

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received **NOV 21 1983**  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic  Leavitt-Hovey House (preferred)

and/or common Greenfield Public Library

2. Location

street & number 402 Main Street N/A not for publication

city, town Greenfield N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Franklin code 011

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Trustees of the Greenfield Public Library

street & number 402 Main Street

city, town Greenfield N/A vicinity of state Massachusetts

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Franklin County Registry of Deeds

street & number 425 Main Street

city, town Greenfield state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth #39 HAB5 1959 has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1979  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town Boston state Massachusetts

## 7. Description Leavitt-Hovey House, Greenfield, MA

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>N/A</u>

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Leavitt-Hovey House, now the Greenfield Public Library (Asher Benjamin 1797 et seq), occupies a rectangular lot on the north side of Main Street in downtown Greenfield. Surrounding buildings are typically commercial and institutional structures of three and four stories set close to the street. While the area's terrain is generally level, the Leavitt-Hovey House sits on a small knoll (highest elevation near Main Street), set back approximately 50 feet from Main Street. Current landscaping consists mainly of large trees, a well-maintained lawn and plantings as well as portions of the original red sandstone retaining wall which remain to either side of the north addition. Originally, the property boasted an elaborate formal garden also designed by Asher Benjamin (signed drawings in SPNEA collection). The main portion of the Leavitt-Hovey House, attributed to Asher Benjamin, and closely resembling Plate 32 in The Country Builders Assistant, Boston 1798, (see attached copy), exhibits an elaborate five-part plan consisting of a two-story central hip roofed block with double interior chimneys (1797) and lateral one-story gable roofed pavilion wings linked by arcaded hyphens (1817). The design of the hyphens is repeated in a 1908 addition to the eastern pavilion. To the rear (north) of the building are four additions (1940 and 1955) which are noncontributing elements, although they are relatively retiring and unobtrusive and do not impinge on the architectural character of the primary elevation. Also noncontributing is the portion of a modern fire station which extends into the rear of the lot.

Of wood frame construction sheathed in clapboards (duplicate replacement of original), the original portions (1797 and 1817) rest on a high foundation of red sandstone (cut above grade; rubble below grade) containing a full basement. Roof material is currently asphalt shingles except for the entry porch roofs which are covered in standing seam sheet metal.

The Leavitt-Hovey House is most notable for the classical symmetry of its high style Federal period design expressed in its plan and applied decoration. The central block (2 stories) is five-bays (facade) by four bays trimmed on all elevations with plain cornerboards and water table and carries a moulded string course between the first and second stories. The roof line features a pulvinated frieze and over hanging cornice with mutules. Fenestration treatment is typically 6/6 double hung sash set in moulded surrounds framed with louvered shutters. On the primary facade, the side lighted center entry is raised on a brick porch and set under a doric portico with paired columns and pilasters supporting a full pediment.

The cubic proportions of the center block are relieved by the variegated roof line and delicate embellishment of the flanking hyphens and pavilions. The gable roofed, flank to street, hyphens are three bays wide; each contains a round head window with tracery separated by simple pilasters with fluted capitals. Presenting gable end to street, the end pavillions are dominated by a raised entry porch with doric piers and modillioned cornice at the low hipped roof surmounted by a large elliptical window with lead fanlight tracery. Above, the gable field of the pediment contains a small ocular window while cornice treatment consists of a shallow modillioned overhang.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet Leavitt-Hovey House

Item number 7

Page 1

The interior plan of the Leavitt-Hovey House originally followed a center hall configuration, however, during the 1908 remodelling for library use it was completely altered. Decorative details of this remodelling tend to reflect the Neo-Classical legacy of the building's design, as do echoes of the original floor plan.

As noted above, additions were erected at the rear of the building in 1940 and 1950 to meet institutional needs (please refer to sketch map). The 1940 additions are: a small entrance vestibule behind the west pavilion, a brick Colonial Revival garage behind the east 1908 addition and a large brick library stack extension to the rear of the central 1797 block. Designed by local architect James Britton (see Ezra Wood-Levi Warner House, Westminister, MA NR 1983), the latter extension features tall, narrow windows spaced to reflect the interior stack arrangement. In 1955 the garage was remodelled and connected both to the central block and the 1940 Britton addition by further new construction. All additions are painted to match the original portion and represent fairly successful efforts in historically harmonious modern design.

