

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Shelburne Falls Historic District (Boundary Increase-2010)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street and number roughly bounded by Deerfield River, Bridge St., MA Route 2, and Arms Cemetery. _____ not for publication

city or town Shelburne _____ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Franklin code 011 zip code 01370

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon

February 10, 2010

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Eden H. Ball 4.7.10

Shelburne Falls H. D. (Boundary Increase-2010)

Name of Property

Franklin, MA

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal
(post office)

(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	
329	23	building
3	0	sites
2	1	structures
1	1	objects
335	25	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register none

Name of related multiple property listing

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: dwellings, secondary structures

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant; SOCIAL: meeting hall

EDUCATION: school; INDUSTRY: manufacturing

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: dwellings, secondary structures;

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

RELIGION: religious facility; GOVERNMENT: post office

RECREATION & CULTURE: Museum, Markers

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Octagon Mode

Italianate, Victorian Gothic, Second Empire, Queen Anne

Colonial Revival, Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Brick, Concrete

walls Brick, Weatherboard, Steel, Granite,

Wood shingle, Vinyl, Asbestos

roof Asphalt shingle, slate, metal

other

Narrative Description

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

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7. DESCRIPTION

This nomination expands the boundary of the Shelburne Falls Historic District (NR 1988) to include the predominantly residential neighborhood northeast of, and contiguous with, the original district in the town of Shelburne, Massachusetts. The original historic district, which contains 43 resources in the towns of Shelburne and Buckland, encompassed the commercial and industrial core of the village known as Shelburne Falls. Bisected by the Deerfield River, Shelburne Falls is composed of the easternmost section of the town of Buckland and the westernmost section of the town of Shelburne. The village contains a mixture of manufacturing, commercial, civic, and institutional buildings, as well as private residences.

The boundary increase of the Shelburne Falls Historic District is limited to a portion of the village in the town of Shelburne, MA, which is located in the northwestern quadrant of Massachusetts, approximately 100 miles west of Boston. The district expansion area of approximately 163 acres is roughly bounded by the Deerfield River on the west, Bridge Street on the south, and MA Route 2—the Mohawk Trail—on the east. At the north end of the district, the boundary crosses Route 2 on Main and Mechanic Streets to include several residential properties and the Arms Cemetery. (See the attached Shelburne Falls Historic District Map, which also shows the Shelburne properties listed in the original historic district).

The district expansion area includes 360 resources, most of which are buildings. Only 25 of these resources are noncontributing. Noncontributing resources—primarily garages—are those constructed after the period of significance (ca. 1784-1960). One such noncontributing resource is the ca. 1970 Shelburne Falls branch of the U. S. Post Office (7 Church Street), which is owned by the federal government.

The district retains the physical characteristics of a densely settled, largely 19th-century, industrial village. It steps down over a hillside that descends from Route 2 to the Deerfield River. Rising beyond the district to the northeast are the Massamett Mountains, which include the Shelburne State Forest. The most densely built out areas are those along Water, Main, and Mechanic Streets, which are closest to the commercial core of the original district. Larger house lots are primarily located along the Maple-South Maple Street corridor. Landscaping is generally lawn, shrubs, and trees, and is often densely planted. Many of the trees—particularly the locust, linden, and mountain ash—date to the mid-1970s, when the town replaced elms that had fallen prey to Dutch Elm disease some years before. The presence of “shaded avenues” has been a characteristic of the area since well before 1879, when it was remarked upon in a Franklin County history.

In the northeast corner of the district is the privately owned Arms Cemetery, a 31.6-acre garden cemetery. Designated public open space is limited to a grassy, ¾-acre, triangular parcel formed by the Y-intersection of Water and Main Streets. A plaque fixed to a large, uncut granite bolder along the Main Street edge (Baptist Church Plaque) reminds us that this was once the site of the Baptist Church, which stood there until 1960. The marker is a noncontributing resource because it was erected after 1960, the end of the period of significance for the district. The plaque shows an image of a Greek Revival-style church and the following inscription: “Site of the First Baptist Church founded 1833 / Razed 1851 / Second building erected 1852 / Razed 1960 / The Baptist Society united with the Congregational and Episcopal Churches to form Trinity Fellowship / 1952.”

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While the vast majority of the buildings in the expansion area are houses and outbuildings, there are a few nonresidential buildings. Generally, the buildings have uniform setbacks that are close to the street or sidewalks. Buildings are in good condition, and a number of houses are painted in bright colors, which is a contemporary treatment. Houses are typically modest wood-frame dwellings rising 1½ or 2½ stories to a gable or hip roof. Often those dating to the first half of the 19th century have a side orientation to the street and a south-facing façade. A number of houses, particularly those of the later 19th century, have a specialty window—often round, triangular, or other geometric shape—in the gable end. Some of these windows have simple trim, but many retain ornate surrounds (e.g., 3 Pleasant Street). Most roofing material is asphalt shingle, but there are many examples of original slate roofs, often with decorative patterns. Brick and stone buildings are also represented, but with a few exceptions (e.g., 9 and 12 Main Street, photo 16), they are either churches or former schools. Many houses have one-story porches spanning the façade or wrapping along the side elevations, and a number have smaller second-story porches above the first-story porch (e.g., 9, 29, and 40 Main Street, photo 19). These small second-story porches appear to date to the early 20th century.

Typical alterations include the installation of replacement sash and synthetic siding, much of which appears to be post-1979, when many of the buildings described in this nomination were photographed for the historic resources inventory of the Commonwealth. In some cases, wood shingles cover or replace clapboards (e.g., 72 Main Street). Buildings listed on the data sheet as having “no style” are generally those that have had additions or enclosures of porches that obscure the original form and massing and/or have had period trim, wall covering, windows, and doors removed or replaced, but not in kind. In some cases, “no style” is a default designation because the stylistic features were obscured by dense shrubs or foliage and thus not visible in photographs taken from a public way.

Barns are numerous in the district, and they are often attached to the house by a connecting ell. While many of the barns have been converted to modern uses (garages, workshops, studios, etc.), the presence of connected outbuildings is an important character-defining feature of the district. Connected buildings are counted as a single resource, and the date on the data sheet is that of the main block of the house. Additional research is needed to date the outbuildings.

Contributing buildings range in date from ca. 1784 (Martin Severance Jr. House, 6 Maple Street, photo 13) to the 1950s, with the majority dating from ca. 1850 to 1900—the peak period of prosperity and associated real estate development. Modest vernacular examples of the major architectural styles are represented, including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival. The predominant styles in the district are Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne. There are also a number of Cape Cod house forms dating to various periods, bungalow and four-square house forms from the early decades of the 20th century, and a semi-octagon from the mid-19th century. There is also one example of a quonset hut (Deerfield Avenue), which was used for industrial purposes.

Precise construction dates indicated on the data sheet are based on documentary research and exterior features. Most resources have been given approximate dates. These were based on the predominant architectural style, or, if that was not apparent, on the construction dates assigned by the assessors office. Additional research is recommended to establish more precise construction dates.

Institutional, Civic, and Commercial Buildings

Given the limited number of nonresidential building in the district, each is described below in chronological order.

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The Franklin Academy, (77 Main Street, MHC #133, ca. 1833), which was converted to an apartment house in the early 20th century, was built as a school. Although the Federal-style brick building has not been precisely dated, its style places it in the first half of the 19th century. It may be the oldest extant institutional building in the district. Facing south, it has a side orientation to the street, which is often a characteristic of Federal period buildings. The Academy rises 3½ stories to a side-gable roof. It is seven bays wide and three deep, with a center entry sheltered by a one-story porch on Tuscan columns that spans the middle five bays. Interior chimneys, two on each side, rise at the gable ends. Trim includes splayed granite lintels and a molded cornice that does not overhang at the gable ends. Window sash are 1/1 replacements. The original sash were undoubtedly multipaned, perhaps 6/6, with thin muntins. It appears that the first two stories have been repointed with a mortar that is much lighter in color than that of the third story. Typical brick buildings of the period had almost invisible mortar joints. The Sanborn Map of 1895 shows the building with a belfry rising from its center. By 1910, the building had become an apartment house and the belfry was not shown on the map. The current front porch may date to the early 20th century.

The Harugari Lodge (23 Water Street, MHC # 151, ca. 1873, photo 10), which is now a day care and preschool, is a nice example of an Italianate-style meeting hall. Rectangular in plan, the building rises 1½ stories to a broad, front-gabled roof. Three bays wide and four deep, it has a tall, fieldstone foundation. The façade (west) has a center entry sheltered by a projecting porch, with a flat roof resting on paired square posts. The entry is flanked by paired windows divided by mullions and fitted with triple-hung sash. Bracketed cornices trim the windows and porch hood. A pair of round-arch windows light the attic at the gable end. Other trim includes cornerboards rising to overhanging eaves with deep returns, a richly detailed verge board, and central pendant.

One of the most architecturally commanding buildings in the district is the Arms Academy (33 Severance Street, MHC #88, 1880, photo 12), now the headquarters of the Shelburne Historical Society and Museum. Designed primarily in the Queen Anne style as a private school, it also exhibits Italianate details. Built of brick, it faces west and is deeply set back from Severance Street on a landscaped grassy slope. The building stands on a parcel of about 13,000 square feet, but that parcel is surrounded on three sides by 1.5 acres of town-owned land bounded by Severance, Church, and Maple Streets. The land north of the building is paved for parking, but to the south and east, there is open space, some of which is used as a playing field. The building rises two stories over a raised basement to a pitched roof with tiny triangular vents lining the ridge on the north and south elevations. The academy rests on a granite block foundation and the roof is covered in slate with copper flashing. The building has an H-plan with a three-story belltower anchoring the northwest corner. The tower's tall pyramidal roof features long shed dormers, and the belfry displays one large, round-arch opening on each side. The main entry to the building, at the southwest corner, features a one-story covered porch with clipped-gable roof resting on turned posts. The large principal window openings, which are often grouped, have granite sills and lintels, 4/4 sash on the second floor, and 9/9 on the first floor. Four tall chimneys rise along the three secondary elevations. Two rise up the east (rear) elevation and project from it, dividing the east end into three bays. A third chimney rises up and projects from the middle of the south elevation, which is also distinguished by projecting end bays topped by gabled dormers decorated with trusses. The north elevation also features a central projecting chimney and projecting end bays, one of which is the belltower. Trim details include deeply overhanging Italianate-style bracketed cornices, belt courses, and patterned brick work characteristic of the Queen Anne style.

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Standing next door to and south of the Arms Academy is the Victorian Gothic-style Episcopal/Trinity Church (17 Severance Street, MHC # 87, 1884, photo 2). Set well back from the street, it is built of granite ashlar with brick and Longmeadow brownstone trim. The polychrome exterior, achieved here by a light-colored granite body trimmed with red brick or brownstone, is a character-defining feature of the Victorian Gothic style. The main block of the church has a cruciform plan composed of a five-bay, one-story, gable-roofed sanctuary with raking parapet, a two-bay transept rising to a pyramidal tower, and a polygonal apse. A one-story wing extends from the southeast corner, and an entry wing projects from the northwest corner. The relatively recent entry pavilion, which is almost as tall as the sanctuary, replaces a small covered porch that is visible in a ca. 1886 photograph. Later photographs show the porch enclosed, but retaining its original form until at least 2004. The granite ashlar surface of the body of the building is rock-faced and laid in a stepped pattern outlined by red brick. The new entry wing follows the step design of the original, but the stone is smooth. Windows in the sanctuary are paired and have very slightly pointed arches with dark red stone trim that is tabbed. Other windows have squared surrounds. Dark red trim is also used to outline the building particularly along the sill, cornice, and corners. The tall pyramidal tower rises to a point resembling a steeple. Each side of the pyramid has one triangular panel inset with a half trefoil. A larger gabled vent with round-arch opening rests at the base of the tower on the north and south elevations. Other details include tall brick chimneys with clustered shafts, buttresses with brownstone trim, and finials atop the tower and at the west gable end.

The Sweetheart Restaurant (42 South Maple Street, MHC # 77, 1922) stands at the intersection of South Maple Street and Route 2, where signage informs visitors that this is the turnoff to Shelburne Falls. For this reason, the buildings at this intersection form a visually important eastern gateway into the district. Currently vacant, the Sweetheart Restaurant is designed in the Colonial Revival style. The rectangular-plan main block rises 2½ stories to a side-gabled roof. Nine bays long across the façade, it features a colossal two-story portico spanning the three central bays. The portico is composed of square columns rising to a full entablature with triangular pediment and lunette. The principal windows have 6/6 sash in simple frames. Second story windows are flanked by paneled and louvered shutters with heart cutouts in the panels.

The Congregational Church (53 Main Street, MHC #129, 1928, photo 5)—now a used as a community center—is an example of a modest ecclesiastical building designed in the Colonial Revival style by architect Harry L. Sprague in 1928. The wood-frame building faces west on the corner of Main and Church Streets and is opposite the site of the Baptist Church (see Baptist Church Plaque, Main and Water Streets). Rising one story to a front gabled roof, the building is composed of a rectangular one-story sanctuary with a side-gabled wing (the parish house) extending from its northeast corner and opening onto Church Street. The main block (sanctuary) of the building is three bays wide by four deep with a two-stage, classical steeple rising above the center entrance facing Main Street. The doorway is topped by a broken pediment and sheltered by a projecting portico resting on paired columns that support a gable roof with arch cut into the tympanum. The north and south elevations each feature four round-arch windows that break through the cornice line to become wall dormers with gable roofs. Other classical details include a lunette, an oval window, and keystones centered on the window headers. The parish house wing is topped with a small cupola and has cross-gabled pavilion projecting from the center of its west elevation.

The Cowell Gymnasium (51 Maple Street, MHC #249, 1937, photo 17), designed by Shelburne Falls architect Arthur Elbridge, is a nice example of Colonial Revival-style institutional architecture in the district. Rectangular in plan, it rises

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(Rev. 10-90)

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two full stories from a high basement. Characterized by the symmetrical placement of windows and doors, the brick building is five bays wide at the façade (west) and seven bays deep, with the two-story gym occupying the last five bays. The central three bays of the façade are recessed to create an integral porch, which is clad with flushboard, providing a contrast with the bulk of the masonry building. Square colossal columns support an entablature spanning the three recessed bays. The words "Cowell Gymnasium" are written in the frieze. The center entry has a classical surround composed of fluted pilasters rising to a triangular pediment with open base and partial returns. The door is topped by a six-light transom. Windows contain double-hung, multilight, sash. Trim details include a molded cornice and brick parapet. Side elevations also have secondary entries, one labeled "boys" on the north, and one labeled "girls" on the south.

Several vacant industrial buildings with boarded windows stand at the east end of Deerfield Avenue. The largest of these (1,964 square feet) is the Mayhew Quonset Hut (MHC # 193, ca. 1942), which is set parallel to the Deerfield River. The eight-bay long, half-cylinder, one-story building is covered with corrugated metal. Erected on the site in 1947, it stands on a tall fieldstone foundation that probably predates it. A vehicular entry with corrugated garage door projects from the west end of the building, which also displays a plaque reading "Mayhew." Set back at the east end of the quonset hut and perpendicular to it is a two-story, front-gabled, rectangular, wood-frame structure with monitor roof and novelty siding. Further research is needed on the construction date of this building, which the assessor's records date to 1920. Plans were filed with the department of public safety for alterations in 1943, but a disastrous fire in 1948 is said to have consumed the wooden buildings on the site.

The Buckland-Shelburne Elementary School (75 Mechanic Street, MHC #277, 1957) is a sprawling brick complex of modern design. Characterized by a flat roof and absence of ornamentation, the school is the only example of modern architecture noted in the district. The building has a two-story central core with a one-story covered walkway spanning the façade (west) and leading to the main entry. Irregular in plan, the central core is defined by large second-story windows filled with glass blocks. Brick piers rising from the ground separate the bays, and one-story brick columns support the covered walkway. Long, single-story wings extend to the north and south. The south wing, which was an unexecuted part of the original 1957 plan, was extended to its present length in 1963. There appears to be a recent addition on the rear (east) elevation. The building was designed by Bernhard Dirks, architect and engineer, of Greenfield. To the north of the building is a large playing field, and to the south are a playground and shingle-clad bandstand (ca. 1960). The entire school complex comprises nearly twenty acres spread over three lots.

The Shelburne Falls Post Office (7 Church Street, MHC #181, ca. 1970) is a modest example of the Colonial Revival style. Its date, which makes it noncontributing, demonstrates how enduring the style is in New England. Rectangular in plan, the brick building rises one story to a wide front-gabled roof. The off-center entry is recessed beneath a triangular pediment resting on four posts forming a portico. A cupola-type vent rises from the center of the ridge.

The Arms Cemetery

Situated on a hilltop at the north end of the district, the Arms Cemetery (Mechanic Street, MHC #801, photos 20 and 21) is an example of a burying ground that reflects the principles of the rural cemetery movement, which integrates natural landscape features such as topography and vegetation with designed landscape elements. Designed as a large oval

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surrounded by woods, some of which rise from steep slopes, the 31.6-acre cemetery features circular, curving, and straight pathways, many mature trees and shrubs, and grassy areas studded with makers from the mid-19th century to the present. The markers, including family plots, record information on at least 12,000 individuals buried here. The cemetery entrance at the north end of Mechanic Street is marked by a pillar of mortared stones that holds a plaque reading, "Arms Cemetery/ incorporated 1856." Nearby, a recent sign on a metal frame reads, "Arms Cemetery Association, Inc./Established in 1856/This is a privately owned sanctuary/A place of rest and repose." The entry roadway leads to a massive oak tree marking the resting place of Ira Arms, the founder and benefactor of the cemetery, who died in 1859. On axis with the tree is a tall granite pedestal surrounded by an ornate metal fence with foliated gateway engraved with the name Ira Arms and the date 1856. Another stretch of roadway leads north from the rear of the Arms plot to the Veterans Memorial, a tall granite obelisk encircled by a roadway with paths radiating in all directions. Typical markers are squared marble or granite tablets. A particularly distinctive granite marker is that for the Tower family, which contains an arcade inset with zinc plaques. Newer gravesites tend to be concentrated at the extreme north end of this still active burial ground. Buildings and structures in the cemetery are found along the western edge. The buildings include a 1½ story, two-by-two bay, front-gabled shop with hayloft above the door; exterior brick chimney; and a two-bay, one-story ell at the rear; and a 1½ story hip-roofed storage building that includes a privy. Both wood-frame buildings, which appear to rise from posts, have asphalt-shingle roofs, painted clapboard cladding with white trim, and ramps leading to an entry. A square gazebo lined with seating and topped by a hip roof with gingerbread trim at the eaves stands north of the shop.

Residential Buildings

Examples of representative and outstanding buildings in the district are organized below by style. A date range is given for each style.

FEDERAL (ca. 1780–ca. 1830s)

While they await precise dating, nine houses in the district display exterior features of the Federal style. Further research, including interior inspections, may uncover more houses built during this period. Because they are rare, all nine identified to date, even if altered, are discussed below.

The Martin Severance Jr. House (6 Maple Street, MHC #73, ca.1784, photo 13) is the oldest extant building in the district. Located on the northwest corner of Maple and Bridge Streets, it faces east and is rectangular in plan with an ell extending to the west. The main block of the house rises 2½ stories from a granite foundation to a side-gabled roof with paired interior chimneys. While the location of the chimneys allowed for the center-hall plan that became fashionable in urban areas around 1750 with the Georgian style, the center-chimney house was more typical of 18th-century houses in rural areas. Indeed, local historians report that the Severance House originally had a center chimney. Five bays wide by two deep, the house is clad with clapboards and trimmed with simple corner boards rising to a molded projecting cornice with returns at the gable ends. Second-story façade windows are set at the cornice line. Principal windows have 2/2 sash, which most likely replaced multipaned sash. A pair of 6/6 sash remain at the attic level. The main entry, centered on the façade, features a single door framed by a simple surround and topped by a cornice. An additional frame set about a foot from the door on all sides suggests that the entry may once have been framed by sidelights and a transom. At the top of this second "door frame" is the date 1784. At the south gable end of the main block is a secondary entry, sheltered by a one story

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porch spanning that elevation. The Martin Severance Jr. House stands across the street from the Severance Tablet, which marks the general location of the Martin Severance Sr. House.

The House at 10 Maple Street (ca. 1800, MHC #72, photo 3) stands just north of the Martin Severance Jr. House, and locals suspect it may have been an ancillary building on the Severance property. They also report that it is constructed of "hewn timber and planks." The house has a three-bay, center-entry façade and tall narrow form. It is quite similar to the house at 58 Water Street. The Maple Street house stands on a concrete block foundation (according to the assessors records). This raises the possibility that was moved in the early 20th century. Rectangular in plan and clad with clapboards, the house rises two stories to a side-gable roof. An exterior chimney on the north elevation probably dates to the 20th century. The spare trim details include simple corner boards and a projecting cornice with no return at the gable end. Windows have simple frames, but retain 6/9 sash. Second-story façade windows are set just beneath the cornice. An ell attached to a barn extends to the rear.

