

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Upper Main Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main Street from #83 to Cow Bridge; 1-44 King Street,
and 6-70 North Street N/A not for publication

city or town Hatfield N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01038

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough 6/13/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Entered in the _____
Signature of the Keeper Msgr. M. Lapsley National Register Date of Action 7/22/94

Upper Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 102 | 70 | buildings |
| 2 | | sites |
| | 1 | structures |
| | | objects |
| 104 | 71 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, Multiple dwelling,
secondary structure

AGRICULTURE: agricultural fields,
agricultural outbuildings

COMMERCE: inn

TRANSPORTATION: water related/ferry

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

AGRICULTURE: agricultural fields, agricultural
outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian, EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal,
MID 19th C.: Greek Revival, LATE VICTORIAN:
Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne,
LATE 19th & 20th C. REVIVALS: Colonial
Revival, LATE 19th & 20th C. AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite, brick, concrete

walls weatherboard, brick, vinyl

roof slate, tin, asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1705 - 1944

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hiram Marsh

Caleb Cooley Dickinson

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

Upper Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 532 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | |
|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1 | 18 | 697520 | 4696760 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 2 | 18 | 697800 | 4696720 |

| | | | |
|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 3 | 18 | 697920 | 4696260 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 4 | 18 | 698200 | 4696340 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

Bonnie Parsons, Senior Planner, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission with
name/title Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 1994

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Hatfield (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1**7. DESCRIPTION**

SETTING AND TOPOGRAPHY

The town of Hatfield lies on the west bank of the Connecticut River in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. On the north is the town of Whately, on the west is Williamsburg; Northampton and Hadley are on the south and east.

Hatfield has a stepped topography. On the west is a section of rugged uplands known as Horse Mountain and a portion of Chestnut Mountain. In the center is a section of terrace known as The Rocks which was a glacial lake bottom in prehistoric times. The third section is the alluvial plain deposited by the river on its southward route to Connecticut and the Long Island Sound. After passing the area known as Bradstreet and then the town center, the Connecticut River turns west to form the southern border of Hatfield separating it from the town of Hadley on the opposite shore. Within Hatfield, the Running Gutter River starts in the uplands and joins the Mill River on the plain. The Cow Bridge Brook runs from the Great Pond on the plains north of the town center to an oxbow on the Connecticut River.

VILLAGE PLAN

Development of the Upper Main Street village plan began with the Native Americans who travelled along the Connecticut River and crossed back and forth from the uplands to the river creating trails which persist in a general fashion in several of the present roads in the district area. North and south trails are thought to have run on the plain beside the Connecticut River as Straits Road and Main Street with an east-west connector to the river along today's King and North Streets.

Hatfield developed as a linear street village with arrival of the English in the 1660s who laid out narrow homelots along Main Street, and extensive common fields and woodlots in the plains on the south, north and west (see Hatfield Center Historic District nomination). The Upper Main Street district, north of Hatfield Center, was part of the original linear village plan. It is a transitional district in terms of land use being residential in the lower half and retaining the open agricultural fields of the original 17th century common grazing lots in the northern half. Close to the town center, residential development remains closely aligned to the street, open fields extending behind the house lots. While the Plan of Hatfield of 1794 does not show the individual homelots, it does show the continuation of the pattern of placing the houses next to the road with open land behind them. A copy of the 1794 map is included with this nomination. Two streets, North and King, intersect Main Street on its route north, and above their intersections, residential

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development stops rather abruptly followed primarily by open fields on both sides of the gently winding road. The district's north boundary is formed where the Cow Bridge Brook passes under the road and joins the Connecticut River. North of this boundary is the agricultural area of Hatfield known as Bradstreet.

There are residential, agricultural and associated outbuildings in the district ranging in date from ca. 1705 to the 1990s. Architectural styles represented are late 18th century Federal, 19th century Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire to 20th century Craftsman, Neo-Colonial and contemporary. The 19th century styles are generally larger in scale and proportions than the 20th century buildings; however, there is an overall consistency of materials and design quality. Agricultural buildings for the various crops cultivated in the district, from tobacco to onions and potatoes, are represented. Their condition varies from those actively in use to the vacant tobacco barns, many of which are being lost to deterioration.

Since 1661, when the original lots were laid out, the district has evolved from being primarily cultivated meadow land with a few houses at its southern end, to its current appearance which mixes cultivated land on the northern stretch with more densely built up residential development on the south. Residential development, from about 1800 on, although limited, filled in many of the lots of the lower half of the district. The 17th and 18th century common fields of the northern section of the district, known as the northern meadows, are today still open, unfenced fields in agricultural use.

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Summary of Building Types

The Upper Main Street district, whose economic history has been dominated by agriculture, is characterised by a fairly large number of modest vernacular farm cottages which date from the mid-19th century, a cluster of high style buildings at the corner of Main and North Streets dating from the last third of the 19th century, and by the most numerous house types which date from the turn of the century and are small farm and farm workers' houses. Livestock barns, horse barns, and tobacco barns are found in the district, and several tobacco shops and a barn have been converted to residential use. Barns continue to be built for commercial and individual agricultural use, while a number of early tobacco barns stand vacant.

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RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

A chronological description of residential buildings, organized by style follows.

Georgian Style

One house remains in the Upper Main Street district from the Georgian period. The earliest house in the district is the Justin Waite House (40 North Street, MHC# 85) which is dated ca. 1705. The frame house is two-and-a-half stories in height, is side gabled and rectangular in plan with a rear ell of one-and-a-half stories. From its Georgian period origin may come the center chimney and low granite foundations; however, a structural investigation might clarify its subsequent history only some of which is visible from the exterior. The main section of the house is five bays wide, and its center door surround was added in the Federal period. The surround is framed by fluted pilasters, a detail which is infrequently found in Hatfield where pilasters are generally plane or panelled. Above the pilasters is an entablature with a row of fine dentils at its cornice level. This dentil detail is found in a number of the town's Federal style buildings along Main Street. Window sash is 6/6, but other exterior details such as window surrounds or cornice details dating from the Georgian and Federal periods are not distinguishable, as sidelights have been altered, a Colonial Revival portico added and the house has been vinyl sided.

Federal Style

Federal houses in the center (see Hatfield Center Historic District nomination), followed the traditional five bay facade elevation, but were varied in their plans, roof shape and decorative ornament. For example, the Capt. Thaddeus Graves House (MHC# 132, ca. 1790) at 1 Bridge Lane has a center hall plan, Adamesque decorative detail at the door surround, and hipped roof of the higher style Federal houses, while maintaining the conservative five bay facade. There have been losses of Federal houses in the Upper Main Street district, so a full evaluation is not possible, but a more modest building scale which is consistent through the subsequent Greek Revival period at this end of town is found in the two houses which date from the Federal period.

The Oliver Smith House at 11 North Street (MHC# 92, ca. 1800) (Photo #1) has had a Greek Revival re-trimming; however, its construction date puts it squarely in the Federal period. The house was originally on Main Street and was moved to North Street by William H. Dickinson in the 1870s to make way for his new house at 86 Main Street (Photo #12). The frame house is two-and-a-half stories in height, has an end gable roof and is five bays wide and two broad bays deep. It is almost square in plan and has a rear ell. Windows are 2/2 sash except

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one new replacement window which is 12/12. Federal features are the window surrounds which are simple caps, the narrow corner boards and windows placed close to the eaves line. Unlike the Georgian Justin Waite House, the Oliver Smith House has two interior chimneys which are more common in the Federal period. The door surround is Greek Revival in style with wide pilasters framing half length sidelights beneath a wide entablature. The door is a seven, recessed panel style.

The Jeremiah Bardwell House at 108 Main Street (MHC# 104) dates ca. 1790. The wood frame house is two-and-a-half stories in height, five bays wide, and rectangular in plan with a rear ell. It sits on brick foundations, unlike most of its contemporaries which are on granite. The Federal door surround is not entirely intact; remaining are narrow, panelled pilasters flanking half length sidelights. Window sash has been altered to 2/1, but the second story windows, characteristic of the Georgian and Federal periods in Hatfield, are set close to the eaves. A portico on ironwork posts dates from the 1960s.

Greek Revival Style

The Greek Revival period is represented with the largest number of houses in the district. In contrast to the Samuel H. Dickinson House at 54 Main Street in the Hatfield Center district, which is high style Greek Revival, or even to the center's more conservative Cowles House at 3 Maple Street, the Greek Revival houses in the Upper Main Street district are conservative in form and modest in stylistic detail. They are all wood frame construction with clapboard exteriors, except where noted.

One of the earliest examples is the William H. Dickinson House at 7 North Street (MHC# 94, ca. 1820) (Photo #4). This is a two-and-a-half story frame house which is five evenly spaced bays wide and two deep, and is rectangular in plan with a rear ell. The roof is side gabled and new windows have been inserted in the gable ends. Sash is 2/2 which is not the original configuration, however, window surrounds have simple rectangular lintels and the central door surround has narrow Greek Revival pilasters with 3/4 length sidelights. Set on a raised lot on stuccoed brick foundations, the house is a good example of the conservative Greek Revival farmhouse in Hatfield. This house originally sat side by side with the Oliver Smith House on Main Street and was moved to its present site at the same time. Its fields, which appear on the 1873 map, extend south and east.

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The houses at 120 and 124 Main Street were both built by local carpenter Hiram Marsh and are transitional from the Federal to the Greek Revival style. The Alvin L. Sanderson House at 120 Main Street (MHC# 100) (Photo #2) is the earlier with a construction date ca. 1820. It is one-and-a-half stories in height, and is side gabled but placed sideways on the lot for a south facing orientation. It is four bays wide and three deep with an attached garage on the east. It has a stylistically conservative center chimney, unevenly aligned sash with simple surrounds and gable ends are open. All these features are consistent with the Federal period in Hatfield; however, a broad freize, panelled pilasters at the cornerboards and again at the door surround beneath a high entablature are Greek Revival features.

The William Dougherty House at 124 Main Street (MHC# 101, ca. 1825) (Photo #3) has been dated after the Sanderson House. It is nearly identical to #120 in its south facing orientation, one-and-a-half story, central chimney form; however, its trim features are more obviously transitional to the Greek Revival period. The frame house is trimmed with wide corner pilasters and a broad cornice. Now eaves make full returns to form a gable pediment and eaves are ornamented with a dentil row. A full Colonial Revival porch on fluted posts crosses the four bay facade. Behind the porch one can see that no door surround remains from the original entrance. In the late 1920s or early 1940s, an attached barn and ell burned down. The ell was reconstructed. The main block of the house remains as it was originally constructed.

The Austin Bliss House (128 Main St., MHC# 99, ca. 1840) bears a strong resemblance to the two transitional Federal/Greek Revival houses at 120 and 124 Main Street and local residents attribute it also to the builder Hiram Marsh. Like them it is oriented to the south, is one-and-a-half stories in height, four bays wide and two deep. It has ells of two and one story on the east. The house has been resided, a new portico added and trim has been lost, but together with its neighbors it forms a trio of Greek Revival houses of conservative style and proportions.

At 152 Main Street is a house (MHC# 60) which also closely resembles in form those at 120, 124 and 128 Main Street, and, in fact, may have been the northern ell of the Sanderson House at 120 Main Street; which is known to have been moved and expanded to a house. It is one-and-a-half stories in height, five bays wide, two deep and is south facing with its gable end to the street. The vinyl sided house has a full screened in front porch on turned Queen Anne posts and two dormers flush with the facade interrupt the eaves on the south. It is rectangular in plan with an eastern ell and garage and a separate concrete block garage also on the east. Although this house does not have the Greek Revival attributes which link the other three houses,

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collectively, they form a distinct building type for the Upper Main Street District.

Two other houses on North Street are roughly contemporary Greek Revivals and are examples of the larger scale farm houses of the period. The Chester Morton House at 57 North Street (MHC# 82, ca. 1840) is a frame, two-and-a-half story house rectangular in plan. It is five bays wide and one bay deep beneath a side gable roof. The five bays are organized with the outer two bays placed more closely together for a 2-1-2 pattern. This feature is found in a number of Hatfield houses during the Greek Revival period. A deep sideyard is formed by the attached two story ell, wood shed, livestock barn and four bay garage which forms the perpendicular end of the yard. On the street (north) facade and east facade, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival porches have been added, covering the original door surrounds. The north porch is one story in height, glass enclosed and supported on Colonial Revival fluted posts. On the east the glass enclosed porch is supported on turned Queen Anne posts, but on both porches scroll work balusters are repeated to give them a uniformly decorative appearance.

The George Waite House at 49 North Street (MHC# 83 ca. 1840) is also a two-and-a-half story, frame Greek Revival farmhouse with a side gable roof. The five bays of the street facade are similarly organized in a 2-1-2 pattern as the Chester Morton House and the house is again one bay deep, but its overall proportions are more ample. The vinyl sided house is rectangular in plan with a one story ell on the rear. A single story Colonial Revival porch runs across the north facade, yet the Greek Revival door surround is visible: broad pilasters frame double leaf, Italianate doors with arched glass panels.