## 8. Significance

Leavitt-Hovey House, Greenfield, MA

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1797; 1817; & 1908 **Builder/Architect** Asher Benjamin

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Leavitt-Hovey House retains integrity of location, exterior design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. As a rare and early commission, both house and gardens (gone), attributed to the notable New England architect and building guide author, Asher Benjamin, the house attains national significance. It stands as an outstanding example of the Neo-Classical architectural style popularized by Benjamin, who resided in Greenfield in his early career. In addition, the house possesses local historical significance for its association with two prominent families, the Leavitts, and the Hoveys, representing the commercial and political prosperity of the Town Center which peaked during the Federal Period and continued throughout the 19th century. Converted from residential to public library use in 1908, the building remains a pivotal architectural landmark and educational institution in the community. Thus, the Leavitt-Hovey House meets criteria A, B and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

The town of Greenfield, originally included as part of Deerfield (1673), incorporated in 1675, and was settled following King Philip's War (1675-1676) by Colonists from the parent community. Agriculture remained the mainstay of the town's economy during the 18th century, however, after the Revolution Greenfield emerged as an important regional commercial center due to its location at the junction between Northampton and Vermont, the Berkshires and Boston. The area around Court Square and Main Street, settled since the 1680s, soon emerged as the commercial and civic focus of the town, evident in the number of lawyers, judges, and other officials located here following the establishment of Franklin County (1811) and Greenfield as a shiretown. Consequently, Greenfield saw its greatest era of prosperity during the Federal period, meriting attempts to locate the county seat here.

Among the lawmakers to be located here was Jonathan Leavitt who purchased five acres on Main Street and apparently commissioned local architect Asher Benjamin to design the most elegant, up-to-date house and garden environs his skills could provide. Leavitt was an eminent lawyer as well as serving as state senator and judge (both Franklin and Hampshire Counties); he was also an incorporator and first president of the First National Bank of Greenfield. His wife, Emelia, was equally well distinguished being the daughter of Ezra Stiles, an early president of Yale College.

Opulently designed, centrally located and owned by one of the town's most prominent and erudite citizens, the new Leavitt House embodied the formative development of the Town center, serving as a social and intellectual gathering spot. A recent historian remarks, "Leavitt was given to throwing sumptuous parties at his new residence flanked by well-trimmed gardens, and the house came to be known as the Social Villa (Jenkins 1982:55). Research also indicates that rivalry may have played a factor in the construction of the house which occurred slightly later than the Coleman-Hollister House on Bank Row nearby also designed by Benjamin for a lawyer.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Benjamin, Asher; The Country Builder's Assistant; 1797; Greenfield & Boston; Plate #32.  
Asher, Benjamin; Plans of the Leavitt House at the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA.  
Cummings, Abbott Lowell. An Investigation of the Sources, Stylistic Evaluation, and Influence of Asher Benjamin's "Builder's Guide" Ph.D. dissertation at Ohio State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately one

Quadrangle name Greenfield, MA

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

### UTM References

A 

1	8	6	9	6	9	7	0	4	7	1	7	6	4	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B 

Zone		Easting						Northing						

C 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The nomination includes the house, sited on an approximately one acre lot which is a portion of the original five acres (altered) associated with the property. Please refer to Assessor's Map.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia A. Fitch, Preservation Planner (MHC) with Margo P. Jones, A.I.A.

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 1983

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Patricia L. Wesbunker date 11/15/83  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
title Massachusetts Historical Commission

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the  
National Register

date

12/22/83

John Allouez Byers  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation sheet Leavitt-Hovey House

Item number 8

Page 1

The property remained in the Leavitt family until 1867 when it was sold to George Hovey, a wealthy local merchant and landowner, who continued the social traditions associated with the house. Following Hovey's death in 1891, his wife, in 1907-1908, sold the house to the town of Greenfield for use as a public library. The institution had out grown its original High Victorian Gothic building, now the Franklin County Arts Association (1878, J.R. Richards, NR eligible); substantial remodelling of the Leavitt-Hovey House interior provided a larger facility which continues to house this important educational locus to the present day.

