 1898-1906 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 55 | | 145 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1950 | | B | NC |
| 56 | 1099 | 149 Longmeadow St. | Commercial row | 1923 | Mission/ Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 57 | 1099 | 151 Longmeadow St. | Commercial row | 1923 | Mission/ Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 58 | 1099 | 153 Longmeadow St. | Commercial row | 1923 | Mission/ Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 59 | 1099 | 159 Longmeadow St. | Commercial row | 1923 | Mission/ Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 60 | 1100 | 168 Longmeadow St. | House | 1938 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 61 | 1101 | 173 Longmeadow St. | August Mitschke Hse. | 1898-1905 | Queen Anne/ Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 62 | | 173 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1930 | | B | C |
| 63 | 1102 | 174 Longmeadow St. | House | 1938 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 64 | 1103 | 179 Longmeadow St. | House | 1898-1901 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |

**LONGMEADOW STREET - NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT
LONGMEADOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

| MAP# | MHC# | ADDRESS | HISTORIC NAME | DATE | STYLE | TYPE | STATUS |
|------|------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------|--------|
| 65 | | 179 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1950 | | B | NC |
| 66 | 1104 | 186 Longmeadow St. | House | 1941 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 67 | 1105 | 187 Longmeadow St. | House | 1918 | Craftsman | B | C |
| 68 | 1106 | 193 Longmeadow St. | House | 1898-1905 | Queen Anne | B | C |
| 69 | | 193 Lognmeadow St. | Garage | 1924 | | B | C |
| 70 | 1107 | 201 Longmeadow St. | Bernard Graves House | 1906 | Craftsman | B | C |
| 71 | | 201 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1930 | | B | C |
| 72 | 4 | 220 Longmeadow St. | Judah Cooley House | 1831 | Federal | B | C |
| 73 | | 220 Longmeadow St. | Garage | 1948 | | B | NC |
| 74 | | 224 Longmeadow St. | House | ca. 1930 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 75 | 1139 | 229 Longmeadow St. | House | ca. 1909 | Tudor/Col. Rev. | B | C |
| 76 | 5 | 237 Longmeadow St. | Caleb Field House | 1825-31 | Federal | B | C |
| 77 | | 237 Longmeadow St. | Garage | 1958 | | B | NC |
| 78 | 1109 | 238 Lognmeadow St. | Maurice Angers House | 1900-20 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 79 | | 238 Longmeadow St. | Garage | 1959 | | B | NC |
| 80 | | 240 Lognmeadow St. | House | ca. 1925 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 81 | 6 | 259 Longmeadow St. | Thomas Field House | 1728/1862 | Federal/Greek Revival | B | C |
| 82 | | 259 Longmeadow St. | Garage | ca. 1970 | | B | NC |
| 83 | 7 | 260 Longmeadow St. | Willard House | 1893 | Queen Anne | B | C |
| 84 | 7 | 260 Longmeadow St. | Barn | ca. 1890 | | B | C |
| 85 | 8 | 280 Longmeadow St. | Alexander Field Hse. | 1794 | Georgian | B | C |
| 86 | | 296 Longmeadow St. | House | ca. 1970 | Modern | B | NC |
| 87 | 9 | 315 Longmeadow St. | Amos Parker House | 1820 | Federal | B | C |
| 88 | | 315 Longmeadow St. | Summer House/Storage | 1928 | | B | C |
| 89 | | 315 Longmeadow St. | Garage | 1945 | | B | NC |
| 90 | 1110 | 316 Longmeadow St. | House | ca. 1900-1924 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 90 | | 316 Longmeadow St. | Garage | 1925 | | B | C |
| 91 | | 329 Longmeadow St. | St. A's Parish House | 1948-54 | Tudor Revival | B | NC |
| 92 | 1111 | 335 Longmeadow St. | St. A's Episc. Ch. | 1924-47 | Gothic Rev. | B | C |
| 93 | 10 | 384 Lognmeadow St. | Cooley-Williams Hse. | 1765 | Georgian | B | C |
| 94 | | 397 Longmeadow St. | House | ca. 1930 | Craftsman | B | C |
| 95 | 1112 | 398 Longmeadow St. | Bank building | 1910/1957 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 96 | 1113 | 400 Lognmeadow St. | Package store | 1959 | Moderne | B | NC |