Another early 19th-century house stands at the northeast corner of Cross and Water Streets. The address on the main block is 35 Water Street, but the assessor's office lists it as 2 Cross Street (MHC #189), which is how it is listed on the data sheet. It is a nice example of a wood-frame, Federal-style dwelling, with rear additions connecting to an attached barn with cupola. The main block rises two stories from a stone foundation to a side-gabled roof. It is five bays wide and one bay deep, with the main entry centered on the façade (west). A Federal-style six-panel front door is topped by a five-light transom and flanked by pilasters that rise to a full entablature. A molded cornice runs along eaves and returns at the gable ends. The house is clad with vinyl siding and windows have 1/1 replacement sash. The attached former barn, now a dwelling, was in its present location by at least 1885.

The Fiske House (12 Main Street, MHC # 149, ca. 1820, photo 16) is an example of a brick, Federal-style dwelling. Given its stylistic details, it was most likely built in the early 19th century and was certainly an impressive house in Shelburne Falls, where most houses are wood frame. The house is in the middle of the block and has a side orientation to the street so that the façade faces south. The main block rises 2½ stories to a side-gabled roof. Nearly square in plan, the house is five bays wide at the façade and four bays deep. Four interior chimneys (two symmetrical pairs) rise on either side of the roof ridge near each gable end. The entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a one-story covered porch that likely dates to the early 20th century. The front door itself is topped by a round-arch fanlight with tracery. The principal windows have 2/2 replacement sash and granite sills. Ghosts of shutters that once flanked the windows are visible on the brick. The west gable end contains a secondary entry with Colonial Revival-style door surround. Trim is minimal except for a projecting dentilated cornice that spans the façade and returns at the gable end.

Another brick house that may have its origins in the Federal period stands directly across the street at 9 Main Street (MHC #120). If so, it was updated in the late 19th century with picket detailing and ornamentation at the cornice return on the gable end. While not as grand as the Fiske House (e.g. it has one chimney at each end instead of two, and is three bays deep instead of four), the house at 9 Main Street has what appears to be its original main entry with round-arch fanlight over the door on the five-bay, side-facing elevation. This gives it the same orientation to the street and south-facing facade as the Fiske House. Although additional research is needed to accurately date both houses, the fact that they share a number of features, as well as their relationship to each other and the street, raises the possibility that they were built at about the same time and possibly for members of the same family.

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The House at 41 Water Street (MHC #322) may also date to the Federal period. While altered, it retains the Federal form, cornice, and what is probably an original 6/12 sash in the north gable end.

The House at 41 Mechanic Street (MHC #110) appears to be transitional, displaying mostly Federal features, but with second-story windows set well below the cornice line in the Greek Revival manner. Five bays wide by two deep, the house faces west, is 2½ stories tall, and covered with clapboards. It has a side-gabled roof with paired chimneys rising from the east slope near the ridge. The principal windows have 6/6 sash and simple frames. The entry, centered on the façade, has a transom and a relatively new trabeated door surround. A 1979 photo shows the entry with the trim removed and a shadow of a triangular pediment. A one-story wing with integral porch extends from the south side of the house. Sanborn maps of the early 20th century show a matching wing on the north side and indicate the house was a vertically-divided, two-family dwelling. It was shown as a double house on the 1871 Beers map. Additional research and an interior inspection would be needed to determine if the house was originally constructed for two families. A brick example of a transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style house stands at 55 Main Street (MHC #130). It retains what appears to be one original window in the east gable end and has a trabeated Greek Revival-style door surround with partial sidelights.

Another transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style house stands facing south at 10 Grove Street (MHC #198) on the corner of Mechanic Street. It is an example of a half house, in that it is three bays wide with a side-bay entry. It rises 2½ stories from a low stone foundation to a side-gable roof. The door surround has Greek Revival-style entablature, but without the sidelights. The door itself is in the six-panel, Federal style. Windows are set beneath a wide frieze band along the cornice. They contain 6/6 sash, which were characteristic of both styles. The eaves project somewhat and feature returns at the gable ends. A wing with integral porch extends from the east elevation to connect with a barn that appears to be later than the house.

GREEK REVIVAL (ca. 1830–ca. 1860)

There are approximately 50 houses in the district displaying the Greek Revival form and/or stylistic details. Most of them are concentrated on Main and Mechanic Streets. While they have not been precisely dated, all of those described below were shown on the 1858 Walling map of Shelburne Falls.

The House at 105 Main Street (MHC #137) is a substantial side-gabled dwelling with connected outbuildings. It retains the five-bay center entry form of the Federal period, but its second story windows are set well below the cornice to allow for the very deep and unadorned entablature that is characteristic of Greek Revival designs. Other character-defining features include the wide corner pilasters, the pedimented gable end, and the recessed entry with trabeated surround. The window sash are 2/2. Typical sash would be 6/6 unless the house was built late in the period, as the technology to make large panes of glass was not widely available until the last half of the century. A similar house, but with a one-story porch spanning the façade stands at 84 Mechanic Street (MHC #279).

The House at 31 Main Street (MHC #126) is a fine example of a 1½ story, front gabled and pedimented, Greek Revival-style dwelling. Putting the main entry in the gable end with the entry in a side bay rather than in the center of the flank became common in the Greek Revival period. The new orientation allowed the façade to be decorated to resemble a Greek temple. The rectangular main block of the house is three bays wide at the façade (west) and four bays deep with a side-

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hall plan. Characteristic Greek Revival features include the clapboard cladding, 6/6 sash, recessed entry with side lights, the trabeated door surround, and the trim, which includes wide corner pilasters rising to a full entablature that runs down the flank and across the façade to create a triangular pediment at the attic level. A 1½-story barn that has been converted to a garage stands behind the house. A similar, but more unusual example stands at 33 Mechanic Street (MHC #267). It features four pilasters framing the three bays of the façade, two of them double as the door surround. This house also has an attached front-gabled barn at the rear.

The Hotchkiss House (111 Main Street, MHC #138) photo 6 at the corner of Hope Street is a rare and outstanding example of a 1½ story, colonnaded, gable-front, Greek Revival-style dwelling. The overhanging two-level second story rests on four massive Greek pillars to form the colonnade. It displays all of the character-defining features of the style discussed above, except that the entry is not recessed, given that it is sheltered by the massive integral porch.

The House at 91 Main Street (MHC #135) is a 2½ story, front-gabled and pedimented, Greek Revival-style dwelling. It displays many of the same character-defining features as the house at 31 Main Street, but has been altered by the filling in of its sidelights and replacement 1/1 sash. This house is also an example of a connected farmstead in which an ell attaches to a barn. Although the rear of the property appears to have been added to or altered ca. 1970, the connected barn has been present since at least the early 20th century.

The House at 8 South Maple Street (MHC #75) is a similar front-pedimented example, but it has the gable and wing form with the bold trim of pilasters and entablature continuing on the wing. The house has a less elaborate door surround, but one that is a common variant of the full trabeated surround with sidelights. An alteration is the replacement or covering of original clapboards with wood shingles.

A non-pedimented variant of a 2½-story, front-gabled, Greek Revival-style dwelling is the Dole House (4 Severance Street, MHC #93). Here the cornice only makes a partial return at the façade, so no pediment is formed. The Dole house retains its original door surround including sidelights and transoms, some of its 6/6 window sash, and displays an 8-light sash in the gable end. A specialty attic window in the shape of a diamond, triangle or rectangle is a common feature of the Greek Revival style.

Three houses in the district are good examples of transitional dwellings that display Greek Revival trim but nearly flat roofs with overhanging eaves typical of the Italianate style. The House at 19 Mechanic Street (MHC #106) rises two stories and is three bays wide at the façade with a center entry. It has bold, Greek Revival-style corner pilasters and a full entablature that wraps the rectangular main block. Italianate features include the two-story bay window on the side elevation; the full width, one-story porch resting on square posts; and the 2/2 window sash. The House at 40 Mechanic Street (MHC #270) is similar, but only two bays wide. It also has a porch spanning the façade, but the tapered porch posts and shingled knee-wall indicate the porch dates to the early 20th century. Another transitional example is the Gardner-Adams House at 9 Pleasant Street (MHC #68), which is five bays wide with a center entry, Greek Revival door surround and window sash, deep frieze, and very broadly projecting eaves.

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GOTHIC REVIVAL (ca. 1840–1880)

Based on Medieval designs, the Gothic Revival style is relatively rare in Massachusetts, where people tended to favor the classically based Greek Revival or the Italianate designs during the middle decades of the 19th century, when all three styles were built.

Shelburne Falls is fortunate to have a fine example in the Bissell-Yale-Patch House (3 South Maple Street, MHC #56 1867, photo 7). It stands facing west and is deeply set back on a hillside at the head of Bridge Street. The landscape, which includes an historic pond, gives it precisely the picturesque setting recommended by Alexander Jackson Downing, the major proponent of the style. Thus the house is especially notable as a well-preserved example of the Gothic Revival style that also retains its landscape. The most prominent character-defining features of the 1½ story house are the steeply pitched twin gables on the façade. These are decorated with pierced vergeboards and each is topped by a finial. Between the two façade gables is a small gabled dormer with pierced vergeboards. All three gables are fitted with round-arch windows that are typical of the Italianate and the Second Empire styles, which were popular when this house was built. Each façade gable also has a round window just beneath its peak. The side elevations feature gabled wall dormers decorated with cross bracing, a detail that was rare before 1860. Other important features of the house are its tall paired brick chimneys, flushboard cladding to resemble stone, and one-story projecting bay windows on either side of the center entrance. These polygonal bays have Italianate-style bracketed cornices. While a front porch is a typical feature of the Gothic Revival style, on this house the original porch has been replaced by one in the Queen Anne style. An ell extends to the rear, connecting the house to a side-gabled barn. While further research is need to determine the date of the barn, the 1871 Beers map shows the house and a free-standing outbuilding in the present location, but there is no connecting ell. Patch's Pond, a significant landscape feature that pre-dates the house, is to the northwest.

The only contributing object in the district—the Severance Tablet—rises from a stone wall in front of Patch's Pond at the intersection of Bridge Street and the Maple-South Maple Street corridor. The tablet is composed of a bronze plaque set into a squared granite boulder reportedly from the "Old Severance Homestead." The bronze plaque reads: "Site of the first permanent settlement in Shelburne Falls, 1760. Martin Severance, 1718-1810. Scout in French and Indian wars, scout in Rogers Rangers, Revolutionary soldier. Marked by Dorothy Quincy Hancock chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in cooperation with the Town of Shelburne, 1940." The stone wall into which the marker is set was present in ca. 1900 photographs.

A somewhat altered house that retains Gothic Revival-style features is the Gardner Cottage (32 Church Street, MHC #187, ca. 1870). The house is deeply set back on a separate lot behind 28 Church Street. The house rises two stories from a stone foundation to a steeply pitched side-gable roof covered with slate. A one-bay, two-story projecting section, which gives the house a T footprint, extends from the center of the south elevation and contains the main entrance. In addition to the steep pitch of the roof, the house retains at least two pointed-arch windows with paired sash divided by a mullion—one is over the entry and the other on the east elevation.

The modest front-gabled house at 90 Main Street (MHC #230) is noteworthy because of its lacy Gothic Revival verge board and pendant at its gable end. The house is 1½ stories tall and had a one-story porch spanning its façade until at least 1942. The wing extending to the south includes an integral porch that displays braces with lacy trim at the top of the porch posts.

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ITALIANATE (ca.1840-1885)

There are approximately 40 examples of houses in this popular style scattered throughout the district. There are two basic types—those with low-pitched hip roofs and broadly projecting eaves, and those with gable roofs. While the houses await precise dating, map research suggests that the hip-roofed examples are older.

Deeply set back from the street, the Gardner-Lamson House (31 Maple Street, MHC #67) is a stately example of the Italianate style. Constructed ca. 1859, it rises two stories and is three bays wide with a side-hall plan. A fine bracketed, one-story porch spans the façade and wraps down the side elevation. The house is clad with flushboards, giving it a smooth surface that resembles stone. A polygonal bay window projects from one side elevation, and a two-story, one-bay wing projects from the other. Windows have 2/2 sash and are trimmed with hooded segmental arches. Other character-defining trim includes the corner quoins and a wide frieze band beneath a very deep overhanging cornice. An ell extending from the rear connects to a hip-roofed barn.

The Houses at 23 and 11 High Street (MHC # 99, 97), both of which appear on the 1858 Walling map, are similar. They both display prominent Italianate-style paired brackets beneath the main cornice and the cornices of their bay windows. They are both two stories tall and two bays wide with nearly flat roofs and one-story wings. They also have vertical board cladding on the façade, a feature that is more commonly associated with the Gothic Revival style. The other elevations are clad with clapboards. The house at 11 High Street has a particularly fine Italianate-style front porch, and the house at 23 High Street has bracketed window cornices and an attached barn with cupola and gingerbread trim on the gable end, suggesting that it is contemporaneous with the house.

The Jonas Patch House (5 Maple Street, MHC #57, 1860, photo 4) is a stately two-story, hip-roofed, Italianate-style house with a three-by-three bay main block and a two-story, stepped-back, two-by-one-bay wing. A one-story porch on square posts with braces wraps across both sections. Clad with clapboards, the house has narrow cornerboards, a deep unadorned frieze, and characteristic projecting eaves. The principal windows have 2/2 sash flanked by louvered shutters and topped by cornices. The front door has sidelights and a trabeated surround that is a holdover from the Greek Revival style. A short ell extends from the rear of the house and connects to a two-story former barn that is now a garage.

The House at 7 Masonic Street (ca. 1860, MHC #81) is an example of a 2½ story, front-gabled, Italianate design with a shallow projecting, cross-gabled, pavilion and bay window on the north elevation. The façade (west) is three bays wide with a side-bay entry marked by an Italianate double door, topped by a large rectangular transom. The entry is sheltered by a hood with concave roof resting on large brackets. A matching hood shelters paired windows at the second story. Other character-defining features include flush board cladding, the round window in the gable end, the overhanging eaves and window crowns resting on small brackets. The two-story square projecting bay on the north elevation also displays bracketed cornices at both stories and the gable has another round window. The house is connected to an outbuilding by an ell. The House at 12 Masonic Street (ca. 1860, MHC #83) is a mirror image of 7 Masonic Street. A similar, but larger example of the front-gabled form with cross-gabled pavilion on the side elevation stands at 8 Severance Street (ca. 1870s, MHC #92). This house displays a round-arch window with hood molding in the gable ends. The round-arch window is the most common attic window found on Italianate houses, but it is relatively rare in Shelburne Falls, where lunettes are more typical.

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The Charles Gould House (3 Pleasant Street, MHC #6, ca. 1880) is an ornate example of a 2½ story, side-gabled, late Italianate design. It features a tall, cross-gabled, projecting central pavilion on the façade (west). The highly decorated pavilion contains the glazed double door entry at the first story, paired sash with curvilinear crowns at the second story, a round window with decorative surround in the attic, and deep lacy vergeboards with an onion arch adorning the projecting cornice at the gable end. Other character-defining features include the paired sash, their mullions and frames, the narrow cornerboards rising to a deep frieze band under a boxed cornice, and a full width one-story front porch. The porch rests on characteristic squared posts with brackets and is topped by a central pediment on axis with the entry. The two-bay south side elevation has a one-story polygonal bay decorated with brackets and a half-diamond window in the gable end.

The Swan House (23 Maple, MHC #66, ca. 1882) is another fine, but less ornate, example of a side-gabled Italianate design with central projecting pavilion and full-width front porch.

The House at 14 Main Street (ca. 1870, MHC #101) has been altered, but it retains its semi-octagonal form and was probably decorated in the Italianate style when originally built. Octagon houses were never common, and they are now rare. Shelburne Falls is fortunate to have this example. Two stories tall, it has five angled bays forming the semi-octagon. It then flares out one bay on each side. It rises to a bold projecting box cornice, and is currently topped by a roof deck and covered with wood shingles. A simple one-story covered porch on plain studs spans the three front (east) bays. Pattern books of the mid-19th century, when most of the octagonal or semi-octagonal houses were built, often display an octagonal cupola on the roof, a bracketed cornice, flushboard siding, an Italianate or Classical-style front porch, and 2/2 window sash.

SECOND EMPIRE (ca. 1855–1885)

While this was a very popular style in the Northeast, particularly after the Civil War, there are only a few examples in Shelburne Falls. The most distinctive feature is the Mansard roof, which is named for French architect Francois Mansart. In the mid-19th century, during the reign of Napoleon III—France's Second Empire—the style became popular in France and spread quickly to the United States.

The Joseph W. Gardner House (40 Church Street, ca. 1868, MHC #89, photo 1) is one of the most commanding dwellings in the district. Prominently situated looking south over the intersection of Severance Street, the house is on a lot of almost one acre. Behind it stands a contemporaneous carriage barn, creating a rare ensemble. While predominantly Second Empire in style because of its Mansard roof and tower, the body of the house displays strong elements of the Stick Style and a touch of the Victorian Gothic in its front-facing dormers with trefoil arch cut into the tympanum. Three bays wide with a center entry, the house rises two stories to a third that is enclosed by a concave Mansard roof with deeply overhanging eaves. The westernmost of the three bays rises beyond the main roof to a tall hip roof that reads as a tower and creates an asymmetrical facade. The eaves of the tower roof rest on large brackets and the square rooftop is finished with cresting. A steeply pitched triangular dormer projects from the south elevation of the tower, and a matching one projects from the façade elevation of the main roof. Hip-roofed dormers project from the side elevation. All of the roofing

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is patterned and polychrome slate. A one-story, front-gabled, Stick Style porch shelters the main entry. Other Stick Style features include the exterior expression of framing seen in the horizontal beltcourses and vertical members, the brace designs beneath the first-story windows, and the braces supporting shed roofed extensions of the main roof above two of the second-story windows. Most of the principal windows are paired with 1/1 sash separated by plain mullions. The 1871 Beers map shows the house with a curving driveway network leading to the carriage barn in the rear.

The Bates-Frost House (16 Main Street, MHC #147) at the southwest corner of Cross Street is a brick Second Empire-style house. The date 1850 is chiseled into the stone lintel over the door. Since that date is early for the Second Empire style, it is possible that the body (first and second stories) of the house predates the Mansard roof. Three bays wide and three deep, the house rises two stories to a third enclosed by a concave Mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles that probably replaced slate. There are three dormers projecting from the roof on the façade and two on the other visible elevations. These are decorated along the sides with scrolls and topped by open, front-gable cornices resting on small brackets attached to the dormer cheeks. The middle dormer on the façade (east) is similar, but bolder in its detailing. The two-story brick body of the house is framed by wide, plain brick pilasters rising to a denticulated frieze beneath an overhanging cornice. The main entry centered on the façade has a replacement door, but it retains a stone lintel and panels that probably once contained sidelights. Shadows on the brick between the first and second stories and one either side of the middle second-story window mark what may have been an original two-story porch that is visible in a 1979 photograph.

The House at 50 Mechanic Street, ca. 1870 (MHC #114), is an example of a Second Empire-style cottage. These one-story dwellings with a second story under the Mansard roof were often built by industrialists for their workers. Located on the corner of Adams Court and facing east, the wood-frame house is two bays wide and two deep. One of the façade bays contains a single door with simple surround, and the other a projecting polygonal bay window. Trim includes cornerboards, sill boards, and a deep frieze decorated with a scallop-like band under the overhanging eaves. A one-story porch resting on square posts with braces spans the façade. The roof is punctuated by two dormers on the visible elevations. These are framed by eared architraves rising to shallow gables. The house appears to be clad with shingles that most likely replaced clapboards. A similar house stands at 5 Masonic Avenue (MHC #80).

QUEEN ANNE (ca. 1880–1910)

This style is considered the zenith of the ornamentation that characterized the Victorian period. Houses are usually asymmetrical and vertical with complex massing and roof lines. They are often clad with a mixture of clapboards and shingles, and may have patterned slate roofs. Windows on high-style houses usually have decorative upper sash, which often takes the form of a large glazed section surrounded by a rim of tiny panes. Porches are a universal feature, and they usually have turned posts. Bay and oriel windows, turrets, and towers are common. Shelburne Falls has approximately 30 houses representing the style.

An example is the Fred Amsden House (11 Maple Street, MHC #58, ca. 1888, photo 14). The house rises 2½ stories to a pyramidal roof with a cross-gabled wall dormer on the façade (west). Projecting 2½-story pavilions rise up the north and south elevations. One of the most important character-defining features is the front porch, which has a pedimented hood

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resting on turned porch posts. The tympanum of the pediment is filled with a nail head design above a scrolled arch. Another character-defining feature is the facade dormer, which is decorated with a fan in the projecting gable end, scalloped shingles in the tympanum, and a rectangular window with a row of tiny lights across the top. Windows in the projecting pavilions on the side elevations also display these tiny lights, which, along with the turned porch posts, are a quintessential Queen Anne feature. The vertical and horizontal trim, the projecting bay window on the facade, the double-leafed door, and the spindle trim on the side-facing gable ends are among the other fine details preserved in this house.