Architecturally, the Leavitt-Hovey House is highly significant for its attribution to Asher Benjamin, although no signed drawings or other direct evidence exist. A resident of Greenfield, Asher Benjamin (6/5/1771-6/25/1845), is nationally renowned for his profound influence on the seminal development of American architecture both in his designs and his treatises on building form and style. The latter - "The Country Builders' Assistant," "The American Builders' Companion," "The Rudiments of Architecture" and "The Practical Home Carpenter" - provided numerous building plans and details which were widely studied and which popularized the English Palladian movement in the United States. Benjamin was thus centrally instrumental in the birth and dissemination of a uniquely American version of Neo-Classicism, expressed in lighter and freer detail than its European counterpart.

Benjamin spent the early years of his career in Vermont, appears to have been living in Greenfield in 1797, and by 1803 had established an office in Boston. Approximately five churches and ten residences in Boston and the Connecticut River Valley are known to have been executed after his designs; a number are no longer extant. As an excellent example of Benjamin's early work, the Leavitt-Hovey House represents an attempt to translate an English country mansion to the American landscape and building materials (wood). The extended plan of the Leavitt-Hovey House on its original park-like site in contrast to the contemporary Coleman-Hollister House, a frame, two-story residence with monumental Ionic pilasters and hipped roof, located in a denser area of downtown Greenfield indicate the variety and sensitivity of Benjamin's design. The only other known use of this type of design with central block and connected out buildings associated with Benjamin is the Luke Baldwin House in Brookfield, MA (ca. 1797, demolished).

Although no signed drawings for the house plan nor other direct evidence are known to exist, most scholars agree that the design of the Leavitt-Hovey House was the work of Benjamin. Stylistically and conceptually, it resembles Plate 32 in the 1798 Boston edition of "The Country Builders' Assistant" (see attached). The first edition (1797) did not contain this plate due perhaps to its unfinished design or to the technical inability of the Greenfield press to reproduce it. Circumstantial evidence also exists in that Benjamin is known to have spent the early years of his career in the Connecticut River Valley, when he designed buildings in both Vermont and Massachusetts; he appears to have been living in Greenfield in 1797. Furthermore, as noted above, signed drawings for the rear formal gardens of the Leavitt-Hovey House exist in the SPNEA collections.

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Page 2

Although nothing appears to remain physically of the gardens, archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the house which remains undisturbed has a strong potential to reveal elements of this historic landscape as it was executed. In addition, the immediate area should be considered sensitive for the presence of subsurface remains of artifacts and structural features important to our understanding of affluent lifeways during the 19th century.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference (Continued)

University; Oberlin, Ohio, 1950

Greenfield Currier & Gazette, 1881, 1883, 1891, and 3/21/08, 3/14/08

Greenfield Recorder, 200th Anniversary Edition; June 1953.

Greenfield Town Reports, 1907, 1908, 1920, 1968, 1973.

Hosley, William Newell, Jr. Asher Benjamin: Builder's Guides and the Country Building, A Survey. Historic Deerfield Fellowship Program Thesis, August 10, 1976.

Jenkins, Paul, The Conservation Rebel, A Social History of Greenfield, Massachusetts, Greenfield, Massachusetts, 1982.

Kellogg, Lucy C. Hearth Stone Tales, Greenfield, 1936, pp. 121.

Historic Building American Survey - HABS #Mass. 056.

Massachusetts Historical Commission - Reconnaissance Survey Report: Greenfield, MA 1982, On file at MHC.

Quinan, Jack. "Asher Benjamin and American Architecture" in the Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. 38:3, pp. 244-270.

Whitney, Henry F. A.I.A. Bibliographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles: Hennessy and Ingalls Inc., 1970.

Plate 32.