The house at 100 Main Street (MHC# 106 ca. 1850) was built by Caleb Cooley Dickinson and occupied by Caleb D. Bardwell. It is the first front gabled, Greek Revival house in the district. Two-and-a-half stories in height, the frame house is three bays wide, side hall in plan, and five bays deep with a rear ell. The most striking Greek Revival features are the gable end whose eaves make full returns to form a pediment, and the five bay side porch on Greek Revival fluted posts. To compare this house with a contemporary in Hatfield Center, for instance the Cowles House at 3 Maple Street, is once again to see that for reasons of economy or taste, the Upper Main Street house is more simple in its form and ornament.

The John Brown House at 103 Main Street was built about 1850 on the lot of the former north center school house. It is a two-and-a-half story Greek Revival house with a front gable. Just as the Caleb Cooley Dickinson House, it is three bays wide and five bays deep and eaves make a full pediment return. It has a one story bay on a side facade. The door surround is a more fully developed example of the

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Greek Revival style: an architrave surround with corner and center blocks and a multipane transom above full length sidelights.

Caleb Cooley Dickinson who built the house at 100 Main Street probably built the house at 116 Main Street as well (MHC# 102, ca. 1860). Known as the Caleb Cooley Dickinson House, it is two-and-a-half stories in height, front gabled with full returns forming a pediment. A side hall plan house, it is three bays wide and two bays long with a rear ell. The house is now covered with artificial shingles, but its late Greek Revival door surround remains with full length sidelights and a four light transom. Trim is minimal.

The Abijah Bliss House set at an angle to the road behind maple and fir trees at 129 Main Street (MHC# 66, ca. 1850) is a late Greek Revival house with the bold trim and broad proportions that developed in the style by mid-century. It is two-and-a-half stories in height under a slate covered, side gable roof. Very wide cornice and panelled pilaster cornerboards strive for a bold visual effect. Full eaves returns on the gable ends form pediments and there is a small row of dentils at the eaves. The door surround behind an added single story porch is composed of panelled pilasters beside full length sidelights. Sash is 6/6 in the main block of the house and 8/8 in the one-and-a-half story wing on the north.

Italianate & Second Empire Styles

Four buildings at the corner of Main and North Streets form a cluster of high style Italianate and Second Empire houses, which look as if they came out of an architectural pattern book of the period and reflect the prosperity of several broom corn and tobacco farmers of Hatfield. The E. Ashley Bardwell House at 89 Main Street (MHC# 109, ca. 1875) (Photo #5) is an elaboration on the Italianate villa style introduced in Hatfield center by the John A. Billings House (21 Main Street, MHC# 150) in 1856. Two stories in height, the house has the flat roof of a Tuscan villa punctuated by a three story tower with cresting rail. Towers are present in three of these four houses and are the first indication of the period's new interest in picturesque elevations and expanded, irregular, interior volumes. An impulse towards the picturesque is also to be found in exterior surface detail which is meant to catch the eye in a variety of patterns of light and shade. Window surrounds at this house, for instance, have cap lintels, segmentally arched lintels and eared and footed surrounds. Wide eaves overhangs are supported by paired, turned brackets and ornamented with modillion blocks, while the wide frieze has floral patterned ventilation grilles. The invention of the mid-century jig saw made the proliferation of ornament possible and its effects in Hatfield are demonstrated here in the porch balustrade with its fanciful curves. This house has been meticulously vinyl sided and none of the ornament has been affected.

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In New England the Second Empire style was a companion style to the Italianate, and the two exchanged and mingled motifs freely. Distinguishing the Second Empire, however, is the mansard roof which in Paris had been exploited to eke another story out of city buildings while meeting building codes. In this country it was an opportunity for a full volume second or third story, more picturesque roofline, and an expanded surface for ornament. The William Dickinson House at 86 Main Street (MHC# 108, ca. 1860) (Photo #12) is a fine example of the French Second Empire as it was translated from stone into wood for rural New England. Two-and-a-half stories in height with a three-and-a-half story corner tower beneath a tea cup dome, the house sits on high brick foundations and is topped by four ornamental brick chimneys. The plan is basically a rectangle with a rear ell but front and side porches and a south bay add complexity. The roof is slate covered and is laid in a stripe pattern. At the eaves is a row of curved modillion blocks separated by carved, paired brackets above a frieze with an acorn shaped sawtooth motif. This triple composition of eaves ornament is repeated at the entry porch, south bay and tower. Slender paired posts support an entry portico and a porch. They have Eastlake style carved bosses mid-height and sit on high panelled plinths. Entry doors are repeated on the second floor at a balcony and are double leaf with large etched glass panels. This house, as number 89, is almost imperceptibly vinyl sided.

The Myron Dickinson House at 83 Main Street (MHC# 110, 1865) is also Second Empire in style. It is two-and-a-half stories in height, wood frame construction on high brick foundations, with a corner tower of three-and-a-half stories which is capped by a pyramidal roof. The house is square in plan with rear ells and a south bay. The mansard roof is slate covered and here a diamond pattern of colored slates was used. Surface ornament is simpler than at numbers 89 and 83. At the eaves are single carved brackets and the frieze is broad but without extra detail. A row of tiny rosettes in high relief decorates the tower; windows are topped by cap lintels and the wrap around porch is supported by narrow posts.

The Henry Bardwell House at 94 Main Street (MHC# 107, 1864) (Photo #8) is a brick Italianate house, two-and-a-half stories in height beneath a hipped, slate roof. It is more restrained in its design than the other brick Italianate house in town, the Silas G. Hubbard House at 55 Main Street, which dates from 1861. Both are palazzo style Italianates referring to the Renaissance city house which is more regular in plan and elevation than the country villa and gets its visual interest from its masonry materials and their composition. Here the wide eaves are supported on paired carved brackets and there are several attic windows at the frieze level which are analogous to the ornamental ventilation grilles at number 89. Window lintels are in brownstone and are flush, pedimented and eared. The house is rectangular in plan with a rear ell. Three bays wide, the main facade

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has a side entry with a portico resting on paired, octagonal columns with octagonal capitals.

Queen Anne & Colonial Revival Styles

At the turn-of-the century the J.D. Billings Farm was divided into lots along North Street and the houses which went up were moderate and conservatively designed, and often combined features from the Queen Anne with the Colonial Revival styles. Development on King Street between 1860 and 1873 was earlier and fewer in number with a total of seven houses appearing on the 1873 map, and an additional two dating between the late 1870s and 1900. King and North Streets, consequently, have the largest number of houses which fall into the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival stylistic categories. As was true of the Greek Revival period, the Queen Anne houses are primarily small farm cottages of one-and-a-half stories and a rectangular plan. The Joseph Pockett House, at 31 King Street (ca. 1880), is an L-shaped cottage whose simplicity typifies the period in Hatfield. It is one-and-a-half stories in height, two bays wide under an end gabled roof. There is a single story wing. The main block of the house has a recessed porch which has been glass enclosed and has one visible column behind the glass. The roof has no returns and the windows are 2/2 sash with the simplest of surrounds. The house sits on brick foundations and in its modest proportions, plan and elevation is a good example of a workers' cottage in the Upper Main Street district.

133 Main Street (MHC# 64) is thought to replace an earlier house, the G. Smith House which appeared on the map of 1873. According to Daniel Wells, in 1909 the Smith house was still there. This house does not appear to date after 1909, rather to be older, so may have been moved to its site. It is a small one-and-a-half story frame house with a central chimney and end gable. The house is set sideways on its lot with its gable end to the street, and is five bays wide and two deep. The house is so conservative that the four bays of the facade repeat the Greek Revival style pattern of pairing the two outer windows in a 2-1-2 pattern. The entrance is a later gabled portico in front of a simple, narrow door surround. Window surrounds are equally simple and sash is 6/1. The house has boxed eaves and an enclosed porch on its south west corner.

The William Boyle House (15 King St. MHC# 71, ca. 1870), is an L-shaped, one-and-a-half story farmhouse with an end gable roof. Three bays wide it has a side hall plan with a rear ell and a wrap around porch on turned Queen Anne posts. Beside the farmhouse is a livestock barn which dates closely to the house. Together, they are a good example of an intact, 19th century farmstead in the Upper Main Street district.

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The house at 28 King Street (MHC# 73, ca. 1860) is one of the earlier Queen Anne houses on King Street. Three bays wide and two bays deep, it is a one-and-a-half story cottage with a side ell for a rectangular plan. Door and window surround trim is narrow and plain, and the house is set on stone foundations which indicate a mid-19th century date. There is a front porch on turned posts which gives the house its Queen Anne detail.

A second farmstead with several outbuildings remaining is that at 34 King Street (MHC# 75, ca. 1910). The house is a one-and-a-half story cottage with a slate covered, end gable roof. It is three bays wide and has a one story side ell. Once again it has a porch on turned supports and here additional pendant brackets for decoration. Outbuildings are a tobacco barn, equipment shed, and workshop. The buildings are set at odd angles to each other suggesting that one or more of them may have been moved to the site.

The John Leary House at 14 King Street illustrates the persistence of the Queen Anne style in cottages. It was built in 1901, is one-and-a-half stories in height, and three bays wide under a side gable roof. It has a small center chimney, brick foundations and a one story enclosed porch on the front. It has a recent wing on the west on concrete block foundations. The house is vinyl sided which often means the loss of decorative detail, however, it does not appear that the house ever had much ornament and is Queen Anne more in its cottage form and construction date than in decorative detail.

22 North Street (MHC# 90, ca. 1880) is another example of the one-and-a-half story, Queen Anne cottage with an end gable roof. Now vinyl sided, it has a porch on its east side supported on turned posts and enclosed by an ornamental railing.

At 19 North Street (MHC#, ca. 1890) is a small one story cottage which faces east on its lot. The house is three bays wide and two bays deep with a side ell and attached board and batten sided garage on the south facade. It has a pent roof over the entry and across one bay and has an enclosed, recessed porch. There is no additional ornament.

Although many of the houses along North and King Streets are small farm cottages, one of the first Queen Anne houses to be built was a two story house set back on a large corner lot, the Edward Proulx House at 2 King Street (MHC# 68, ca. 1870). This vinyl sided house is L shaped in plan with rear one-and-a-half and one story additions. The window sash has been replaced with 1/1 sash and no window or door surrounds remain; however, there is a wrap around porch on sturdy turned posts which are Queen Anne in style. The side gabled roof retains its slate material.

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The house at 30 King Street (MHC# 74, ca. 1900) takes the Queen Anne plan to a simplified limit. Although it is two-and-a-half stories in height, the house is only two bays wide and two bays deep and sits on brick foundations. It has a one story shed roof addition on the side and an ornamental Queen Anne porch. Unlike most of the cottages in the King and North Street areas, the roof has returns in the gables and boxed eaves. As in the house at 34 King Street, this house has a contemporary outbuilding, in this case a carriage house with weatherboard siding which also dates from ca. 1900 and is set on rubble stone foundations.

During the last decade of the 19th and first decade of the 20th centuries, the Queen Anne style was often joined by Colonial Revival motifs in Hatfield. In the Upper Main Street district these houses tended to be larger than the farm cottages and are more often two-and-a-half stories in height. The first example is the house at 17 King Street (MHC# 72, ca. 1890), the William Burke House. It is two stories in height under a slate covered, pyramidal hipped roof. Symmetrical side gables on the roof are Colonial Revival forms, but Queen Anne is the front porch with turned posts and ornamental brackets.

Typical of the two-and-a-half story examples of these houses is that at 26 North Street (MHC# 87, ca. 1890). With its gable end to the street, the house has an enclosed one story porch on the front and a single story ell and attached garage in the rear. Queen Anne is the more varied volume of the building with its one story side bay, and side porch. Colonial Revival is the use of columns as porch supports. The house is vinyl sided.

At 24 North Street is another two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival house (MHC# 88, ca. 1900). It has a slate covered hip roof, a garrison overhang and is three bays wide and two bays deep. On the street facade is a one story porch supported on columns. This house is also vinyl sided.

The house at 16 North Street (MHC# 90, ca. 1900) is a two-and-a-half story, more complex version of the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style with a front gable and two transverse gable bays. The roof is slate, as are a number of houses and tobacco barns in the area, and a one story wrap around porch on column supports makes it somewhat more elaborate than its neighbors.

Nearly identical is the house at 14 North Street (MHC# 91, ca. 1900) (Photo #10) which is two-and-a-half stories in height and has an end gable roof. The frame house has a wrap around porch with a smaller stacked, second floor porch supported on columns. The house is only two bays wide yet it has intersecting side gabled bays which give it a more complex volume. Only two bays in width, the first floor window

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has a transom with diamond panes which is a Colonial Revival motif.