The Thomas Montgomery House (21 Maple Street, MHC #59, ca 1880, photo 18) is an early 2½ story Queen Anne design incorporating an arcaded two-story porch with stout turned posts on the south elevation, balanced by a one-story porch partially under the overhang of the second story on the north elevation. A prominent brick chimney rises through the hip roof on the facade, as does a gabled wall dormer with decorative shingles in the tympanum, contrasting with the clapboard covering of the body of the house. A similar house at 12 Severance Street (MHC #297) displays the characteristic decorative upper sash over two-light lower sash on the facade. These two houses, plus a third (34 Severance Street, MHC #302), which has been somewhat altered by synthetic siding, were similar or identical when built.

The House at 22 Mechanic Street (ca. 1885, MHC #118) is another 2½-story example of the Queen Anne style. Among its many special features are an oriel window with paneled base and decorated frieze on the south elevation, a projecting pavilion with overhanging second story resting on solid curvilinear brackets, and a wrapping one-story front porch with turned posts and a spindle frieze. Third-story gable ends are clad with shingles, in contrast to the clapboarded body of the house. An ell connects the house to a barn that now appears to be additional living space.

A Queen Anne with a well preserved front porch stands at 11 Main Street (ca. 1885, MHC #121). The porch has spindle work in the frieze and a balcony at the second story, with gabled roof and decorative tympanum. Other features of the house are its shingled attic story and paired windows. A photo taken in 1979 indicates that the paired windows in the attic had an ornate surround.

The house at 8 Church Street (ca. 1890, MHC #131) is one of the few to display a patterned slate roof. It also features scroll and circular appliques in the gables of the front porch, and has a projecting 2½ story pavilion on the facade. It retains quintessential Queen Anne window sash displaying a large central pane surrounded by many tiny ones.

A late Queen Anne is the House at 11 Masonic Avenue (ca. 1900, MHC #82). In addition to many of the character-defining features described above, it has a unique paneled section centered on the second story of the facade. The paneling in a grid design is flanked by sash windows and topped by a decorative frieze that rests beneath a shingled cross gable fitted with a sash filled with tiny panes. The square, boxy shape of this house and its hip roof suggest that it dates toward the end of the period.

COLONIAL REVIVAL (ca. 1890-1950s)

During the first half of the 20th century, the American past became the driving force in domestic architecture, particularly

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in New England, where stylistic details from the Georgian and Federal periods were revived and remain popular to this day. The Sweetheart Restaurant at 42 South Maple Street (1922), Congregational Church at 53 Main Street (1928), Cowell Gymnasium at 51 Maple Street (1937, photo 17) and the Shelburne Falls Post Office at 7 Church Street (all described earlier), and about 30 houses display modest Colonial Revival features. Often the only character-defining feature on houses in the district is a classically designed front porch on a dwelling dating to the early 20th century. There are also quite a few earlier houses that appear to have Classical Revival replacement porches and other alterations. The Colonial Revival style can be quite varied in that those built in the early decades of its popularity often displayed the asymmetrical massing of the Queen Anne style, while later examples were symmetrical and “academically correct.”

The House at 3 Masonic Avenue (ca. 1900, MHC #79) is transitional in that it retains the asymmetrical form, massing, and some trim features of the Queen Anne style, but it has a classical porch rather than one with turned posts. The house rises 2½ stories and faces east. The one-story, wrapping front porch features full-length Tuscan columns supporting a roof with full entablature. A projecting triangular pediment marks the entry. A lunette with sunburst muntins is another classical detail, probably marking an interior staircase, on the south elevation.

Moving more solidly into the Colonial Revival style is the front-gabled House at 22 Severance Street (ca. 1890, MHC #299) with a fine classical porch on clustered columns. It wraps along the front and partially down the south elevation where it meets a 2½-story projecting bay that rises to a gambrel roof—a revival of a common 18th-century roof type.

The House at 119 Main Street (MHC #119) displays a fine Colonial Revival-style front porch with open pediment sheltering a side bay entry. The house rises two stories from a brick foundation to a hip roof with central chimney and overhanging eaves. Further research is needed to determine whether or not the front porch, 6/1 sash, and octagonal window above the entry are Colonial Revival-style alterations made to an earlier house designed in the Italianate style (see 31 Maple Street as an example).

Another house that may be a Colonial Revival alteration of an earlier house stands at 19 South Maple Street (MHC #55). Its proportions suggest the Federal style, but it was not at this location until after 1858. The five-bay, center-entry house rises two stories from a cut-stone foundation to a hip roof with central chimney. A Colonial Revival-style projecting and enclosed front porch rests on a brick foundation, making it appear to be an addition.

The House at 7 Pleasant Street (ca. 1910, MHC #295, photo 11) is an example of what is often called a four-square house type. Such houses have cube-shaped main blocks and were common in the early decades of the 20th century. They could be decorated with a Colonial Revival style porch, as is this one. The house rises two stories to a hip roof with central dormer on the façade (east). The full-width, one-story porch with its colonetts resting on masonry piers is a fine example of a front porch of the early 20th century. The house at 143 Main Street (ca. 1910, MHC #246) is similar, but it features an overhanging second story that rests on square columns to create an integral front porch, a common period feature. Other examples of the four-square house type stand at 121 Bridge Street (ca. 1920, MHC #177) and 122 Bridge Street (ca. 1915, MHC #178). The latter features a shingled second story over a clapboard first story.

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The House at 25 South Maple Street (ca. 1928, MHC #307, photo 9) is an example of a modest, suburban, Colonial Revival-style house. As is the case with this house, when built in densely settled areas, they appeared on the periphery where there was still land available. The two-story, side-gabled form is designed to appear as a gambrel roof with shed dormers. The house features a center entry defined by an open triangular porch hood with deep returns resting on simple columns. It also retains its 6/1 sash windows and features a one-story sunroom on its south elevation. This was a common and character-defining feature of houses constructed in the 1920s, when fresh air was seen as an important factor in creating a healthy and sanitary environment. A house that is similar in form, but with no Colonial Revival-style trim details, stands at 119 Bridge Street (MHC #176). Its side-gabled roof has been clipped to give it a gambrel profile. It also retains a contemporaneous one-car garage with clipped front gable.

The House at 56 Maple Street (ca. 1927, MHC #253) displays a revival of the saltbox form that was characteristic of early to mid 18th-century Colonial houses in New England. The south-facing façade has a side orientation to the street—a common orientation in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The house also features a center entry sheltered by a classical projecting portico resting on columns that support a gable roof with an arch cut into the pediment.

CRAFTSMAN/ARTS and CRAFTS (ca. 1905-1930)

These houses were contemporaneous with the Colonial Revival, but they tend to have wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, instead of dentils and modillions, and porches with knee walls instead of balustrades.

The House at 27 South Maple Street (ca. 1918, MHC #308, photo 8) is the only stucco-covered house in the district. It has the cubic, four-square form with hip roof and central dormer, but its dormer is shed-roofed, and the roof eaves have a broad overhang, both characteristic of the Craftsman style. The house is three bays wide, but a two-story arcaded porch on the south makes it appear to be four bays wide and lends it a Mission-style sensibility. Windows are grouped, and a few contain specialty windows with multilight upper sash over two-light lower ones. The front door has the high-waisted design typical of the period. The projecting front porch with its matching settles is another character-defining feature.

The House at 18 High Street (ca. 1920, MHC #205, photo 15) is a fine (and the only) example of a Craftsman bungalow in the district. Such houses are relatively rare in New England, but they were very common in the West during the 1910s. Rising 1½ stories to a low-pitch, side-gabled roof, it is covered with wood shingles laid in a ribbon pattern. Other character-defining features include exposed rafter ends, a wide shed dormer on the façade (east), an integral front porch resting on tapered posts, and windows with vertically divided upper lights over single light lower sash. A contemporaneous hip-roofed garage with ribbon shingle cladding stands to the south.

A final house that falls broadly under the Craftsman style is the Patchwork (Davenport) House at 15 Gardner Avenue (1932). The unique house, constructed of materials salvaged from “landmarks in western New England”(see section 8), is a 1-1/2-story, three-bay Cape with a center entry. It appears to be built of railroad ties laid up like a log cabin. The house is low studded with a deep side-gabled roof that dominates the façade. A narrow chimney is centered on the ridge. Windows have a variety of sash that are either diamond paned or multilight. The front door is wood with iron strap hinges.

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These houses, which often fall into the Colonial Revival stylistic vocabulary, are rare in the district both because developable land was scarce and new homeowners of the postwar period tended to prefer new suburban subdivisions. Good examples of Colonial Revival-style Capes stand at 36 Church Street (MHC #188), 20 South Maple Street (MHC #303), 99 Mechanic Street (MHC #288), and 103 Mechanic Street (MHC #291). There is also a group of three at 53, 55, and 57 Maple Street (MHC # 250, 252, 254) in what appears to be a mid 20th-century mini subdivision. These houses share the 1½ story, side-gabled, Cape form usually with center entry. Most have a lateral wing, attached garage, or a breezeway connecting the house to the garage. The most academically correct versions (e.g. 36 Church Street) have center chimneys, but end-wall chimneys were perhaps preferred because they allowed more flexibility in the interior plan. Windows tend to be multilight with double hung sash and often include a shallow bay window with multilight sash projecting from the façade.

Modest examples of the Ranch house type stand at 26 Church Street (MHC #185), 9 Hope Street (MHC #209), and 110 Main Street (MHC #240). They are characterized by a one-story, side-gabled, long and low horizontal form, usually with an attached or integral garage. A good example of a Garrison house type stands at 17 Maple Street (MHC #247). It features the characteristic overhang of the second story at the façade and a Colonial Revival-style center entry. A short wing connects the house to a two-car, front-gabled garage.

Archaeological Description

While no pre-Contact period sites are currently recorded in the district expansion area, it is possible that sites are present. Four Native American sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), most located on riverine terraces adjacent to the Deerfield River. A 64-foot drop in the Deerfield River created a falls immediately outside the southwestern corner of the district. The falls has been documented as a prime fishing location into the 19th century, and the main factor behind the higher-than-average potential for locating sites in this area. Early historical accounts state that the Mohawk Indians camped near the falls because of its excellent fishing.

Environmental characteristics of the district expansion area represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of pre-Contact period sites. The district expansion area includes several well-drained, level to moderately sloping, riverine and streamside terraces in close proximity to wetlands. The Deerfield River forms most of the northern, western, and southern boundary of the present district expansion area. An unnamed stream flows north to south bisecting most of the expansion area. Soils in the district range from well-drained to excessively drained, formed in glaciofluvial deposits and located on glaciofluvial plains and terraces. Given the above information, the size of the expansion area (approximately 131 acres), the availability of open space, and the extent of historic period land use, the district expansion area would have been an attractive area for pre-Contact period subsistence and settlement activities. A moderate to high potential exists for locating Native sites.

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A moderate to high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district expansion area, although most of that potential remains to be demonstrated. The expansion area contains mostly extant residential buildings and potential sites of residential buildings and farmsteads. Most of the village's residential, civic, cultural, and religious structures are believed to survive intact within the expansion area. Structural evidence may survive from residential structures, barns, stables, carriage houses, and outbuildings that date from the mid 18th century through the early 20th century; however, few specific examples have been identified to date. The Severance Tablet, located in front of Patch's Pond at the intersection of Bridge Street and the Maple-South Maple Street corridor, marks the site of the Old Severance Homestead (18th century), the site of the first permanent settlement in Shelburne Falls. Several unidentified residential sites may also exist in the vicinity of the Mayhew Quonset Hut located at the east end of Deerfield Avenue. The Mayhew Quonset Hut (1942) stands on a fieldstone foundation that may predate it. A disastrous fire in 1948 also destroyed several unidentified wooden buildings originally located in the vicinity of the hut. Structural evidence of the First Baptist Church, founded in 1833 and razed in 1851, may survive at the intersection of Winter and Main Streets. The site of the Second Baptist Church, erected in 1852 and razed in 1960, may survive at the same location. Structural evidence from the Baker School (1858) may survive at the site of the current Post Office at 7 Church Street. While historic site potential begins after the early settlement of Shelburne in the early 1760s few sites may exist until the period from the 1830s to the early 1900s, when the Shelburne Falls area developed as an industrial era village. Structural evidence from barns, outbuildings, and archaeological evidence from occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may exist with extant buildings in the district.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURECOMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENTINDUSTRY**Period of Significance**ca. 1784-1960**Significant Dates****Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**E. Dean Avery, Bernhard Dirks, Arthur F. EldridgeEugene C. Gardner, Harry L. Sprague, Margo Jones(Architects)Bartlett Brothers, George Harmon (Builders)**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This nomination expands the Shelburne Falls Historic District (NRDIS 1988) to include the primarily residential area adjacent to it on the northeast and within the town of Shelburne. The original Shelburne Falls Historic District focused primarily on the commercial core of Shelburne Falls, a 19th-century industrial village, on both sides of the Deerfield River in the towns of Shelburne and Buckland, Massachusetts. Most of the buildings in the original Shelburne Falls Historic District are two- or three-story brick commercial blocks erected along Bridge Street in the mid- to late-19th century.

The expansion area, which will be referred to hereinafter as *the district*, is significant as the residential section of a well-preserved, 19th-century, industrial village. While it contains architecturally and historically significant educational and religious buildings, most of its buildings are houses of the people who founded, serviced, and worked in the local industries and commercial blocks. Many of the well over 200 houses in the district are modest, but there are also numerous high-style dwellings, which reflects the fact that the wealthy industrialists favored the Shelburne side of the village for their residences. The district contains vernacular and architect-designed examples of the architectural styles that were popular during the last half of the 19th century—the peak period of prosperity—as well as a few examples of the architectural styles bracketing that period of great growth and development. The district also includes the Arms Cemetery, which was established in 1856 during the district peak period of prosperity, and it is the burial place for many of the people who lived in the district and contributed to that prosperity. The Shelburne Falls Historic District (Boundary Increase—2009) retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, and association, and meets National Register criteria A and C. The period of significance begins ca. 1784, the age of the oldest building, and ends in 1960, the standard fifty-year cut-off for historical perspective.

Early History of Shelburne Falls

What is now the town of Shelburne was once the part of Deerfield that was known first as Deerfield Pasture and later Deerfield North West. Initial colonial settlement occurred in the mid 18th century. The area was set off as an independent district in 1768, and it became a town in 1775. The Deerfield River is an east-west tributary of New England's longest river—the north-south Connecticut River, which was a major transportation corridor from the earliest settlement.

The village of Shelburne Falls straddles the Deerfield River at a steep waterfall, sometimes called Salmon Falls or Great Falls. The falls, which prevented salmon from traveling further upstream, were an important fishing ground for Native Americans and the colonists who followed them. In fact, Shelburne Falls was the site of the most productive salmon fishing in Massachusetts through the early 19th century. While saw, grist, and carding mills had been established in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the water power of the falls began to be seriously harnessed for industrial activities in the 1830s, and the village of Shelburne Falls began to develop around it. Most early manufacturing plants were along Deerfield Avenue, which is locally referred to as “under the hill” because of the topography. At present, the only early industrial building on Deerfield Avenue appears to be the Frost Mill at the west end (NR 1988, Shelburne Falls Historic District). Three 20th-century industrial buildings at the east end of Deerfield Avenue are included in the expansion area and discussed later in the narrative.

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Colonial and Federal Periods (1720 to 1830)

The first known colonial settlers in Shelburne were the families of Jonathan Catlin and James Ryder, who came from Old Deerfield in 1752 and 1756, settling in what is now Shelburne Falls. They were forced to leave in 1758, when renewal of the French and Indian War made the area unsafe. In 1759 and 1760, Samuel Wilson, John Taylor, and Robert Wilson took up land, along with James Ryder, who returned, and Martin and Patience Severance, who came from Old Deerfield. These may be the five families who were living in the area by 1760. By 1762, there were fourteen families, and by 1776, the population of the new town stood at 575. The earliest street in the district appears to be what is now Maple/South Maple Street, which was established in 1754 as the Charlemont Road.

The earliest permanent homestead site identified to date is that of Patience (ca. 1724-1809) and Martin Severance (1718-1810). Martin Severance either built a new house or reoccupied the house of an earlier settler. The Severance Tablet at 3 South Maple Street marks the site of the Severance homestead. Martin Severance became a frontier scout in 1738, serving under his uncle Captain Joseph Kellogg. He then served in the French and Indian War, became a prisoner of war, and upon his release, joined Rogers' Rangers. At the conclusion of his service, he and Patience, whom he had married in 1746, moved to Shelburne. The Massachusetts Tax valuation list of 1771 indicates that they owned eight acres of "English mowing land," but no livestock, suggesting that they were not as well off as others in Shelburne. Patience (nee Fairfield) and Martin Severance are buried in the Hill Cemetery (NR 2006) outside the district on Old Village Road.

Among their twelve children was Martin Severance Jr. (1755-1843), who built the oldest known house in the district, the Martin Severance Jr. House (6 Maple Street, ca. 1784, photo 13). It stands opposite the site of his father's homestead, where Martin Jr. must have grown up. Born at Fort Dummer on the Connecticut River north of Northfield while his father was stationed there, Martin Jr. married Lucy Whitney in 1781. She was pregnant with their second child when they built the Maple Street house. By 1802, they would have ten children, the last of whom was Asa, who became the owner of the house after his father's death.

While the Severances were apparently farmers like most people in the region, a few industries were started along Deerfield Avenue during the Federal period. These included J. Wood's saw and grist mill (1780), J & C. Fiske's Cloth Mill (1810), C & L Child's Tannery (1812), and A. Bardwell Tannery & Shoes (1825). Although more research is needed, mill owners Clarke and Joel Fiske are credited with building the fine brick Federal-style House at 12 Main Street (photo 6).

Early Industrial Period (1830 to 1870)

This period is marked by rapid industrial development with its associated population growth and residential and commercial building boom. Included in the original Shelburne Falls Historic District, for example, were the Thayer Block (1837), the Swan Block (1847), the Hotel Block (ca. 1852), the Baker Block (1853), and the Bank-Hillier Block (1858).

Industries that developed during the period include Morse Scythes (1831); R. Z. Pratt Machine Shop (1841); Kellett Woolen Mill (1842); J. Pratt Axe Factory (1843); Simmonds Rake & Cradle (1852); Sargent & Foster Carriages, Sleighs,

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Apple Parers & Gimlets (1852); Sargent & Foster Foundry (1854); Yale & Greenleaf Lock (1860); and H. S. Shepardson Hardware (1862). But by far the most significant to the development of Shelburne Falls was what became the Lamson & Goodnow Company, one of the most successful manufacturing enterprises in the Commonwealth.

Silas Lamson, who hailed from Sterling, MA, invented the bent scythe-snathe. (A snathe is the handle of a scythe, which was used for cutting grass and other tall thin crops). In 1833, Lamson's sons Ebenezer, Nathaniel, and Silas began manufacturing snathes on the Shelburne side of Shelburne Falls. In anticipation of a declining market due to the invention of the mowing machine, they also began to manufacture butcher's knives and carving knives. By 1842, the firm had a planning mill, a grinding shop, a machine shop, and a cutlery along Deerfield Avenue. In 1844, Abel F. and Ebenezer Goodnow joined the firm. The firm expanded its cutlery business to include flatware in 1849. The company incorporated as Shelburne Falls Manufacturing Company in 1851, and relocated from Shelburne to a new brick building on the Buckland side of Shelburne Falls. They changed their name to Lamson and Goodnow Manufacturing Company in 1853. According to a business directory attached the 1858 Walling map of Shelburne Falls, the firm was manufacturing cutlery, patent scythe snathes, and Cook's patent boring implements. By 1861, Lamson and Goodnow was the largest cutlery in the United States. Over the decades, Lamson and Goodnow provided a steady source of employment, and its substantial payroll brought a measure of prosperity to the merchants and farmers in the region. It remains in business today in Buckland.

In 1832, the county laid out Main Street. Water Street was completed and Bridge Street hill was graded. Between 1832 and 1848, house lots were created on Main and Water Streets. Demand for house lots continued, and by 1848, Cross, Mechanic, Church, and Grove Streets were laid out, creating the grid street pattern that exists today. (Grove Street, which originally ran from Main to Maple Street, was shortened ca. 1957, so that it is now only one block long, between Main and Mechanic Streets.) High Street was laid out in 1852. By 1858, the Walling map shows fairly dense residential settlement in the core of the district, particularly along Water, Main, and Mechanic Streets. The industries clustered along Deerfield Avenue included a lumber house, sawmill, old cutlery, planning mill, machine shop, grinding shop, forging shop, tannery, apple parer and gimlet factory, iron foundry, axe factory, machine shop, three Lamson & Goodnow buildings, and three buildings belonging to R. Bardwell, J. B. Whitney, and J. B. Bardwell, respectively.