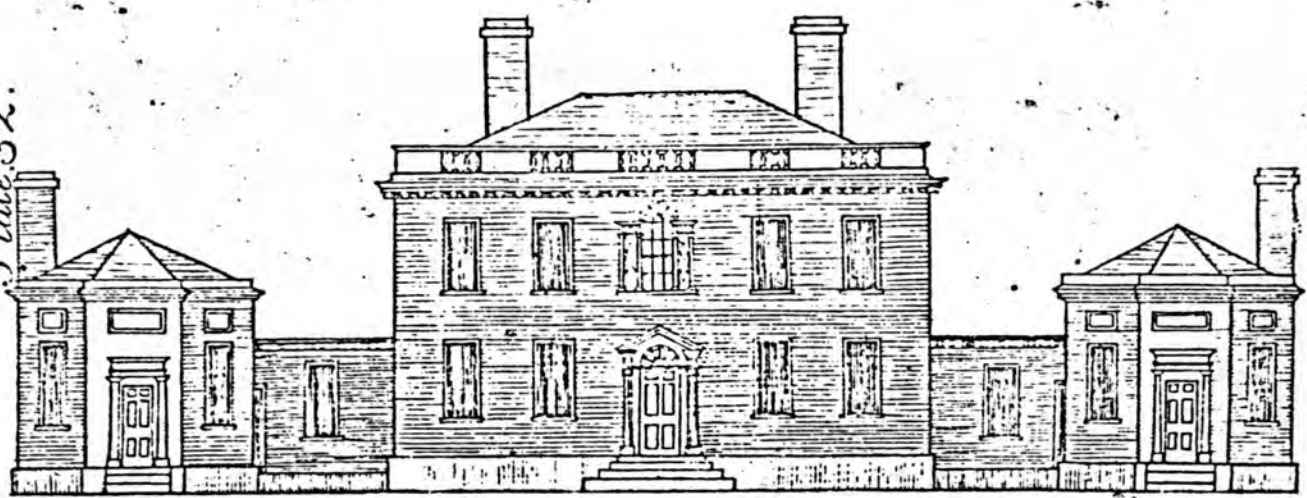
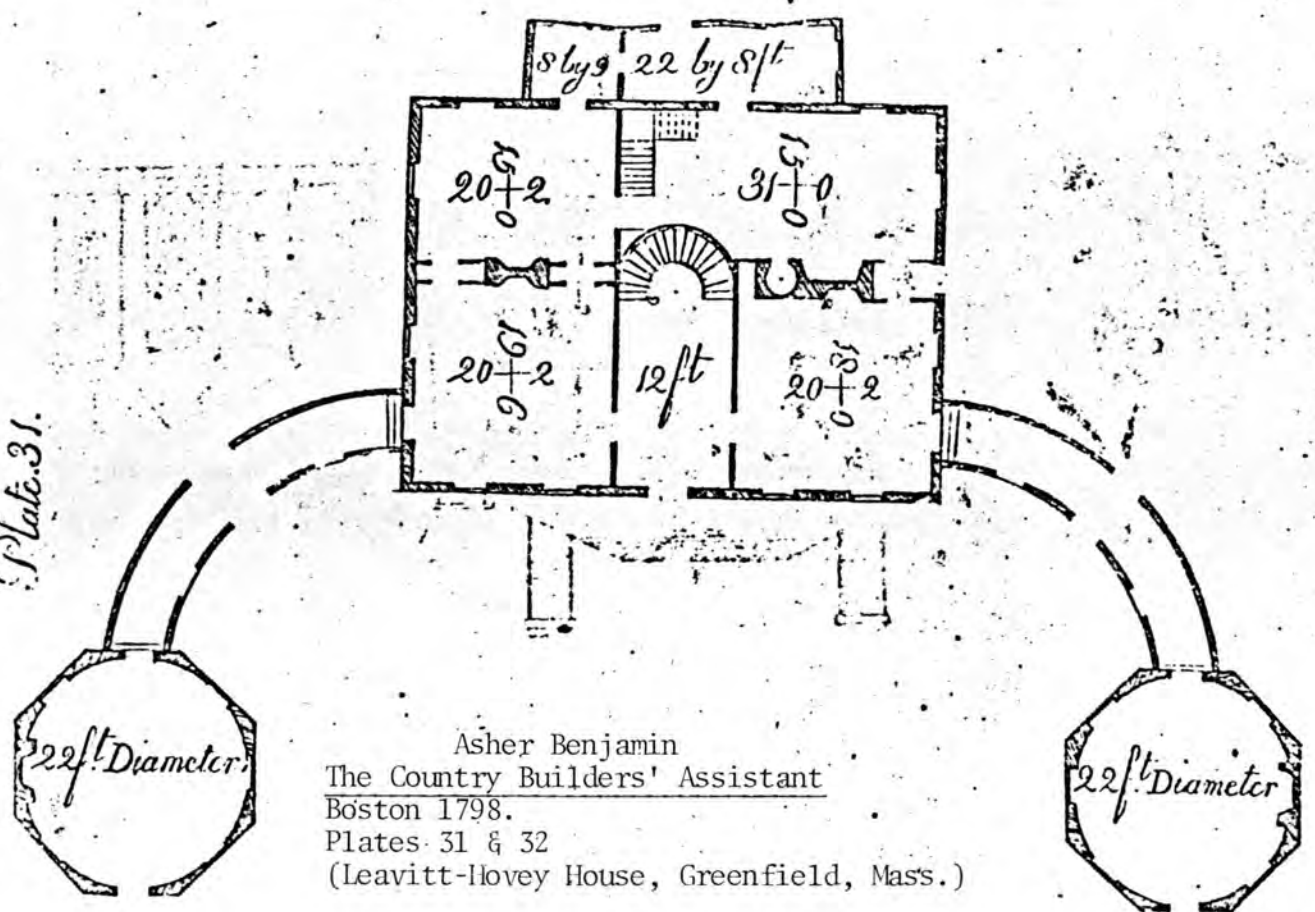