The wood frame house at 136 Main Street dates ca. 1870 (MHC# 67) and has few stylistic features which might give it a Queen Anne appearance. It is two-and-a-half stories in height, has a front gable roof with no eaves returns, and is slate covered. Side hall in plan, on the east is a shed roofed ell sided in weatherboard. The main block of the house is set on brick foundations, has asphalt shingle siding and 2/2 sash with very simple window surrounds. The most prominent decorative feature is a narrow wood watertable which encircles the main section of the house.

Typical of the degree of stylistic simplification found in the Upper Main Street District during this period is the house at 141 Main Street (MHC# 61, ca. 1900), which was home to several of the ferry operators in the early 20th century, and is set on the side of King's Hill overlooking the river. It is two-and-a-half stories in height, and is only two bays wide and three bays deep, but with the tall proportions of the Colonial Revival style from the turn-of-the-century. The front window of the first floor has a transom composed of diamond panes. It has a rear one-and-a-half story ell.

Similar to the Burke House is the house at 24 King Street (MHC# 70, ca. 1915). This is a two-and-a-half story house with a pyramidal hip roof which is also slate covered. Asphalt shingle sided, the house has a Colonial Revival garrison overhang and a canted bay on its east facade. A porch crosses the street facade and has a gabled entry. Supports are fluted posts. The facade is only three bays wide and it has a large first floor window with a transom which was a popular motif through the 1910s.

The two most stylistically articulated houses of the period in the district are at 30 and 66 North Street. 30 North Street (MHC# 86, ca. 1915) is a two-and-a-half story house with a slate hip roof which has intersecting gables on the south and west. The house is basically rectangular in plan with a one story ell. Now vinyl sided, it has a front pavilion entry with a Tudor Revival style porch on chamfered posts and scrolled brackets.

The house at 66 North Street (MHC# 84, ca. 1915) is the most well developed Colonial Revival house in the district. It is a frame, two-and-a-half story house which rises a full two stories under a side gable roof in the front and has a gambrel roof in back. Typical of the end of the Colonial Revival period, it is sided with clapboards and shingles and sash on the first floor is 3/1.

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MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 13Craftsman Style

The Craftsman style in rural New England was most often translated into the familiar bungalow or foursquare whose wide eaves overhangs were usually supported on exposed purlins or triangular brackets. Siding is often wooden shingles, clapboards or a combination of the two, and fieldstone chimneys were a popular motif. The Upper Main Street district has six houses which are Craftsman in influence or inspiration.

The house at 135 Main Street (MHC# 63), ca. 1910, is an example of the foursquare form of the Craftsman style. It is two-and-a-half stories beneath a slate hipped roof with a wide overhang. The house is a simplified two bays wide and two bays deep. The shingled house has a central jerkin head dormer on the street facade aligned with a portico on the first floor and door opening at the second floor level above the porch. The portico is supported on two columns. There is a one story bay on the north facade, a conservative hold over from the Queen Anne period.

8 North Street (MHC# 93, ca. 1915) is a simple Craftsman two-and-a-half stories in height. It has an end gable roof and has an enclosed one story front porch which partially obscures a one story bay. There is also a one story bay on the east facade. The house is shingle and vinyl sided and sash on the first floor is 4/1.

The house at 6 North Street (MHC# 95, ca. 1920) (Photo No. 9) is the most high style Craftsman house in the district. It is a brick four square, two-and-a-half stories in height, beneath a slate covered hipped roof. Jerkin head dormers project from the roof and there is a one story enclosed shingled porch across the main facade. A brick watertable encircles the house and second floor windows are topped by segmentally arched surrounds. An exterior chimney pierces the roof.

The following three houses are also versions of the bungalow style. 139 Main Street (MHC# 62, ca. 1920) is a vinyl sided house, one-and-a-half stories in height with the traditional bungalow porch enclosed. It has a single large dormer centered on the street facade. The roof has been extended in the rear and the house shows the same conservative use of a one story bay on the south facade as the house at 135 Main Street.

The house at 154 Main Street (MHC# 59, ca. 1920) is a bungalow whose form was repeated elsewhere in Hatfield. It is one-and-a-half stories in height and has a hipped roof whose ridge at front and rear extends to become two jerkin head gables. It is five bays wide and five bays deep with 6/6 sash, and has an enclosed porch on the rear. Rather than the extended roof overhang supported on exposed rafter ends, it has more conservative boxed eaves.

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More complicated in style is the bungalow at 162 Main Street (MHC# 58, 1910). It is the usual one-and-a-half stories in height and has an attached carriage house/garage on the rear, giving the house a rectangular plan. Set on high brick foundations, the house has a steeply pitched roof whose wide eaves overhangs are supported on exposed rafters and braced brackets. Similar to the house at #139, it has an enclosed porch topped by a central dormer.

Twentieth Century Styles

Styles which succeeded the Craftsman and Colonial Revival between 1930 and 1940 are not well represented in the Upper Main Street district. Only the house at 99 Main Street (ca. 1940) which is Neo-Colonial in style and a number of utilitarian garages fall into this category. The balance of the buildings in the district which are noncontributing because they were constructed after the period of significance are cape and ranch style houses which date between the 1960s and 1980s. There are several split level, raised ranch, and California style houses from the 1980s.

Residential Conversions

The Upper Main Street district has several buildings which were converted from barns to residences or to commercial/residential buildings. Together they add variety and make a rich mix of building types in the district.

The building at 131 Main Street (MHC# 65, ca. 1910), known as Riverview Common, was William Dickinson's tobacco shop (house: 86 Main Street) was converted to commercial/residential use. It is an L-shaped, one-and-a-half story building with a gable roof and is set on high brick foundations. The high basement with 12 light windows dates from its workshop use when much of the sorting was done in the naturally lit basement area. Now vinyl sided, the building is five bays wide and five bays deep and has small windows: two paired and four single. There is a garage door above a former loading dock which suggests the previous use of the building. The first floor is commercial space and the second is residential apartments.

At 21 North Street is a ca. 1900 tobacco barn converted to a residence. It is now two-and-a-half stories in height, and its gable roof is parallel to the road. It is vertically sided and the center bay at the entrance end is a garage door opening. Skylights on the roof and an arched gable window were added at the time of the conversion, but the origin of the building remains evident.

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MANUFACTURING AND PUBLIC FACILITY BUILDINGS

There is one manufacturing and one public facility building in the district. At 59 North Street (MHC# 81, ca. 1900) is a tobacco workshop now converted to manufacturing use. The main block of the building is two-and-a-half stories in height under a gabled, slate covered roof. Additions have been put on the south, north and east facades and the exterior has been painted white. At 260 Main Street is the Water and Sewage treatment plant which was built in the 1980s and is a one story, flat roofed, brick building whose style was influenced by the International Style.

Barns and Outbuildings

Befitting an agricultural area, interspersed throughout the district are tobacco barns, livestock barns, workshops and other outbuildings such as carriage houses and garages. They range in date from the 1870s to the 1990s and, with the exception of several tobacco barns, are generally in good condition.

Tobacco Barns

Tobacco sheds or barns in the district are long, rectangular, one story, wood frame buildings with doors for vehicle access on each gable end (Photo #6). They were built on a 15' x 30' module called a bent or bin. Typically, the barns were built 10 bents long for 150' barn length. An example of a longer shed is that across the street from 34 King Street which is a 12 bent shed. Roofs of the sheds are asphalt shingle, slate or tin, and the siding is vertical and hinged to open and allow air to circulate or to enclose the leaves and control humidity during the curing process. When candela leaf was introduced in the 1960s as a wrapper leaf to replace Cuban grown wrappers which were under embargo, many tobacco barns were converted to candela curing use. Candela had to be quickly cured with no light or air circulation so tar paper was added to the exterior and sometimes across the roof as well, stopping all air circulation and light filtration.

A small portico on the shed was added often as well, to allow farmers entry into the shed without exposing the leaves to light. Examples of the early, vertical sided barns are found at the northern end of the district between Main Street and the river. There behind a hill in a corn field are three barns which are vacant, vine covered and in poor condition. Examples of the candela wrapper barns are found behind the house at 113 Main Street. There are two, tarpaper covered tobacco barns. Two more very large examples are found at 40 King Street. Sheds were usually clustered to make access to storage easier. This clustering is found along Main Street at the upper limits of the district on the west side of the street where three barns are located

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in market garden fields and behind them at the edge of Great Pond where a string of barns was once located along a field road (Photo #7). Several survive in various states of collapse. Farmers who worked for the large tobacco companies which came to Hatfield at the turn-of-the century had their barns labelled with the company name and were given a barn number. On the barn across King Street from #34, mentioned above, "CC 266" is still visible on the exterior. Farmers also had smaller fields of tobacco and had individual barns on their property. One such barn is found at 16 North Street (Photo #11), another at 14 North Street, a third at 26 King Street.

Livestock Barns

Livestock barns are identifiable by their elevation. They are usually two story, wood frame construction, with gabled roofs, and there are usually separate entries for the farmer and his vehicles in the gable end. On the interior a loft on the second level is for hay storage and there is a smaller one story portion along the length of the barn which was built to house the animals and keep them warm in the winter. These barns are sometimes set perpendicular to the main house but connected by an ell which is often used as a woodshed. The linked buildings created a dooryard which was set close to the road. A good example of this arrangement is found at 57 North Street (MHC# 83, ca. 1800).

There are several horse barns in the district. The most elaborate is at the William Dickinson House at 86 Main Street (MHC# 108, ca. 1870). There are three horse barns on the property, however the most interesting is the oldest one which was the first barn in Hatfield to have a door which rose straight up into a pocket as a precursor to the overhead door. The Italianate style barn has highly contrasting watertable, window surrounds and cross-braced sliding door panels.

A well preserved example of the horse barn is at 150 Main Street. When tobacco was Hatfield's chief crop, many livestock barns were converted to tobacco use. However, they are still recognizable due to their distinctive elevation. An example of this conversion is to be found at 66 North Street. One which added yet one more step in the conversion is at 17 King Street which began as a livestock barn, was converted to a tobacco barn and finally to a garage.

Shops and Outbuildings

At 156 Main Street is a workshop which dates from ca. 1920 and was an active site for the invention of farm implements during the early decades of the twentieth century. One-and-a-half stories in height, the main block of the shop has a center chimney and simple window surrounds in the attic area of the gable. Set sideways on the lot the clapboard building has a broad gable roof and central double doors and

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a full height equipment entrance on its south facing facade. There are two pent roofs over the entries which are later additions.

At 34 King Street is a very modest workshop which dates from ca. 1900. It is clapboard sided, one story, and has a gable roof.

Beyond the period of significance, but part of the ongoing agricultural business of the district are two modern aluminum barns, three bays wide, for the storage and sorting of potatoes at the Szawlowski Potato Farm at 103 Main Street.

The carriage house at 66 North Street is a good example of the adaptability of outbuildings in the district. Originally part of the Bardwell property on 94 Main Street and moved to this location before 1900, the two story Italianate style building which dates from ca. 1870 appears first to have been a large carriage house with a hay loft above. There is a second story loft opening beneath a transverse gable, and a first story vehicle opening below. Sash is 6/6.

Archaeological Description

The Upper Main Street Historic District is located in an area where several prehistoric sites have been documented and where a high potential exists for the recover of additional sites. At present, nine sites are recorded within the proposed district and 37 sites in the general area. Six sites are located on a river terrace between Cow Bridge Brook and the Connecticut River in the vicinity of Main Street north of King Street. The remaining three sites are located on a lower terrace/floodplain locale west of Cow Bridge Brook and between King Street and Cow Bridge Brook. The physical characteristics of the district are favorable for prehistoric site locations.

The Upper Main Street District is located north of Hatfield Center and is bounded primarily by natural waterways: the Connecticut River to the east; Great Pond and Cow Bridge Brook to the north and northwest; and unnamed second wetland to the west and southwest. The district meets Hatfield Center on a terrace of the Connecticut River to the south. Soils in the district are predominantly well drained and the product of lacustrine and alluvial origin, the residence of glacial lake Hitchcock. Landforms in the district are characterized by floodplain and terraces recarved from the glacial sediments by river in meandering. Given the high range of ecological diversing within close proximity (rugged uplands to lowland hogs and river channels), this portion of Hatfield would have been extremely attractive to Native people for both settlement and resource gathering. While comprehensive archaeological surveys are lacking for the Hatfield area, surveys in the town of Hadley on the east side of the Connecticut River, opposite Hatfield, may reflect site densities in the Hatfield locale. Dincauze's (1978) detailed review identified 73

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sites in that town with the highest site densities in the vicinity of Connecticut River tributaries. In Hatfield this pattern also appears to exist where site densities are higher in the Cow Bridge Brook locale and in the Mill River area to the south. Recent collections research in the area (Johnson 1985) has added considerable cultural and temporal specificity to know sites in the town of Hatfield. Collections research indicates that type artifacts representation of the Late Archaic and Late Woodland Period are the most frequently represented on sites in the town including those in the district area. Sites dating to the Middle Archaic Period have also been recorded. At least one archaeological excavation has been conducted in the northern portion of the district. That study, (Raber 1980, 1981) part of area wastewater treatment survey, included test excavations at the Treatment Plant site which was dated to the Woodland Period and contained a flexed human burial. Given the above informations, the presence of prehistoric sites is documented in the district and a high potential exists to additional sites to be found.