Institutional buildings that were shown on the map include the First Baptist Church (not extant), the Congregational Church (not extant), and Franklin Academy (77 Main Street). Church Street led to the two churches. The First Baptist Church stood in the triangle formed by the intersection of Water and Main Streets. The town-owned parcel, now called the common, contains the Baptist Church Plaque. The marker shows a Greek Revival-style church and indicates it was founded in 1833. A church, although not the 1833 building, stood on this site until 1960, when it was razed. The Congregational Church (built 1851) was destroyed by fire in 1928, and replaced by the building at Church and Main Streets (53 Main Street), which is discussed later in this nomination.

Franklin Academy (77 Main Street, ca. 1833) was a private, non-sectarian boarding school owned by the Baptist Society. The school operated from 1833 to 1844. In 1839, Asa Severance (son of Martin Jr.) started a private school in the Severance House (6 Maple Street, photo 13) as an alternative to the "Baptist Academy located on Main Street." In 1847, the Shelburne Falls Academy began to operate in the Franklin Academy building, where it remained until about 1871. Sanborn maps of 1885 show the building vacant. In 1905, it was in use as a patent medicine factory, and by 1910, it had become the apartment building that it remains today.

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The very fine colonnaded, gable front, Greek Revival-style dwelling at 111 Main Street (photo 6) was owned by C. Hotchkiss, president of the Shelburne Falls Bank in 1858. M. Wilson, a physician, lived at 105 Main Street, a well-preserved example of a 2½ story, side-gabled, Greek Revival-style house. The Gardner-Adams House (9 Pleasant Street) is the first of three residences built for Englishman Joseph W. Gardner (see 31 Maple and 40 Church Street), a gifted inventor and superintendent at Lamson and Goodnow from about 1850 to 1876. The gracious transitional Greek Revival/Italianate-style house appears on the 1858 map as owned by Adams. Further research is needed to determine if this was the residence of Elbridge Adams, who founded the Shelburne Falls Paper Box Works.

Several important Italianate-style houses were built along the Maple/South Maple Street corridor between 1858 and 1871. The Jonas Patch House (5 Maple Street, 1860, photo 4) is a stately, two-story, hip-roofed house built by Jonas King Patch, a professional photographer, whose work is in the collection of the Shelburne Historical Society and Museum. He was active until at least 1909, and the business he founded in 1856 was in the Chapman Block (not extant) at the corner of Bridge and Main streets. Patch bought the land at 5 Maple Street from the estate of Asa Severance (see Martin Severance Jr. House, 6 Maple Street) in 1853, and built the house in 1860. He also married Asa's daughter Tirzah in December 1853. Their son, Henry Severance Patch, followed his father's footsteps and operated the Patch photographic studio until 1935. Henry Patch bought the house next door at 3 South Maple Street (see below) in 1888.

Another stately Italianate-style dwelling is the Gardner-Lamson House (31 Maple Street, ca. 1859). Previous research indicates that the house was the second built for Joseph W. Gardner. Numerous patents were granted to Gardner in the 1850s and 1860s, including improvements in attaching handles to forks and knives, and a carver fork with a guard and rest. By 1871, 31 Maple Street was owned by E.E. Lamson and is shown on the 1871 map with a circular drive in front. At some point the house was used as the Baptist parsonage. Another owner was Horace Mayhew. The Mayhew name has long associations with Shelburne Falls industries. In 1895, H. H. Mayhew bought out H. S. Shepardson, who manufactured braces, bits, and small tools. He changed the name to H. H. Mayhew, which became the Mayhew Steel Products Company in 1918. By 1930, Mayhew tools were sold throughout the world. Mayhew Steel Products, which is headquartered in Turners Falls today, retains ownership of several buildings at the east end of Deerfield Avenue that are discussed in the post-WWII section. Mayhew sold the Gardner-Lamson house to Lucy E. Joy in 1895. A subsequent owner was Carlton Davenport, who is listed in the 1939 directory as a real estate and lumber dealer. The house remained in the Davenport family for many years.

Two of the most commanding houses in the district were built shortly after the Civil War and near the end of the end of the early industrial period—the Bissell-Yale-Patch House (3 South Maple Street, 1867, photo 7) and the Joseph W. Gardner House (40 Church Street, ca. 1868, photo 1), which is discussed below in the next period. The Bissell-Yale-Patch House is a rare example of the Gothic Revival style with twin front gables. The style was popularized in the 1840s and 1850s by the books of landscape architect Alexander Jackson Downing. His taste-making books showed houses in picturesque settings like that of the Bissell-Yale-Patch House today. The fact that the style was somewhat *retarditare* by 1867 is reflected in its round-arch windows trimmed with hood molds and eared bases—features of the newly popular Second Empire style. In 1866, local dentist Edwin M. Bissell bought the land from Levi and Harriet Merrill. On September 16, 1867, the *Greenfield Gazette and Courier* reported: "Dr. Bissell's new residence, an elegant structure on Maple Street is nearly completed." The following year, Bissell sold the house, and it appears that he moved up the street. The name E.M. Bissell is shown on the 1871 map in the vicinity of the present day Greek Revival-style House at 59 Maple Street, and E. M. Bissell was listed as a dentist on the business directory with the map.

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Bissell's buyer was Catherine Brooks Yale, wife of Linus Yale Jr., who had moved his family's lock business to Shelburne Falls, locating on Deerfield Avenue, ca.1861. Linus Yale Jr. learned the craft of lockmaking from his father, who had a lock shop in Newport, NY. After his father's death in 1857, Yale Jr. moved to Philadelphia, where he opened Linus Yale, Jr. Co. He moved to Shelburne Falls in 1860-1861, forming the Yale-Wynn Manufacturing Company with Henry Wynn, who married Linus's daughter Madeline in 1865. Subsequently, the firm became Yale and Greenleaf Manufacturing Company, which made unpickable bank and safe locks, as well as store door locks, drawer locks, night latches, etc. In 1865, Yale patented the Yale mortise cylinder lock that revolutionized lockmaking and made mass production possible. Greenleaf left the firm about the time the Yales purchased 3 South Maple Street in 1868, and Yale formed a new partnership with Henry R. Towne (Yale & Towne Mfg.). Yale died at age 47, shortly after forming the new partnership and just six months after purchasing 3 South Maple Street. Towne moved the firm to Stamford, CT, evidently because he was unable to secure satisfactory water power at Shelburne Falls.

Catherine and Linus Yale had four children, one of whom was Madeline Yale Wynne (1847-1918), who changed the spelling of her last name after divorcing Henry Wynn around 1875. Catherine and Madeline lived on and off at 3 South Maple Street until about 1885, when they moved to Chicago before returning to Massachusetts and settling in Deerfield. Catherine (b. 1818 in VT) was a writer, abolitionist, and suffragette. She formed a women's group in Shelburne called "The Neighbors," which worked to improve local schools and beautify the neighborhood. Madeline, an artist who was active in the Arts and Crafts movement, engaged in jewelry making, painting, enameling, and embroidery.

Linus Yale Jr., along with his wife and children, is buried in the Arms Cemetery in Shelburne Falls. In 1888, the photographer Henry Severance Patch, who was raised next door (see 5 Maple Street) bought the house from the Yales. He lived there with his wife Jennie. The house remained in the Patch family, although it descended in the female line, through the 1970s.

The Arms Cemetery (Mechanic Street, photos 20 and 21) was also established during the Early Industrial period. Named for its founder Ira Arms, the cemetery was consecrated on October 11, 1855. It is an example of a burial ground designed according to the principles of the rural cemetery movement, which began in the nation with the creation of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge in 1831. The objective was to create a burial ground that was also a place that the living could go to find sanctuary and be inspired and comforted by a picturesque landscape. It was to be an antidote to traditional New England burial grounds, many of which had become overcrowded, unpleasant, and unhealthy as an urban streetscape developed around them. After Mount Auburn, picturesque cemeteries began to appear on the outskirts of many industrial cities and towns. Important early examples in Massachusetts include rural cemeteries in Worcester (1838), Braintree (1839), Salem (1840), Springfield (1841), Lowell (1841), New Bedford (1842), Newburyport (1842) and Forest Hills in Boston (1848). Rural cemeteries in industrial villages like Shelburne Falls followed those in the more urban areas.

In the center of the oval-shaped cemetery is the family plot of Ira Arms, who died September 9, 1859, at age 76. A Shelburne native, Arms was a wealthy farmer and state representative, who lived outside the district on Colrain Road in an elegant ca. 1811 brick Federal-style house (MHC.28). In addition to the Arms Cemetery, he funded the town's library in 1854. The original Arms Library did not, however, have a building designed for it. The Pratt Memorial Library (NR, 1988, Shelburne Falls Historic District), commonly known as the Arms Library, on the northeast corner of Bridge and Main streets met that need in 1913. (The Greek Revival-style house on the site was moved to 87 Bridge Street to clear the lot for the construction of the Pratt Library). Ira Arms also left a bequest to found the Arms Academy, which is discussed below.

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The Early Industrial period concluded with the arrival of the Troy & Greenfield Railroad in 1867. The Shelburne Falls depot was on the Buckland side of the village, where it ran roughly parallel to the Deerfield River and two blocks west of it. Two years later, in early October 1869, there was a major flood in which the normally peaceful Deerfield River became a raging torrent. It washed out the Shelburne Falls Bridge and destroyed a number of industrial buildings belonging to Lamson & Goodnow, Shepardson, Frost, and Bardwell among others. It is reported that the water surged over the streets along the river, forcing homeowners to their rooftops.

Late Industrial Period (1870 to 1915)

The arrival of the railroad insured the further industrial growth of Shelburne Falls, which had become the population center for Buckland and Shelburne. By 1870, the population of the town of Shelburne had reached 1,582. The 1871 map shows the Lamson and Goodnow Cutlery factory as a large complex on the Buckland side of the river opposite the Shelburne factories along Deerfield Avenue, where many of the factories from the previous period were still operating. Other small factories were operating in the core of the district. For example, 9 Mechanic Street was the location of L.E. Adams box factory. Elbridge Adams began making paper boxes on Mechanic Street in the late 1870s. The business continued there until it moved to Buckland ca. 1886. It is possible that the present house at 9 Mechanic Street was built on the foundation of the factory between 1905 and 1910. Further research, including an interior inspection, is needed to be certain that the present house is not a converted box factory.

A building that stands as reminder of one immigrant group that may have settled in Shelburne Falls because of the job opportunities is the Harugari Lodge (23 Water Street, photo 10). It appears to have been constructed ca. 1873 as a meeting hall for the Order of Harugari, a German fraternal society. Fraternal organizations were at their peak of popularity in the last quarter of the 19th century, when most middle-class and many working-class men belonged to one such organization. By 1895, Massachusetts had twenty-five Harugari lodges. Harugari membership provided ethnic fellowship as well as life and disability insurance. The building appears on the Sanborn map of 1885 with the label Turn Hall—a shortening of Turn Verein—an athletic organization brought to the United States by German immigrants. The town directory of 1909 lists it as Harugari Schubert Lodge No.304. (The street number at that time was 13 Water Street). Also meeting in the building in 1909 was the Germania Lodge No. 114. In 1944, the building was an American Legion Hall, Post 135. At that time plans for interior alterations were drawn by Shelburne Falls architect Arthur F. Eldridge, who also designed the Cowell Gym (51 Maple Street, photo 17), which is discussed below. The plans indicate that Elbridge created a dining room in the basement of the lodge. In 1982, the building was sold to the Girls Club of Greenfield, which currently operates a preschool and day-care center there.

An 1879 county history described the village as follows: “Shelburne Falls is a thriving manufacturing village numbering 1500 inhabitants, located upon both sides of Deerfield River, and connected by an iron bridge. The Shelburne side of the village contains about 1000 people, and is the chief business portion of the place. Many handsome residences border its finely shaded avenues...”

Among these was the Joseph W. Gardner House (40 Church Street, photo 1, ca.1868). The last of three houses believed to have been built for Gardner, the Second Empire/Stick Style house was shown on the 1871 Beers Map on a large parcel that extended to and behind present-day 28 Church Street. A circular drive was to the west of the house, the present carriage barn was to the rear, and the Gothic Revival-style cottage (now 32 Church Street) was in the extreme west corner of the lot. The cottage may have served as a residence for a caretaker.

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When he built the house, Gardner was still superintendent at Lamson and Goodnow. But in 1876, he started his own business making jackknives in a wooden building on Deerfield Avenue. In 1878, with business prospering, he built a three-story frame building on the corner of Bridge and Mechanic Streets (destroyed by fire in 1924). There he employed some 70 people making 100 dozen knives a day. Water for the plant was reportedly piped down from a long cistern on Gardner Avenue in the vicinity of the Patchwork House (15 Gardner Avenue). Apparently Gardner's business fell on hard times, because he declared bankruptcy in 1883 and sold his house to Thomas J. Montgomery.

Thomas Montgomery is described in a Shelburne Falls walking tour brochure as "an Englishman of somewhat mysterious background" who married a local woman. He is credited with having built three similar houses—21 Maple Street (photo 18), 12 Severance Street, and 34 Severance Street, ca. 1880. He was living at 21 Maple Street in 1887. The other two houses are said to have been built for his wife's sisters. Reportedly a man of wealth and taste, who was at one time Shelburne's biggest taxpayer, but apparently not a permanent resident, he developed financial problems and left town. By 1895, 21 Maple Street was occupied by F. Mayhew.

Thomas J. Montgomery also commissioned the Victorian Gothic-style Emanuel Memorial Episcopal Church (Episcopal/Trinity Church, 17 Severance Street, photo 2) in memory of his wife's deceased relatives. The church, located about equidistant from all three of the Montgomery houses, held its first service on Easter (April 18) 1884. The architect is unknown, but the builders were the Bartlett Brothers of Whately, who worked with such fine architectural firms as Peabody and Stearns and Van Brunt and Howe to build a number of churches and libraries in the region including the Easthampton Public Library, Society of the Congregational Church of Great Barrington, and Trinity Episcopal Church in Lenox. They were also the builders of the Arms Academy (33 Severance, 1880), which is discussed below. The church was constructed at a cost of \$30,000 and was photographed by J. K. Patch ca. 1886 (see 5 Maple Street).

The Episcopal congregation in Shelburne Falls dates to 1881, when it began to meet in the Methodist Church. The Reverend John S. Beers led the effort to build a church, and in 1882, Thomas Montgomery purchased the Severance Street property. The cornerstone was laid on May 23, 1883. The church remained Episcopalian until 1953, when it joined with the Congregational and Baptist churches to form the Trinity Fellowship. The interior of the church was renovated in 1958. In 1971, the Methodists joined the Fellowship, and in 1972, a meeting room and Sunday school were created in the basement. A new entrance pavilion has recently been added to the façade.

The other extant institutional building constructed in the early decades of the late industrial period is the Arms Academy (33 Severance Street, 1880, photo 12), which was funded by a bequest in the will of Major Ira Arms (see Arms Cemetery). He left two acres of land and \$18,000 to the Arms Academy Association to build and maintain a school. The association sold some acreage along Severance Street, and added the money to the endowment, which had grown to \$50,000 by 1879. At that time, architect Eugene C. Gardner was hired to design the building. The Bartlett Brothers of Whately (see Episcopal/Trinity Church) and George Harmon constructed it at a cost of \$15,000.

Eugene Clarence Gardner (1836-1915) was a native of Ashfield, MA. He began his architecture practice in Northampton at the age of 22. After the Civil War, he settled in Springfield, where he maintained his practice for 25 years. The firm's commissions included theatres, commercial blocks, churches, schools, libraries, and private residences throughout western Massachusetts.

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The Arms Academy opened in March 1880 as a private, coeducational secondary school with a mission to prepare its students for the best colleges and scientific schools. Fees were in the range of \$8 or \$9 per term, which was reportedly low and made possible by the school's healthy endowment. The school became the Arms Academy and Shelburne Falls High School in 1901, but retained the best features of the "Old New England Academy." By 1909, it claimed to offer "three courses of study, classical, general and English," preparing students for "any college or technical school in New England." In 1916, architect W. B. Reid of Holyoke was hired to design a separate building that included classrooms and a gymnasium. That structure stood to the north of the present building until at least 1942 on what is now town land used for parking.

The Arms Academy building served as the high school for Shelburne, Buckland, Colrain, Heath, and Charlemont until 1967, when a new regional high school was built outside the district. In 1968, the Town of Shelburne sold the Arms Academy to the Shelburne Historical Society for \$1 on the condition that the building would be operated as a museum. It opened as the Shelburne Historical Society and Museum in 1972. Among its collections are documents, photographs, and artifacts pertaining to local manufacturing companies, particularly Yale Lock and Lamson and Goodnow. Alumni of the school maintain a room devoted to Arms Academy records and memorabilia.

In addition to institutional buildings and the homes of the wealthy, people of more modest means built many houses in the district during the last two decades of the 19th century. Charles Gould was living in the Italianate-style house at 3 Pleasant Street (ca. 1880). Gould ran a nursery business, and the foundation of his greenhouse is now a garden on the property. The small building on the corner of the lot was a playhouse for his granddaughter. There is speculation that the playhouse was originally a trolley ticket booth that Gould moved to the site. The 1904 directory lists Gould as a carpenter and builder. The Queen Anne-style house at 11 Maple Street (ca. 1888, photo 14) was the home of Fred Amsden, who bought the land from his neighbor J. K. Patch in 1887. Amsden ran a ladies apparel store on Bridge Street in the Wood Nilman Block (original NRDIS). The name F.H. Amsden was still on the storefront when the building was photographed in 1985. In 1880, the Bardwells were living in the Martin Severance Jr. House (6 Maple Street, photo 13), and Miss Bardwell was running a kindergarten there. A house in the vicinity of 95 Main Street was shown on the 1871 map as the Congregational Church parsonage.

Members of the Lamson family owned a number of dwellings that may have served as worker housing during this period. Examples are 50 Mechanic Street, which is shown on the 1871 map as owned by N. Lamson, and 5 Adams Court, a two-family house that may have been converted (by 1885) from a barn owned by Nathaniel Lamson.

In 1896, the Shelburne Falls and Colrain Street Railway opened, carrying passengers and freight between those two points. Since the Boston & Maine/New Haven railroad station (formerly the Troy & Greenfield) was on the Buckland side of the Deerfield River, freight had to be unloaded and carried by horse and wagon over the Shelburne Falls Bridge, which was not considered strong enough to support the trolley. To remedy that, in 1908, a 390-foot concrete trolley bridge (now the Bridge of Flowers, original NRDIS), connecting Shelburne and Buckland, was constructed. Among the original directors of the Shelburne Falls and Colrain Street Railway Company were Freeman L. Davenport, an engineer who lived on High Street; Edwin Baker, a druggist at 52-56 Bridge Street (Baker Block, original NRDIS); and hardware store owner Herbert Newell, who also lived on High Street.

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Early Modern Period (1915 to 1940)

Marked by World War I, the Great Depression, World War II in Europe, and the rise of the automobile as the major mode of transportation, this was a period of gradual decline in both manufacturing and population growth in the district. But in addition, Shelburne Falls was densely built out, so residential development in the area would have been limited unless existing buildings had been destroyed and replaced. The lack of development pressure during this period is a major reason that Shelburne Falls has retained its integrity as a 19th-century industrial village.

Recognition by the Massachusetts legislature of the Mohawk Trail (now MA Route 2 and 2A) as a scenic tourist/auto route in 1914 heralded the transition of the local economy from industry and agriculture to tourism. The shift away from the railroad and towards the car also meant that people could travel to the other centers of commerce for jobs. The rise of automobile transportation decreased the need for the trolley, which was discontinued in 1927. In 1929, the Shelburne Falls Women's Club transformed the former trolley bridge into today's Bridge of Flowers (in original NRDIS), which quickly became and remains a unique tourist attraction. The chairwomen of the planning committee that converted the trolley bridge into the Bridge of Flowers was Miss Gertrude F. Newell, who served for thirty years as chair of what became the Bridge of Flowers Committee. She may have been the daughter of hardware store owner Herbert H. Newell and probably grew up at 2 High Street, where the family was living in 1909, when she was listed as a teacher in the town directory. By 1939, she was listed as the proprietor of H. Newell and Company and as residing at 118 Bridge Street.

Another building that has associations with the automobile era and tourism is the Sweetheart Restaurant (42 South Maple Street, 1922). It is located at the Y intersection of South Maple Street and the Mohawk Trail (Route 2), where Miss Alice Brown lived when she conceived the notion that heart-shaped candies made of maple sugar would interest passing motorists. She made these candies, called Maple Sweethearts, in her house, which was at 46 South Maple Street. To attract the tourists, she put up signs that were large red hearts with the words "Stop for your Sweetheart." As a result, her house began to be called Sweet Heart Place. In 1917, the Shelburne Selectman granted her a license to operate a tearoom on the premises. Soon she was serving meals in the Sweet Heart Tea Room. Miss Brown expanded her business to include the present building at 42 South Maple Street. In 1939, she was listed as proprietor of the Sweet Heart Tea House at 42 to 50 South Maple Street, and was living at 46 South Maple Street. The restaurant is vacant at present.