**LONGMEADOW STREET - NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT
LONGMEADOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

| MAP# | MHC# | ADDRESS | HISTORIC NAME | DATE | STYLE | TYPE | STATUS |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 97 | 1114 | 408 Longmeadow St. | Rinaldi's restaurant | 1932/1954 | Eclectic | B | NC |
| 98 | 1115 | 410 Longmeadow St. | CVS store(old garage) | 1931/1989 | Moderne | B | NC |
| 99 | | 411 Longmeadow St. | WMECO Substation | 1952 | Colonial Rev. | B | NC |
| 100 | 11 | 417 Longmeadow St. | District #2 School/ Town Hall | 1855 | Italianate | B | C |
| 101 | 12 | 418 Longmeadow St. | Cooley-Eveleth House | 1827 | Federal | B | C |
| 102 | 1292 | 5 Meadowbrook Rd. | House | ca. 1935 | | B | C |
| 103 | | 6 Meadowbrook Rd. | House | post 1947 | Ranch Style | B | NC |
| 104 | 608 | 5 Pleasantview Ave. | House | 1925-28 | Craftsman | B | C |
| 105 | | 5 Pleasantview Ave. | Garage | ca.1930 | | B | C |
| 106 | 609 | 8 Pleasantview Ave. | Seymour Spencer Hse. | 1925-28 | Tudor Revival | B | C |
| 107 | | 8 Pleasantview Ave. | Garage | ca. 1970 | | B | NC |
| 108 | 493 | 8 Westmoreland Ave. | House | 1913-20 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 109 | | 8 Westmoreland Ave. | Garage | ca. 1930 | | B | C |
| 110 | 494 | 9 Westmoreland Ave. | House | 1029-33 | Colonial Rev. | B | C |
| 111 | | 9 Westmoreland Ave. | Garage | ca. 1930 | | B | C |

TOTAL RESOURCES: 86 Contributing;

26 Noncontributing

85 Contributing Buildings
1 Contributing Site

26 Noncontributing Buildings

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Longmeadow Street--North Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampden

DATE RECEIVED: 9/26/94 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/12/94
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/28/94 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/10/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94001262

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10.28.94 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



Longmeadow Streetscape with #260 (r.) #280 (l.)

Longmeadow - North Historic District

Longmeadow, MA

G. Farmer

November, 1990

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View North West

Photo No. 1



Longmeadow Scentscape with r.t.l. # 133, 123, 117, 113, 97

Longmeadow - North Historic District

Longmeadow, MA

G. Farmer

November, 1990

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

view north

Photo # 2



Longmeadow Street Streetscape with #97(r.) 87

Longmeadow - North Hornu District

Longmeadow, MA

b. Farmer

November, 1990

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View north

Photo No. 3



Longmeadow Street Streetscape with # 89 (r.) # 83 (c) + # 77 (l.)

Longmeadow - North Historic District.

Longmeadow, MA

G. Jarner

November, 1990

Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.

View North

photo No. 4



280 Longmeadow Scout
Longmeadow - North Historic District
Longmeadow, MA

G. Farmer

November, 1990

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View west

Photo No. 5



259 Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow - North Historic District
Longmeadow, MA
G. Farmer

November, 1990

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View South

Photo No. 6



237 Longmeadow Street (r.) #229 (l.)

Longmeadow, MA

G. Farmer

November, 1970

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View northeast

Photo No. 7



ALBERT T. WOOD POST No. 175
AMERICAN LEGION
LONGMEADOW, MASS.