There is also a high potential for significant historic archaeological remains within the district. Originally settled in the winter of 1659-1660 by Hadley residents who came from Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, CT, Hatfield has maintained the physical arrangement of the town as laid out by the original settlers in 1661. While initial settlement was made south of the proposed district latter 17th century settlement included the southern portion of the Upper Main Street District. Much of the district remains open agricultural fields as originally laid out as common lands. Structural remains should survive from 17th century homes and outbuildings as well as occupation related features (trash pits, privies, wells) many of which were enclosed within a palisade for protection. No examples of Hatfield's 17th century settlement are extant. Only the cemetery which dates to 1669 at the corner of Elm and Prospect Streets south of the Upper Main Street District survives from this period. By 1668, 25 to 28 families resided in the town. That number grew to 30 families by 1670, 40 families by 1678 and 57 families by 1682. Most of these early homes were laid out in a linear fashion east west along the southern end of Main Street late extending to the Upper Main Street locale. Common lands for farming, animal grazing and general exploitation of woodland resources were located north, south, and west of the initial settlement and included most of the proposed district area. Most of the early homes were enclosed in a log palisade south of the Upper Main Street District which original extended from the 49 Main Street area in the north south to the end of Main Street in the area of #12, at a distance of 200 feet from each side of the street. Structural remains including a builders trench and possible post holes should survive from the palisade which included timber poles 10 to 12 feet high set side by side in the ground. Archaeological survivals of a similar palisade from the same period have been documented in Hadley (Reinke and Hood 1990). The palisade was extended during King

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William's War in ca. 1690 northward to include newer buildings built to the 103 Main Street area within this district. All of the 17th and early 18th century structures within the palisade have been lost through years by demolition or by fire. Many homes outside the palisade were burned during were with Native Americans beginning in the 1670s. Eighteenth and nineteenth century farmhouses and outbuildings also likely survive archaeologically within the district. Archaeological survivals of several 18th century commercial enterprises whose exact locations are currently unknown may also survive within the district including a finery, general store, linseed oil mill, blacksmith shop and cider mill all in operation before 1740. In the 19th and early 20th century, agricultural growth in Hatfield is responsible for several new types of potential archaeological resources which may survive in the district. The production of broom corn in the 1790s resulted in workshops for broom manufacture constructed in farmhouses and in separate structures. Archaeological survivals may exist from these shops which thrived through the mid 19th century. In 1856 tobacco production began in Hatfield resulting in tobacco sheds, barns and shops as a new resource type. While many of these structures are still extent, several should survive archaeologically. Tobacco barns tend to be clustered near the northern end of fields near roads to town, tobacco shops were located close to farmhouses. Most of Hatfield's French Canadian, Irish, German and Polish immigrants were directly associated with specific aspects of the town's agricultural growth. As these groups came to Hatfield in the 19th and early 20th centuries, boarding house and related units became common and are probably present in the town's archaeological record. In some instances many family homes were converted to rental units. Some areas of town was also associated with specific ethnic groups such as Polish immigrants in the South Street area south of the district. Evidence of each of these characteristic likely survives in the archaeological record.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hatfield Upper Main Street Historic District is historically significant as a residential and agricultural area which has been recorded in continuous use from 1661 when it was laid out in homelots and in meadow land where cattle were seasonally grazed and fields were tilled (Photo #7). During the 19th century its agricultural use was extended to broom corn, tobacco, and continued as open pasture. During the 20th century there has been a shift to growing market vegetables, such as onions and potatoes; a few cattle still graze. Included in the original layout for the village in 1661, Upper Main Street is part of Hatfield's linear street village. With a few exceptions, residential growth on Upper Main Street in the 18th, 19th,

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and 20th centuries was smaller scale and more modest than residences closer to the center, with a concentration of buildings which grew up around an inn on the south east corner of Main and Ferry Streets (now gone) and a former ferry crossing to Hadley (Ferry Road).

Architectural styles reflect the district's periods of affluence from cattle grazing, tobacco and onion production from the latter part of the 18th century through the 19th century. They also reflect its period of population and settlement by immigrant laborers mainly from Ireland, Canada, and Poland during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The district meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places, as well as criteria consideration B. The district is of local significance. The period of significance is from 1705, the date of oldest surviving resource, the Justin Waite House (MHC# 85), to the early 1940s when agriculture continued to dominate the town's economy.

PLANTATION PERIOD (1620-1675)

Hatfield is located in the region of Native American settlement dominated by the Pokumtakukes who were river Indians with loosely affiliated tribal groupings scattered in villages through the region. The tribal group thought to have lived in the Hatfield area are the Nonotucks, and the three most prominent leaders among them were Umpachala, Chickwallop, and Quonquont. As part of the Pokumtakukes they spoke an Algonquin language and were a horticultural society growing maize, squash, beans, pumpkins, cucumbers, Jerusalem artichokes, and tobacco on the plains along the Connecticut River. They hunted in the woodlands and fished to supplement their diets. In the winter they lived on the uplands, coming to the river in the summers for fishing and socializing with other villages.

Trails were established by the Nonotucks between what was to become Greenfield and Northampton, and several east-west connections were made between the Mill River and the Connecticut River.

On December 25, 1658 the Hadley Proprietors made their first purchase on the east side of the Connecticut River. On July 10, 1660 for about six feet of wampum they purchased land on the west side of the river which extended from Capawonk Brook (Mill River) to Wunskcompss Brook (Cow Brook) on the north and extending nine miles west. This purchase included the area of Hatfield Center Historic District and the proposed Upper Main Street Historic District. The third purchase was on October 19, 1672 when the northern part of Hatfield was bought from the widow of the Native American leader Quonquont. This purchase was eventually to become Whately and part of North Hatfield. The settlers were cautious about titles to their purchases of land and when English

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and Native American land claims overlapped, as they did in the north part of Hatfield, they bought both claims to the land. Consequently, about 1682 they bought the Denison farm which had been a 500 acre grant to Major General Denison from the King in 1659. His land was part of the Hatfield meadows which came to be known by its Indian name Bashan.

By the summer of 1660 a small group of settlers had crossed the river from Hadley to live on the Hatfield side. The following year they laid out homelots along Main Street and allotted land in four meadows, at the north and south ends and west of Main Street, according to the size of settlers' estates. For every 100 pounds sterling in an estate, the head of household was allotted 27 acres and 60 rods of meadow land distributed among the four meadows. Common lands were established west of the Mill River on The Rocks; there cattle were grazed, timber cut and game hunted. In the Upper Main Street District are located an area of original homelots, part of the North Meadows and all of the Little Meadow. This land use has remained largely consistent from its inception in 1661 to the present (Photo# 7).

While the Plantation Period began with the arrival of European settlers in Hadley in 1659, the Nonotucks' way of life was not altered appreciably for a number of years. Deeds to land sold by the Native Americans stipulated that they retained rights to fish, hunt and even set up their living sites in the new plantations. Other early records indicate that they taught the new arrivals what to grow providing settlers with some seeds to plant in already cleared fields, and developed acquaintances among them by trading furs, baskets, game, and fish for European goods.

Thanks to the Nonotucks, the settlers also found paths to connect their settlement on lower Main Street with Northampton and Deerfield (Elm and Prospect Streets and Straits Road), and paths to cross the Mill River at ford ways (King, Chestnut and School Streets).

Industry in the form of Thomas Meekin's grist mill began within a few years of settlement on the Mill River, and it was followed in 1665 by Meekin's saw mill.

Residents of the west side of the river began holding "side meetings" as early as 1662. While there were multiple connections in land ownership between the two sides, residents of the west continued to differentiate themselves. The issue of attending services at the meeting house in Hadley became the focal point of an argument for separation from Hadley as attendance was often difficult and dangerous across the river in winter months. In 1670 the settlement petitioned and was granted the right to become the separate parish of Hatfield.

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During this period the area of Hatfield which included Upper Main Street was used by both Indians and settlers alike for fishing and hunting. It was the settlers' use of fencing to keep cattle out of the meadows in the summer which would eventually be a point of friction between the two groups.

COLONIAL PERIOD (1675-1775)

The Colonial Period in Hatfield was dominated by King Phillip's War. The war which began in Rhode Island shifted to the Connecticut River Valley in 1675 and had a profound effect on Hatfield: in total, twenty seven people were killed and a third of all the houses were burned by various Indian groups. Beginning on May 30th, 1676 the town was under attack by King Phillip's Indians who were alternately joined by Canadian Indians and the local River tribes who resented loss of their hunting territory and restrictions on their animals' range. The May 30th attack was led by King Phillip's followers who drove cattle and horses from Hatfield's upper meadow, or the northern meadow part of which is within the Upper Main Street District and is still under cultivation. A militia of men from Springfield, Hadley, and Hatfield led by a Captain Turner retaliated by following them to their camp at Turner's Falls where a massacre of men, women, and children took place. In August, 1675 Umpachala led the Nonotucks permanently out of the area, presumably to avoid conflict.

Individual houses were fortified for protection and the people of Hatfield also built palisades around the most of the houses making up their settlement along Main Street; they extended the palisades in 1678 and again in 1690. The first extension went about 500 feet north of School Street and the latter extension included a small area of the Upper Main Street district between School Street and the intersection of Main and North Streets (approximately at 103 Main Street). The extension was necessary to protect several new houses which had been built there, but are no longer extant.

The most well known attack on Hatfield came on September 19, 1677 when a group of about twenty six Indians from Canada came down what is now School Street attacking and burning houses in the center and in the Upper Main Street district north of the palisades. This area was easy prey as most of the men were working in the fields of Great Ponsett and the North Meadows leaving women and children relatively unprotected. Twelve people were killed, four were wounded, and seventeen were taken as prisoners. Seven buildings were burned down. The Indians went next to Greenfield where they once again attacked and burned homes and took away prisoners. They camped for a while in Albany, then went to Canada. Two Hatfield men, Benjamin Waite and Stephen Jennings, whose wives and children were among the captives, followed them to Canada and were able to ransom their release in May of the following year. They were met in upstate New York by a party

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of men from Hatfield who helped the survivors get home. Two Hatfield children born during captivity were Canada Waite and Captivity Jennings. Benjamin Waite's allotment and homestead were in the district at the south west corner of Main and King Streets. He was known as a fierce Indian fighter and it is believed that his house had been singled out for attack in retribution for his taking part as a guide to Captain Turner in the Turners Falls attack. Stephen Jennings was also in the district with his homelot near the road to Deerfield (North Street).

There were no attacks on Hatfield for the next eleven years; the population grew and its government and agricultural practices became more diversified. Prior to King Phillip's war, there had been between twenty-five and twenty-eight families; in 1670 there were thirty. Eight years later forty-eight families were taxed and in 1682 the number had risen to fifty-seven families. Town government was constituted of five selectmen and a herdsman and shepherd who were appointed to govern the increasing cattle herds, the introduction of sheep and pigs. In 1693 the town decided to increase the sheep herd to 700 and although they didn't reach that number, they did set up a fenced in sheep pasture in 1697 on King's Hill in the district and in 1700 laid the hill out in tracts to provide more crop land for residents. Winter and summer wheat continued to be grown and rye was introduced as a crop. The town prospered enough to began taking care of the poor by the 1690s arranging for housing the family of Thomas Bracy whose homelot was in the Upper Main Street district.

Town schools were begun in 1679. Thomas Hastings was hired to teach boys between the ages of 6 and 12 and any girls who were sent. In 1681 a schoolhouse was built in the road near the meetinghouse. Higher education was also being organized in the Bay colony during the Colonial period, and as early as the 1760s Hatfield was considered for the site of a Connecticut Valley Regional College. The college didn't materialize, but other attempts were to follow to make Hatfield an educational center.

At the end of the eleven year hiatus, a series of encounters which were collectively part of the French and Indian War, and known individually as King William's War from 1688 to 1698 and as Queen Anne's War from 1703 to 1713, took place in the region. While none of the fighting took place in Hatfield, residents took part in the militias which were formed to protect the neighboring settlements and Benjamin Waite whose home lot was in the Upper Main Street district was killed in defense of Deerfield in the massacre of 1703.

During this phase of the war, Hatfield was providing provisions for the defending troops which was a profitable business for some residents. However, once the threat of attack had clearly subsided, all the townspeople were able to turn their attention to improving

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their economy. In 1720 a treaty was signed with the Indians putting an end to the conflict, but as early as 1692 an organized ferry had been put into operation from Hatfield across the river to Hadley.