Plate 31.



Asher Benjamin  
 The Country Builders' Assistant  
 Boston 1798.  
 Plates 31 & 32  
 (Leavitt-Hovey House, Greenfield, Mass.)

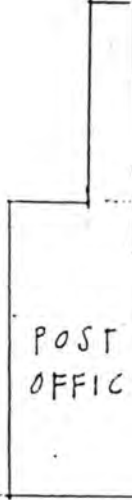
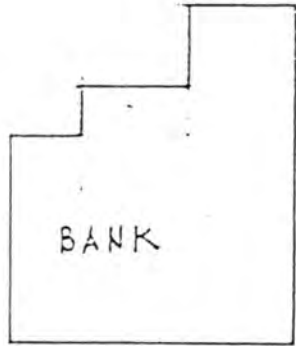
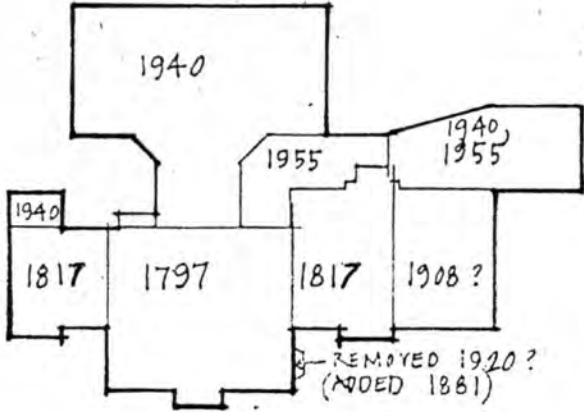


170'

190'

192'

132'

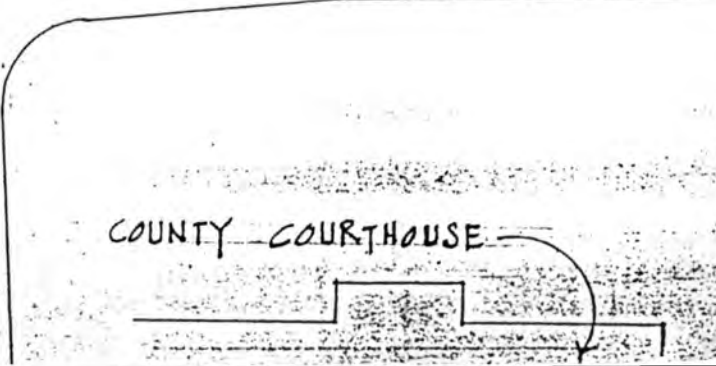


MAIN STREET

LEAVITT- HOVEY HOUSE

GREENFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY SITE PLAN

1" = 50'-0" N ↑



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Leavitt-Hovey House  
Franklin County  
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. NOV 21 1983

Fed. Reg. Date: 9-5-85

Date Due: 12/22/83 - 1/15/84

Action:  ACCEPT 12/22/83

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Entered in the  
National Register

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Discipline \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: \_\_\_\_\_ technical corrections cited below  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
----------	---------------------------------	----------------------	-------------