417 Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow - North Historic District
Longmeadow, MA

G. Farmer
November, 1990

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
view east

Photo No B.



76 and 70 Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow North Historic District
Longmeadow, MA
G. Farmer
November, 1990
Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
view north west
Photo No. 9



260 Longmeadow St. (1.) # 280 (1.)
Longmeadow - North Historic District
Longmeadow, MA
G. Farmer
Nov. 1990
Pioneer Valley Planning Comm.
View south west
Photo No. 10



201 Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow, North Historic District
Longmeadow, MA
G. Farmer
November, 1990
Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
View east
Photo No. 11



8 Pleasantview Avenue
Longmeadow. North Hamden District
Longmeadow, MA
G. Turner
November, 1990
Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
View north
Photo No. 12



335 Longmeadow Street

Longmeadow - North Historic District

Longmeadow, MA

G. Farmer

November, 1990

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View east

Photo No. 13



168 (r.) and 174 (l.) Longmeadow
Longmeadow - North Historic District
Longmeadow, MA

G. Farmer

November, 1990

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View north west

Photo No. 11



CENTRAL TRAVEL
E.J.B.
HAIR DESIGN

STEARNS & TERRILL, INC.

149-159 Longmeadow Street
Longmeadow - North Historic District
Longmeadow, MA

G. Farmer

November, 1990

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

view north east

Photo No. 15



Sourel Park

Longmeadow - North Historic District

Longmeadow, MA

O. Farmer

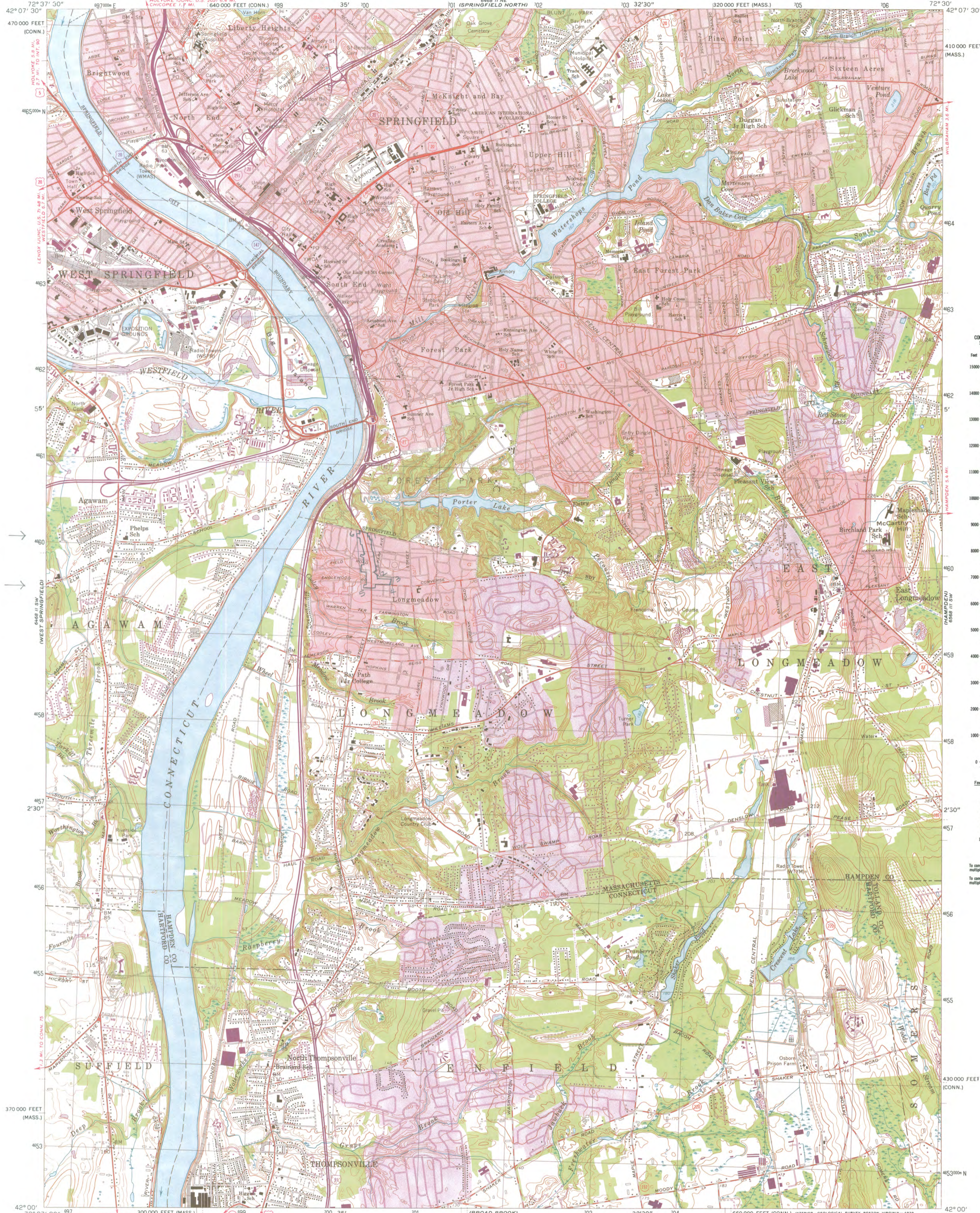
November, 1990

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

view east

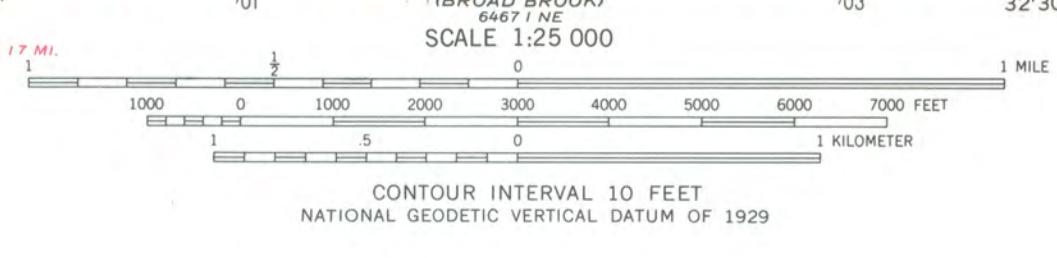
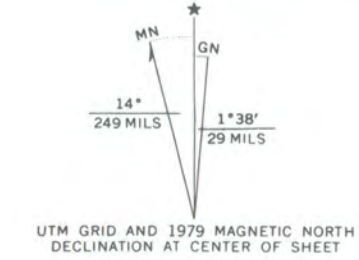
Photo No. 16

LONGMEADOW NORTH-HISTORIC DISTRICT
LONGMEADOW (HAMPTEN COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
UTM REF. POINTS 1-6