Boats and canoes had shuttled back and forth from the time of settlement, but the ferry allowed easier passage of both people and their animals. The ferry was located at the end of Main Street in the Upper Main Street district at the end of a segment of road known today as Ferry Street. The first ferry operator was John Ingram; he was followed by John Preston; by Marble Hamel after the Civil War; and by John Breor in the 20th century, all of whom lived in the district. In 1696 the cost of passage for one person and his horse was 4 pence; just 3 pence for a person with a horned beast. With one interruption in service after the Civil War, the ferry did not stop until 1919.

During the Colonial Period Main Street ended at Ferry Street and King Street angled south from its intersection with Straits Road following the route of today's North Street. The upper segment of today's King Street did not yet exist. Houses lined both sides of Main Street and were less densely built along King Street.

The settlement's population increase during the Colonial Period was partly the result of expansion of the its boundaries. In 1695 hill land was bought in the north west and was part of Hatfield until it separated to incorporate and become Williamsburg in 1771. Part of present day Williamsburg was also included in Hatfield's boundaries during the Colonial Period and remained until it was annexed by Williamsburg in 1845, and set the western boundary. The northern boundary between Hatfield and Whately was also set in 1771.

Hatfield was a Tory stronghold during the last years of the Colonial Period. Influential citizens Col. Samuel Partridge and Col. Israel Williams who were wealthy traders, known locally as "River Gods", were staunch Loyalists and in 1768 the town followed their lead voting to support the King. Colonel Williams, known as "ye Monarch of Hampshire" and "Lord of the Valley", derived his authority as commander of all the western troops during the French and Indian Wars. Samuel Partridge was the first town clerk, treasurer for 53 years, was on his Majesty's Council, judge of probate and representative to the General Court. However, the strength of character and will posed by Israel Williams and Samuel Partridge was matched by that of Rev. Joseph Lyman. Rev. Lyman, who was to lead the church for 56 years, turned Tory sentiment around through his strong moral leadership, and in 1774 Hatfield voted to support the revolution for independence.

The Landlord Allis Inn and the Squire Bardwell House were two buildings in the district which are thought to have been Georgian and whose loss was recorded in the 19th century. The location of the Landlord Allis Inn is not known today, however, it is believed that

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the Squire Bardwell House was located on or near the present 94 Main Street.

One building from this period survives in the district: the Justin Waite House of ca. 1705 at 40 North Street.

FEDERAL PERIOD (1775-1830)

Once the war began, Colonel Williams and his son, unswayed by Rev. Lyman's arguments, continued to provide support to the Loyalist cause by recruiting soldiers. Worse, they were suspected of passing information to General Gage. The two men were imprisoned after a good "smoking" in Hadley failed to curb their Loyalist activities, but after the war they were released and had their property restored to them. For his part, Samuel Partridge refused to continue recording town meetings during the war, but his protest was tolerated and after independence he remained an active citizen.

Approximately 124 Hatfield men took part in the war as soldiers; the whole town subscribed for their support; and others supplied food, principally beef, for the troops. The latter activity was actually a profit making one. General Washington stationed a Provision Master in Hatfield during the war and troops put up at its several inns were well taken care of. One of them was the Landlord Allis tavern on the north end of Main Street. The inn is no longer extant.

Although provisioning troops was a support to its economy during the war, Hatfield, along with the other towns in the region, suffered considerably after the war. The new government was heavily in debt and laid taxes on the towns just as they were struggling to reconstruct their trades and farms. When the new government began jailing landowners for tax debt and taking their land away, it seemed to many that they had gained nothing from the Revolution and that tax injustice was just as severe under the new Republic as it had been under King George. Accordingly, representatives from fifty towns came to Hatfield and a list of grievances was drawn up. Continued prosecutions for debt, during this period led about three hundred people to march to the court in Northampton in 1782 and force the release of three prisoners. Actions turned violent, and Rebellion leaders including Daniel Shays could no longer control the mob of angry citizens. Hatfield voted no longer to support Shays' Rebellion in 1787. The Rebellion collapsed soon after, but it did have a national impact by providing clear evidence to the Continental Congress that a strong central government was necessary.

Following Shays' Rebellion, the people of Hatfield turned earnestly to their work, raising crops and animals on the meadows and western hill land. The business of fattening and trading cattle grew noticeably, and local farmers established large herds of oxen. J.D. Billings

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whose farm was on North Street was one of the town's largest owners of oxen with about 80 head. But sheep were also raised and fattened on the uplands. Elijah Bardwell and Reuben Belden were two of the largest sheep farmers. They kept up to a thousand sheep over the winters. Elijah Bardwell, known as Squire Bardwell, lived on Main Street at the location of 94 Main Street. His house was moved to North Street and was later torn down and its main door surround placed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Population figures during the period show that Hatfield grew much more slowly than neighboring Hadley. In 1776 the population was 582. It rose to 703 in 1790, to 809 in 1800 and declined slightly in 1810 to 805. In 1820 there were 823 residents and at the end of the period, in 1830 there were 893. This represents a growth rate of 17% in Hatfield, while Hadley increased during the same years at the rate of 90%.

A number of Hatfield entrepreneurs felt that it was time to build a bridge across the Connecticut River to replace the ferry operating from Great Ponsett Meadow in the south part of town.

Lotteries were held, money collected, and a toll bridge opened to Hadley in 1809. It was a relatively short lived venture however, as it was not profitable. The bridge was closed in 1820 and torn down as unsafe the following year. Other improvements in transportation routes were the opening of Bridge Street between Mill River and Bradstreet north of the district, and the extension of Main Street north around Great Pond to Bradstreet by 1830.

The second decade of the 19th century saw several changes in agriculture in Hatfield. In 1816 Simeon Simon grew the first broom corn in Hatfield, beginning an industry in town that was to last into the 1860s and blossom again in the 1870s. The second change came about in the 1820s when the West Indian export trade was lost. To make up for that export income, farmers now concentrated on growing crops and raising cattle for local markets. Dairy products and vegetables were shipped to Holyoke and Springfield principally, and Hatfield became, in part, a market garden economy. More acreage was devoted to corn, and cattle raising continued to be a profitable business. The optimistic spirit of adventure that led some to broom corn and dairy products, led others less profitably to silkworms, mulberry bushes and teasels. The 1830s were a time of crazes in agriculture which had mostly run their course by the next decade.

One of the most successful farmers in cattle fattening was Oliver Smith, who resided at 11 North Street (Photo #1). Smith invested his cattle profits in Wall Street and at his death in 1845 left an estate of \$370,000. In his will he set aside \$200,000 for the Smith Charities. The money was held until it doubled in size and then a

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portion of it was used to buy land for a school which became the Smith Agricultural School in Northampton. Another part of it was used to send blacks to Liberia for resettlement and the largest share was used to support widows and children from Hatfield and the nearby towns as the Smith Charities. Smith was treasurer and Hatfield town clerk for fifty-three years, serving as sheriff, and working privately as a surveyor and land speculator as well.

During the Federal period a number of buildings were added to the district, at least two of which remain today. In 1812, three school districts were established in the town and schools erected. The districts were Hill, South Center, and North Center. The North Center district school house was built on the lot of John D. Brown (105 Main Street) and later moved up Main Street, and is now gone. A girls' school was also held in the house of Oliver Smith and taught in 1813 by a Miss Childs, and at an unspecified date by a Mr. Barstow, according to the reminiscences of Samuel Partridge.

The Oliver Smith House (Photo #1) was built ca. 1800 on the lot at 86 Main Street, but was moved in the 1870s to 11 North Street to make room for William H. Dickinson's new house. A second Federal period house is at 108 Main Street which dates from 1790.

Among the known Federal buildings in the district which have been lost is that of Solomon Dickinson which was on the site of today's 89 Main Street and which burned down in 1868.

EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1830-1870)

During the forty year span of the Early Industrial Period, Hatfield's connections with the world beyond the Connecticut Valley once again expanded through new residents, new means of transportation and through trade markets for new crops. Immigration broadened the ethnic composition of the town, and the Connecticut River Railroad vastly improved passenger and freight travel between Greenfield and Northampton with connections to Boston and New York. Depots at West and North Hatfield and a spur to Bradstreet made Hatfield part of this larger railroad network. Only one connection between Hatfield and its neighbors ended, and that was the ferry which interrupted its shuttle to Hadley for a while after the Civil War. The expanded markets were for broom corn and tobacco which were to dominate the economy for years.

The Upper Main Street District took on a distinctive character during the Early Industrial Period. Construction of the ca. 1830 Hatfield Inn by Dwight Smith (now gone) at the corner of Ferry Road and Main Street brought new activity to the ferry crossing area. In addition, a large number of Irish and some French Canadians settled in the boarding houses and tenements along North and King Streets to work on

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the railroad, in the fields and broom corn shops.

The period opened in 1830 with a population of 893 and closed in 1870 with 1,594. The rate of increase was 78.4%, far higher than the county rate of 46.7%, and surpassing Hadley's growth rate. Part of the increase was due to construction of the Connecticut River Railroad from Northampton to Greenfield between 1845 and 1848. Many Irish workers, who began leaving their country about 1845 as successive potato crop failures made life extraordinarily difficult, came to construct the railroad and stayed in Hatfield working as farm laborers. During the early part of the period, many French Canadians came as seasonal farm workers, but as new crops and industry offered full time work after 1830, many of them emigrated permanently. At mid-century, immigrants were 13.4% of population and of them, Irish were 52% and Canadians 38%. The designation of several houses in the district as "tenements" and "boarding houses" corresponds to the arrival of the laborers, and their permanent settlement is recorded in the street directories and in the number of small houses which went up in the district ca. 1900.

The cultivation of broom corn introduced in Hatfield in 1816 had become one of Hatfield's chief crops by the 1830s and for the next thirty years the corn was grown and turned into brooms and brushes in workshops in the district. In 1837 there were twenty people employed in making brooms and brushes and 1855 statistics showed Hatfield to be third in the county for broommaking. At the peak of the business, there were a thousand acres in cultivation and brooms being made in six large shops. William C. Bliss and his wife Laura Munson who lived at 129 Main Street (ca. 1850) raised broom corn and had one such shop. John D. Brown at 103 Main Street (ca. 1850) owned another.

George Waite who lived at 49 North Street (ca. 1800) was another broom corn farmer in the district as was Justin O. Waite of 40 North Street (ca. 1705). William Dickinson raised broom corn on his meadow fields of the Upper Main Street district in the 1860s. Dickinson lived in the house which was the birthplace of Oliver Smith on the site of 86 Main Street. In 1875 he moved the Smith House to 11 North Street to make room for a new house on that site. The Smith House he then used as a tenement to house his farm help. These farmers, Bliss, the Waites, Brown, and Dickinson, were all known from tax records as some of the largest broom corn producers, but many other farmers also grew small amounts on their individual plots.

Dating from this period are the two houses at 120 and 124 Main Street which were constructed by local builder Hiram Marsh ca. 1820 (Photo #s 2 and 3). An ell from the house at 120 Main Street was later moved to become the house of Anthony Douglas and appears without an owner's name on the map of 1873.

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The French Canadians who began staying year round in Hatfield from about 1850 brought with them skill in broom tying which was an important factor in Hatfield's success and gave the new residents a foothold in the economy. One such person was Edward Proulx who came from Canada and settled in Hatfield in 1847, then built the house at 2 King Street.

William Dickinson was one of Hatfield's most enterprising farmers: he and James Morton began growing tobacco in 1856 in addition to broom corn. The alluvial meadow land of Hatfield was so well suited to tobacco cultivation that by 1865 the farmers of Hatfield grew the largest quantity of tobacco in the Connecticut River Valley. However, farmers didn't shift exclusively to these two cash crops. In 1865 they also grew 41% of the county's wheat.

Upper Main Street continued to focus its commercial activities around the inn and ferry at Ferry Street and the association between the two was close. Orsamus Marsh, for instance, kept the the inn for 45 years, was a ferryman and at the end of the period owned 129 Main Street (ca. 1850). Lemuel Bliss who followed Marsh as owner of the inn was a farmer who had 40 acres in cultivation, and kept a dry goods and drug store in the ell of his house at 128 Main Street (ca. 1850). Subsequent inn owners were Michael Proulx and Frank Bardwell, then John and William Burke.

The Upper Main Street District did not have manufacturing businesses during this period; however, about 1850 Charles Shattuck, Mary D. Porter, and Andrew Hyde transferred their pistol Manufacturing business from Springfield to Hatfield. They first made single barreled breech loading shotguns called "the American". They then expanded to double barreled shotguns and turned out 15,000 of them a year. Charles Shattuck lived in the district at 89 Main Street (Photo #5). He and Allen Houghton later formed the Bay State Screw Company.

Another center of activity for the north end of town was the north district schoolhouse which was in the Bradstreet area in front of the cemetery on Depot Road (now gone). Around 1830 public interest in lyceums as a forum for continuing education and debating current issues was sparked in Hatfield and meetings were held in the school. Topics were chosen, speakers assigned and after research and elocution practice, debates were carried on across the town. One topic which was very much on the public mind was that of slavery and the people of Hatfield ranged themselves on the side of Abolition from the beginning of the debate.