It appears that Alice Brown's original house at 46 Maple Street was destroyed, but the old windows were salvaged by Carlton P. Davenport, a local businessman who lived in the Gardner-Lamson House at 31 Maple Street. Davenport used them in the Patchwork House (15 Gardner Street, 1932), which he built near his own house. Other salvage used in the Patchwork House includes timbers from the Cheapside Bridge, doors from the old Shelburne Falls Cutlery, and floorboards from the Amherst Armory, among other elements that are recorded at the Shelburne Historical Society. Still owned by Davenport's descendants, the Patchwork House is a private residence.

More typical houses built in the district during the period were either Colonial Revival or Craftsman designs usually applied to the cubic four-square form. Given the density of the district's 19th-century core, houses of the Early Modern period tend to stand nearer to the edges of the district where land was still available for subdivision. Examples with modest Colonial Revival detailing stand at 7 Pleasant Street (ca. 1910, photo 11) and 25 South Maple Street (ca. 1920, photo 9). Craftsman examples are at 27 South Maple Street (ca. 1910, photo 8) and 18 High Street (ca. 1920, photo 15).

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A house and outbuilding complex that may have been converted to a new use during the period is the Johnson Funeral Home at 104 Bridge Street. The Greek-Revival style main house stands with its gable end facing Bridge Street. Set back from it in the location of the former barn is a Colonial Revival-style building. It may have been converted from a barn in 1924, when architect F. Dean Avery of Greenfield filed alteration plans for a "layout of funeral parlors for W.A. Johnson." William A. Johnson and his son Henry were listed in the town directory as undertakers who were also in the furniture business with an 18 Bridge Street address as early as 1909. At the time, William was living at 72 Bridge Street, which was renumbered 104 Bridge Street by 1919. F. Dean Avery, the architect of the 1924 alterations, also altered the First Congregational Church of Christ in Buckland, and constructed a shipping and packing building for Lamson and Goodnow in Buckland.

The only institutional building constructed during the period is the Congregational Church (53 Main, 1928, photo 5), designed by architect Harry L. Sprague. Now a used as a community center, it replaced the 1851 Congregational Church building, which was destroyed by fire on this site in 1928. The builder was Fred T. Leh (or Ley) Co. of Springfield, and the construction cost was \$50,000. The L-shaped building is composed of a church and meeting hall. The latter, which housed the Sunday school and assemblies, was named for Cora Smith, superintendent of the primary department. The architect Harry L. Sprague designed the church hall for the Congregational Church in West Springfield (WSG.62), as well as many commercial blocks and apartment buildings in Springfield, where he had his office.

The Congregational Society of Shelburne Falls was formed in 1849, erecting its first church on this site two years later. In 1951, the Baptist Church, which stood on Main Street opposite the Congregational Church until 1960 (see Baptist Church Plaque), began to share Cora Smith Hall. In 1953, it joined with the Episcopal and Baptist churches to form the Trinity Fellowship. Initially, services were rotated among the three churches, but this soon proved too costly. In 1958, the Congregational Church was altered to become a Junior Church and Sunday school, and Cora Smith Hall became a social center. In 1972, meeting rooms and classrooms were added to Episcopal/Trinity Church, and the Congregational building was no longer needed for church purposes. For a time it served as a community meeting place before becoming the Buckland Shelburne Community Center of today.

One of the few buildings constructed during the Great Depression is the Cowell Gymnasium (51 Maple Street, photo 17) at the corner of Highland Street. In 1935, the Town of Shelburne hired local architect Arthur F. Eldridge to design a gym and industrial arts building for the high school. Completed in 1937, it is the best example of a Colonial Revival-style building in the district. The architect's plans indicate that it was designed with a two-story gymnasium above an industrial arts shop, along with boys and girls locker rooms in the basement. The gymnasium had a basketball court with a maple floor. Renovated in 2004 by Margo Jones Architects to serve as a recreation center for the town, it retains a gym on the upper levels, but the basement is now a teen center.

In 1963, the original architect of the gym, Arthur Eldridge, designed a large colonial Revival-style addition for the Italianate-style House at 3 High Street, which had become a nursing home (LaBelle's Rest Home). As discussed above, he also made interior alterations to the Harugari Lodge (23 Water Street). Other known commissions are in Ashfield, Charlemont, and Chesterfield in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1933, Eldridge listed his business address as 93 Main Street, which appears to be present day 91 Main Street, and in 1935, he was at 119 Main Street, a house that appears to have Colonial Revival alterations. From 1939 to 1951, he was listed in the town directory as living at 119 Main Street, but his practice was in North Adams.

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Real estate development in the district appears to have ceased during and following the Great Depression, but the community, in cooperation with the Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) of Greenfield, erected the Severance Tablet (3 South Maple Street) in 1940 at the close of the period. The tablet, which was discussed earlier with the Colonial Period, marks the site of the first permanent homestead in Shelburne. An interest in Martin Severance had been stimulated by an article entitled "Life of Martin Severance" by Mrs. Stanley W. Cummings, published in the national DAR magazine. The invocation was given by Rev. H. S. Hannum of the Congregational Church, and the monument was unveiled by siblings William and Kathleen Patch, direct descendents of Martin Severance.

Post-World War II to the Present (1945 to 2010)

During this period, the shift from manufacturing to a tourist-based economy was completed. The Mohawk Trail in the Shelburne area became part of Massachusetts Route 2—a high-speed road that carries traffic between Boston and the New York border—in 1955. The bypass road extends along the east side of the village, curving north to cross Mechanic and Main Streets. As a result, the Arms Cemetery and six residential properties just north of the Mohawk Trail on those two streets are somewhat disconnected from the village. Because of their historic associations with the village, however, they are included in the district. Travelers along the Mohawk Trail often take the South Maple Street turn-off into Shelburne Falls to visit the Bridge of Flowers and other attractions that now drive the economy. Some 20,000 people from all over the world are estimated to visit the Bridge of Flowers yearly.

While factory workers were replaced by artists and craftspeople, as well as proprietors of bed and breakfast establishments, restaurants, and art galleries, some industrial activity continued along Deerfield Avenue. At the east end stand three vacant buildings owned by Mayhew Steel Products, now headquartered in Turners Falls, MA. Historic maps (Sanborn: 1885, 1895, 1905, 1910, 1919, 1942) show an evolving complex of buildings at the east end of Deerfield Avenue belonging to the Mayhew company and producing hardware and mechanical tools. In 1947, the Mayhew Quonset Hut replaced a factory building on the site. It was divided into two interior spaces, one used as a wheel room and the other for annealing. On August 25, 1948, a major fire reportedly consumed all wooden buildings on the site, sparing the quonset hut. These durable, prefabricated and inexpensive metal buildings take their name from Quonset Point, RI, where they were designed during World War II. Over 170,000 Quonset huts were produced in various widths and lengths to serve as barracks, mess halls, hospitals, and any other military purpose that required an easily shipped and assembled building. After the war, many of these icons were relocated and converted to civilian uses. The Mayhew Quonset Hut joins only sixteen others in the historic resources inventory of the Commonwealth.

Despite the fact that the district was densely built out, residential construction was relatively strong in the immediate postwar years. This was due to a nationwide housing shortage caused by the return of soldiers who were ready to start families. While industrial villages and urban centers were not as appealing to the returning vets as new suburban subdivisions, approximately fifteen houses in the district date to early postwar period, and three along the east side of Maple Street (53, 55, 57 Maple Street) appear to be a mid 20th-century mini-subdivision. Only five houses in the district are post 1960, which puts them outside the period of significance. As the car became the dominant mode of transportation, carriage barns were converted to garages and early one-car garages were enlarged for two cars. Further survey to document the remaining barns and early garages of Shelburne Falls is recommended.

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Probably as a result of the national postwar baby boom, a new elementary school was needed. The town hired architect Bernhard Dirks to design the Buckland-Shelburne Elementary School (75 Mechanic Street, 1957). An example of modern architecture, it stands on a large parcel that appears to have been undeveloped. According to the plans for the school, a portion of Grove Street, which had run from Main Street to Maple Street, was abandoned and incorporated into the school property. The plans also show that a dwelling stood on the parcel south of Grove Street, in the vicinity of the present bandstand. A house in that location was owned by S.T. Field in 1871, and by N. Lamson in 1858. Bernhard Dirks was an architect and engineer based in Greenfield. Among his other work in the region are Green River Elementary School in Greenfield, New Sanderson Academy in Ashfield, the Saint Stanislaus Society Meeting Hall in Montague, and Bernardston Town Hall.

The only other nonresidential building constructed during the period is the Colonial Revival-style Post Office (7 Church Street, ca. 1970). Its cupola and columns may be a nod to the Baker School, which stood on this site from at least 1858 to 1942.

The well-preserved buildings of the original Shelburne Falls Historic District, together with the 2009 boundary increase, continue to reflect the development patterns of a 19th-century industrial village. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places will build community pride, foster good stewardship, and help to guide those working to ensure that these historic resources remain for future generations to enjoy.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of pre-Contact period Native American settlement and subsistence in Shelburne are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Pre-Contact period sites in this area can be important by contributing information that increases our understanding of Native American adaptations to temperate forest riverine environments in non-coastal areas. Potential sites in this area may contribute important details related to the importance of settlement and subsistence in the vicinity of upland tributaries and their relationship to site distributions and subsistence activities along the main course of the Connecticut Rivers and its primary tributaries, including the Deerfield River. Native sites in this area may represent a specialized adaptation to upland environments, or they may be part of an overall riverine adaptation based in the Connecticut River Valley. Native sites in this area may also contain important information that identifies the associations within tool assemblages and cultural sequences in the local area and region. Information may be present from sites in the area to help analyze patterns of Native American exchange in the region. One interpretation for the region identifies the Connecticut River as an important north-south corridor for transportation and exchange. Secondary drainages of the Connecticut River such as the Deerfield River and its tributaries are hypothesized to have served as east-west corridors, enabling wider movement of people and goods. Pre-Contact period Native American sites in the district locale may contain information that helps test these models and/or offer alternative hypotheses.

Structural evidence from buildings may contribute important information relating to the location, functions, and architectural characteristics of residential buildings, barns and outbuildings from the mid 18th through the early 20th century, as the district evolved from an agricultural community to a rural industrial village. While historic archaeological sites may exist, the district expansion area is reported to be significant because it contains the original residential structures of the village, and the civic, cultural, and religious structures that are important to the village history. Structural

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evidence and occupational-related features associated with mid 18th to early 19th century farmsteads may contribute important information related to the settlement of Shelburne Falls prior to actual village growth in the later 19th century. Important information may also exist related to the architectural characteristics and layout of buildings on early farmsteads. Historical and archaeological investigations at the Old Severance Homestead may contribute important evidence of earlier settlement in the district that was abandoned in 1758 when renewal of the French and Indian War made the area unsafe for settlement. The Severance Homestead may have been built on the earlier homestead of Jonathan Catlin (1752). Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features associated with archaeological sites and extant buildings may contribute important information relating to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the Shelburne Falls community and its social organization and/or ethnicity from the 18th to early 20th century. Occupational-related features may also contribute information related to cottage industries that may have existed in homes and the influence of rural village life on the goods entering and leaving the community. In the event most residential, civic, cultural, and religious buildings associated with the district's period of significance survive, archaeological evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features may be especially important cultural resources since they can survive with both extant buildings and archaeological sites.

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Primary Sources

Department of Public Safety Plans for: 3 High Street (addition and alteration), 23 Water Street (alteration), Cowell Gym at 51 Maple Street, 104 Bridge Street (alteration), Shelburne Falls School (north of Church Street on Mechanic), 53 Main Street, Deerfield Avenue, Mayhew Steel, and Buckland-Shelburne Elementary School (Plans are on file at the State Archives.)

Historic Maps: Walling 1858, Beers 1871, Sanborn: 1885, 1895, 1905, 1910, 1919, 1942 (Sanborn maps were missing pages)

Shelburne Directories: 1904, 1909, 1939, 1944, 1951.

(end)

Shelburne Falls H. D. (Boundary Increase-2010)
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 163 acres

UTM References (Greenfield, Massachusetts Quadrangle)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth A. Giannini, FRCOG, with Karen L. Davis and Betsy Friedberg, NR director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 2010

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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SECTION 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

Zone 18	1.	685600	4720100	2.	685820	4720000
	3.	686140	4719460	4.	686140	4718700
			5.	685420	4719080	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Boundaries of the Shelburne Falls Historic District Boundary Increase (2009) are indicated on accompanying town of Shelburne assessor's maps 5, 25, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44. The new boundary expands the existing Shelburne Falls Historic District to the north and east. The district expansion area is contiguous with the southwest boundary of the original district, and is otherwise roughly bounded by the Deerfield River on the west, Bridge Street on the south, and Route 2—the Mohawk Trail—on the east. At the north end of the district, the boundary crosses Route 2 on Main and Mechanic Streets to include several residential properties and the Arms Cemetery. Route 2 is not included in the district, making the this north section of Main and Mechanic Streets a discontinuous segment of the district. The boundaries follow the lot lines of all parcels listed on the district data sheet with two exceptions: A line of convenience has been drawn on the assessors map at a right- of-way along the southwest corner of the 110.5-acre parcel 25/12 (105 Mechanic Street) in order to include the house and barn at 105 Mechanic Street. A line of convenience has also been drawn to connect the rear lot lines of parcels 40/95 and 15/7 (28 and 42 South Maple Street) in order to include the South Maple Street frontage of a ravine (owned by the town of Shelburne) that runs between them.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Shelburne Falls Historic District Boundary Increase extends the existing historic district to include the Arms Cemetery and the primarily residential neighborhood adjacent to the original commercial district in Shelburne. The boundaries have been drawn to include the greatest concentration of residential, institutional, and educational buildings that retain integrity and are associated with the development of Shelburne Falls from its settlement to 1959. Route 2, a high-speed bypass highway, forms a natural boundary along the east with one exception. A large parcel (43-45) containing a recent public housing development along the eastern edge of Route 2 has been excluded because its buildings are outside the period of significance and the parcel is at the edge of the district.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Shelburne Falls HD
2010 Boundary Increase
Shelburne (Franklin), MA**

Section number photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Sigrid M. Hughes Date: June 21, 2004

Location of negatives: Franklin Regional Council of Governments
425 Main Street, Greenfield, MA 01301

Photo #

- 1 40 Church Street, Joseph W. Gardner House
- 2 17 Severance Street, Trinity Church
- 3 10 Maple Street
- 4 5 Maple Street, The Patch House
- 5 53 Main Street, Shelburne-Buckland Community Center

Digital images printed by MHC staff using approved inks and papers

Photographer: Jamie Duncan Date: Summer, 2008

- 6 111 Main Street, Hotchkiss House
- 7 3 South Maple Street, Bissell-Yale-Patch House
- 8 27 South Maple Street
- 9 25 South Maple Street
- 10 23 Water Street, Harugari Lodge
- 11 7 Pleasant Street

Photographer: Chris Skelly Date: April/May, 2009

- 12 33 Severance Street, Arms Academy
- 13 6 Maple Street, Martin Severance Jr. House
- 14 11 Maple Street, Amsden House
- 15 18 High Street
- 16 12 Main Street, Fiske House

Photographer: Lewis W. Bushnell Date: June, 2009

- 17 51 Maple Street, Cowell Gym
- 18 23 & 21 Maple Street
- 19 Main Street, looking south (40 to 12)

Photographer: Chris Skelly Date: November, 2009

- 20 Arms Cemetery
- 21 Arms Cemetery

(end)

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Shelburne Historic District -Boundary Increase (2009)

MHC No.	Assessor's #	Building Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Type	Type/Status
115	43 2	5 Adams Court	Nathaniel Lamson House	ca.1880	no style	B/C
150	41 82	18-22 Baker Avenue	House	ca.1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	41 82	18-22 Baker Avenue	Barn adapted to dwelling	ca.1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
	41 82	18-22 Baker Avenue	carport	ca.1970		B/NC
	41 81	Bridge Street			Parking lot	V
169	41 86	87 Bridge Street	House	ca.1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	40 115	Bridge & Mechanic corner			Parking lot	V
104	40 38	96 Bridge Street	House	ca.1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
	40 38	102 Bridge Street	Barn adapted to dwelling	ca.1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
170	40 39	104 Bridge Street	Johnson Funeral Home	1924	Colonial Revival	B/C
171	40 40	104 Bridge Street	House/Funeral Home	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	40 114	Bridge Street			Vacant (Ravine)	V
172	40 113	105 Bridge Street	House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B/C
173	40 41	106 Bridge Street	House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B/C
174	40 112	111 Bridge Street	House	ca.1870	Gothic Revival	B/C
	40 112	111 Bridge Street	shed	pre-1950		B/C
175	40 61	118 Bridge Street	House	ca.1922	Four Square	B/C
176	40 111	119 Bridge Street	House	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	B/C
	40 111	119 Bridge Street	Garage	ca. 1920	1-car, clipped gable	B/C
94	40 62	120 Bridge Street	House	ca.1858	Greek Revival	B/C
	40 62	120 Bridge Street	barn	ca.1900		B/C
177	40 110	121 Bridge Street	House	ca. 1920	Craftsman./Four Square	B/C
	40 110	121 Bridge Street	Garage	ca. 1970	2-car, hip roof	B/NC
178	40 76	122 Bridge Street	House	ca.1915	Colonial Revival/Four Square	B/C
85	40 77	124 Bridge Street	House	ca.1860	Greek Revival (altered)	B/C
179	40 78	130 Bridge Street	House	ca.1860/1890	Greek Revival/Queen Anne	B/C
	40 78	130 Bridge Street	barn/garage	ca.1900	2-car, front gable	B/C
84	40 79	132 Bridge Street	House	ca.1890	Queen Anne	B/C
78	40 103	135 Bridge Street	House	ca.1850	Italianate	B/C
180	40 102	137 Bridge Street	House	ca.1900	Queen Anne	B/C
	40 102	137 Bridge Street	Barn/Garage	ca.1900		B/C
74	40 101	139 Bridge Street	House	ca.1850	Italianate	B/C
181	41 56	7 Church Street	US Post Office, Shelburne Falls Branch	ca.1970	Colonial Revival	B/NC
131	41 37	8 Church Street	House	ca.1890	Queen Anne	B/C
182	40 3	12 Church Street	House	ca.1890	Queen Anne	B/C
183	40 24	19 Church Street	House	ca.1900	no style	B/C
	40 24	19 Church Street	Garage	ca.1900	1-car, front gable	B/C
184	40 23	21 Church Street	House	ca.1920	Colonial Revival	B/C
185	40 4	26 Church Street	House	ca.1950	Ranch	B/C
186	40 5	28 Church Street	House	ca.1850	Italianate	B/C
187	40 6	32 Church Street	Gardner Cottage	ca.1870	Gothic Revival	B/C
	40 6	32 Church Street	Garage	ca.1950		B/C
188	40 7	36 Church Street	House	ca.1951	Cape	B/C
89	40 8	40 Church Street	Joseph W. Gardner House	ca.1868	Sec.Empire/Stick	B/C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Shelburne Historic District -Boundary Increase (2009)

MHC No.	Assessor's #	Building Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Type	Type/Status
	40 8	40 Church Street	Carriage barn	ca.1868	Second Empire	B/C
	40 8	40 Church Street	Garage	pre-1950		B/C
70	40 9	42 Church Street	House	ca.1860	Greek Revival/Italianate	B/C
189	41 26	2 Cross/35 Water St.	House	ca.1800	Federal	B/C
190	41 69	5 Cross Street	Garage	ca.1990		B/NC
	41 69	5 Cross Street	Garage	ca.1950		B/C
191	41 47	6 Cross Street	New England Telephone	ca.1950	no style	B/C
	41 59	23 Cross Street			parking lot	V
193	41 99	Deerfield Avenue	Mayhew Quonset Hut	ca.1942/1947	Quonset Hut	B/C
194	41 99	Deerfield Avenue	Mayhew factory	ca.1948	no style	B/C
	41 99	Deerfield Avenue	Mayhew shed	ca.1950	no style	B/C
195	40 21	9 Gardner Avenue	House	ca.1880	Italianate	B/C
	40 21	9 Gardner Avenue	Barn	pre-1959		B/C
62	40 20	15 Gardner Avenue	The Patchwork (Davenport) House	1932	Cape	B/C
	40 20	15 Gardner Avenue	Garage	pre-1959		B/C
196	43 7	5 Grove Street	House (N. Lamson?)	ca.1880	no style	B/C
197	43 6	9 Grove Street	House	ca.1915	Bungalow	B/C
	43 6	9 Grove Street	Garage	ca.1965	2-car, hip roof	B/NC
198	43 12	10 Grove Street	House	ca.1830	Federal/Greek Revival	B/C
103	40 42	2 High Street	House	ca.1880	Italianate	B/C
199	40 60	3 High Street	House/Nursing Home	ca.1860/1963	Italianate w CR addition	B/C
102	40 43	4 High Street	House	ca.1850s/1900	Greek Revival /Queen Anne	B/C
95	40 59	5 High Street	House	ca.1900	Queen Anne	B/C
96	40 58	9 High Street	House	ca.1870	Italianate	B/C
	40 58	9 High Street	Barn	ca.1900		B/C
	40 58	9 High Street	Barn	ca.1900		B/C
200	40 44	10 High Street	House	ca.1900	no style	B/C
97	40 57	11 High Street	House (E. Adams?)	ca.1853	Italianate	B/C
201	40 45	12 High Street	House	ca.1890	Queen Anne	B/C
	40 45	12 High Street	Barn	ca.1900		B/C
101	40 46	14 High Street	Darwin Bardwell House	ca.1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	40 46	14 High Street	Barn	ca.1900		B/C
202	40 56	15 High Street	House	ca.1880	Queen Anne	B/C
	40 56	15 High Street	Barn	ca.1990		B/NC
203	40 47	16 High Street	House	ca.1870	Italianate	B/C
	40 47	16 High Street	Barn	ca.1900		B/C
204	40 55	17 High Street	House	ca.1880	Italianate	B/C
	40 55	17 High Street	Garage	ca.2000		B/NC
205	40 48	18 High Street	House	ca.1920	Craftsman Bungalow	B/C
	40 48	18 High Street	Garage	ca.1920	Craftsman	B/C
	40 49	High Street			Vacant	V