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

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, Massachusetts Geodetic Survey,
and Connecticut Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1933 and 1942
Culture revised from aerial photographs by photogrammetric
methods. Aerial photographs taken 1957. Field check 1958
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and Connecticut coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
U.S. Route
State Route
Interstate Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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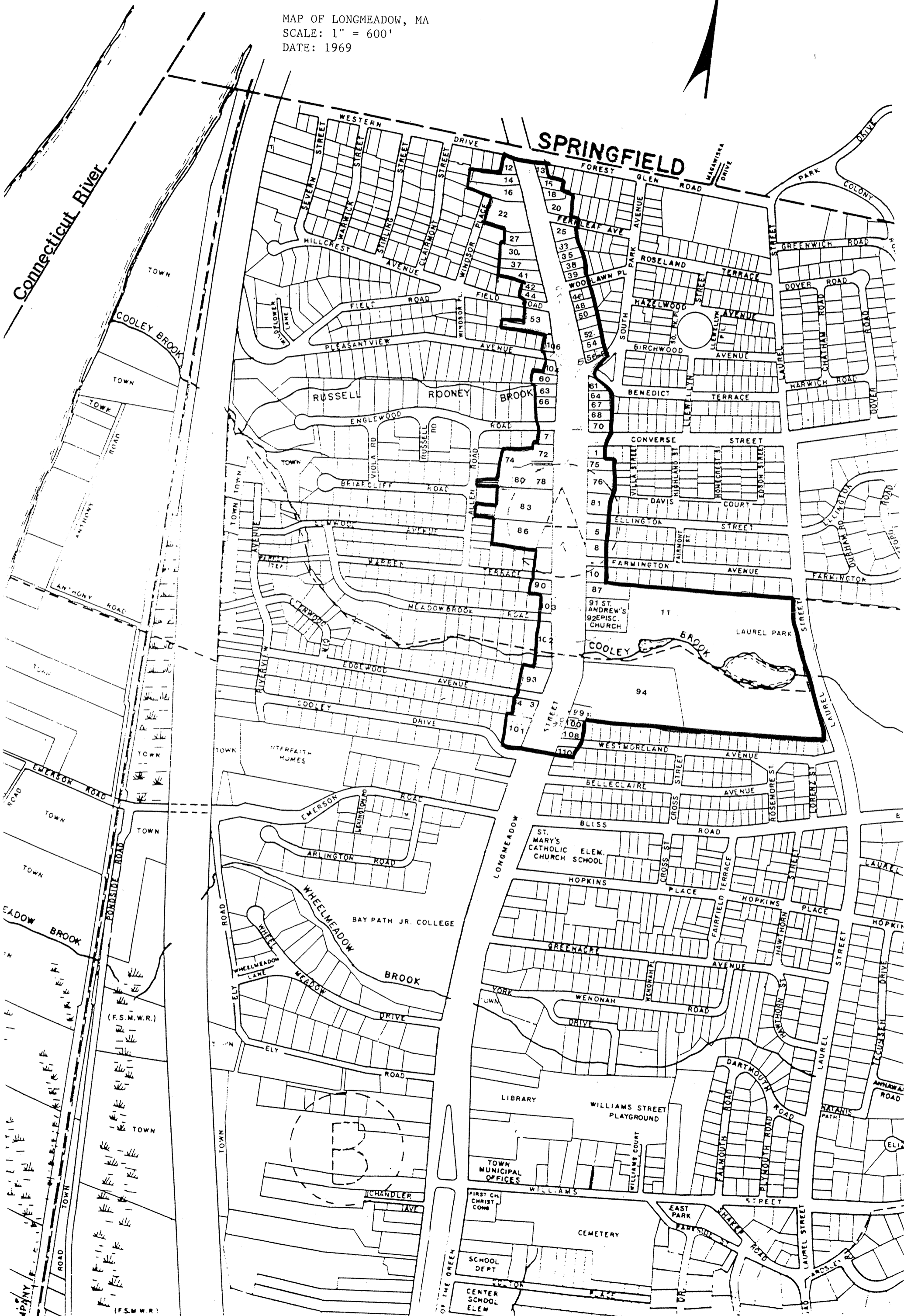
SPRINGFIELD SOUTH, MASS.-CONN.
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x40161

LONGMEADOW NORTH - HISTORIC DISTRICT
LONGMEADOW (HAMPDEN COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

MAP OF LONGMEADOW, MA
SCALE: 1" = 600'
DATE: 1969





September 21, 1994

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Longmeadow Street - North Historic District, Longmeadow (Hampden County), Massachusetts, 01106.

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

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Chris Hall, Chair., Longmeadow Historical Commission
Gerard A. Nolet, Chair., Board of Selectmen
Bonnie Parsons, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
Carl Sturgis, Director, Storrs Library