Rev. John Greene, Hatfield pastor from 1857, as his Revolutionary War counterpart Rev. Lyman before him, galvanized the town to action during the war. The town met its enlistment quotas by volunteers through 1862. Town Selectmen acted as recruiters, one of whom was

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William H. Dickinson. In a tumultuous town meeting in 1862 \$100 was raised for each volunteer and 16 men responded as volunteers. In all, 146 Hatfield men fought in the war and 20 were killed. Among those who fought from the Upper Main Street District were Squire Bardwell's grandson Henry who was a member of Co. F 27th Regiment MVH. When Henry Bardwell returned to Hatfield after the war he built the house at 94 Main Street (Photo #8). Levi Pease lived at 129 Main Street and was member of 46th Mass. Regiment, MVM. George Marsh, son of hotel owner Orsamus Marsh (Hatfield Hotel, ca. 1830, now gone) was a member of Co. K. 52nd Regiment MVM. Gun manufacturer Charles Shattuck who later lived at 89 Main Street was a Major in the 6th Vermont Infantry during the war. Joseph Richards who lived in a house at 141 Main Street was a member of Co. C, 27th Regiment, Mass V M. Richards died at Andersonville. He and the other Hatfield men who served in the war are recognized at Memorial Hall in tablets inscribed with their names.

In 1861 Sophia Smith, niece of Oliver Smith, inherited \$450,000 when her brother Austin died. Not formally well educated, Smith asked George Hubbard and Rev. Greene to help her use the money wisely. What eventually was conceived was Smith College, and its destination was originally to have been in Hatfield, on King's Hill in the district. On advice from Hubbard, Smith located the college in Northampton and Hatfield's Upper Main Street District was spared the impact of a major educational institution.

Each year until dikes were built, the low lying meadows of the Upper Main Street district were particularly vulnerable to spring flooding. One of the floods which caused significant change occurred in 1862 when the oxbow at a bend in the river at the north end of the district was formed by the river cutting an entirely new course. During winters when the river was frozen, horse races were held in the stretch alongside the district. At other times of the year, the races were held on the flat straightaway of Main Street itself.

After broom corn and tobacco, horse breeding came to be one of Hatfield's better known occupations. It was started by Alfred Graves, Graves' son, and William Dickinson who once again was among the first and most successful in a new enterprise. Both Graves and Dickinson had earned sizeable profits in tobacco which they turned to breeding driving horses. The elaborate Italianate style horse barn built by Dickinson at 86 Main Street, ca. 1875, remains from this period. Horses bred at their Connecticut Valley Stock Farm were well known and highly regarded.

Following the Civil War the population of Hatfield grew fairly slowly from 1,405 in 1865, to 1,594 in 1870 and even declined to 1,495 in 1880.

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LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1870-1915)

Town population growth may have been at a plateau, but the Late Industrial Period in Hatfield saw many educational and public improvements starting with the establishment of Smith Academy by Sophia Smith in 1872. Sarah Houghton who lived at 89 Main Street (Photo #5) was principal and teacher at the Academy, which was in Hatfield Center and educated generations of Hatfield children.

In 1885 the Village Improvement Society was started. These societies were a popular movement in the Connecticut Valley at the time and members devoted their efforts to beautifying roads, planting trees, taking down haphazard fences and improving the appearance of town landscaping. In Hatfield the society was led by Eli Hubbard. One of the improvements coming to New England towns at this time was street lighting and Hatfield began lighting its streets in 1890 by gas. Public water supply began in 1896 when the rights to water in Running Gutter Brook were bought by the town. Over one hundred families were supplied with this water. In 1904 the first public sewers were installed and served Upper Main Street as well as the center of town; the same year the gas company was formed to provide street lighting on a larger scale, and in 1908 streetlights were electrified. In 1906 a telephone system was introduced.

The Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company contributed to public improvements by running a line from Hatfield to Northampton in 1900 and extending it to Greenfield in 1903. The trolley ran right down Main Street from the Bliss (or Hatfield) Hotel in the district (now gone). The railroad improved its service at about the same time with a line to New York, New Haven, and Hartford in 1890.

The ferry appears on maps and atlases through the last quarter of the 19th century (Beers Atlas of 1873), stopped around that time to be taken up again in 1910 by John Breor. Breor lived at 141 Main Street. The ferry and hotel continued to be a center of activity in the district. Various known as the Hatfield Inn and the Hatfield Hotel, it was located on the south east corner of Main Street and Ferry Street. Hotel owners were Levi Pease, Benjamin Warner and Matthew Ryan who owned it together. In 1908 the hotel barn was taken down and a few years later (1914) the hotel burned down. This loss was never restored and although the ferry continued operating until 1929 at the end of Ferry Street, the nexus of activity that was provided by both the ferry and the hotel came to an end. There are no remains today of the ferry dock on the river.

From the Federal period dairying had been part of the Hatfield economy. In 1878 the organization of the Hatfield Creamery was formed in the basement of the Caleb Cooley Dickinson House at 116 Main Street. The Creamery collected milk from 300 cows, and 10,000 lbs of

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butter were shipped to Boston and New York each month by Creamery members. Their skimmed milk was fed to pigs and calves. The Creamery operated until 1886 when the dairy business ended.

Prices of tobacco declined in the 1870s and 1880s, but Hatfield farmers continued to produce large quantities. During the 1860s farmers concentrated on growing filler tobacco and the inner leaf around it, which is called the binder. From the 1870s farmers shifted to growing the outer leaf which is called the wrapper. Tobacco growing and processing was nearly a year round activity as it took six weeks to raise seedlings indoors in flats during the spring, six weeks to grow in the field, and six more to cure in the tobacco barns. After curing it was taken to storage sheds and around December first the indoor work of sorting, grading and shipping the leaves took place. The large tobacco growers between 1865 and 1900 raised twenty to thirty acres each.

It was estimated that 1,400 acres were devoted to tobacco in 1905 and five hundred more acres were added by 1910. Town directories from the 1880s list the number of acres of tobacco being grown by residents and from this accounting it is clear that both small and large growers continued to operate. For instance, William Langdon who lived in an earlier house at 66 North Street had ten acres in cultivation. James Waite just down the street at 40 North Street had 67 acres; and Richard T. Morton at 2 King Street had 100 acres. Even Lemuel Bliss who ran the Hatfield Hotel during this period kept 40 acres in tobacco. George Marsh who lived at 136 Main Street had 65 acres in Hatfield and 116 in Conway. In 1905 Hatfield was the largest tobacco producer in the state. There was a short lived upswing in broom corn prices at this time, so some farmers grew both, but usually they specialized in one crop or the other.

Broom corn production had once again slumped around 1905, but onions joined tobacco about this time as a major crop, and Hatfield with an expanded labor force, led the state in onion production as well as in tobacco. There were 1,100 acres of onions in cultivation in 1905. By 1910, 500-600 carloads of onions were shipped annually. Onions were grown from seed and school vacations were timed to coincide with their setting out and harvesting. There are no onion storage buildings in the district. However, one tobacco shop was the building at 59 North Street which has been expanded and is now used for light industry. A second was at 131 Main Street.

After a growth plateau which lasted several decades, new immigrants began arriving in Hatfield in such large numbers that between 1895 and 1915 the population grew 64.9%. Austria and Poland were the leading countries of origin accounting for 67% of the new arrivals. By 1915, 75% of the immigrants were from Poland alone.

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Hatfield farmers saw the immigrants as a good labor source for their farms and would meet them in New York after they were processed on Ellis Island with offers of work in tobacco fields and workshops and housing. As early as the 1890s tobacco companies began to be set up in town, centralizing and organizing local tobacco farmers and their laborers. The first to appear was Meyer and Mendelson Company.

Directories list 8 King Street as a tenement in 1915 and again in 1918 (now gone). Living there were George Shea who was a laborer, John Shea who worked for Pelissier broom works in North Hadley, and William Shea, the only non-laborer, a clerk. Oliver Smith's house at 11 North Street (Photo No. 1) was also listed as a tenement and one of its residents in 1912 was Jacob Geis, a farmer who boarded there. Shattucks Firearms Company also employed people in area: Frank Dugal was a gunstocker and lived at 133 Main Street (now gone) around 1900.

Several of the district's large land owners began selling off lots on their property after 1900 as need for housing grew and the new arrivals were ready to move into their own homes. Sharecropping was also being practiced in town whereby workers were paid in land. This practice led to farms being divided into lots along the roadsides. Two of the farmers whose land was divided were J. Bardwell whose property along Main Street was divided for the houses between 108 and 112; and J.D. Billings whose land was divided for many of the houses on the north side of North Street (Photo #10).

EARLY MODERN PERIOD (1915-1940)

Tobacco, onions, and potatoes dominate the agricultural market in Hatfield during the Early Modern Period. Hatfield sent a hundred and four men and one woman to the war just as production was at its peak, but the women of Smith College rallied to help with the tobacco harvest every year during the war. Tractors were introduced after the war which improved farmers' lives considerably and boosted their production.

During this period, however, large tobacco companies continued to establish themselves in town and thoroughly changed the structure of the tobacco industry. Meyer and Mendelson were joined by Bayuk Cigar Company, Philly's Cigar Company, Imperial, General and Consolidated Cigar Companies. They signed up farmers to produce for them, and took over the processing, shipping and marketing. The effect of their consolidation and control of prices was to force many of the smaller growers to turn to potato cultivation. Tobacco continued to be a major crop through the 1950s, however.

Onion growers met increased competition from the American west and could not compete with rising labor costs, so onion production declined after the 1930s. Increasingly, farmers began growing

(continued)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Upper Main Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 16

vegetables with asparagus, strawberries, cucumbers, and squash being popular crops. This market garden agriculture continues to the present.

Three floods have had devastating effect on the town. The first was in 1927 when flooding was so severe that it covered some fields with silt and washed away the topsoil of others. Another flood followed in 1936 which caused enormous damage and washed out Main Street in the district at a low area south of the oxbow of the Connecticut River. Flooding was so extensive in the district that King's Hill became an island, and the Army Corps of Engineers came in to make road repairs. Two years later a hurricane swept through and once again washed out roads, flooded fields, and this time knocked down 89 tobacco sheds. The Works Progress Administration hired one hundred townspeople to build dikes along the river, rebuild the Main Street washout and clean up streets and fields.

Meanwhile, transportation changed significantly due to the automobile. In 1924 streetcar service was discontinued, and in 1930 the New York, New Hampshire & Hartford Rail Road line was closed. Routes 5 and 10 improved the north-south corridor and busses were introduced in 1933.

A telephone switchboard was established in the district at 94 Main Street (Photo #8) during the 1930s and 1940s. Mrs. Nellie Donlin who was the operator, kept the switch board in her front room and lived in the back rooms of the house.

The Dickinson Farm and the Connecticut River Stock Farm continued until the 1920s at 86 Main Street (Photo #12). William Cooley Dickinson son of William H. Dickinson continued both the horse breeding and training begun by his father along with the largest tobacco farm in town cultivating over 30 acres each year. In addition, for twenty years he was the Town Treasurer. The business ended when Dickinson died not long after two of his barns burned in 1922 and a number of prize horses were lost.

Further north in the district, Pius (Pi) Levitre at 154 Main Street a mechanical inventor of considerable local fame was devising farm equipment. In a workshop adjacent to his house, he built steam engines and several steam boats and took friends and neighbors for rides on the river behind his house. Levitre invented the first practical, steam engine driven cucumber picker, and a large number of farm implements. Townspeople recall that a farmer had just to go to Levitre and describe a technical problem, to inspire him to devise an ingenious solution, which he unflinchingly did. A catalogue and collection of his inventions would be an asset to town history.

(continued)

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Upper Main Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

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Although the population of Hatfield actually declined during the late industrial period, there were a number of houses built in the district as infill, primarily along Main Street. They include the Colonial Revival house at 95 Main Street (ca. 1920); the Colonial Revival house at 97 Main Street (ca. 1920); the Craftsman house and garage at 104 Main Street (ca. 1915); the Tudor Revival house and its garage at 113 Main Street (ca. 1915); the Bungalow at 154 Main Street (ca. 1920), and the Bungalow at 162 Main Street (ca. 1920).

RECENT HISTORY (SINCE 1940)

With the embargo on Cuban cigar wrappers in the 1960s there was a resurgence of tobacco production in Hatfield. Growers began cultivating primarily the candela leaf which was a green leaf tobacco requiring shorter curing of only three days, but in complete darkness for both the curing and handling. Tobacco growing has dwindled once again and today there is only one company in town which stores and processes the leaf. Many tobacco barns stand empty in the district, and the tobacco shops at 59 North Street, and 131 Main Street, and the tobacco barn at 19 North Street have been converted to other uses.