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

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

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

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

*Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet*



PROPERTY NAME: Leavitt-Hovey House  
Greenfield Public Library

STREET ADDRESS: 402 Main Street

COMMUNITY: Greenfield, Massachusetts

PHOTOGRAPHER & DATE: M. Soviecke, 1982

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Office of Plan-  
ning & Development, Town Hall  
Greenfield, MA

PHOTO NUMBER: 1 of 4

DESCRIPTION OF VIEW: South Elevation



PROPERTY NAME: Leavitt-Hovey House  
Greenfield Public Library

STREET ADDRESS: 402 Main Street

COMMUNITY: Greenfield, Massachusetts

PHOTOGRAPHER & DATE: M. Soviecke, 1982

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Office of Plan-  
ning & Development, Town Hall  
Greenfield, MA

PHOTO NUMBER: 2 of 4

DESCRIPTION OF VIEW: Central Section



PROPERTY NAME: Leavitt-Hovey House  
Greenfield Public Library

STREET ADDRESS: 402 Main Street

COMMUNITY: Greenfield, Massachusetts

PHOTOGRAPHER & DATE: M. Soviecke, 1982

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Office of Plan-  
ning & Development, Town Hall  
Greenfield, MA

PHOTO NUMBER: 3 of 4

DESCRIPTION OF VIEW: West Pavilion



PROPERTY NAME: Leavitt-Hovey House  
Greenfield Public Library

STREET ADDRESS: 402 Main Street

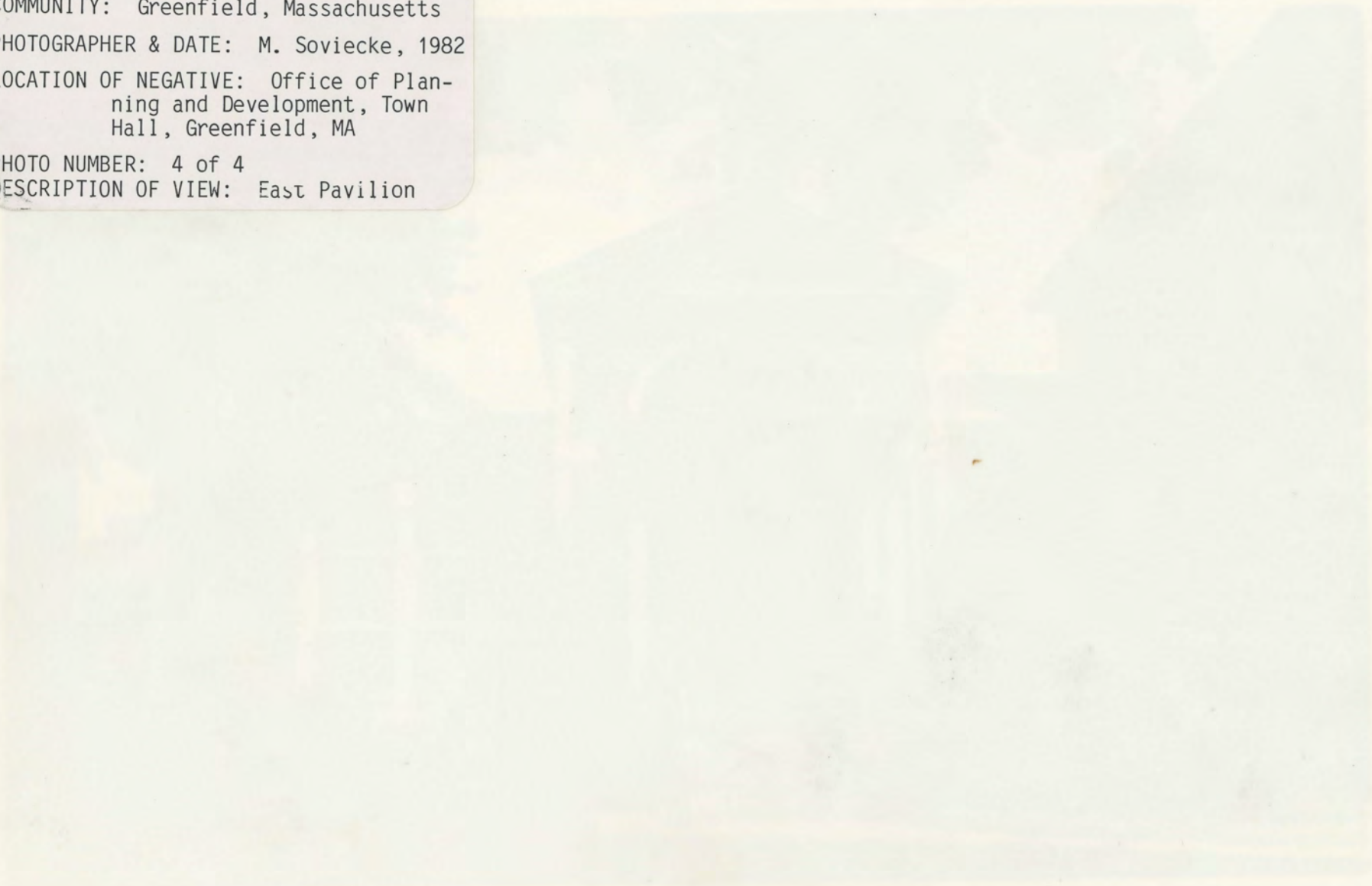