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Shelburne Historic District -Boundary Increase (2009)

MHC No.	Assessor's #	Building Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Type	Type/Status
98	40 54	21 High Street	House (E. Maynard?)	ca. 1870	Italianate	B/C
	40 54	21 High Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
99	40 53	23 High Street	House (G. H. Taylor?)	ca. 1850	Italianate	B/C
	40 53	23 High Street	Barn	ca. 1850	Gothic Revival/Italianate	B/C
206	40 52	27 High Street	House	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
207	40 50	30 High Street	House	ca. 1995	no style	B/NC
100	40 51	31 High Street	House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B/C
208	43 46	8 Highland Avenue	House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B/C
209	43 23	9 Hope Street	House	ca. 1950	Ranch	B/C
210	43 24	10 Hope Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
	43 24	10 Hope Street	Garage	ca. 1970	2-car, gable front	B/NC
211	41 17	Main & Water Street	Baptist Church Plaque	post-1960		O/NC
907	41 17	Main & Water Street	Site of Baptist Church/Common	ca. 1833		S/C
120	41 62	9 Main Street	House	ca. 1820/1890s	Colonial Revival	B/C
	41 62	9 Main Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900	2-car, gable front	B/C
	41 83	Main Street	Parking area			V
121	41 61	11 Main Street	House	ca. 1885	Queen Anne	B/C
149	41 66	12 Main Street	Fiske House	ca. 1820	Federal	B/C
148	41 67	14 Main Street	House	ca. 1870	Octagon	B/C
147	41 68	16 Main Street	Bates-Frost House	ca. 1850	Second Empire	B/C
122	41 60	19 Main Street	House	ca. 1860	Greek Revival/Italianate	B/C
213	41 27	20 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
123	41 46	21 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
214	41 28	22 Main Street	House	ca. 1850s/1900	Greek Revival/Colonial Revival	B/C
	41 28	22 Main Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
146	41 29	24 Main Street	House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne/Colonial Rev.	B/C
	41 29	24 Main Street	Garage	ca. 1940		B/C
124	41 45	25 Main Street	House	ca. 1880	Stick/Queen Anne	B/C
125	41 44	29 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
215	41 30	30 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
126	41 43	31 Main Street	House (Field?)	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	41 43	31 Main Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1880	front-gable	B/C
127	41 42	33 Main Street	House (Bardwell?)	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	B/C
	41 42	33 Main Street	shed	ca. 1970		B/NC
145	41 31	34 Main Street	House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B/C
128	41 41	35 Main Street	House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B/C
144	41 32	36 Main Street	House	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	B/C
	41 32	36 Main Street	Garage	ca. 1950	front-gable, 2 car	B/C
216	41 40	39 Main Street	House (Appolos Bardwell?)	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	41 40	39 Main Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
217	41 33	40 Main Street	House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
218	41 34	42 Main Street	House	ca. 1910	Colonail Revival	B/C
	41 34	42 Main Street	Garage	ca. 1910		B/C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Shelburne Historic District -Boundary Increase (2009)

MHC No.	Assessor's #	Building Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Type	Type/Status
219	41 35	44 Main Street	House	ca 1880	Queen Anne	B/C
	41 35	44 Main Street	Garage	ca. 1920		B/C
220	41 39	45 Main Street	House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
129	41 38	53 Main Street	Congregational Church	1928	Colonial Revival	B/C
130	41 36	55 Main Street	House (J. Pratt Jr.?)	ca. 1830	Federal/Greek Revival	B/C
221	42 21	57 Main Street	House (Nathanial Lamson?)	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
	42 21	57 Main Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
132	42 20	61 Main Street	House	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	B/C
222	42 19	65 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
223	42 3	68 Main Street	House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B/C
	42 3	68 Main Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
224	42 18	71 Main Street	House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
	42 18	71 Main Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
225	42 4	72 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival (altered)	B/C
226	42 17	73 Main Street	House	ca. 1908	Colonial Revival	B/C
133	42 16	77 Main Street	Franklin Academy	ca. 1833	Federal	B/C
227	42 5	78 Main Street	House	ca. 1910	no style/cottage	B/C
228	42 6	82 Main Street	House	ca. 1910	no style/cottage	B/C
229	42 7	86 Main Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
134	43 62	89 Main Street	House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B/C
	43 62	89 Main Street	Garage	ca. 1940		B/C
230	42 8	90 Main Street	House (C. Kellogg?)	ca. 1870	Victorian Gothic	B/C
135	43 61	91 Main Street	House (Smith?)	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
232	42 9	94 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
231	43 60	95 Main Street	House (Parsonage?)	ca. 1870	No style	B/C
233	42 10	96 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
234	43 59	97 Main Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
	43 59	97 Main Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
143	42 11	98 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	42 11	98 Main Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
136	43 58	99-101 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	43 58	99-101 Main Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
235	42 12	102 Main Street	House	ca. 1850/1900	Greek Revival/Queen Anne	B/C
	42 12	102 Main Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
236	42 13	104 Main Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
137	43 56	105 Main Street	House (Wilson?)	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
237	43 57	107 Main Street	House	ca. 1952	Ranch	B/C
238	42 14	108 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
239	43 55	109 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	43 55	109 Main Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
240	42 15	110 Main Street	House	ca. 1961	Ranch	B/NC
	42 15	110 Main Street	shed	ca. 1990		B/NC
138	43 54	111 Main Street	Hotchkiss House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	B/C
	43 54	111 Main Street	barn	ca. 1900		B/C
241	43 53	115 Main Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
142	43 63	118 Main Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Shelburne Historic District -Boundary Increase (2009)

MHC No.	Assessor's #	Building Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Type	Type/Status
	43 63	118 Main Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
139	43 52	119 Main Street	House	ca. 1902	Colonial Revival	B/C
	43 52	119 Main Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1902	Front gable	B/C
140	43 51	123 Main Street	House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
	43 51	123 Main Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
141	43 50	127 Main Street	House	ca. 1880	Italianate/Queen Anne	B/C
242	44 5	131 Main Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
243	44 4	137 Main Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
244	44 3	139 Main Street	House	ca. 1910	no style/four square	B/C
	44 3	139 Main Street	Garage	ca. 1960	2-car, hip roof	B/NC
245	44 2	141 Main Street	House	ca. 1920	Craftsman	
	44 2	141 Main Street	Garage	ca. 1920		B/C
246	44 1	143 Main Street	House	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival/Four Square	B/C
	44 1	143 Main Street	Garage	by 1942		B/NC
57	40 89	5 Maple Street	Jonas Patch House	1860	Italianate	B/C
73	40 80	6 Maple Street	Martin Severance Jr. House	ca. 1784	Georgian	B/C
72	40 81	10 Maple Street	House	ca. 1800	Federal	B/C
58	40 88	11 Maple Street	Fred Amsden House	ca. 1888	Queen Anne	B/C
	40 88	11 Maple Street	Garage	2007		B/NC
71	40 82	16 Maple Street	House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
247	40 87	17 Maple Street	House	ca. 1951	Colonial Revival/Garrison	B/C
59	40 86	21 Maple Street	Thomas Montgomery House	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	B/C
	40 86	21 Maple Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1890		B/C
66	40 85	23 Maple Street	Swan House	ca. 1882	Italianate	B/C
248	40 84	27 Maple Street	House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B/C
	40 84	27 Maple Street	Barn	ca. 1880		B/C
67	40 83	31 Maple Street	Gardner-Lamson House	ca. 1859	Italianate	B/C
249	43 44	51 Maple Street	Cowell Gym	1937	Colonial Revival	B/C
	43 44	51 Maple Street	Tennis Courts	ca. 1970		S/NC
69	40 10	52 Maple Street	House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
250	43 43	53 Maple Street	House	ca. 1958	Cape	B/C
251	43 37	54 Maple Street	House	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival/Four Square	B/C
	43 37	54 Maple Street	Garage	ca. 1920		B/C
252	43 42	55 Maple Street	House	ca. 1951	Cape	B/C
253	43 38	56 Maple Street	House	ca. 1927	Colonial Revival	B/C
254	43 41	57 Maple Street	House	ca. 1952	Cape	B/C
255	43 39	58 Maple Street	House	ca. 1927	Colonial Revival	B/C
	43 39	58 Maple Street	Garage	ca. 1950		B/C
256	43 40	59 Maple Street	House (S. Williams?)	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
79	40 104	3 Masonic Avenue	House	ca. 1900	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	B/C
	40 104	3 Masonic Avenue	Garage	ca. 1920		B/C
80	40 105	5 Masonic Avenue	House (E. Stratton?)	ca. 1870	Second Empire	B/C
	40 105	5 Masonic Avenue	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
81	40 106	7 Masonic Avenue	House (R.S. Streeter?)	ca. 1860	Italianate	B/C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Shelburne Historic District -Boundary Increase (2009)

MHC No.	Assessor's #	Building Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Type	Type/Status
82	40 107	11 Masonic Avenue	House	ca 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
	40 107	11 Masonic Avenue	Barn	ca. 1917		B/C
83	40 109	12 Masonic Avenue	House (H. S. Shepardson?)	ca. 1860	Italianate	B/C
	40 109	12 Masonic Avenue	Barn	ca. 1880		B/C
257	40 108	15 Masonic Avenue	House	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
	40 108	15 Masonic Avenue	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
	40 115	Mechanic and Bridge Sts.			vacant	V
258	40 37	5 Mechanic Street	Blassberg garage complex	ca. 1940	no style	B/C
259	40 36	7 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1880	no style	B/C
260	40 35	9 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1910	no style	B/C
261	41 57	10 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	41 57	10 Mechanic Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
262	41 58	16 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	B/C
	41 58	16 Mechanic Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
105	40 34	17 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
106	40 33	19 Mechanic Street	House (Foster?)	ca. 1850	Greek Revival/Italianate	B/C
263	41 48	20 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	B/C
118	41 49	22 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1885	Queen Anne	B/C
107	40 32	23 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1880	no style	B/C
264	41 50	24 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	B/C
117	41 51	26 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
108	40 31	27 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	B/C
265	41 52	28 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	41 52	28 Mechanic Street	Garage	ca. 1930		B/C
266	40 30	29 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
	40 30	29 Mechanic Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
267	40 29	33 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1855	Greek Revival	B/C
268	41 53	34 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	41 53	34 Mechanic Street	barn/garage	ca. 1900		B/C
269	40 28	35 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B/C
109	40 27	37 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1860	Italianate	B/C
116	41 54	38 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1855	Greek Revival	B/C
	41 54	38 Mechanic Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
270	41 55	40 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival/Italianate	B/C
110	40 26	41 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1830	Federal/Greek Revival	B/C
111	40 25	45 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	40 25	45 Mechanic Street	shed	ca. 1900		B/C
271	40 1	48 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B/C
272	40 2	49 Mechanic Street	Barn	ca. 1900		B/C
114	43 1	50 Mechanic Street	House (N. Lamson?)	ca. 1870	Second Empire	B/C
	43 1	50 Mechanic Street	Garage	ca. 1920		B/C
273	43 3	54 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B/C
	43 3	54 Mechanic Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
274	43 4	58 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1920	no style	B/C
113	43 5	62 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1870	no style	B/C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Shelburne Historic District -Boundary Increase (2009)

MHC No.	Assessor's #	Building Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Type	Type/Status
	43 5	62 Mechanic Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
	43 13	0 Mechanic Street			vacant	V
275	43 14	72 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1940	Ranch	B/C
276	43 15	74 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1920	Cape	B/C
277	43 35	75 Mechanic Street	Buckland Shelburne Elem. Sch.	1957	Modern	B/C
	43 36	75 Mechanic Street	Bandstand	ca. 1960	no style	B/NC
	43 49	75 Mechanic Street	Playing Field	ca. 1957		Si/C
112	43 34	79-81 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
278	43 16	82 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1948	Colonial Revival	B/C
	43 16	82 Mechanic Street	Garage	ca. 1948		B/C
279	43 17	84 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
280	43 33	87 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
281	43 18	88 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
282	43 32	91 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
	43 32	91 Mechanic Street	Barn/garage	ca. 1900	2-car, front gable	B/C
283	43 31	93 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1910	Craftsman	B/C
284	43 20	94 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1920	no style	B/C
	43 20	94 Mechanic Street	Garage	ca. 1950	2-car, front gable	B/C
285	43 30	95 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1928	Colonial Revival	B/C
286	43 21	96 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival	B/C
	43 21	96 Mechanic Street	Garage	ca. 1950		B/C
287	43 22	98 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1965	Ranch	B/C
288	43 29	99 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1946	Cape	B/C
289	43 28	101 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1955	Cape	B/C
290	43 25	102 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1890	no style	B/C
	43 25	102 Mechanic Street	Barn	ca. 1890		B/C
291	43 27	103 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1950	Cape	B/C
292	43 26	104 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1910	Craftsman	B/C
	43 26	104 Mechanic Street	Garage	ca. 1910		B/C
293	25 12	105 Mechanic Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
	25 12	105 Mechanic Street	Barn	ca. 1820	side-gable/ English barn	B/C
801	25 11	Mechanic Street	Arms Cemetery	1856	rural cemetery	Si/C
294	40 14	1 Murray Place	House	ca. 1926	no style	B/C
6	40 13	3 Pleasant Street	Charles Gould House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B/C
	40 13	3 Pleasant Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
	40 13	3 Pleasant Street	Playhouse	ca. 1896		B/C
295	40 12	7 Pleasant Street	House	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival/Four Square	B/C
296	40 22	8 Pleasant Street	Lucentini House	2008	Contemporary	B/NC
68	40 11	9 Pleasant Street	Gardner-Adams House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival/Italianate	B/C
	40 11	9 Pleasant Street	Barn/House	ca. 1852		B/C
93	40 63	4 Severance Street	Dole House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
92	40 64	8 Severance Street	House	ca. 1870s	Italianate	B/C
	40 64	8 Severance Street	Barn	ca. 2000		B/NC
86	40 75	11 Severance Street	House	ca. 1870s	Italianate	B/C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Shelburne Historic District -Boundary Increase (2009)

MHC No.	Assessor's #	Building Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Type	Type/Status
	40 75	11 Severance Street	Barn	ca.1890		B/C
297	40 65	12 Severance Street	House	ca.1880	Queen Anne	B/C
298	40 74	15 Severance Street	House	ca.1870	Italianate	B/C
	40 74	15 Severance Street	Garage	ca.1960		B/NC
87	40 74	17 Severance Street	Episcopal/Trinity Church	1884	Victorian Gothic	B/C
91	40 66	18-20 Severance Street	House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
299	40 67	22 Severance Street	House	ca.1890	Colonial Revival	B/C
300	40 68	26 Severance Street	House	ca. 1890	Italianate	B/C
90	40 69	28 Severance Street	House	ca.1890	Italianate/Colonial Revival	B/C
301	40 70	32 Severance Street	House	ca.1890	Italianate	B/C
	40 70	32 Severance Street	Garage	ca.1965	2-car, front gable	B/NC
88	40 72	33 Severance Street	Arms Academy	1880	Queen Anne	B/C
	40 73	Severance Street	Town land (Arms Academy lot)		parking	V
302	40 71	34 Severance Street	Montgomery House	ca.1880	Italianate/Queen Anne	B/C
303	40 100	2 South Maple Street	House	ca.1910	Former barn?	B/C
56	40 90	3 South Maple Street	Bissell-Yale-Patch House	1867	Gothic Revival	B/C
	40 90	3 South Maple Street	Stone wall	pre-1900		St/C
	40 90	3 South Maple Street	Patch's Pond	pre-1871		St/C
908	40 90	3 South Maple Street	Severance Tablet	1940	bronze plaque on granite boulder	O/C
75	40 99	8 South Maple Street	House (E. Culver?)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	B/C
304	40 91	9 South Maple Street	House (Ira and Levi Merrill?)	ca. 1870	no style	B/C
76	40 98	12 South Maple Street	House	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	B/C
	40 98	12 South Maple Street	shed	ca.1920		B/C
55	40 92	19 South Maple Street	George Merrill House	pre-1871/ca.1900	Colonial Revival	B/C
305	40 97	20 South Maple Street	House	ca.1970	Cape	B/NC
306	40 96	24 South Maple Street	House	ca. 1850/1900	Greek/Colonial Revival	B/C
	40 96	24 South Maple Street	Barn	ca.1870		B/C
	40 96	24 South Maple Street	Barn	ca. 1870		B/C
307	40 93	25 South Maple Street	House	ca.1928	Colonial Revival	B/C
308	40 94	27 South Maple Street	House	ca. 1918	Craftsman/Four Square	B/C
	40 94	27 South Maple Street	Garage	ca. 1918		B/C
309	40 95	28 South Maple Street	House	ca. 2007	no style	B/NC
	40 95	28 South Maple Street	Garage	ca.1950		B/C
310	15 8	31-33 South Maple Street	House	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
	15 9	South Maple Street			Vacant lot	V
77	15 7	42 South Maple Street	Sweetheart Restaurant	ca.1922	Colonial Revival	B/C
65	40 16	4 Warren Avenue	House	ca.1863	Italianate	B/C
64	40 17	6 Warren Avenue	House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B/C
311	40 18	8 Warren Avenue	House	ca.1880	Italianate/Stick	B/C
63	40 19	10 Warren Avenue	House	ca.1880	Italianate/Stick	B/C
60	40 15	11 Warren Avenue	House	ca.1889	Queen Anne	B/C
312	43 11	3 Warren Court	House	ca.1890	Queen Anne	B/C
313	43 8	6 Warren Court	House	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Shelburne Historic District -Boundary Increase (2009)

MHC No.	Assessor's #	Building Address	Historic Name	Date	Style/Type	Type/Status
314	43 10	7 Warren Court	House	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	B/C
315	43 9	10 Warren Court	House	ca. 1940	Cape	B/C
	43 9	10 Warren Court	Garage	ca. 1940		B/C
	41 75	13 Water Street			vacant lot	V
317	41 74	15 Water Street	House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B/C
318	41 73	17 Water Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
319	41 72	19 Water Street	House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B/C
151	41 71	23 Water Street	Harugari Lodge	ca. 1873	Italianate	B/C
320	41 9	34 Water Street	House	ca. 1950	no style	B/C
321	41 25	37 Water Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
322	41 24	41 Water Street	House	ca. 1820	Federal	B/C
323	41 23	45 Water Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
	41 23	45 Water Street	Barn/Garage	ca. 1900		B/C
324	41 22	47 Water Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
	41 22	47 Water Street	Garage	ca. 1930	I-car, flat roof	B/C
325	41 21	49 Water Street	House	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival/Four Square	B/C
326	41 20	51 Water Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
327	41 19	53 Water Street	House	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	B/C
	41 19.1	Water Street			vacant lot	V
328	41 18	57 Water Street	House	ca. 1900	no style	B/C
	41 14	between 34 & 58 Water St.			vacant lot	V
	41 10	between 34 & 58 Water St.			vacant lot	V
	41 13	between 34 & 58 Water St.			vacant lot	V
	41 11	between 34 & 58 Water St.			vacant lot	V
	41 12	between 34 & 58 Water St.			vacant lot	V
329	41 15	58 Water Street	House	ca. 1800	Federal	B/C
	41 15.1	Water Street			vacant lot	V
330	41 16	60 Water Street	House	ca. 1850	no style	B/C
	41 16	60 Water Street	Garage	ca. 1965		B/NC
331	42 1	64 Water Street	House	1850	Greek Revival/ Cape	B/C
332	42 2	66 Water Street	House	1900	no style	B/C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Shelburne Falls Historic District (Boundary Increase 2010)

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 2/26/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/17/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/01/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/12/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000161

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 4.7.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



2004

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

SIGRID M. HUGHES PHOTO

PHOTO #1

NEGATIVE @ FRANKLIN REGIONAL COUNTY ^{CIL} of GOVERNMENT

40 CHURCH ST.

40 Church Street
Shelburne Falls, MA.
Sigrid M. Hughes 6/21/04
FRCOG Neg. #1A
Photo #1 of 6



2004
SHELBURNE FALLS ITO 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE
SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

SIGRID M. HUGHES PHOTO

PHOTO #2

NEGATIVE @ FRANKLIN REGIONAL COUNCIL of GOVERNMENTS

17 SEVERANCE ST, TRINITY CHURCH

Trinity Church 17 Severance Street
Shelburne Falls, MA.
Sigrid M. Hughes 6/21/04
FRCOG Neg. #7A
Photo #2 of 6



2006

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

SIGRID M. HUGHES PHOTO

PHOTO #3

NEGATIVE @ FRANKLIN REGIONAL COUNCIL of GOVERNMENTS

10 MAPLE STREET

10 Maple Street
Shelburne Falls, MA.
Sigrid M. Hughes 6/21/04
FRCOG Neg. #12A
Photo #3 of 6



2004
SHELBORNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE

SHELBORNE (FRANKLIN) MA

SIGRID M. HUGHES PHOTO

PHOTO # 4

PATCH HOUSE, 5 MAPLE ST.