Potatoes continue to be grown. Szawlowski Potato Farms with its large barns at 103 Main Street dates from this period. Onions disappeared almost entirely in the 1940s due to western American competition. Of the district's total 532 acres, 337 acres (or 63%), remain in agricultural use, reflecting the strong role agriculture continues to play within the district.

In 1969 the town voted to build a sewage treatment plant in the north meadows. After almost two decades, the Water Treatment Plant was built in the district at 260 Main Street. Town land, this area was marsh land which had been a small pond on the map of 1830 and was not in agricultural use.

Quite a few ranch and cape style houses were built in the district along North and King Streets during this period. Although they are beyond the period of significance of the district, they are consistent with the general character of the district, are in very good condition, and by and large are in well landscaped settings.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Hatfield are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Several prehistoric sites have been recorded in Hatfield, however, the lack of systematic site examinations and comprehensive town wide surveys has resulted in little detailed information for the area. Because the town has remained premainly a farming community and resisted intensive development it is highly likely that significant prehistoric

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 18Upper Main Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

archaeological sites survive. Regional information indicates that surviving sites may conduct with Europeans in the 17th century. Sites dating from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland Periods have been physically documented in the town. These sites may provide a basis for reconstructing both environment change within the mid-Connecticut River Valley and the process of cultural adjustment as native people adopted their settlement and subsistence strategies in response to that change. Archaeological data and secondary sources indicate that Native American resources exists in the district areas of Indian Hollow, Great Ponsett or the South Meadow and that these areas were previously cleared by Native Americans for farming. Archaeological survivals in these areas can help to clarify the importance of this area relative to other Native settlements and core areas elsewhere along the Connecticut River.

Historic archaeological remains described above house the potential to provide detailed information on settlement, economic and cultural changes which occurred in a town which was able to remain a small agricultural village, resist intensive development and preserve the physical linear arrangement of the town as laid out by the original English settlers in 1661. While several buildings from the Upper Main Street District's 19th settlement remain extant, the majority of resources from the town's 17th and 18th century development are archaeological. Hatfield like its parent settlement of Hadley on the west bank of the Connecticut River is significant for retaining much of its 17th century linear town plan. While much of that plan survives in the existing system of streets, lot lines, and common lands, archaeological survey and testing would verify and refine our knowledge significantly by documenting the location and plan of 17th and 18th century buildings as well as the configuration of structures and buildings within each lot. While some disturbance of the 17th- and 18th-century components has undoubtedly occurred as a result of later 18th, 19th, and 20th century development, the potential for significant survivals is extremely high particularly in the southern portion of the district. By documenting the original plan of the town and the initial phases of its evolution, archaeological investigation would provide an appropriate introductory framework for interpreting the better documented buildings and sites which date from the 18th and 19th centuries.

Archaeological remains also have a high potential for helping to document the pattern of community development and economic change. While a great percentage of buildings from this period remains in the ground. Archaeological investigation would assist in documenting the ongoing physical evolution of farm complexes (especially in response to changing agricultural practices and products). Few of the small manufacturing or commercial facilities which characterized this period have survived above ground; these could be documented archaeologically. Occupation related features (trash pits, privies,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetUpper Main Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire County)
MassachusettsSection number 8, 9 Page 19, 1

wells), are also likely around many of the standing buildings. Careful sampling and analysis of these features can assist in detailing changing economic conditions, shifts in ethnicity, and other significant aspects of Hatfield's 19th century development.

Occupational related features can provide delated information on the inhabitants of specific residences and, when sampled as a group, on specific areas of town. During the 19th and 20th centuries Irish, French-Canadian and Polish immigrants moved to Hatfield Center frequently settling in particular areas of town. Analysis of occupational related features in these ethnic enclaves of town can help document how these groups adapted to the area and how they differed or compared to more traditional inhabitants of English decent. Occupational related features can also help document industrial growth or manufacturing. Broom manufacture, which developed in the late 18th century and peaked in the early 19th century and later tobacco processing in the mid 19th century probably developed as Cottage industries. Occupational related features at residences and farmsteads where these activates took place can provide details relating to the technology of broom manufacture tobacco processing materials used in those trades. This analysis can also provide details on the relationship of specific ethnic groups to trades like broom manufacture, tobacco processing and, the role that these trades played in the acculturation process of certain ethnic groups. The French-Canadians were the social group chiefly employed in broom manufacture in the Hatfield Center locale.

(end)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Upper Main Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Upper Main Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts

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ORAL HISTORIES

Mr. Cory Bardwell

Mr. Richard Belden

Mr. Joseph V. Porada

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Upper Main Street Historic District
Hatfield (Hampshire County)
Massachusetts**

Section number 10 Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (cont.)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|--------|---------|-----|----|--------|---------|
| 5) | 18 | 698520 | 4695460 | 6) | 18 | 698100 | 4694060 |
| 7) | 18 | 697400 | 4694240 | 8) | 18 | 697140 | 4694880 |
| 9) | 18 | 697410 | 4695280 | 10) | 18 | 697060 | 4695540 |
| 11) | 18 | 697020 | 4696220 | | | | |

Verbal Boundary Description

Please see attached town of Hatfield Assessor's Map #s 4, 7, and 9.

Boundary Justification

The southern boundary of the district was drawn to approach but not be contiguous with the north boundary of the Hatfield Center Historic District, in order to avoid several noncontributing buildings on Main Street. The west boundary follows the shore of the Connecticut River. The north boundary was drawn to include the fields which were part of the 1661 land allocation of meadows, and which were associated in later periods with the farmers of the Upper Main Street District. The west boundary was drawn to follow the east shore of the Great Pond south to the intersection of King, North and a tobacco field access road. It then was drawn to follow the rear lot lines of the properties along North Street plus several large agricultural fields associated with the farms along the south side of North Street.

(end)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Upper Main Street Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 6/21/94 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/06/94
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/22/94 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/05/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94000735

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/22/94 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTMs boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



Oliver Smith House, 11 North Street, Upper Main Street Historic District

Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

B.P. Marner

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

view south west

Photo. No. 1 of 12



120 Main Street, Halffield Upper Main Street

Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

BP marker

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View north east

Photo No. 2 of 12



124 Main Street, Hatfield Upper Main Street

Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

BP marker

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View northeast

Photo No. 3 of 12



GAZETTE

GAZETTE
Dr. James

GAZETTE

D.L. JAMES
7432

1 North Street, Hatfield Upper Main Street
Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

BP marker

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View South west

Photo No. 4 of 12



89 Main Street, Halford Upper Main Street
Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

B. P. Maxer

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View West

Photo No. 5 of 12



888 SA 18
CHAMP

378

GOTT'S
NANNA

A. FIELD HOCKEY
19-28-79 4-0-2

86/91

Go Purple!

SAM - IF THE SUN REFUSED TO SHINE
I WOULD STILL BE LOVING YOU.

Lot 30 Main Street Tobacco barns, Hatfield Upper Main Street
Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

B. P. Marker

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View south west

Photo no. 6 of 12



main Street Agricultural land, Hatfield Upper Main Street
Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

B. P. Marxer

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View South West

Photo No. 7 of 12



47 main Street, Halford Upper Main Street
Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

BP marker

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

view east

Photo No. 8 of 12



6 North Street Hatfield Upper Main Street
Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

B.P. Marner

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View north

Photo no. 9 of 12



14 North Street, Hatfield Upper Main Street
Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

B.P. Marxer

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View North

Photo No. 10 of 12



16 North Street Helyards Upper Main Street (Tobacco barn)

Hampshire Co, Massachusetts

BP marker

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View north

Photo No. 11 of 12



86 Main Street, William Dickinson House, Hatfield Upper Main Street
Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

B. P. Marxer

8/92

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

View east

Photo No. 12 of 12



Halffield Upper Main Street
42072-D5-TM-025

Williamsburg MASSACHUSETTS

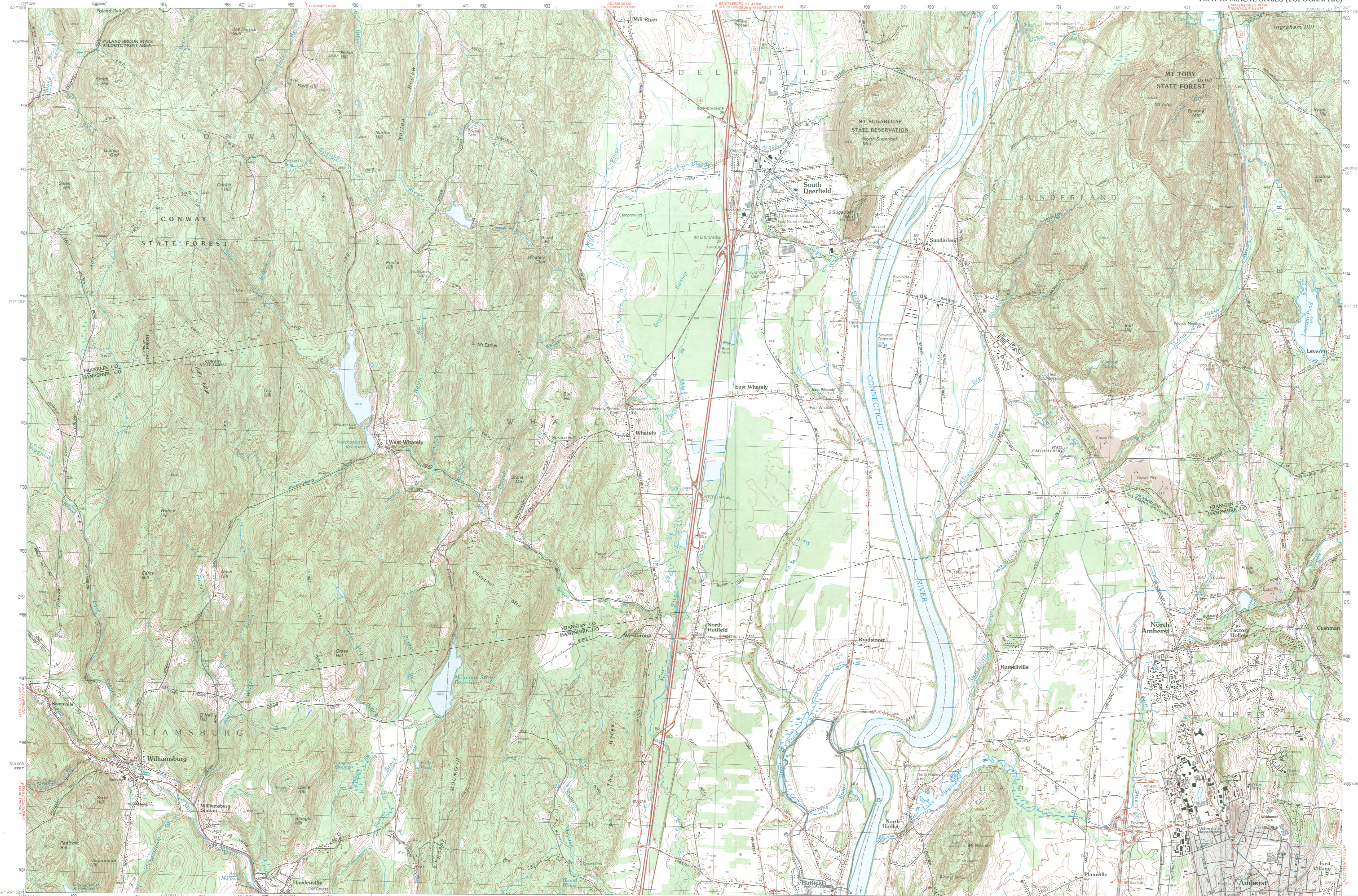
1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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 Williamsburg 1964 and Mt. Toby 1971
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 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

| Meters | Feet |
|--------|---------|
| 1 | 3.2808 |
| 2 | 6.5617 |
| 3 | 9.8425 |
| 4 | 13.1234 |
| 5 | 16.4042 |
| 6 | 19.6850 |
| 7 | 22.9659 |
| 8 | 26.2467 |
| 9 | 29.5276 |
| 10 | 32.8084 |

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

| DECLINATION DIAGRAM | ADJOINING MAPS | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
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UTM grid convergence (GM) and grid magnetic declination (MD) at center of map
Diagram is approximate

1 Ashfield
2 Greenfield
3 Orange
4 Goshen
5 Shelburne
6 Chester
7 Easthampton
8 Windsor Dam

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

| | |
|---|--|
| Primary highway, hard surface | |
| Secondary highway, hard surface | |
| Light-duty road, hard or improved surface, gravel | |
| Unimproved road, trail | |
| Route marker: Interstate, U.S., State | |
| Railroad: standard gage, narrow gage | |
| Bridge: cantilever | |
| Footbridge; overpass; underpass | |
| Build-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 reserve; range, township, section | |
| Range, township, section line: location approximate | |
| Fence or field line | |
| Power transmission line, located tower | |
| Dam; dam with lock | |
| Cemetery, grave | |
| Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument | |
| Windmill; water well; spring | |
| Mine shaft; prospect; salt or cave | |
| 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



UPPER MAIN STREET HIST DIST
 HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)
 MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAP #9
 SCALE: 1" = 200'
 MAP 1 of 3



NOTE
 This Map is Not Intended
 For Use in Conveyancing

| | |
|---|---|
| HATFIELD | |
| SCALE | |
| 1" = 200' | 9 |
| GORDON E. AINSWORTH <small>Surveyor - Engineering - Land</small> | |



UPPER MAIN STREET HIST DIST
 HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)
 MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAP #7
 SCALE: 1" = 200'
 MAP 2 of 3



CONNECTICUT RIVER

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| HATFIELD | |
| SCALE | SHEET NO. |
| 1" = 200' | 7 |
| GORDON E. AINSWORTH & ASSOCIATES | |

8

GREAT POND

Photo No. 7

AC?