COMMUNITY: Greenfield, Massachusetts

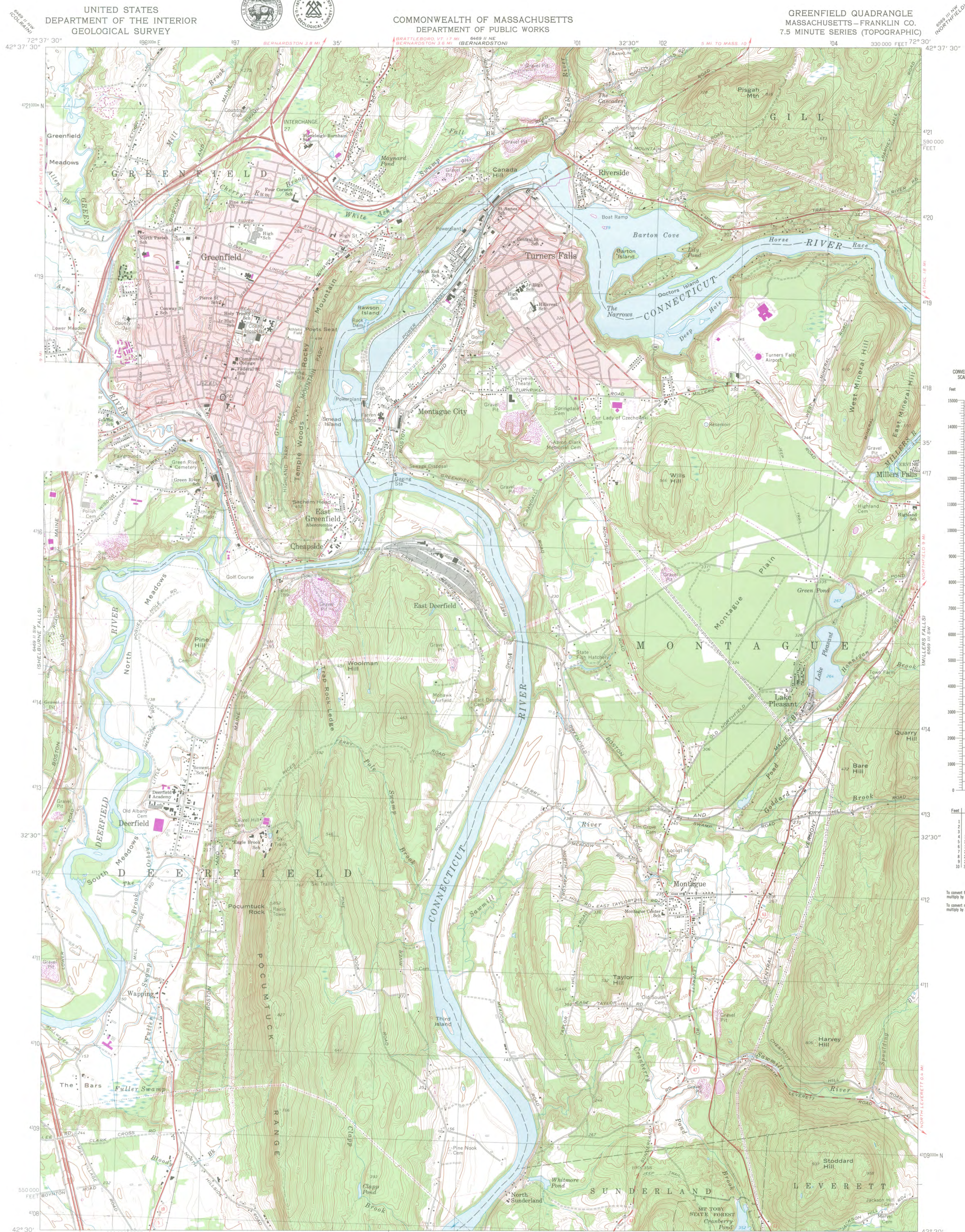
PHOTOGRAPHER & DATE: M. Soviecke, 1982

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Office of Plan-  
ning and Development, Town  
Hall, Greenfield, MA

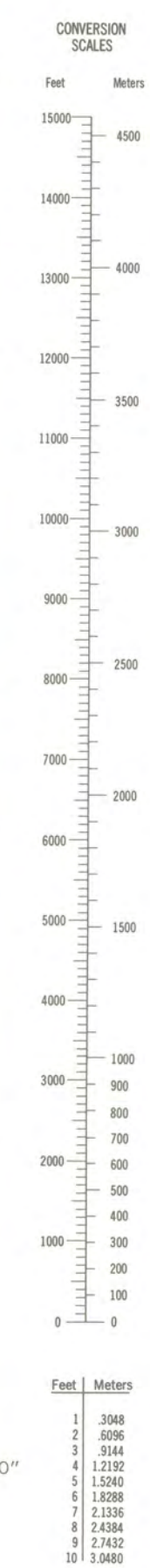
PHOTO NUMBER: 4 of 4

DESCRIPTION OF VIEW: East Pavilion

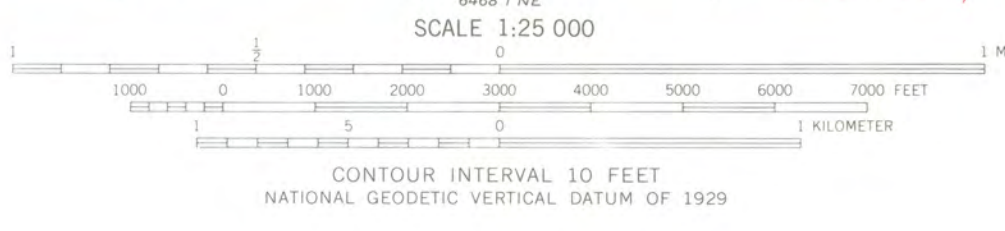




Greenfield, MA  
Leavitt-Hovey House  
UTM Reference:  
18 696970 4717640



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, US&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey  
Topography by planetable survey 1936. Revised from aerial  
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1968.  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,  
mainland zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,  
zone 18



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of  
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other  
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**  
Primary highway, all weather, improved surface  
Secondary highway, all weather, unimproved road, fair or dry weather  
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface  
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather  
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route



**GREENFIELD, MASS.**  
N4230—W7230/7.5  
1968  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
AMS 6469 II SE—SERIES V814





Town of GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

February 10, 1983

Ms. Candy Jenkins  
Registration Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
294 Washington Street  
Boston, MA 02108

RECEIVED

FEB 11 1983

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Dear Ms. Jenkins:

Enclosed is our application for Individual Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Leavitt-Hovey House. This house is presently the home of the Greenfield Public Library.

The application, prepared by Margo P. Jones, AIA, discusses the probability that Asher Benjamin designed the Leavitt-Hovey House in 1797. Its significance as an example of his early work, as well as its connection with two prominent Greenfield families, accentuates its importance to local history.

The Town of Greenfield is obviously fond of this fine public building and has, over the years, provided considerable investment in its maintenance and the preservation of its significant architectural detail. While modifications and additions have been made, including the most recent addition of an elevator to provide handicapped access, considerable care has been taken to minimize any adverse impact. It is, therefore, with particular pleasure that we submit this application to you.

If you require any additional information or have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Janet Gezork (413-774-2884).

Sincerely,

Ann L. Hamilton  
Chairman

ALH:JHD

cc: Board of Selectmen  
Margo P. Jones  
Board of Library Trustees  
Peter Miller, Greenfield Historic Commission