NEGATIVE @ FRANKLIN REGIONAL COUNCIL of GOVERNMENTS

The Patch House 5 Maple Street
Shelburne Falls, MA.
Sigrid M. Hughes 6/21/04
FRCOG Neg. #15A
Photo #4 of 6



2004
SHELburnE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE

SHELburnE (FRANKLIN) MA

SIGRID M. HUGHES PHOTO

PHOTO #5

NEGATIVE @ FRANKLIN REGIONAL COUNCIL of GOVERNMENTS

53 MAIN ST. SHELburnE - BUCKLAND COMMUNITY CENTER

Shelburne-Buckland Community Center 53
Main Street
Shelburne Falls, MA.
Sigrid M. Hughes 6/21/04
FRCOG Neg. #22A Photo #5 of 6



2008

PHOTO # 6

SHELBURNE FALLS HD

2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

JAMIE DUNCAN PHOTO 2008

HOTCHKISS HOUSE, 111 MAIN ST.

MA-SHELBURNE(FRANKLINCOUNTY)-FALLSHD.006.tif

Shelburne Falls

111 S. Main St.



2008

PHOTO #7

SHELburnE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE
SHELburnE (FRANKLIN) MA

JAMIE DUNCAN PHOTO 2008

BISSell-YALE-PATCH HOUSE, 3 S. MAPLE ST.

MA-SHELburnE(FRANKLIN COUNTY)-FALLS HD.007.tif

Shelburne Falls
3 South Maple St



2008

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY
INCREASE

PHOTO # 8

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

JAMIE DUNCAN PHOTO 2008

27 S. MAPLE ST

MA - SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD. 008.tif

Shelburne Falls
27 South Maple St



2008

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE

PHOTO #9

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

JAMIE DUNCAN PHOTO 2008

25 S. MAPLE ST

MA - SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD, 009 t/f

Shelburne Falls
25 South Maple St.



2008

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE
SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

PHOTO #10

JAMIE DUNCAN PHOTO 2008

HARUGARI LODGE 23 WATER ST.

MA - SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD, 010.tif

Shelburne Falls
23 Water St
Harugari Lodge



PHOTO
11

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE
SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA
JAMIE DUNCAN PHOTO 2008

7 PLEASANT ST.

MA - SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD, 011 T/f

Shelburne
7 Pleasant St



2009

SHELBOURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY
INCREASE

PHOTO #12

SHELBOURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

CHRIS SKELLY PHOTO 2009

ARMS ACADEMY, 33 SEVERANCE ST

MA - SHELBOURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD. 012 1/2

12

Shelburne Falls

33 Severance St, Arms Academy



2009

PHOTO #13

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY
INCREASE

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

CHRIS SKELLY PHOTO 2009

13 6 MAPLE ST. MARTIN SEVERANCE JR. HOUSE

MA. SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD, 013. tif

Shelburne Falls
6 Maple St



2009

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE
SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

PHOTO #14

CHRIS SKELLY PHOTO 2009

AMSDEN HOUSE, 11 MAPLE ST.

MA - SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD, 014 Kf

Shelburne Falls
11 Maple St.



2009

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

PHOTO #15

CHRIS SKELLY PHOTO 2009

18 HIGH ST.

MA SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD. 015.tif

Shelburne Falls
18 High St.



2009

PHOTO #16

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY
INCREASE

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

CHRIS SKELLY PHOTO 2009

FISKE HOUSE, 12 MAIN ST.

MA - SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD - 016 17

Shelburne Falls

12 Main St

COWELL GYMNASIUM



PHOTO SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE
#17 SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA
LEWIS BUSHNELL PHOTO 2009
COWELL GYMNASIUM, 51 MAPLE ST.

MA-SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY)- FALLS HD. 017.tif

Shelburne
51 Maple Street



PHOTO
#18

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE
SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA
LEWIS BUSHNELL PHOTO 2009

23 & 21 MAPLE ST.

MA-SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD. 018.tif

Shelburne
(LR) 23, 21 Maple St.



PHOTO
#19

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE
SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA
LEWIS BUSHNELL PHOTO 2009

MAIN ST. LOOKING S (40 to 12)

MA-SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD. 019.tif

Shelburne

Main Street, looking South

(R-L) 40, 36, 34, 30, 24, 22, 20, 16, 14, 12



PHOTO
20

SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY
INCREASE

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

CHRIS SKELLY PHOTO 2009

ARMS CEMETERY

MA - SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD. 020 hf

Shelburne
Arms Cemetery
11/2009

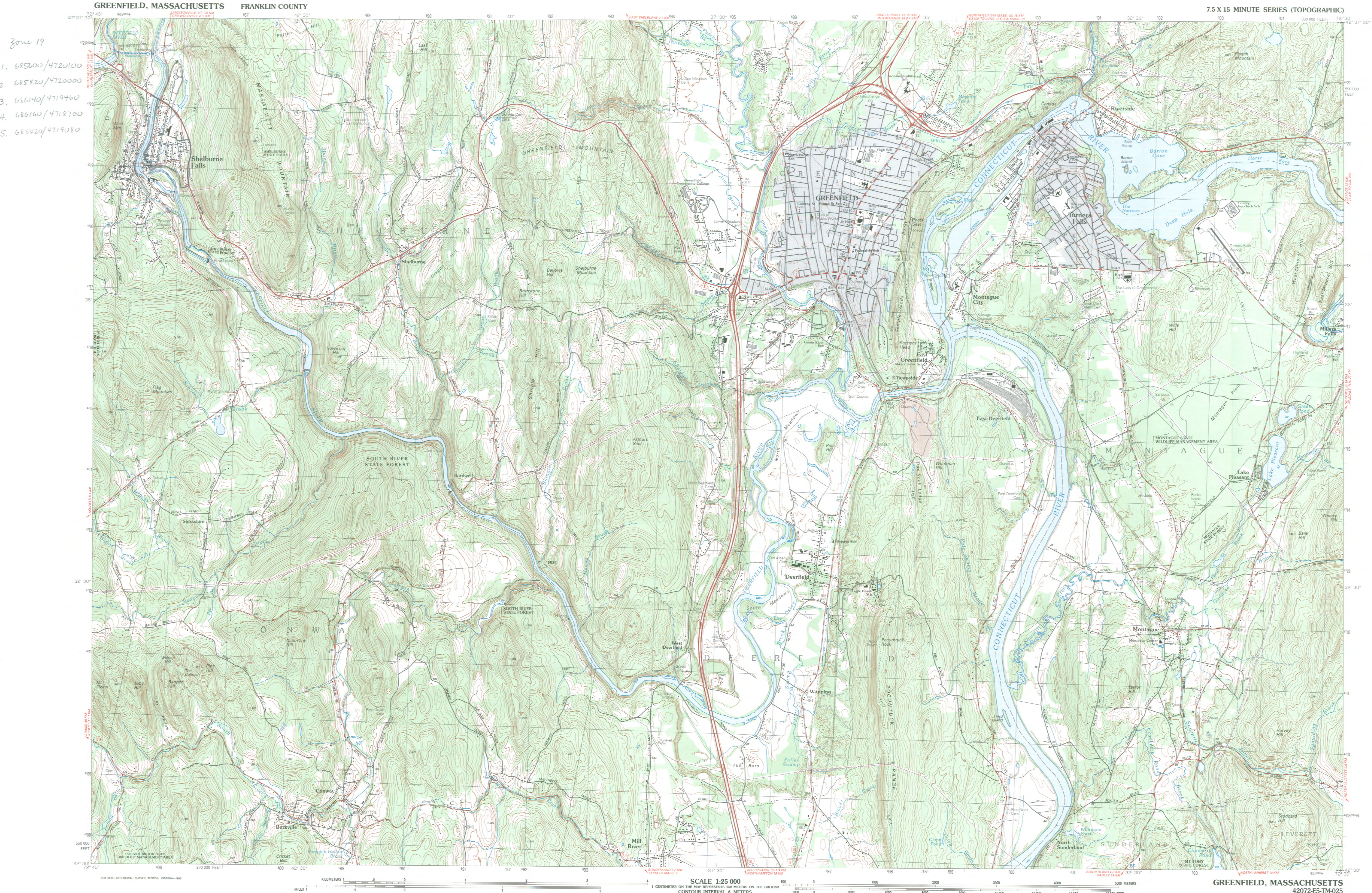


PHOTO SHELBURNE FALLS HD 2009 BOUNDARY INCREASE
21 SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA
CHRIS SKELLY PHOTO 2009
ARMS CEMETERY

MA. SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN COUNTY) - FALLS HD. 021 tif

Shelburne
Arms Cemetery
4/2009

- Zone 19
- 685600/4720100
 - 685820/4720000
 - 686140/4719460
 - 686160/4718700
 - 685420/4719080



Shelburne Falls N.D. 42072-E5-TM-025

Greenfield

MASSACHUSETTS
SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

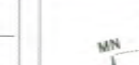
- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

1990

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1990
Supersedes Greenfield 1979 and Shelburne Falls 1978
1:25,000-scale maps
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18, Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 38 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80535, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet		1	2	3
1	3.2808		1	2	3
2	6.5617		4	5	
3	9.8425				
4	13.1234				
5	16.4042				
6	19.6850				
7	22.9658				
8	26.2467				
9	29.5275				
10	32.8084				
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (IGN) and magnetic declination (MND) at center of map Diagram is approximate			
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048					

1 Rowe

2 Bernadson

3 Northfield

4 Ashfield

5 Orange

6 Gooden

7 Williamsburg

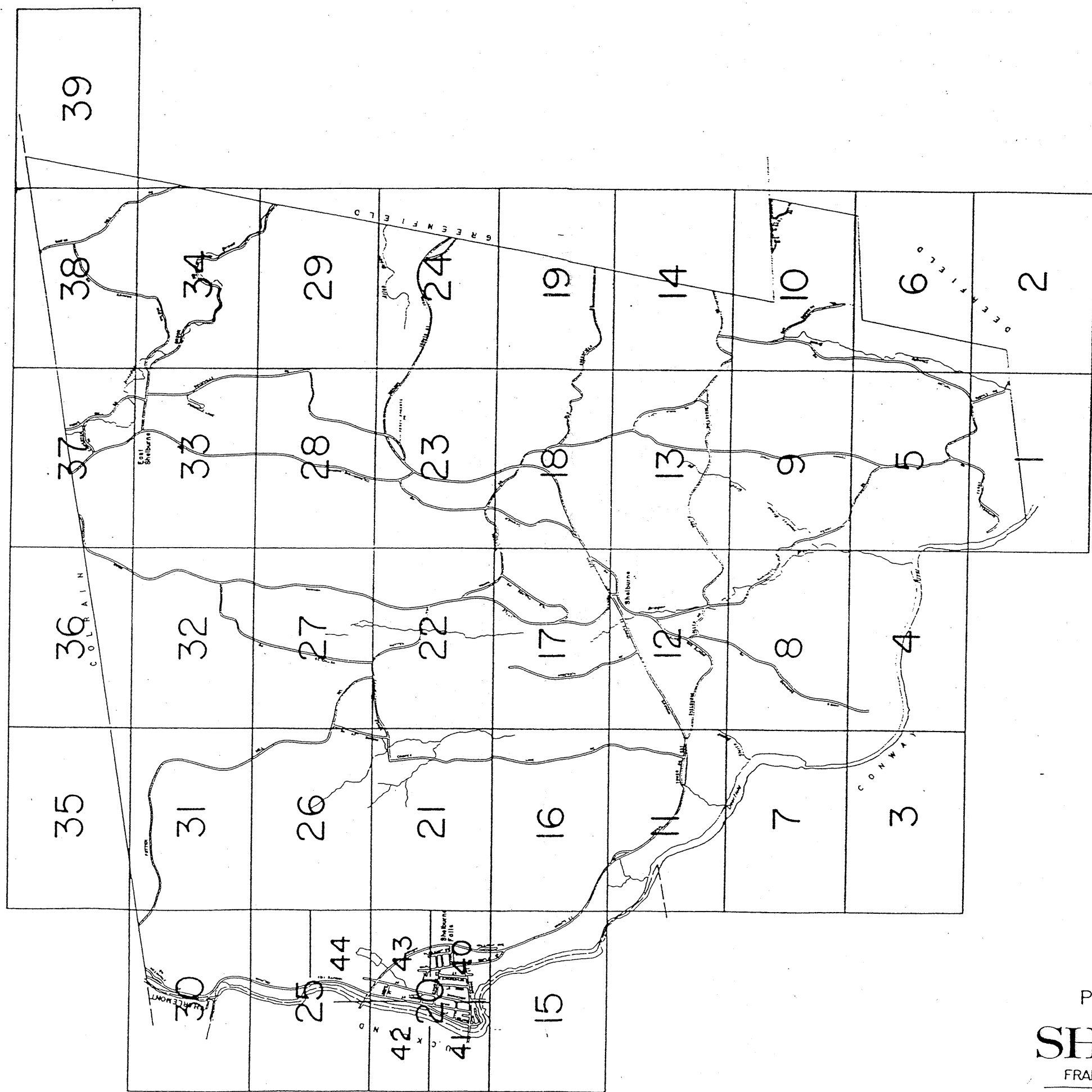
8 Shutesbury



Topographic Map Symbols	
Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road; trail	
Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State	
Railroad: standard gauge, narrow gauge	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary:	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; found section corner	
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	
Range, township, section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, isolated tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery; grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Windmill; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or open	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand	
Sounding; depth curve	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids; large and small; falls, large and small	
Swamp; marsh	
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation	
Woodland; scattered trees	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

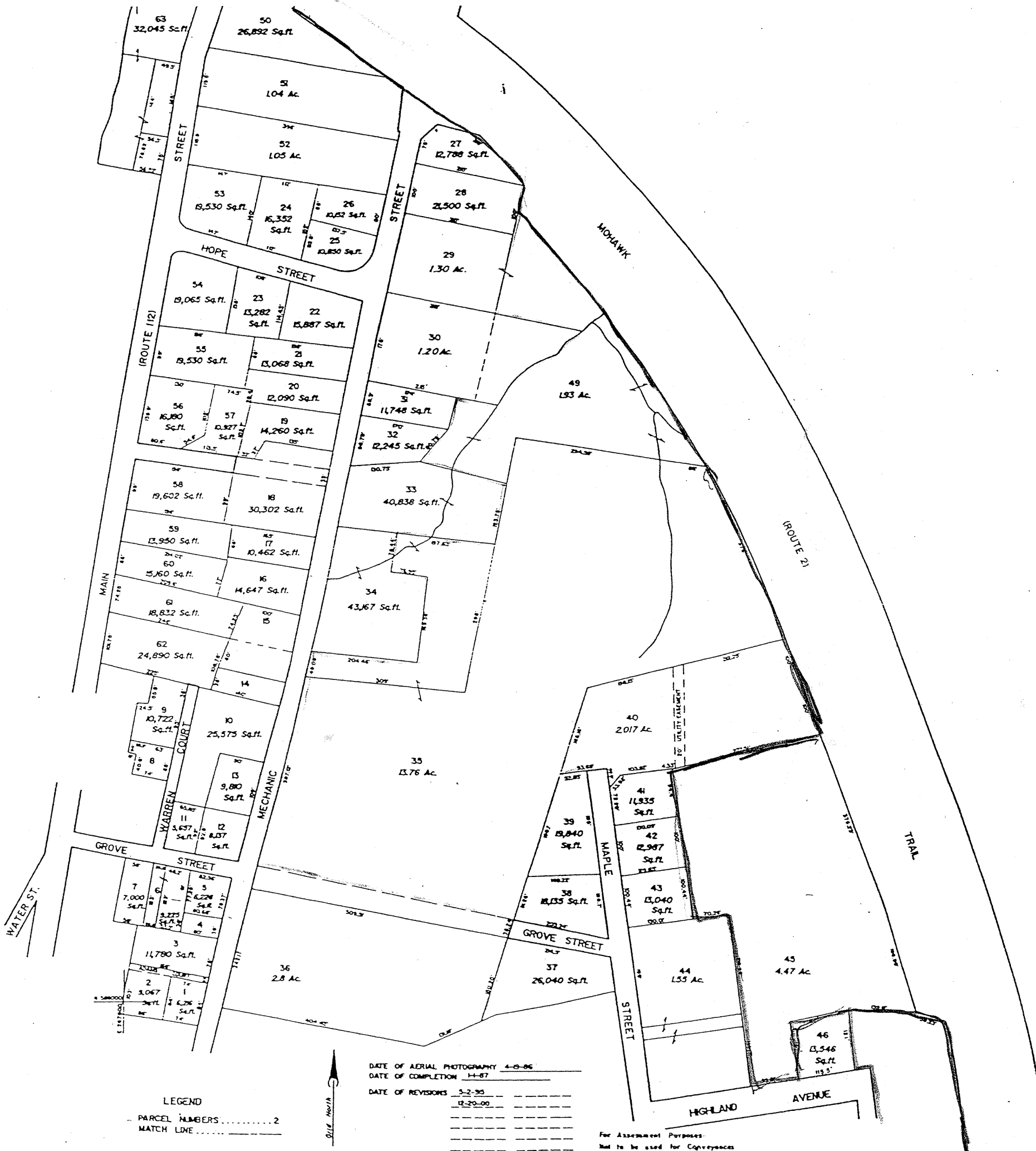
with 200
revisions



PROPERTY MAP INDEX
TOWN OF
SHELBURNE
FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
1987
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

SHELBURNE FALLS (H)
2010 BOUNDARY EXTENSION
SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA
MAP 1 of 8





21

LEGEND
 PARCEL NUMBERS.....2
 MATCH LINE.....

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-15-86
 DATE OF COMPLETION 11-87
 DATE OF REVISIONS 5-2-95
 12-20-00

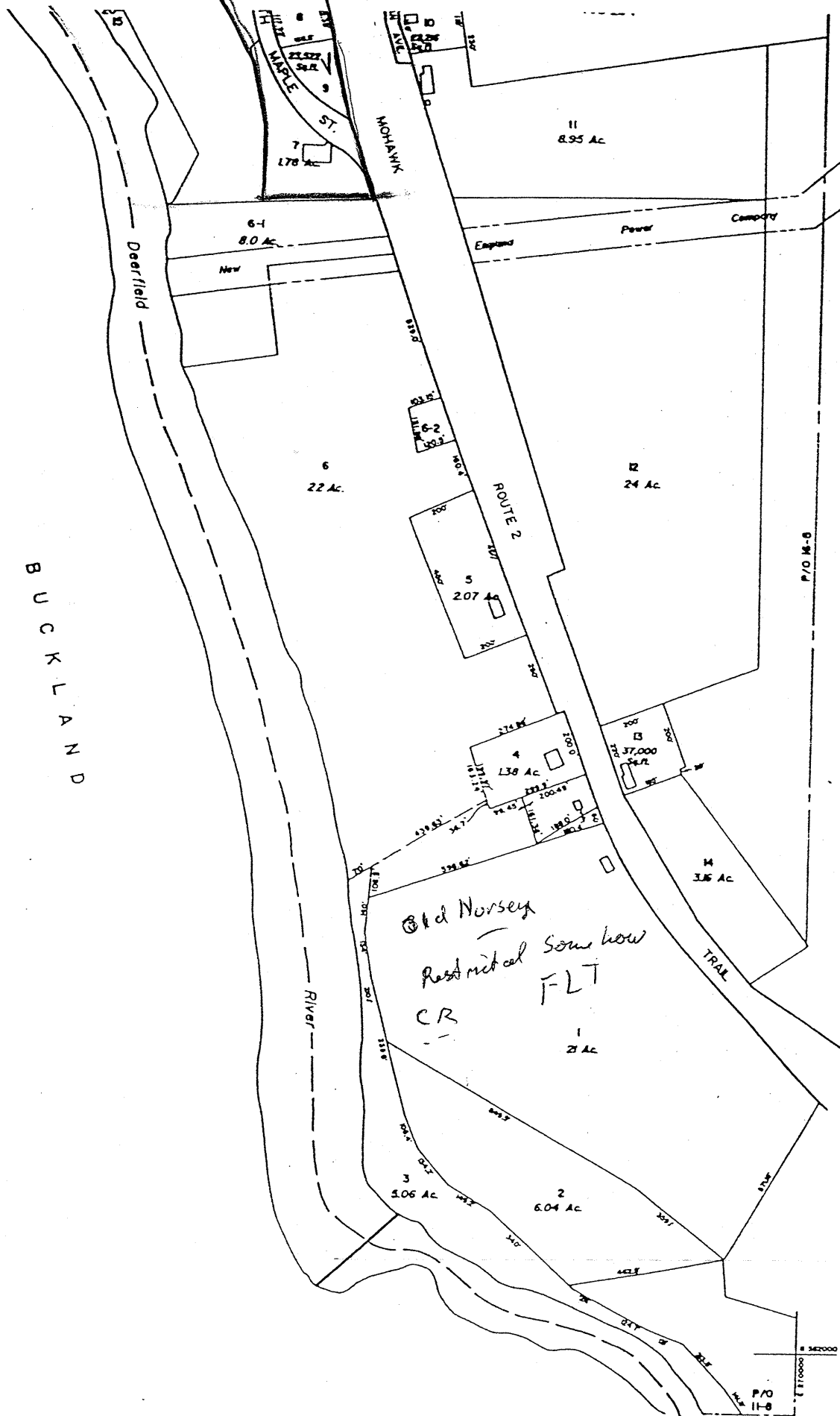
For Assessment Purposes
 Not to be used for Conveyances

TAX MAP
TOWN OF SHELBURNE
 FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
 SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

	44
42	43
	40

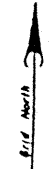
SHELBOURNE FALLS HD
2010 BOUNDARY EXTENSION
SHELBOURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

MAP 2 of 8



BUCKLAND

LEGEND
 PARCEL NUMBERS.....2
 MATCH LINE.....