Washout

Washout

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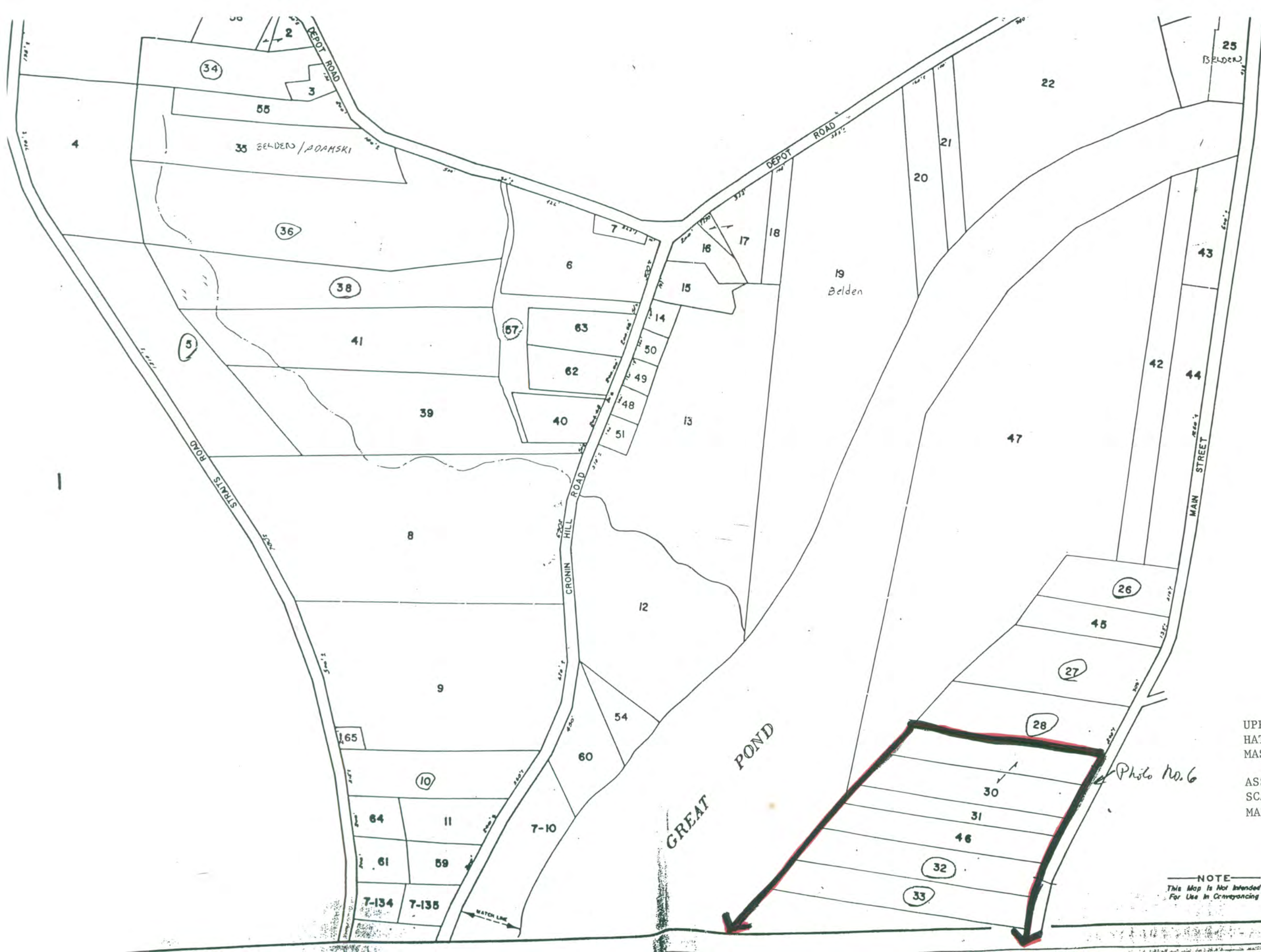
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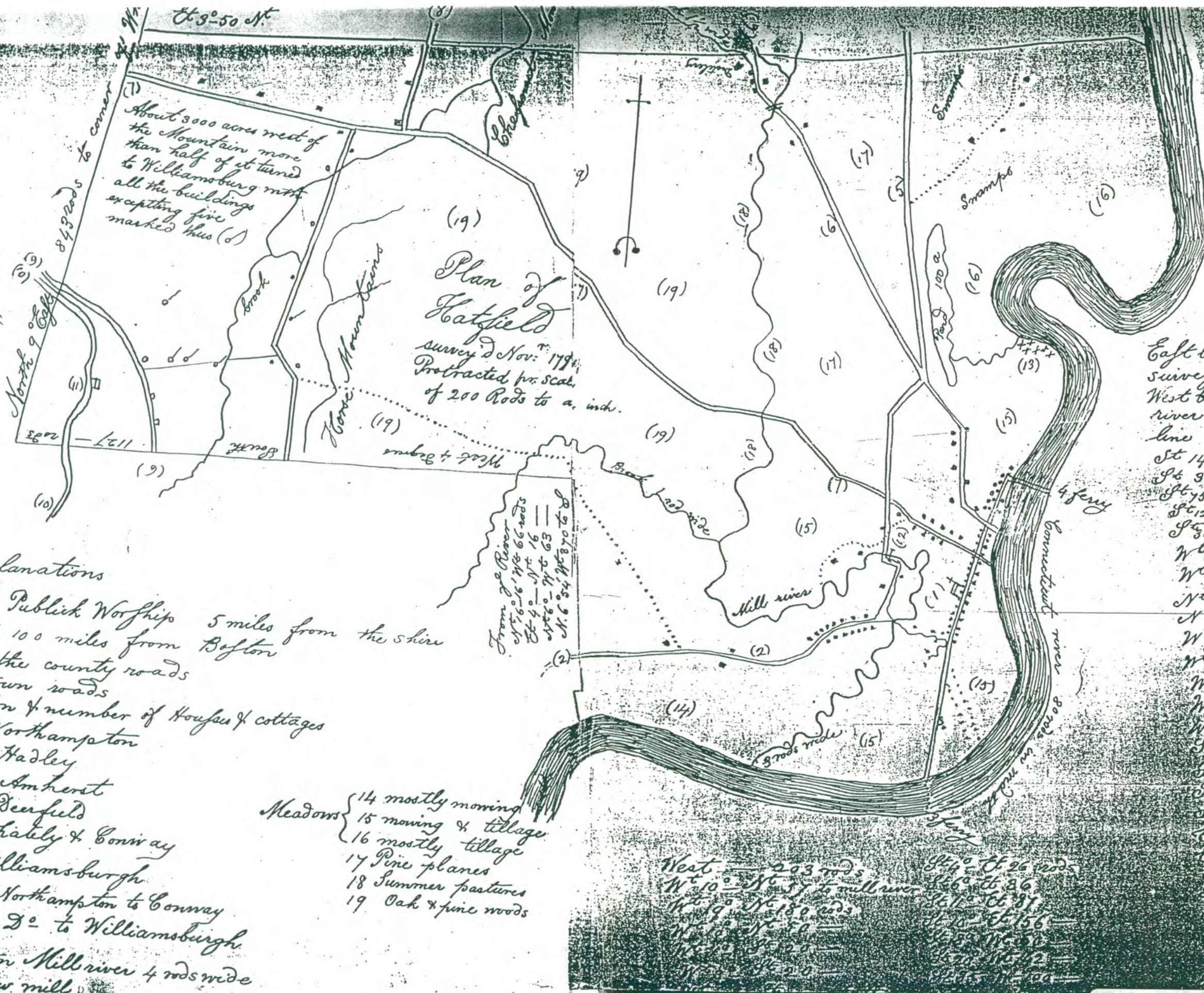
UPPER MAIN STREET HIST DIST
 HATFIELD (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY)
 MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAP #4
 SCALE: 1" = 200'
 MAP 3 of 3



NOTE
 This Map is Not Intended
 For Use in Conveyancing

| | |
|---|-----------|
| HATFIELD | |
| SCALE | SHEET NO. |
| 1" = 200' | 4 |
| GORDON E. AINSWORTH & ASSOCIATES Survey - Engineering - Landscape Architecture DEERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS | |



About 3000 acres west of the Mountain more than half of it turned to Williamsburg with all the buildings excepting five marked thus (6)

Plan of Hatfield
 survey'd Nov: 1794
 Protracted for scale of 200 Rods to an inch.

East line of Hatfield as survey'd Nov: 1794 on the West bank of Connecticut river. Beginning at the line of Whately

- St 14° Et 390 rods
- St 9° Wt 34 —
- St 15° Wt 13 —
- St 12° Wt 66 —
- St 30° Wt 34 —
- Wt 31° St 41 —
- Wt 0° Nt 20 rods
- Nt 30° Wt 20 —
- Nt 42° Wt 29 —
- Wt 23° Nt 24 —
- Wt 20° Nt 68 —
- Wt 10° Nt 42 —
- Wt 6° St 48 —
- Wt 95° St 91 —
- St 36° Wt 32 —
- St 20° Wt 35 —
- St 20° Et 24 —
- St 62° Et 23 —
- Et 15° St 26 — a bro
- Et — 48 rods
- Et 43° St 25 —
- St 15° Et 62 —
- St — Wt —
- St 40° Et 26 rods
- St 60° Et 36 —
- St 11° Et 31 —
- St 10° Et 156 —
- St 20° Wt 20 —
- St 20° Wt 42 —
- St 25° Wt 100 —
- Wt 11° Wt 11 —

- Marks Explanations
- (1) House for Publick Worship 5 miles from the shire town & 100 miles from Boston
 - (=) show the county roads
 - (---) the town roads
 - (=) Situation & number of Houses & cottages
 - (2) road to Northampton
 - (3) 2° to Hadley
 - (4) 2° to Amherst
 - (5) — to Deerfield
 - (6) — to Whately & Conway
 - (7) — to Williamsburgh
 - (8) Road from Northampton to Conway
 - (9) 2° from 2° to Williamsburgh
 - (10) Northampton Mill river 4 rods wide
 - (11) on 2° a saw mill
 - (12) 10 feet falls also Grift Oil fulling & saw mill on Mill river
 - (13) The River here meets with a bed of rocks which lessens its width 20 or 30 rods

- Meadows
- 14 mostly mowing
 - 15 mowing & tillage
 - 16 mostly tillage
 - 17 Pine planes
 - 18 Summer pastures
 - 19 Oak & pine woods

From the River
 Nt 26° Wt 66 rods
 Et 4° Wt 16 —
 Nt 6° Wt 63 —
 Nt 6° 54 Wt 70 to S

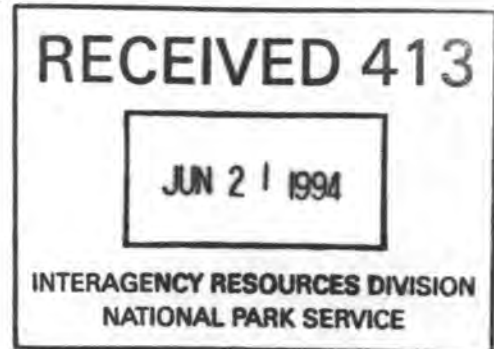
West — 203 rods
 Wt 10° Nt 51 to mill river
 Wt 19° Nt 189 rods
 Wt 18° Nt 50 —
 Wt 10° St 20 —
 Wt 10° St 20 —
 St 40° Et 26 rods
 St 60° Et 36 —
 St 11° Et 31 —
 St 10° Et 156 —
 St 20° Wt 20 —
 St 20° Wt 42 —
 St 25° Wt 100 —

1794 Plan of Hatfield
 Ebenezer Fitz



June 10, 1994

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



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Upper Main Street Historic District, Hatfield (Hampshire County),
Massachusetts, 01038.

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

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Mary Lou Cutter, Chairperson, Hatfield Historical Commission
Thomas Hurley, Chairman, Board of Selectmen
Bonnie Parsons, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
Lisa Kerr, Librarian, Hatfield Public Library
John Sorenson, FPO, U.S. Postal Service