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-15-86
 DATE OF COMPLETION 11-87
 DATE OF REVISIONS

For Assessment Purposes
 Map to be used for Assessment

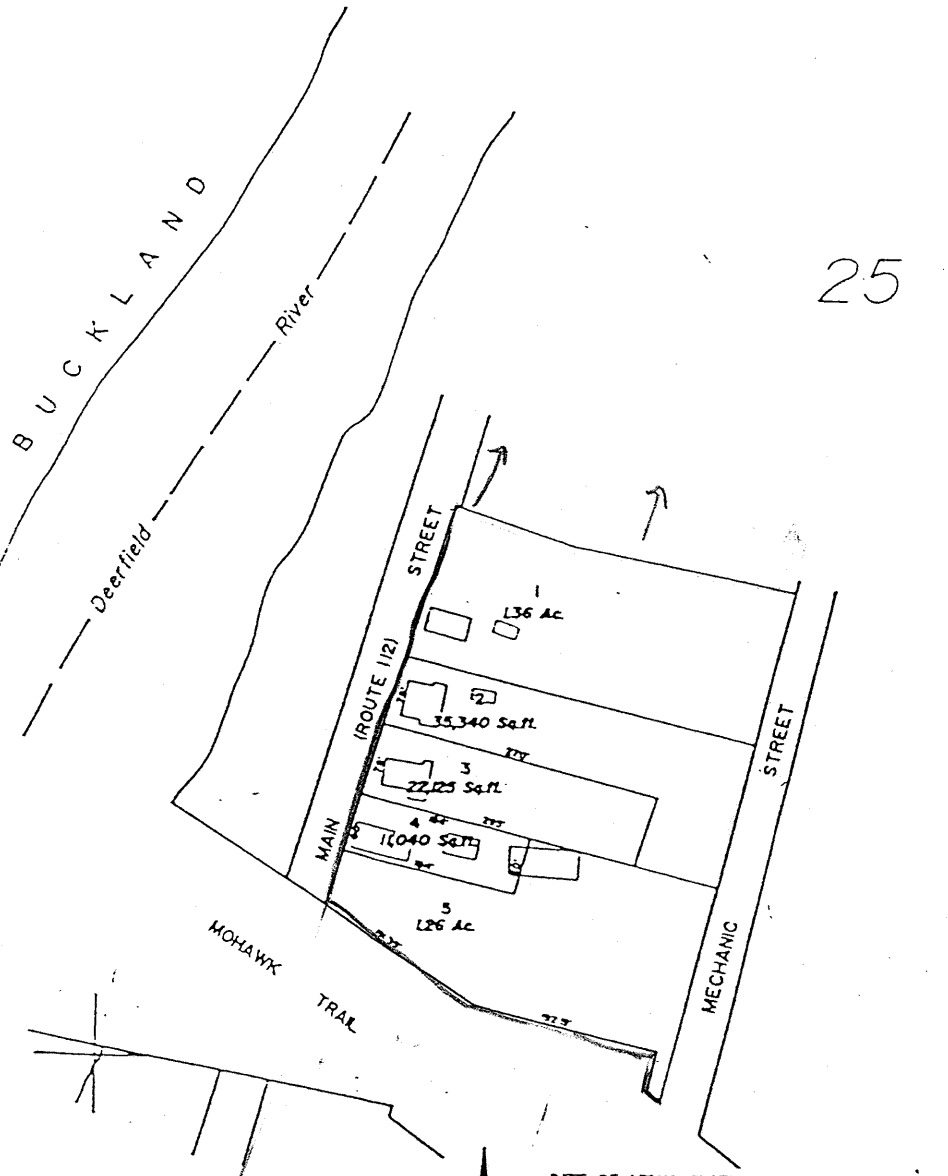
TAX MAP
TOWN OF SHELBURNE
 FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
 SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET

20	
MAP NUMBER	16
15	

SHELBURNE FALLS HD
2010 BOUNDARY EXTENSION

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

MAP 3 of 8



LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS.....2

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-19-06
DATE OF COMPLETION 11-87
DATE OF REVISIONS _____

TAX MAP
TOWN OF SHELBURNE
FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY

MAP NUMBER
44

SHELBURNE FALLS HD
2010 BOUNDARY EXTENSION

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

MAP 4 OF 8

N 594000
E 274000

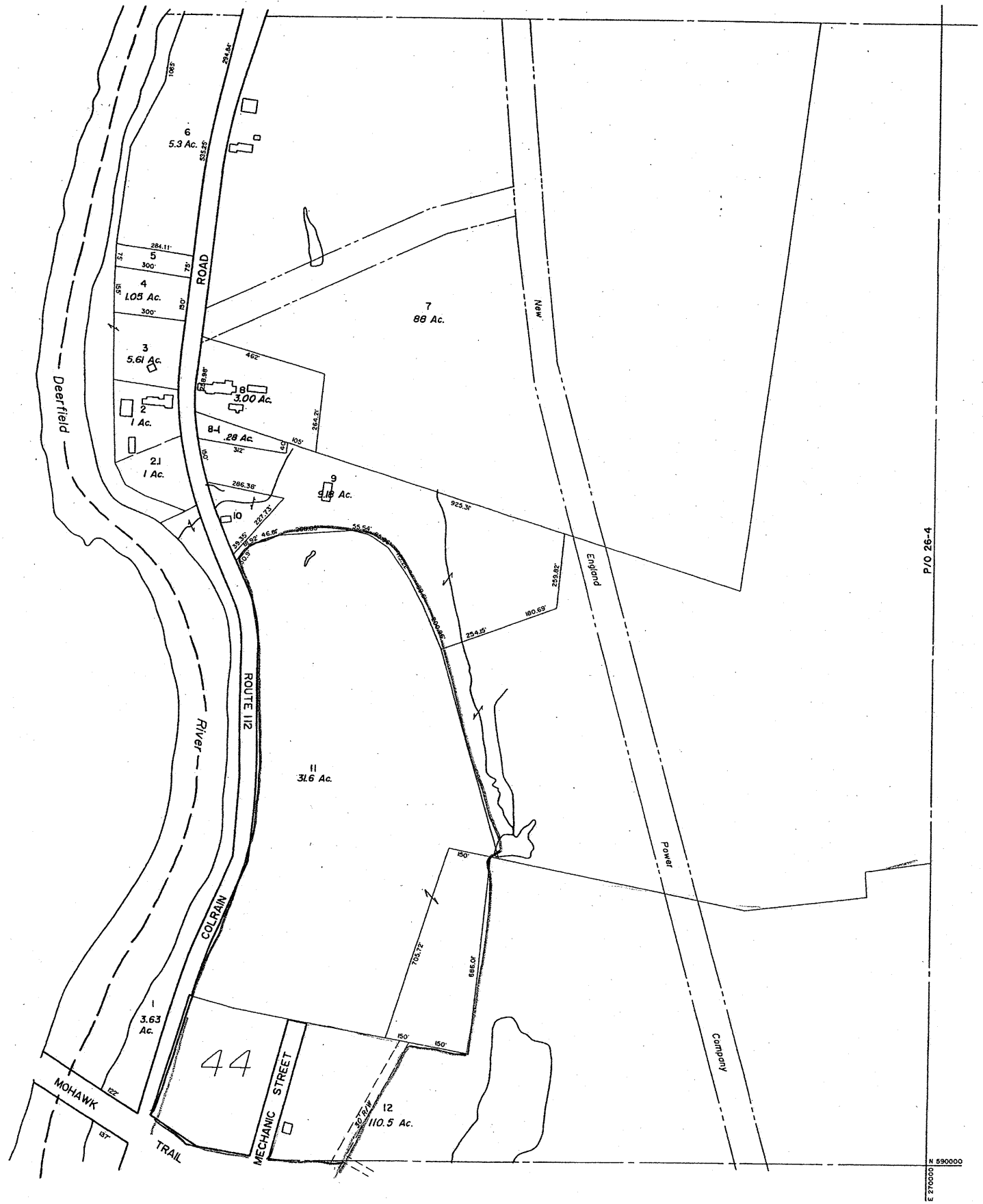


LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-19-85
DATE OF COMPLETION 11-87
DATE OF REVISIONS 6-4-08

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances



RECEIVED
JUL 06 2009
BOARD OF ASSESSORS

TAX MAP
TOWN OF SHELBURNE
FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET

	30	
24	MAP NUMBER 25	26
	20	

CURRENT TO JANUARY 1, 2009

SHELburnE FALLS HD
2010 BOUNDARY EXTENSION

SHELburnE (FRANKLIN) MA

MAP 5 of 8

181000

LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS.....2
MATCH LINE.....

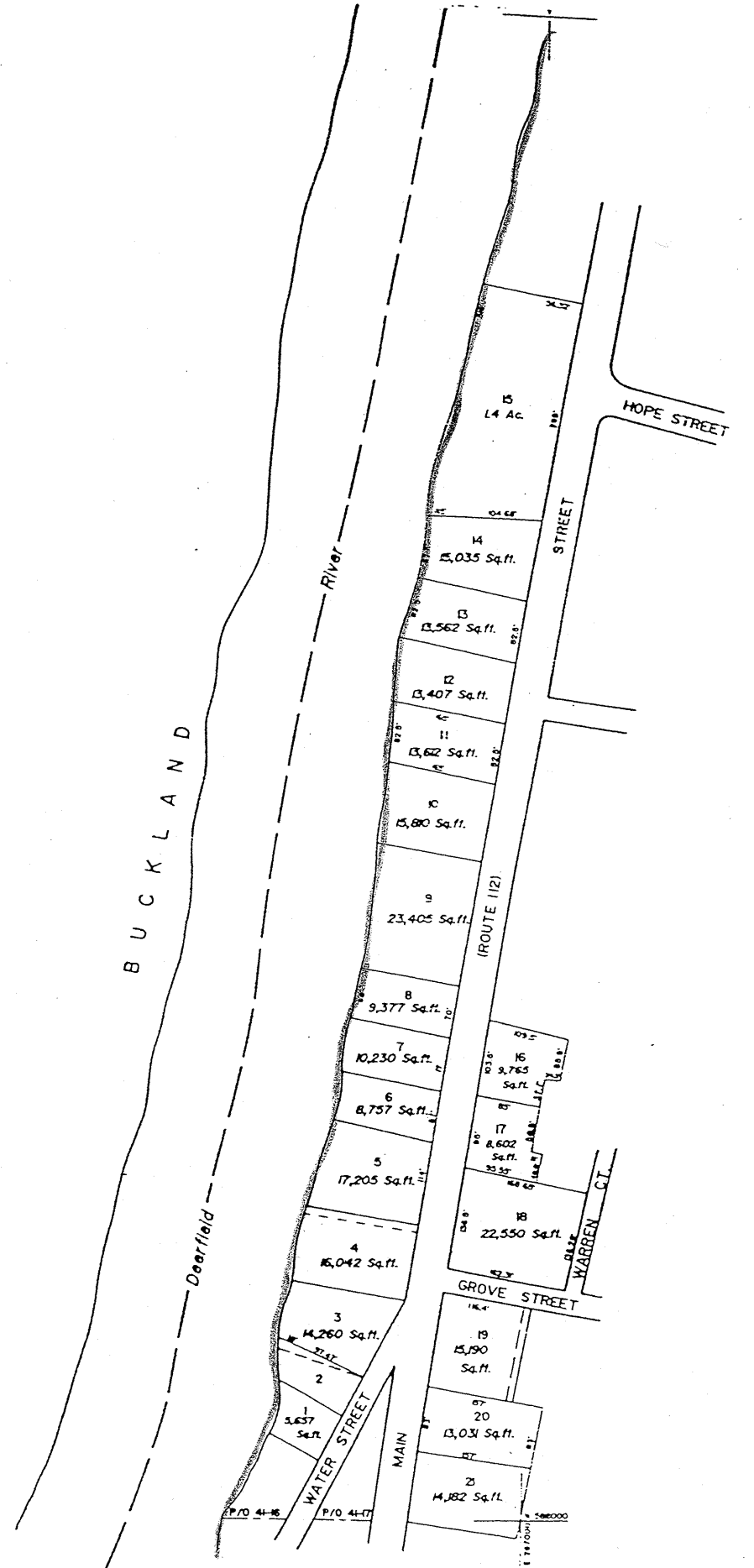


DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-9-86
DATE OF COMPLETION 11-87
DATE OF REVISIONS 5-2-88
6-20-02

TAX MAP
TOWN OF SHELBURNE
FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

MAP NUMBER	42	43
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RECEIVED
JUL 31 2002

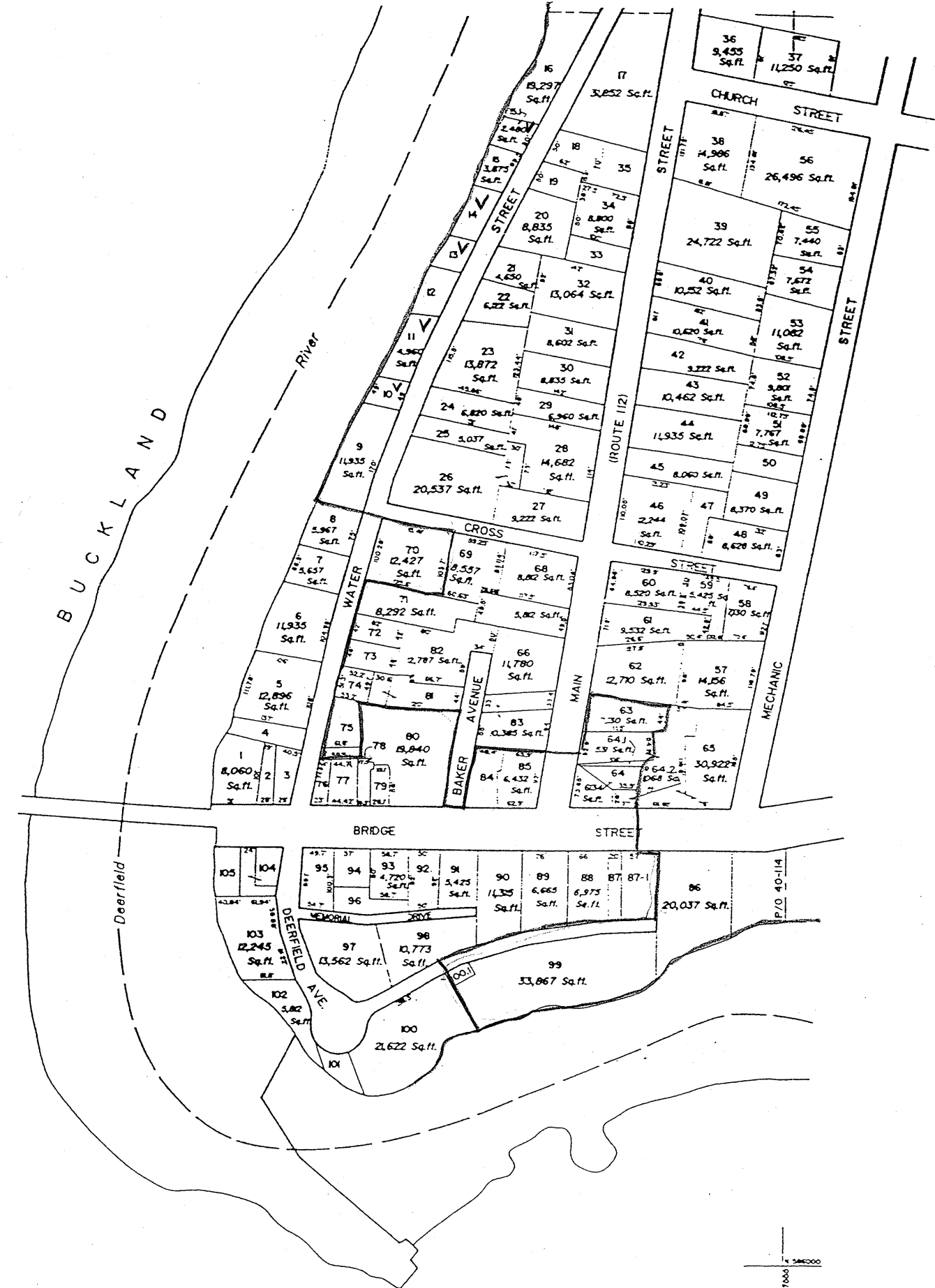


SHELBORNE FALLS HD
2010 BOUNDARY EXTENSION

SHELBORNE (FRANKLIN) MA

MAP 6 of 8

1:24,000



LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS.....2
MATCH LINE



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-9-06
DATE OF COMPLETION 1-1-07
DATE OF REVISIONS 5-2-95
12-20-00
6-20-02

TAX MAP
TOWN OF SHELBURNE
FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

42
MAP NUMBER
41 40

RECEIVED
JUN 31 2002
BOARD OF ASSESSORS

SHELBURNE FALLS HD
200 BOUNDARY EXTENSION

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN), MA

MAP 7 of 8



20

15

LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-19-06
DATE OF COMPLETION 11-07
DATE OF REVISIONS 2-20-00
6-20-02
4-28-03

RECEIVED
MAY 30 2003
BOARD OF ASSESSORS

TAX MAP
TOWN OF SHELBURNE
FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY OLD TOWN MAINE

43
MAP NUMBER
41 40

SHELBURNE FALLS HD

2010 BOUNDARY EXTENSION

SHELBURNE (FRANKLIN) MA

map 8 of 8

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DEC 01 2009

MASS. HIST. COMM

November 30, 2009

To the State Historic Preservation Officer,

We as owners of:

28 S. Maple Street, Shelburne Falls MA 01370

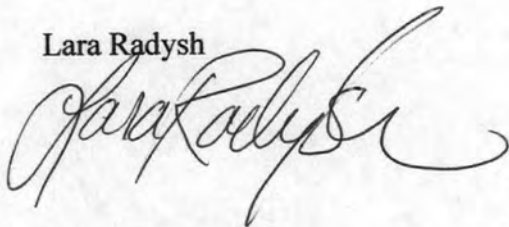
object to our property being included in the Shelburne Falls Historic District. We would like to be excluded from the National Register listing.

Sincerely,

Robert Higgins

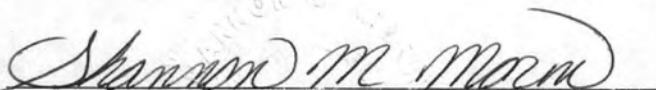


Lara Radysh

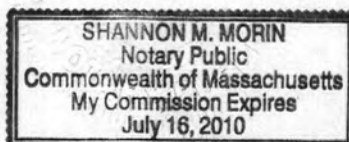


On this 30th day of November, 2009, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Lara Radysh and Robert Higgins (name of document signer), proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were MA Driver's Licenses, to be the person(s) whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document in my presence.

(Official signature and seal of notary)



My Commission Expires: July 16, 2010





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

February 10, 2010

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Shelburne Falls HD Boundary Increase, Shelburne (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. The U.S. Postal Service F.P.O. was notified of the nomination, regarding the Shelburne Falls Post Office at 7 Church Street within the district.

One letter of objection has been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Joseph Gamache, Shelburne Historical Commission
John A. Payne, Shelburne Board of Selectmen
Elizabeth Giannini, Franklin Co. Council of Governments
Vincent Marchese, Shelburne Planning Board